

OFFERING CIRCULAR



\$726,536,000

Freddie Mac

Seasoned Credit Risk Transfer Trust, Series 2025-1

Issuer:	Freddie Mac Seasoned Credit Risk Transfer Trust, Series 2025-1
Offered Certificates:	Classes of Certificates shown in the table below and MACR Certificates shown in combinations 1 through 36 on Schedule I
Trust Assets:	Two groups of seasoned, adjustable-rate, fixed-rate and step-rate, first lien re-performing Mortgage Loans
Sponsor, Seller, Trustee and Guarantor of Offered Certificates:	Freddie Mac
Servicer:	Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc.
Securities Administrator:	U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association
Custodian:	Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
Trust Agent:	Wilmington Trust, National Association
Distribution Dates:	Monthly beginning in March 2025
Optional Termination:	The Trust is subject to optional termination as described in this Offering Circular
Form of Offered Certificates:	Book-entry on the depository system of DTC
Offering Terms:	The underwriters named below are offering the Offered Certificates in negotiated, syndicated transactions at varying prices
Closing Date:	March 11, 2025

Class(1)	Initial Class Principal Amount or Class Notional Amount(2)	Class Coupon	CUSIP Number	Stated Final Distribution Date
Group M				
Class MA-1	\$100,000,000	3.000%	35563PYQ6	November 25, 2064
Class MA-2	\$100,000,000	3.000%	35563PYR4	November 25, 2064
Class MA-3	\$100,000,000	3.000%	35563PYS2	November 25, 2064
Class MA-4	\$100,000,000	3.000%	35563PYT0	November 25, 2064
Class MA-5	\$ 95,868,000	3.000%	35563PYU7	November 25, 2064
Class MA-IO	\$ 30,991,750	4.000%	35563PZ51	November 25, 2064
Class MB	\$165,290,000	3.000%	35563PYY9	November 25, 2064
Class MB-IO	\$ 10,330,625	4.000%	35563PZ69	November 25, 2064
Group T				
Class TA	\$ 49,034,000	3.500%	35563PZP7	November 25, 2064
Class TB	\$ 16,344,000	3.500%	35563PZQ5	November 25, 2064
Class TA-IO	\$ 7,355,100	5.000%	35563PZY8	November 25, 2064
Class TB-IO	\$ 2,451,600	5.000%	35563PZZ5	November 25, 2064

(1) Exchangeable Certificates may be exchanged for the related MACR Certificates in the combinations set forth on Schedule I.

(2) Approximate. May vary up to 10%.

In addition to the Offered Certificates, the Trust will issue the Class A-IO, Class M, Class B, Class B-IO, Class XS-IO, Class BX, Class BXS, Class BBIO, Class MI and Class R Certificates (the “Non-Offered Certificates”). Only the Offered Certificates are offered by this Offering Circular. Information about the Non-Offered Certificates is included in this Offering Circular to help you understand the Offered Certificates.

The Offered Certificates are complex financial instruments and may not be suitable investments for you. You should not purchase Offered Certificates unless you have carefully considered and are able to bear the associated prepayment, interest rate, yield and market risks of investing in them. “Risk Factors” beginning on page 27 highlights some of these risks.

You should purchase Offered Certificates only if you have read and understood this Offering Circular and the documents listed under “Additional Information”.

Freddie Mac guarantees timely payment of interest at the applicable Class Coupon and the payment of principal as described herein, including payment in full by the Stated Final Distribution Date, on the Offered Certificates. These distributions are not guaranteed by and are not debts or obligations of the United States or any federal agency or instrumentality other than Freddie Mac. The Offered Certificates are not tax-exempt. Because of applicable securities law exemptions, the Offered Certificates are not registered with any federal or state securities commission. No securities commission has reviewed this Offering Circular.

The Index of Significant Definitions beginning on page 187 of this Offering Circular indicates where definitions of certain defined terms appear in this Offering Circular.

Citigroup

Co-Lead Manager and Joint Bookrunner

Nomura

Co-Manager

Oppenheimer

Co-Manager

StoneX Financial Inc.

Co-Manager

BofA Securities

Co-Lead Manager and Joint Bookrunner

Zeus Financial, LLC

Co-Manager

March 6, 2025

THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED WITH, OR RECOMMENDED BY, ANY FEDERAL, STATE OR NON-U.S. SECURITIES COMMISSION, SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OR INSURANCE OR OTHER REGULATORY BODY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT REVIEWED THIS DOCUMENT NOR CONFIRMED OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR CONTAINS SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE ISSUER, THE GUARANTOR, THE SERVICER, THE SELLER, THE TRUSTEE, THE CUSTODIAN, THE SECURITIES ADMINISTRATOR AND THE TRUST AGENT WITH RESPECT TO THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES. POTENTIAL INVESTORS ARE URGED TO REVIEW THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR IN ITS ENTIRETY.

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THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN PREPARED BY FREDDIE MAC SOLELY FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES. IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR, AS THE CONTEXT MAY REQUIRE, THE TERMS “WE”, “US” AND “OUR” REFER TO FREDDIE MAC.

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES

EACH UNDERWRITER'S OBLIGATION TO SELL OFFERED CERTIFICATES TO ANY PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR IS CONDITIONED ON THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES AND THE TRANSACTION HAVING THE CHARACTERISTICS DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR. IF ANY OF THE TRUSTEE, THE ISSUER OR AN UNDERWRITER DETERMINES THAT A CONDITION IS NOT SATISFIED IN ANY MATERIAL RESPECT, ANY PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR WILL BE NOTIFIED, AND NONE OF THE TRUSTEE, THE ISSUER OR THE UNDERWRITERS WILL HAVE ANY OBLIGATION TO SUCH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR TO DELIVER ANY PORTION OF THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES WHICH SUCH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR HAS COMMITTED TO PURCHASE, AND THERE WILL BE NO LIABILITY BETWEEN THE UNDERWRITERS OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE AGENTS OR AFFILIATES, ON THE ONE HAND, AND SUCH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR, ON THE OTHER HAND, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE NON-DELIVERY.

TO THE EXTENT THAT INVESTORS CHOOSE TO UTILIZE THIRD PARTY PREDICTIVE MODELS IN CONNECTION WITH CONSIDERING AN INVESTMENT IN THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES, NEITHER FREDDIE MAC NOR THE UNDERWRITERS MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY REGARDING THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS OR APPROPRIATENESS OF ANY INFORMATION OR REPORTS GENERATED BY SUCH MODELS, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, WHETHER THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES OR THE MORTGAGE LOANS WILL PERFORM IN A MANNER CONSISTENT THEREWITH.

NONE OF THE ISSUER, SPONSOR, SELLER OR GUARANTOR MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY REGARDING ANY ORIGINATORS OR PRIOR SERVICERS OF THE MORTGAGE LOANS (INCLUDING ANY PERSON OR ENTITY THAT HAS MODIFIED A MORTGAGE LOAN) OR THEIR UNDERWRITING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES. CONSEQUENTLY, THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINATORS OR PRIOR SERVICERS OF THE MORTGAGE LOANS (INCLUDING ANY PERSON OR ENTITY THAT HAS MODIFIED A MORTGAGE LOAN) OR THEIR RESPECTIVE LOAN ORIGINATION OR MODIFICATION PRACTICES, OR THE STANDARDS OR GUIDELINES UNDER WHICH THE MORTGAGE LOANS WERE ORIGINATED, UNDERWRITTEN, QUALITY-CHECKED, REVIEWED, MODIFIED OR SERVICED BY ANY PERSON OR ENTITY (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE APPLICATION, CONTENTS OR EXISTENCE OF SUCH STANDARDS OR GUIDELINES).

**SECTION 309B(1)(C) NOTIFICATION UNDER THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT,
CHAPTER 289 OF SINGAPORE**

THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES ARE CAPITAL MARKETS PRODUCTS OTHER THAN PRESCRIBED CAPITAL MARKETS PRODUCTS (AS DEFINED IN THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES (CAPITAL MARKETS PRODUCTS) REGULATIONS 2018 OF SINGAPORE) AND SPECIFIED INVESTMENT PRODUCTS (AS DEFINED IN THE MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE NOTICE SFA 04-N12: NOTICE ON THE SALE OF INVESTMENT PRODUCTS AND THE MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE NOTICE FAA-N16: NOTICE ON RECOMMENDATIONS ON INVESTMENT PRODUCTS).

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THESE MATERIALS MAY BE BASED ON ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING MARKET CONDITIONS AND OTHER MATTERS AS REFLECTED HEREIN. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE REGARDING THE REASONABLENESS OF SUCH ASSUMPTIONS OR THE LIKELIHOOD THAT ANY SUCH ASSUMPTIONS WILL COINCIDE WITH ACTUAL MARKET CONDITIONS OR EVENTS, AND THESE MATERIALS SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON FOR SUCH PURPOSES. THE UNDERWRITERS AND THEIR AFFILIATES, OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, PARTNERS AND EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OR ISSUANCE OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR, MAY FROM TIME TO TIME HAVE LONG OR SHORT POSITIONS IN, AND BUY AND SELL, THE CERTIFICATES MENTIONED HEREIN OR DERIVATIVES THEREOF (INCLUDING OPTIONS). IN ADDITION, THE UNDERWRITERS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES, OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, PARTNERS AND EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OR ISSUANCE OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR, MAY HAVE AN INVESTMENT OR COMMERCIAL BANKING RELATIONSHIP WITH US. SEE “*RISK FACTORS — RISKS RELATED TO THE TRANSACTION PARTIES — THE INTERESTS OF FREDDIE MAC, THE UNDERWRITERS AND OTHERS MAY CONFLICT WITH AND BE ADVERSE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CERTIFICATEHOLDERS — POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF THE UNDERWRITERS AND THEIR AFFILIATES*”. INFORMATION IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR IS CURRENT AS OF THE DATE APPEARING ON THE MATERIAL ONLY. INFORMATION IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR REGARDING ANY OFFERED CERTIFICATES SUPERSEDES ALL PRIOR INFORMATION REGARDING SUCH OFFERED CERTIFICATES. THE OFFERED CERTIFICATES MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR ALL PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Offering Circular contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”). Specifically, forward-looking statements, together with related qualifying language and assumptions, are found in the material (including the tables) under the headings “*Risk Factors*” and “*Prepayment and Yield Considerations*” and in the appendices. Forward-looking statements are also found in other places throughout this Offering Circular, and may be identified by, among other things, accompanying language such as “expects,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “estimates” or analogous expressions, or by qualifying language or assumptions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results or performance to differ materially from that described in or implied by the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, among others, general economic and business conditions, competition, changes in political, social and economic conditions, regulatory initiatives and compliance with governmental regulations, customer preference and various other matters, many of which are beyond our control. These statements are not historical facts, but rather represent our expectations based on current information, plans, judgments, assumptions, estimates, and projections. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Offering Circular. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect changes in our expectations with regard to those statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statement is based.

ABOUT FREDDIE MAC

General

Freddie Mac is a government sponsored enterprise chartered by Congress in 1970. Our mission is to provide liquidity, stability and affordability to the U.S. housing market. We do this primarily by purchasing single-family and multifamily residential mortgage loans originated by lenders. In most instances, we package these loans into guaranteed mortgage-related securities, which are sold in the global capital markets, and transfer interest-rate and liquidity risks to third-party investors. In addition, we transfer a portion of our mortgage credit risk exposure to third-party investors through our credit risk transfer programs, which include securities- and insurance-based offerings. We also invest in mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities. We do not originate loans or lend money directly to mortgage borrowers.

We support the U.S. housing market and the overall economy by enabling America's families to access mortgage loan funding with better terms and by providing consistent liquidity to the multifamily mortgage market. We have helped many distressed borrowers keep their homes or avoid foreclosure and have helped many distressed renters avoid eviction. We are working with FHFA, our customers, and the industry to build a better housing finance system for the nation.

Conservatorship and Government Support of Our Business

Since September 2008, we have been operating in conservatorship, with FHFA as our Conservator. The conservatorship and related matters significantly affect our management, business activities, financial condition and results of operations. Our future is uncertain, and the conservatorship has no specified termination date. We do not know what changes may occur to our business model during or following conservatorship, including whether we will continue to exist. Our Conservator has not made us aware of any plans to make any significant changes that would affect our ability to continue as a going concern. Our future structure and role will be determined by the Administration, Congress and FHFA. It is possible, and perhaps likely, that there will be significant changes that will materially affect our business model and results of operations. Some or all of our functions could be transferred to other institutions, and we could cease to exist as a stockholder-owned company.

In connection with our entry into conservatorship, we entered into the Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement (as amended from time to time, the **"Purchase Agreement"**) with the U.S. Department of the Treasury (**"Treasury"**), under which we issued Treasury both senior preferred stock and a warrant to purchase common stock. The senior preferred stock and warrant were issued as an initial commitment fee in consideration for Treasury's commitment to provide funding to us under the Purchase Agreement.

Our Purchase Agreement with Treasury and the terms of the senior preferred stock we issued to Treasury affect our business activities and are critical to keeping us solvent and avoiding the appointment of a receiver by FHFA under statutory mandatory receivership provisions. We believe that the support provided by Treasury pursuant to the Purchase Agreement currently enables us to have adequate liquidity to conduct normal business activities.

For additional information regarding the conservatorship, the Purchase Agreement and government support of our business, see the Incorporated Documents.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Our common stock is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”). We file reports and other information with the SEC.

As described below, we incorporate certain documents by reference in this Offering Circular, which means that we are disclosing information to you by referring you to those documents rather than by providing you with separate copies. We incorporate by reference in this Offering Circular (1) our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC; (2) all other reports we have filed with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act since the end of the year covered by that Form 10-K report, excluding any information we “furnish” to the SEC on Form 8-K; and (3) all documents that we file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c) or 14 of the Exchange Act after the date of this Offering Circular and prior to the termination of the offering of the Certificates, excluding any information we “furnish” to the SEC on Form 8-K. These documents are collectively referred to as the “**Incorporated Documents**” and are considered part of this Offering Circular. You should read this Offering Circular in conjunction with the Incorporated Documents. Information that we incorporate by reference will automatically update information in this Offering Circular. Therefore, you should rely only on the most current information provided or incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular.

You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC’s public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding companies that file electronically with the SEC.

After the Closing Date, you can obtain, without charge, copies of this Offering Circular, the Incorporated Documents and the Pooling and Servicing Agreement to be dated as of the Closing Date among the Seller, Guarantor, Trustee, Servicer, Trust Agent and Securities Administrator (the “**Pooling and Servicing Agreement**”) from:

Freddie Mac — Investor Inquiry
1551 Park Run Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102-3110
Telephone: 1-800-336-3672
(571-382-4000 within the Washington, D.C. area)
E-mail: Investor_Inquiry@freddiemac.com

We will also make the Offering Circular and the Incorporated Documents available on our internet website at this address: **www.freddiemac.com**¹.

We may restrict access to our website from time to time as part of our cybersecurity strategies or for other reasons, which may prevent you from accessing these materials. If this were to occur, you could obtain copies of these materials by contacting Investor Inquiry as shown above.

Loan-level information provided in this Offering Circular and made available on the Securities Administrator’s internet website² is based upon information reported and furnished to us by the underlying seller, servicer or any prior servicer of the Mortgage Loans (i) at the time we purchased the Mortgage Loans, (ii) through subsequent data revisions and (iii) in monthly servicing updates. We may not have independently verified the information reported and furnished to us by the underlying seller, servicer or any prior servicer regarding the Mortgage Loans and we make no representations or warranties concerning the accuracy or completeness of that information. The Securities Administrator has not participated in the preparation of this Offering Circular and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the information contained herein.

¹ We provide this and other internet addresses solely for the information of investors. We do not intend these internet addresses to be active links and we are not using references to these addresses to incorporate additional information into this Offering Circular, except as specifically stated in this Offering Circular.

² An investor may access the loan-level information through the Securities Administrator’s website, subject to the terms and conditions therein, by clicking on <https://pivot.usbank.com>.

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TRANSACTION SUMMARY

On the Closing Date, Freddie Mac will deposit certain seasoned mortgage loans (the **“Mortgage Loans”**) into the Freddie Mac Seasoned Credit Risk Transfer Trust, Series 2025-1 (the **“Trust”**). The Trust will issue the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA, Class MA-IO, Class MAU, Class 40MA, Class 45MA, Class 50MA, Class 55MA, Class 60MA, Class MA-25, Class MA-35, Class MA-45, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class MBU, Class 40MB, Class 45MB, Class 50MB, Class 55MB, Class 60MB, Class MT, Class MT-IO, Class MTU, Class 40MT, Class 45MT, Class 50MT, Class 55MT, Class 60MT, Class MT-25, Class TAU, Class TAW, Class TA, Class TA-IO, Class TBU, Class TBW, Class TB, Class TB-IO, Class TT, Class TT-IO, Class TTU, Class TTW, Class A-IO, Class M, Class B, Class B-IO, Class XS-IO, Class BX, Class BXS, Class BBIO, Class MI and Class R (each a **“Class”** and, collectively, the **“Classes”**) Certificates (each a **“Certificate”** and, collectively, the **“Certificates”**), and such Classes represent interests in the assets of the Trust. The Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates (collectively, the **“Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates”**) are modifiable and combinable with the guaranteed Modifiable and Combinable REMIC Certificates (the **“GMACR Certificates”** and, together with the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates, the **“Offered Certificates”**), identified in combinations 1 through 33 on Schedule I, and vice versa. Additionally, the Class A-IO, Class B, Class B-IO and Class XS-IO Certificates (collectively, the **“Non-Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates”** and, together with the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates, the **“Exchangeable Certificates”**) are modifiable and combinable with the related non-guaranteed Modifiable and Combinable REMIC Certificates (the **“NGMACR Certificates”** and, together with the GMACR Certificates, the **“MACR Certificates”**) identified in combinations 34 through 36 on Schedule I and vice versa. None of the Non-Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates or NGMACR Certificates is offered by this Offering Circular. Freddie Mac, as sponsor of the securitization in which the Certificates are to be issued, will not, other than as described herein, retain credit risk pursuant to the provisions of FHFA’s Credit Risk Retention Rule (12 C.F.R. Part 1234) (the **“Risk Retention Rule”**) governing residential single-family securitizations because FHFA, as conservator and in furtherance of the goals of the conservatorship, has exercised its authority under Section 1234.12(f)(3) of the Risk Retention Rule to direct Freddie Mac to sell or otherwise hedge the credit risk that Freddie Mac otherwise would be required to retain under the Risk Retention Rule and has instructed Freddie Mac to take such action necessary to effect this outcome. See *“Description of the Mortgage Loans — Credit Risk Retention”*. See also *“Risk Factors — Applicability of Federal, State and Local Laws — Legislative or Regulatory Actions Could Adversely Affect Our Business Activities and the Trust”*.

Freddie Mac will serve in a number of capacities with respect to the Trust. Freddie Mac will be the Guarantor of the Offered Certificates, Sponsor, Seller and Trustee. As described in this Offering Circular, Freddie Mac will guarantee (the **“Guarantee”**) timely payment of interest at the applicable Class Coupon and, as applicable, payment of principal, including payment in full by the Stated Final Distribution Date of the Offered Certificates. As the Seller, Freddie Mac will make certain limited representations and warranties (most of which will be effective only through the warranty period that expires on March 10, 2028) (the **“Warranty Period”**) with respect to the Mortgage Loans and will be the only party from which the Trust may seek repurchase or indemnification with respect to a Mortgage Loan as a result of any Material Breach that provides for repurchase of such Mortgage Loan or payment of a Loss Indemnification Amount as a remedy. See Appendix C.

Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc., including its permitted successors and assigns (**“SPS”** or the **“Servicer”**), will service the Mortgage Loans in accordance with the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. The servicing requirements set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement are the **“Accepted Servicing Practices”**. The Servicer will not advance principal and interest on the Mortgage Loans. The Servicer will be obligated to make certain Servicing Advances to third parties, including any advances necessary for the preservation of mortgaged properties securing Mortgage Loans or REO properties acquired by the Trust through foreclosure or a loss mitigation process. Moreover, certain documents related to each Mortgage Loan will be retained by Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (the **“Custodian”**), in accordance with that certain Document Custodial Agreement to be dated on or about the Closing Date (the **“Custodial Agreement”**) among the Seller, the Custodian, the Trustee and the Servicer.

Wilmington Trust, National Association will act as trust agent (the **“Trust Agent”**) under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. The Trust Agent, an independent third party, will be responsible for managing the

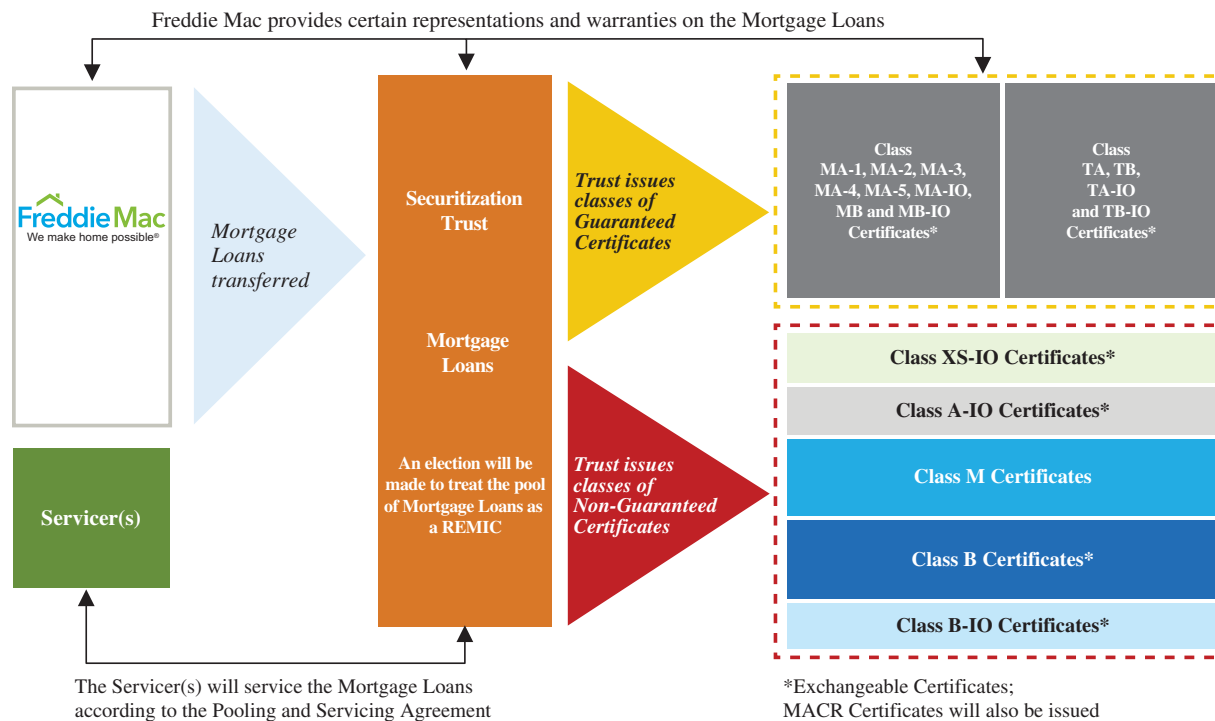
representation and warranty review process for any Mortgage Loan for which it has received a Review Notice. The Servicer will be responsible for sending a Review Notice to the Trust Agent, the Custodian and the Seller with respect to any Mortgage Loan for which a Breach Review Trigger has occurred. As described herein, the Trust Agent is required to appoint an Independent Reviewer to review certain Mortgage Loans to determine whether a Material Breach exists requiring a cure of such Material Breach, a repurchase of such Mortgage Loan or payment of a Loss Indemnification Amount by the Seller. The cost of such Breach Review will be borne by the Trust. The Seller has the right to appeal certain determinations of the Independent Reviewer; however, the determination of the Independent Reviewer (including those related to an appeal) will be final and binding. In no event will the Trust Agent be required to pay from its own funds the cost of any review of any Mortgage Loan (including, without limitation, any fees, cost or expenses of an Independent Reviewer).

Investors in the Offered Certificates should review and understand all of the information related to the Trust in this Offering Circular and information otherwise made available to such investors prior to investing in the Offered Certificates. ***Unless otherwise noted, the calculations, definitions and allocations described in this Offering Circular assume that no exchanges for MACR Certificates have occurred.***

The Class Principal Amounts of the Certificates will be subject to reduction due to the allocation of Realized Losses and/or Certificate Writedown Amounts and increase due to the allocation of Subsequent Recoveries. However, Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest at the applicable Class Coupon and, as applicable, payment of principal as described herein, including payment in full by the Stated Final Distribution Date, of the Offered Certificates and will (i) make a Guarantor Principal Payment on any Distribution Date in an amount up to the Principal Deficiency Amount for each applicable Class of Offered Certificates on such Distribution Date, (ii) make a Guarantor Interest Payment in an amount up to the Interest Deficiency Amount for each applicable Class of Offered Certificates on such Distribution Date, (iii) make a Guarantor Contribution Payment for each outstanding Class of Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates on such Distribution Date, and (iv) make Guarantor Maturity Payments if the remaining Class Principal Amount of any Class of Offered Certificates is greater than zero after the application of interest and principal in accordance with “Description of the Certificates — Distributions of Interest” and “Description of the Certificates — Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount” and allocation of Realized Losses, Subsequent Recoveries and Certificate Writedown Amounts on the Stated Final Distribution Date in accordance with “Description of the Certificates — Principal — Reductions in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Realized Losses,” “Description of the Certificates — Principal — Increases in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Subsequent Recoveries” and “Description of the Certificates — Principal — Reductions in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Certificate Writedown Amounts.”

As described more fully in this Offering Circular, the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO, Class TB-IO, Class M, Class B, Class A-IO, Class B-IO and Class XS-IO Certificates will represent ownership of “regular interests” in a “real estate mortgage investment conduit” (a “**REMIC**”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. An election will be made to treat the pool of Mortgage Loans as a REMIC and multiple further REMIC elections will be made to facilitate the creation of regular interests corresponding to the Certificates (each of the REMICs, a “**REMIC Pool**”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The REMIC Pool from which the regular interests corresponding to the Certificates are issued is the “**Upper-Tier REMIC Pool**”. The Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates, in addition to representing ownership in one or more regular interests, will represent certain other rights, and the Class M and Class B-IO Certificates, in addition to representing ownership of a regular interest, will represent certain other rights or obligations. The Class R Certificates will represent ownership of the sole class of “residual interests” in each REMIC Pool. The Class MI Certificate will represent ownership of Mortgage Insurance Proceeds, if any, and does not represent ownership of an interest in a REMIC. Each class of MACR Certificates will represent interests in the related Exchangeable Certificates for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See “*Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences*” herein.

Transaction Diagram



Note: The Trust will also issue Residual Certificates and a Mortgage Insurance Certificate (the “**Class MI Certificate**”) that will receive certain proceeds from Mortgage Insurance Policies, which Certificate, as of the Closing Date, will be retained by Freddie Mac. The Class MI Certificate will not represent interests in any REMIC. The Class MI Certificate is not offered hereby.

SUMMARY OF TERMS

The following summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Offering Circular and related documents referred to herein. See “Index of Significant Definitions”, which appears at the end of this Offering Circular.

Series	Series 2025-1.
The Trustee	Freddie Mac will act as trustee (the “Trustee”) of the Trust under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.
The Servicer	Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc., including its permitted successors and assigns (“SPS” or the “Servicer”), will service the Mortgage Loans pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.
The Sponsor and Seller	On the Closing Date, Freddie Mac, as seller (the “Seller”), will sell the Mortgage Loans into the Trust and assign all of its interest in the Mortgage Loans to the Trust.
The Guarantor	Freddie Mac will serve as guarantor (the “Guarantor”) of the Offered Certificates.
The Issuer	Freddie Mac Seasoned Credit Risk Transfer Trust, Series 2025-1 (the “Issuer” or the “Trust”) will issue the Certificates. The Certificates will represent interests in the assets of the Trust, which will be created under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, and do not represent any interest in the Sponsor, the Seller, the Trustee, the Trust Agent, the Servicer, the Custodian or the Securities Administrator or any other person.
The Trust Agent	Wilmington Trust, National Association will act as trust agent (the “Trust Agent”) under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.
The Custodian	Computershare Trust Company, N.A., will act as the custodian (the “Custodian”) for the Trust.
An Independent Reviewer	A third party reviewer (an “Independent Reviewer”) selected by the Trust Agent to review any Mortgage Loan for which a Review Notice has been sent with respect to such Mortgage Loan (an “Independent Review”). The Independent Reviewer will determine whether there is a Material Breach with respect to such Mortgage Loan.
Breach Review Trigger	A “Breach Review Trigger” will occur with respect to a Mortgage Loan if, during the Warranty Period (i) such Mortgage Loan has a foreclosure sale, short sale or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure completed or is charged-off by the Servicer or (ii) such Mortgage Loan becomes a Liquidated Mortgage Loan. In the event a Breach Review Trigger occurs, the Servicer will be required to send a Review Notice to the Trust Agent, the Custodian and the Seller. If a Review Notice is sent with respect to a Mortgage Loan, and the related Mortgage Loan was not paid in full or the Mortgage Loan was liquidated with a loss, the Trust Agent will be required to engage an Independent Reviewer to review such Mortgage Loan. In addition, during the Warranty Period, the Trustee may request a file review based on specific evidence that supports the existence of a Material Breach with respect to a Mortgage Loan. After March 10, 2028, the representations and warranties made by Freddie Mac with respect to the Mortgage Loans

(other than (i) the Regulatory Compliance and High-Cost Loans related representations and warranties solely with respect to the Unable to Test Mortgage Loans and (ii) the REMIC-related representation and warranty) will expire.

Material Breach With respect to any Mortgage Loan, a determination by the Independent Reviewer that (A) a representation or warranty made by the Seller on the Closing Date or such other date as described in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement was breached, and that such breach resulted in a material adverse effect to either the value of such Mortgage Loan or the interests of the Trust in such Mortgage Loan, (B) such Mortgage Loan has suffered a loss and a portion of such loss is a direct result of an Existing Lien as identified on Schedule I to Appendix C hereto, or (C) the “Final Certification” for such Mortgage Loan identified a missing or defective mortgage, mortgage note or title insurance policy for such Mortgage Loan, and such Mortgage Loan has suffered a loss, and a portion of such loss is a direct result of such identified missing or defective document. In addition, a breach of a representation and warranty will be deemed to be a Material Breach if (i) it results in a Mortgage Loan failing to be a “qualified mortgage” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”) or (ii) for any Unable to Test Mortgage Loan, such Mortgage Loan has suffered a loss as a direct result of such Unable to Test Mortgage Loan having been determined to be a High-Cost Loan. The “**Final Certification**” means the certificate delivered by the Custodian to the Trustee, the Trust Agent, the Servicer, the Underwriters and the Guarantor pursuant to the Custodial Agreement 120 days after the Closing Date, certifying to the documents it has received from the Seller’s custodian with respect to the Mortgage Loans.

The Securities Administrator U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association (“**U.S. Bank Trust Co.**”) will act as securities administrator (the “**Securities Administrator**”) under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

The Underwriters Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (“**Citigroup**”), BofA Securities, Inc. (“**BofA Securities**”), Nomura Securities International, Inc. (“**Nomura**”), Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (“**Oppenheimer**”), StoneX Financial Inc. (“**StoneX Financial**”) and Zeus Financial, LLC (“**Zeus Financial**”).

Certificates:

Senior Certificates The Class A-IO, Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA, Class MA-IO, Class MAU, Class 40MA, Class 45MA, Class 50MA, Class 55MA, Class 60MA, Class MA-25, Class MA-35, Class MA-45, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class MBU, Class 40MB, Class 45MB, Class 50MB, Class 55MB, Class 60MB, Class MT, Class MT-IO, Class MTU, Class 40MT, Class 45MT, Class 50MT, Class 55MT, Class 60MT, Class MT-25, Class TAU, Class TAW, Class TA, Class TA-IO, Class TBU, Class TBW, Class TB, Class TB-IO, Class TT, Class TT-IO, Class TTU and Class TTW Certificates (collectively, the “**Senior Certificates**”).

Subordinate Certificates	The Class M and Class B Certificates. For so long as the Class Principal Amount of any of the Class BX, Class BXS and Class BBIO Certificates is greater than zero, the Class BX, Class BXS and Class BBIO Certificates, respectively, shall also be subordinate certificates (collectively, the “Subordinate Certificates”).
Interest Only Certificates	The Class A-IO, Class B-IO, Class MA-IO, Class MB-IO, Class MT-IO, Class TA-IO, Class TB-IO, Class TT-IO and Class XS-IO Certificates; and for so long as the (i) Class Principal Amount of the Class BX Certificates is zero and the Class Notional Amount of the Class BX Certificates is greater than zero, the Class BX Certificates; (ii) Class Principal Amount of the Class BXS Certificates is zero and the Class Notional Amount of the Class BXS Certificates is greater than zero, the Class BXS Certificates; and/or (iii) Class Principal Amount of the Class BBIO Certificates is zero and the Class Notional Amount of the Class BBIO Certificates is greater than zero, the Class BBIO Certificates (collectively, the “Interest Only Certificates”).
Mortgage Insurance Certificate	The Class MI Certificate (the “Class MI Certificate”).
Principal Only Certificates	The Class B Certificates (the “Principal Only Certificates”).
Residual Certificates	The Class R Certificates (the “Residual Certificates”).
Guaranteed Certificates	The Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA, Class MA-IO, Class MAU, Class 40MA, Class 45MA, Class 50MA, Class 55MA, Class 60MA, Class MA-25, Class MA-35, Class MA-45, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class MBU, Class 40MB, Class 45MB, Class 50MB, Class 55MB, Class 60MB, Class MT, Class MT-IO, Class MTU, Class 40MT, Class 45MT, Class 50MT, Class 55MT, Class 60MT, Class MT-25, Class TAU, Class TAW, Class TA, Class TA-IO, Class TBU, Class TBW, Class TB, Class TB-IO, Class TT, Class TT-IO, Class TTU and Class TTW Certificates (collectively, the “Guaranteed Certificates”).
Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates	The Class 40MA, Class 45MA, Class 50MA, Class 55MA, Class 60MA, Class 40MB, Class 45MB, Class 50MB, Class 55MB, Class 60MB, Class 40MT, Class 45MT, Class 50MT, Class 55MT and Class 60MT Certificates (collectively, the “Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates”).
Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificates	With respect to the Class 40MA, Class 45MA, Class 50MA, Class 55MA and Class 60MA Certificates, the Class MAU Certificates; with respect to the Class 40MB, Class 45MB, Class 50MB, Class 55MB and Class 60MB Certificates, the Class MBU Certificates; and with respect to the Class 40MT, Class 45MT, Class 50MT, Class 55MT and Class 60MT Certificates, the Class MTU Certificates (collectively, the “Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificates”).

Exchangeable Certificates	The Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates and the Non-Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates, as applicable (collectively, the “Exchangeable Certificates”).
Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates	The Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates (collectively, the “Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates”).
Non-Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates	The Class A-IO, Class B, Class B-IO and Class XS-IO Certificates (collectively, the “Non-Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates”).
MACR Certificates	The GMACR Certificates and the NGMACR Certificates, as applicable (collectively, the “MACR Certificates”).
GMACR Certificates	The Class MA, Class MAU, Class 40MA, Class 45MA, Class 50MA, Class 55MA, Class 60MA, Class MA-25, Class MA-35, Class MA-45, Class MBU, Class 40MB, Class 45MB, Class 50MB, Class 55MB, Class 60MB, Class MT, Class MT-IO, Class MTU, Class 40MT, Class 45MT, Class 50MT, Class 55MT, Class 60MT, Class MT-25, Class TAU, Class TAW, Class TBU, Class TBW, Class TT, Class TT-IO, Class TTU and Class TTW Certificates (collectively, the “GMACR Certificates”).
NGMACR Certificates	The Class BBIO, Class BX and Class BXS Certificates (collectively, the “NGMACR Certificates”).
Offered Certificates	The Guaranteed Exchangeable and GMACR Certificates (collectively, the “Offered Certificates”).

Non-Offered or Non-Guaranteed

Certificates

The Non-Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates, NGMACR, Subordinate, Mortgage Insurance and Residual Certificates (collectively, the “Non-Offered Certificates” or the “Non-Guaranteed Certificates”).

The Trust will issue, but Freddie Mac will not guarantee, the Non-Guaranteed Certificates, which are not offered pursuant to this Offering Circular. Below is information related to the Non-Guaranteed Certificates (other than the NGMACR Certificates, which can be found on Schedule I to this Offering Circular):

<u>Class</u>	<u>Initial Class Principal Amount or Initial Class Notional Amount⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Class Coupon</u>
Class A-IO(*)	\$726,536,000(2)	0.171%(3)
Class M	\$ 9,485,000	5.000%(4)
Class B(*)	\$ 22,763,960	0.000%
Class B-IO(*)	\$ 32,248,960(2)	2.041%(5)
Class XS-IO(*)	\$758,784,960(2)	0.050%(6)
Class MI	\$113,393,230(7)	N/A
Class R	\$ 0	N/A

(*) Exchangeable Certificates may be exchanged for the related MACR Certificates in the combinations set forth on Schedule I.

(1) Approximate. May vary by up to 10%.

(2) Reflects initial Class Notional Amount. See “Summary of Terms — Certificates — Interest Only Certificates” and “Summary of Terms — Certificates — Class Notional Amount”.

(3) The Class Coupon of the Class A-IO Certificates with respect to each Distribution Date will be a per annum rate equal to the excess, if any, of (i) the Senior Adjusted Net WAC for such Distribution Date over (ii) the weighted average of the Class Coupons of the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates for such Distribution Date (weighted based on the outstanding Class Principal Amounts or Class Notional Amounts, as applicable, of such Classes of Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date). The Class Coupon of the Class A-IO Certificates with respect to the first Distribution Date will be approximately 0.17171% per annum.

(4) The Class Coupon of the Class M Certificates with respect to each Distribution Date will be a per annum rate equal to the lesser of (i) 5.00000% and (ii) the Class M Net WAC for such Distribution Date. To the extent the Class Coupon of the Class M Certificates is limited by the Class M Net WAC, the Class M Certificates will be entitled to its related Cap Carryover while its Class Principal Amount is greater than zero. The Class Coupon of the Class M Certificates with respect to the first Distribution Date will be 5.00000% per annum.

(5) The Class Coupon of the Class B-IO Certificates with respect to each Distribution Date will be a per annum rate equal to the excess, if any, of (i) the Subordinate Adjusted Net WAC for such Distribution Date over (ii) the weighted average of the Class Coupons of the Class M and Class B Certificates (with respect to the Class M Certificates, calculated without regard to the Class M Net WAC) for such Distribution Date (weighted based on the outstanding Class Principal Amounts of such Classes of Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date). The Class Coupon of the Class B-IO Certificates with respect to the first Distribution Date will be approximately 2.04110% per annum.

(6) The Class XS-IO Certificates are entitled only to the Excess Servicing Fee Amount received on the Mortgage Loans. The Class Coupon of the Class XS-IO Certificates with respect to the first Distribution Date will be 0.05000% per annum. See “Description of the Certificates — Glossary of Terms”.

(7) Class Notional Amount. The Class MI Certificate will not be entitled to distributions of principal or interest and will not have a Class Principal Amount. The Class MI Certificate is entitled only to Mortgage Insurance Proceeds received on the Mortgage Loans. The Class MI Certificate will have a Class Notional Amount equal to the aggregate Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans with a Mortgage Insurance Policy as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period.

Certificate Principal Amount	The “ Certificate Principal Amount ” for any Certificate, other than the Interest Only Certificates, MACR Certificates, Mortgage Insurance Certificate and Residual Certificates, on any Distribution Date, is the maximum specified dollar amount of principal to which the holders of such Certificate are then entitled, with such amount, not less than zero, equal to (A) the initial principal amount set forth on the face of such Certificate, <i>minus</i> , without duplication, (B) the excess of (x)(i) the amount of all principal distributions made with respect to such Certificate, (ii) any Realized Losses allocated to such Certificate and (iii) any Certificate Writedown Amounts allocated to such Certificate over (y) the amount of any Subsequent Recoveries allocated to such Certificate, each of (x)(i), (ii) and (iii) and (y) as made or allocated on or prior to such Distribution Date (in each case without regard to any exchange of Exchangeable Certificates for MACR Certificates).
Class Principal Amount	The “ Class Principal Amount ” for each Class of Certificates, other than the Interest Only Certificates, MACR Certificates, Mortgage Insurance Certificate and Residual Certificates, is an amount equal to the aggregate of the Certificate Principal Amounts of all Certificates of that Class as of any date of determination. The Class Principal Amount as of any Distribution Date of each outstanding Class of MACR Certificates entitled to principal will be equal to the aggregate outstanding Class Principal Amount as of such Distribution Date of the portions of the related Classes of Exchangeable Certificates that were exchanged and relate to such Class of MACR Certificates.
Class Notional Amount	The Class A-IO, Class MA-IO, Class MB-IO, Class MT-IO, Class TA-IO, Class TB-IO, Class TT-IO, Class B-IO and Class XS-IO Certificates are interest-only certificates and, along with the Class MI Certificate, will not be entitled to distributions of principal. The Class BX, Class BBIO and Class BXS are MACR Certificates created by both Exchangeable Certificates that are interest-only certificates and principal bearing certificates. The “ Class Notional Amount ” for any Distribution Date is: for the Class A-IO Certificates, an amount equal to the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the outstanding Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MB, Class TA and Class TB Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date; for the Class MA-IO Certificates, an amount equal to the product of (x) the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the outstanding Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4 and Class MA-5 Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, if any, and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.250% and the denominator of which is 4.000%; for the Class MB-IO Certificates, an amount equal to the product of (x) the Class Principal Amount of the outstanding Class MB Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, if any, and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.250% and the denominator of which is 4.000%; for the Class MT-IO Certificates, an amount equal to the sum of (a) the product of (x) the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the outstanding Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4 and Class MA-5 Certificates immediately

following the preceding Distribution Date, if any, and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.250% and the denominator of which is 4.000%, and (b) the product of (x) the Class Principal Amount of the outstanding Class MB Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, if any, and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.250% and the denominator of which is 4.000%; for the Class TA-IO Certificates, an amount equal to the product of (x) the Class Principal Amount of the outstanding Class TA Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, if any, and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.750% and the denominator of which is 5.000%; for the Class TB-IO Certificates, an amount equal to the product of (x) the Class Principal Amount of the outstanding Class TB Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, if any, and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.750% and the denominator of which is 5.000%; for the Class TT-IO Certificates (assuming Combination 33 has been exchanged in full and no other exchange combinations have been executed), an amount equal to sum of a) the product of (x) the Class Principal Amount of the outstanding Class TA Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, if any, and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.750% and the denominator of which is 5.000%, and b) the product of (x) the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the outstanding Class TB Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, if any, and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.750% and the denominator of which is 5.000%; for the Class B-IO Certificates, an amount equal to the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the Class M and Class B Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date; for the Class XS-IO Certificates, an amount equal to the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period; for the Class MI Certificate and any Distribution Date, an amount equal to the aggregate Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans with a Mortgage Insurance Policy as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period; for the Class BX Certificates, an amount equal to the aggregate outstanding Class Notional Amount of the Class A-IO and Class B-IO Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date; for the Class BBIO Certificates, an amount equal to the outstanding Class Notional Amount of the Class B-IO Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date; and for the Class BXS Certificates, an amount equal to the aggregate outstanding Class Notional Amount of the Class A-IO, Class B-IO and Class XS-IO Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Class Notional Amount for a Class of Certificates will be adjusted to reflect any related exchanges of Exchangeable Certificates for MACR Certificates and vice versa (subject to the numerous exchange combinations and exchange proportions described in Schedule I of this Offering Circular, as applicable).

Distribution Date Distributions on the Certificates will be made by the Securities Administrator on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of each month (or, if such day is not a Business Day, on the next succeeding Business Day) beginning in March 2025 (each, a **“Distribution Date”**).

With respect to the first Distribution Date, all references to the preceding Distribution Date will refer to the Cut-Off Date.

Closing Date On or about March 11, 2025 (the **“Closing Date”**).

Record Date For any Distribution Date, the close of business on the last Business Day of the month immediately preceding the month in which such Distribution Date occurs (except for the first Distribution Date, for which it will be the Closing Date) (the **“Record Date”**).

Interest Due at Settlement On the Closing Date, investors will pay 40 days of interest, calculated on the related Class Principal Amount or Class Notional Amount as of the Closing Date at the applicable Class Coupon for any Certificates purchased (the **“Interest Due at Settlement”**).

Stated Final Distribution Date The Distribution Date in November 2064 (the **“Stated Final Distribution Date”**). The actual final Distribution Date for the Non-Guaranteed Certificates may be substantially different than, and may be later than, the Stated Final Distribution Date. The actual final Distribution Date for the Guaranteed Certificates will be on or prior to the Stated Final Distribution Date.

If the remaining Class Principal Amount of any Class of Guaranteed Certificates is greater than zero after the application of interest and principal in accordance with *“Description of the Certificates — Distributions of Interest”* and *“Description of the Certificates — Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount”* and allocation of Realized Losses, Certificate Writedown Amounts and Subsequent Recoveries on the Stated Final Distribution Date, the Guarantor will be required to remit to the Securities Administrator, for the benefit of the Trust an amount equal to the remaining Class Principal Amount of such Class of Guaranteed Certificates, and such amount (a **“Guarantor Maturity Payment”**) will be distributed to such Class of Guaranteed Certificates as principal.

Optional Termination The (i) Certificateholders of the Class B Certificates entitled to at least a majority of the Voting Rights of such Class (not including any Class B Certificates owned by the Guarantor) or (ii) Servicer, and each of (i) and (ii) at its option and in the order described below, may elect to exercise the Optional Termination and purchase at the Termination Price all of the Mortgage Loans and other assets in the Trust, thereby causing an early termination of the Trust, on any Distribution Date on which the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans is less than 10% of the aggregate Cut-Off Date Balance, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

The Certificateholders of the Class B Certificates will have the first right to exercise the Optional Termination. If such Certificateholders do not exercise such option, the Servicer will have the second and final right to exercise such option. Prior to allowing the Servicer to

	exercise its termination right, the Trustee will be required to notify the Securities Administrator, who will be required to forward such notice to the Certificateholders that are entitled to exercise the Optional Termination that they will have a final right to exercise their option prior to the Servicer.
Termination Price	The sum of: (i) the aggregate Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans (other than with respect to any REO properties), plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, (ii) the market value of any REO properties in the Trust, (iii) any remaining unreimbursed Pre-Existing Servicing Advances and Servicing Advances, unpaid Independent Reviewer fees and any other amounts payable to the Securities Administrator, the Custodian, the Servicer, the Seller, the Guarantor, the Trustee or the Trust Agent and (iv) any unreimbursed Guarantor Principal Payments, Guarantor Interest Payments and Guarantor Maturity Payments (and, in the case of any Guarantor Maturity Payments, any related interest thereon).
Legal Status	The United States does not guarantee the Certificates or any interest or return of principal on the Certificates. The Certificates are not debts or obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than the guarantee obligations of Freddie Mac with respect to the Guaranteed Certificates.
Form of Certificates	The Offered Certificates will be book-entry Certificates (the “Book-Entry Certificates”) and will be held through the book-entry system of DTC, and, as applicable, Euroclear and Clearstream. The Offered Certificates will be available in fully-registered form (“Definitive Certificates”) only in the limited circumstances disclosed under <i>“Description of the Certificates — Form, Registration and Transfer of the Certificates”</i> .
Guarantee Expiration Date	The Distribution Date on which the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the Guaranteed Certificates has been reduced to zero and there are no unreimbursed Guarantor Principal Payments, Guarantor Interest Payments or Guarantor Maturity Payments (and, in the case of any Guarantor Maturity Payments, any related interest thereon) outstanding.
Collection Period	For any Distribution Date, the calendar month immediately preceding the month in which such Distribution Date occurs (the “Collection Period”).
Prepayment in Full Period	For any Distribution Date, other than the first Distribution Date, the period from and including the eleventh (11th) day of the month immediately preceding the month in which such Distribution Date occurs to and including the tenth (10th) day of the month in which such Distribution Date occurs (the “Prepayment in Full Period”); <i>provided, however</i> , for the Distribution Date in March 2025, the Prepayment in Full Period will be from, but excluding, January 31, 2025 (the “Cut-Off Date”) to, and including, March 10, 2025.
Delinquency Determination Date	For any Distribution Date, the close of business on the last Business Day of the month immediately preceding the month in which such Distribution Date occurs (the “Delinquency Determination Date”).

The Collection Period, the Prepayment in Full Period and the Delinquency Determination Date are collectively referred to herein as, the “**Reporting Periods**”.

Certificates Acquired or Retained by

Freddie Mac Freddie Mac may (i) on the Closing Date, retain some or all of one or more Classes of Guaranteed Certificates or (ii) from time to time, purchase or otherwise acquire some or all of any Class(es) of Certificates at any price or prices, in the open market or otherwise.

Servicing Advances The Servicer is not required to advance delinquent principal and interest on the Mortgage Loans. The Servicer is required to make or cause to be made certain advances (“**Servicing Advances**”) to third parties pursuant to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

Pre-Existing Servicing Advances The aggregate amount of unreimbursed recoverable servicing advances related to the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-Off Date.

As of the Cut-Off Date, the aggregate amount of such pre-existing servicing advances (“**Pre-Existing Servicing Advances**”) (i) for all the Mortgage Loans, is approximately \$1,599,030; (ii) for the Group M Mortgage Loans, is approximately \$1,381,196; and (iii) for the Group T Mortgage Loans, is approximately \$217,834.

Recouped Pre-Existing Servicing Advances will be subtracted from the Interest Remittance Amount and distributed to the Seller.

Nonrecoverable Advances Any Servicing Advance previously made or proposed to be made in respect of a Mortgage Loan or REO property that, in the good faith business judgment of the Servicer (as certified in an officer’s certificate of the Servicer in accordance with the Pooling and Servicing Agreement), will not, or would not, be ultimately recoverable from related late payments or Liquidation Proceeds on such Mortgage Loan or REO property.

Initial Principal Forbearance

Amount With respect to any Mortgage Loan, the deferred principal balance, if any, of such Mortgage Loan as of the Cut-Off Date. The aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount of all the Mortgage Loans is approximately \$42,068,122.29.

Accepted Servicing Practices With respect to any Mortgage Loan, those mortgage servicing practices that comply with the terms of each Mortgage Loan, applicable Legal Requirements, the terms and conditions of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, and are consistent with the same standard of care, skill, prudence, and diligence with which the Servicer services similar mortgage loans, giving due consideration to the customary and usual standards of practice of prudent institutional mortgage loan servicers that are utilized with respect to mortgage assets comparable to the Mortgage Loans in the jurisdiction where the related mortgaged property is located.

Legal Requirements All applicable federal, state or local laws (including without limitation any Anti-Predatory Lending Law) and any other applicable requirements and regulations of any government or any agency or instrumentality thereof (including those of the CFPB), which involve

or relate to the origination or servicing of a Mortgage Loan, the management (including servicing and disposition) of the related mortgaged property or related REO property, and the performance of the servicing obligations by the Servicer hereunder. Legal Requirements include (i) Section 4022 of the CARES Act, to the extent still in effect, any subsequent federal legislation that amends, supplements or replaces the CARES Act, and any federal law or regulation that imposes similar servicing requirements (e.g., forbearance, foreclosure or eviction moratoria) on single-family mortgage loans that are owned or securitized by Freddie Mac and (ii) any Foreclosure or Eviction Moratorium.

Certain Relationships and Affiliations

Freddie Mac is the Sponsor, Seller, Guarantor and Trustee in this transaction.

Interest

The Offered Certificates bear interest at the applicable per annum interest rates (each, a **“Class Coupon”**) shown on the front cover and Schedule I.

The **“Accrual Period”** for any Distribution Date is the calendar month immediately preceding the month in which such Distribution Date occurs.

The amount of interest that will accrue on a given Class of Certificates (other than the Class B Certificates, the Mortgage Insurance Certificate and the Residual Certificates) during each Accrual Period is equal to:

- the Class Coupon for such Class of Certificates for such period, multiplied by
- the Class Principal Amount (or Class Notional Amount in the case of the Interest Only Certificates) of such Class of Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date, multiplied by
- a fraction, the numerator of which is 30 and the denominator of which is 360.

Interest on the Certificates will be distributable monthly on each Distribution Date, commencing in March 2025, from the Interest Remittance Amounts, Principal Remittance Amounts or Guarantor Interest Payments, as applicable, and for certain of the GMACRs, from the Guarantor Contribution Payment, as described herein.

See *“Description of the Certificates — Interest”*.

Interest Remittance Amount

On each Distribution Date, each Class of the Offered Certificates will be entitled to the Interest Distribution Amount for that Class on that Distribution Date, which will be paid from the Interest Remittance Amounts or the Principal Remittance Amounts and, for the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates, additionally from the Guarantor Contribution Payments, as described herein. If there is any Interest Deficiency Amount on any Distribution Date, the Guarantor will be required to remit a Guarantor Interest Payment in an amount equal to the aggregate Interest Deficiency Amount to cover such shortfall.

Distributions of Interest

On each Distribution Date, the Interest Remittance Amount for each Mortgage Group will be distributed as set forth under *“Description of the Certificates — Distributions of Interest”*.

Principal

On each Distribution Date, the Trust will distribute principal to the applicable Classes of Certificates from the applicable Principal Remittance Amount.

Principal Remittance Amount

On each Distribution Date, each Class of Offered Certificates will be entitled to the related Senior Principal Distribution Amount for each such Class on that Distribution Date, which will be distributed from the applicable Principal Remittance Amount.

Distributions of Principal

On each Distribution Date, the Principal Remittance Amount for each Mortgage Group will be distributed as set forth under “*Description of the Certificates — Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount*”.

Reductions in Class Principal Amount and Class Notional Amount of the Classes of Certificates

On each Distribution Date until the Class Principal Amount of a Class of Certificates is reduced to zero, the Class Principal Amount of such Class of Certificates will be reduced, without duplication, by the amount of all principal distributions made with respect to that Class of Certificates and any Realized Losses and any Certificate Writedown Amounts allocated to such Class of Certificates. As a result of any such reduction, the Class Notional Amount of a Class of Interest Only Certificates will be decreased by any amounts allocated in reduction of the related Class or Classes used to calculate the respective Class Notional Amount (or in the case of the Class XS-IO Certificates, any amounts applied to reduce the Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans). See “*Description of the Certificates — Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount*”, “*— Reductions in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Realized Losses*” and “*— Reductions in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Certificate Writedown Amounts*”.

To the extent the Guaranteed Certificates that have a Class Principal Amount are allocated Realized Losses or Certificate Writedown Amounts, the Guarantor is required to make a payment (each, a “**Guarantor Principal Payment**”) to the Trust in the amount of the related Principal Deficiency Amount.

Increases in Class Principal Amount of the Classes of Certificates

In the event any Subsequent Recoveries are allocated to any Class of Certificates, the related Class Principal Amount will be increased by the amount of such allocated Subsequent Recoveries. Subsequent Recoveries will be allocated as described under “*Description of the Certificates — Principal — Increases in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Subsequent Recoveries*”.

For the avoidance of doubt, any recovery of a Principal Forbearance Loss during the month in which a Mortgage Loan becomes a Liquidated Mortgage Loan will be included in Liquidation Proceeds only.

Principal Distribution on the Stated Final Distribution Date

On the Stated Final Distribution Date, the Trust will be required to pay 100% of the outstanding Class Principal Amount as of such date for each Class of Offered Certificates that have a Class Principal Amount, through allocation of the Principal Remittance Amount, a Guarantor Principal Payment and/or a Guarantor Maturity Payment.

Fees and Expenses

Before the Servicer remits amounts owed to the Trust with respect to the Mortgage Loans, the Servicer will be entitled to retain from interest collections on the Mortgage Loans a monthly fee for each Distribution Date, calculated as provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, equal to one-twelfth of the product of (i) 0.1500% and (ii) the aggregate Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans or attributable to any REO property as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period (*provided, however*, for each Mortgage Loan that had a voluntary principal prepayment in full during the portion of the Prepayment in Full Period occurring from the first day through the tenth day of the month in which such Distribution Date occurs, no Servicing Fee will be due or payable on such Mortgage Loan after such Distribution Date) (the “**Servicing Fee**”). For each Distribution Date, the “**Servicing Fee Rate**” will be a per annum rate

obtained by (i) dividing the Servicing Fee by the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period (*provided, however*, for each Mortgage Loan that had a voluntary principal prepayment in full during the portion of the Prepayment in Full Period occurring from the first day through the tenth day of the month in which such Distribution Date occurs, the Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan will be deemed to be zero for purposes of calculating the Servicing Fee Rate for the Distribution Date immediately following such Distribution Date) and (ii) multiplying by 12; *provided, however*, such rate will not exceed 0.2000% for any Distribution Date. For each Distribution Date, the **“Excess Servicing Fee Amount”** will be an amount equal to one-twelfth of the product of (i) the Excess Servicing Fee Rate and (ii) the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period (*provided, however*, that for each Mortgage Loan that had a voluntary principal prepayment in full during the portion of the related Prepayment in Full Period occurring from the first day through the tenth day of the month, the Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan will be deemed to be zero for purposes of calculating the Excess Servicing Fee Amount for the Distribution Date immediately following such Distribution Date). For each Distribution Date, the **“Excess Servicing Fee Rate”** will be a per annum rate equal to the excess, if any, of 0.2000% over the Servicing Fee Rate (for the avoidance of doubt, in no event will the Excess Servicing Fee Rate be less than zero for any Distribution Date).

On each Distribution Date, the Securities Administrator will be paid an amount (the **“Securities Administrator Fee”**) equal to the greater of (i) 0.0170% divided by 12, and multiplied by the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period, and (ii) \$3,500. For each Distribution Date, the **“Securities Administrator Fee Rate”** will be a per annum rate calculated as the Securities Administrator Fee multiplied by 12, and divided by the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period.

On each Distribution Date on or prior to the Guarantee Expiration Date, the Guarantor will be paid an amount (the **“Guarantor Oversight Fee”**) equal to one-twelfth of the product of (i) the Guarantor Oversight Fee Rate and (ii) the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period. On each Distribution Date on or prior to the Guarantee Expiration Date, the **“Guarantor Oversight Fee Rate”** will be a per annum rate equal to 0.0500%.

On each Distribution Date during the Trust Agent Engagement Period, the Trust Agent will be paid an amount (the **“Trust Agent Fee”**) equal to \$1,540. For each Distribution Date after the Trust Agent Engagement Period, the Trust Agent Fee will be \$0.00. On each Distribution Date during the Trust Agent Engagement Period, the **“Trust Agent Fee Rate”** will be a per annum rate equal to (i) the Trust Agent Fee divided by (ii) the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period, multiplied by 12.

On each Distribution Date, the Custodian will be paid an amount (the **“Custodian Fee”**) equal to one-twelfth of the product of (i) 0.0065% and (ii) the aggregate Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period. The **“Custodian Fee Rate”** will be a per annum rate obtained by (i) dividing the related Custodian Fee by the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period and (ii) multiplying by 12.

On each Distribution Date, the Independent Reviewer will be paid any amounts owed to it if and when billed.

The Mortgage Loans

On the Closing Date, the assets of the Trust will consist of seasoned, re-performing Mortgage Loans that, as of the Cut-Off Date, are current with an aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the close of business on the Cut-Off Date of approximately \$758,784,960. As of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 0.27% of the Mortgage Loans were originated utilizing notes in an electronic or digital format (referred to herein as **“e-notes”** or **“e-mortgages”**). Mortgage Loans originated with e-notes may have also included mortgages, deeds of trust or

security instruments that were executed in an electronic or digital format. As of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 0.54% of the Mortgage Loans are adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans that have Mortgage Interest Rates that reset periodically. As of the Cut-Off Date, none of the Mortgage Loans are under a forbearance plan, or were under a forbearance plan within the past 90 days. With respect to approximately 2.59% of the Mortgage Loans (as of the Cut-Off Date), servicing will transfer from Nationstar Mortgage LLC (d/b/a Rushmore Servicing) to the Servicer on the Closing Date immediately prior to the execution and delivery of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

The Mortgage Loans are divided into two Mortgage Groups – the Group M Mortgage Loans and the Group T Mortgage Loans.

The Group M Mortgage Loans are fixed-rate or step-rate modified Mortgage Loans, and may also be subject to a Freddie Mac payment deferral program (e.g., a Deferred Payment Modification or Payment Deferral solution, including to resolve a COVID-19 related hardship or a hardship related to other natural disasters) (“PDP”). The Group M Mortgage Loans have an aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-Off Date of approximately \$690,505,186.

The Group T Mortgage Loans are fixed-rate or adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans that, in each case (i) were never modified or (ii) were only subject to a Freddie Mac PDP. The Group T Mortgage Loans have an aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-Off Date of approximately \$68,279,774. As of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 6.05% of the Group T Mortgage Loans are adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans.

A due diligence review was performed on certain of the Mortgage Loans as described under “*Description of the Mortgage Loans — Due Diligence Review*”.

<u>Mortgage Group</u>	<u>Number of Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-Off Date</u>	<u>Approximate Maximum Years to Maturity from Modification</u>
Group M	4,143	\$690,505,186	40
Group T	535	\$ 68,279,774	N/A
Total:	<u>4,678</u>	<u>\$758,784,960</u>	40

Each of the Mortgage Loans in each Mortgage Group:

- (a) is an adjustable-, fixed- or step-rate, one- to four-unit, first lien Mortgage Loan, and may have been subject to a PDP or modified, including some with maturity terms up to approximately forty (40) years;
- (b) was originated between November 1989 and April 2023;
- (c) has a current mortgage rate between 1.990% and 8.875%; and
- (d) as of the Cut-Off Date, is current.

The Mortgage Loans have the approximate characteristics set forth below as of the Cut-Off Date. Whenever reference is made in this Offering Circular to the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans or to a percentage or weighted average of the Mortgage Loans, unless otherwise noted, that reference is based on the aggregate Cut-Off Date Balance.

The figures below are approximate and may not correspond exactly to the related figures in Appendix A due to rounding differences.

**Aggregate
Selected Mortgage Loan Data as of the Cut-Off Date**

	<u>Range or Total</u>	<u>Average or Weighted Average</u>
Number of Mortgage Loans	4,678	—
Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance	\$758,784,960.07	\$162,202.86
Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount	\$42,068,122.29	\$8,992.76
Original Mortgage Rate ⁽¹⁾	1.990% to 9.875%	5.014% ⁽²⁾
Current Mortgage Rate	1.990% to 8.875%	4.010% ⁽²⁾
Effective Mortgage Rate ⁽³⁾	0.138% to 8.875%	3.787%
Loan Age from Origination (months) ⁽¹⁾	21 to 422	154
Remaining Term to Maturity (months)	19 to 477	391
Original Loan-to-Value Ratio ⁽¹⁾	11% to 273%	78%
AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio	1% to 153%	45%
Non-zero Original Credit Score ⁽¹⁾	429 to 831	698
Non-zero Current Credit Score	451 to 832	694

- (1) Information with regard to original mortgage rates, origination date, original loan-to-value ratios and original credit scores for the Mortgage Loans was provided to Freddie Mac by the original seller.
- (2) Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.
- (3) The effective mortgage rate is the product of (a) the current Mortgage Interest Rate and (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance, and the denominator of which is the Unpaid Principal Balance.

	<u>Percent of Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance</u>
Mortgage Loans with 1+ Months Clean Pay History	100.00%
Mortgage Loans with 6+ Months Clean Pay History	93.94%
Mortgage Loans with 12+ Months Clean Pay History	84.48%
Mortgage Loans with 24+ Months Clean Pay History	71.11%
Mortgage Loans with 36+ Months Clean Pay History	47.03%
Mortgage Loans with an Initial Principal Forbearance Amount	29.74%
Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount	5.54%
Mortgage Loans in Bankruptcy Status	0.53%
Mortgage Loans with Interest Only Feature at Origination ⁽¹⁾	7.51%
Mortgage Loans with Mortgage Insurance	14.94%
Mortgage Loans that are Pay-ahead Loans	11.93%

- (1) For each Mortgage Loan, the interest only feature has either expired or was revoked when such Mortgage Loan was modified.

Top Five Geographic Concentration of Mortgaged Properties — Aggregate

<u>Top Five Geographic Concentration</u>	<u>Percentage of Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance</u>
Illinois	13.66%
California	12.99%
Florida	9.94%
New York	9.56%
Ohio	6.71%

Maximum Three-Digit Zip Code Concentration

<u>Maximum Three-Digit Zip Code Concentration</u>	<u>Percentage of Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance</u>
606	4.20%

Group M
Selected Mortgage Loan Data as of the Cut-Off Date

	<u>Range or Total</u>	<u>Average or Weighted Average</u>
Number of Mortgage Loans	4,143	—
Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance	\$690,505,186.12	\$166,667.92
Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount	\$39,992,547.26	\$9,653.04
Original Mortgage Rate ⁽¹⁾	1.990% to 9.875%	5.083% ⁽²⁾
Current Mortgage Rate	1.990% to 8.875%	3.962% ⁽²⁾
Effective Mortgage Rate ⁽³⁾	0.138% to 8.875%	3.732%
Loan Age from Origination (months) ⁽¹⁾	30 to 422	157
Remaining Term to Maturity (months)	29 to 477	407
Original Loan-to-Value Ratio ⁽¹⁾	11% to 273%	79%
AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio	1% to 153%	46%
Non-zero Original Credit Score ⁽¹⁾	429 to 831	697
Non-zero Current Credit Score	451 to 829	694

- (1) Information with regard to original mortgage rates, origination date, original loan-to-value ratios and original credit scores for the Mortgage Loans was provided to Freddie Mac by the original seller.
- (2) Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.
- (3) The effective mortgage rate is the product of (a) the current Mortgage Interest Rate and (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance, and the denominator of which is the Unpaid Principal Balance.

	<u>Percent of Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance</u>
Mortgage Loans with 1+ Months Clean Pay History	100.00%
Mortgage Loans with 6+ Months Clean Pay History	94.07%
Mortgage Loans with 12+ Months Clean Pay History	85.51%
Mortgage Loans with 24+ Months Clean Pay History	72.58%
Mortgage Loans with 36+ Months Clean Pay History	48.27%
Mortgage Loans with an Initial Principal Forbearance Amount	29.04%
Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount	5.79%
Mortgage Loans in Bankruptcy Status	0.57%
Mortgage Loans with Interest Only Feature at Origination ⁽¹⁾	7.96%
Mortgage Loans with Mortgage Insurance	15.42%
Mortgage Loans that are Pay-ahead Loans	11.59%

- (1) For each Mortgage Loan, the interest only feature has either expired or was revoked when such Mortgage Loan was modified.

Top Five Geographic Concentration of Mortgaged Properties — Group M

<u>Top Five Geographic Concentration</u>	<u>Percentage of Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance</u>
Illinois	14.40%
California	13.01%
Florida	10.56%
New York	9.20%
Ohio	6.79%

Maximum Three-Digit Zip Code Concentration

<u>Maximum Three-Digit Zip Code Concentration</u>	<u>Percentage of Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance</u>
606	4.54%

Group T
Selected Mortgage Loan Data as of the Cut-Off Date

	<u>Range or Total</u>	<u>Average or Weighted Average</u>
Number of Mortgage Loans	535	—
Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance	\$68,279,773.95	\$127,625.75
Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount	\$2,075,575.03	\$3,879.58
Original Mortgage Rate ⁽¹⁾	2.000% to 8.875%	4.343% ⁽²⁾
Current Mortgage Rate	2.250% to 8.875%	4.479% ⁽²⁾
Effective Mortgage Rate ⁽³⁾	1.267% to 8.875%	4.343%
Loan Age from Origination (months) ⁽¹⁾	21 to 334	116
Remaining Term to Maturity (months)	19 to 339	224
Original Loan-to-Value Ratio ⁽¹⁾	16% to 129%	73%
AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio	2% to 84%	36%
Non-zero Original Credit Score ⁽¹⁾	475 to 814	709
Non-zero Current Credit Score	462 to 832	692

- (1) Information with regard to original mortgage rates, origination date, original loan-to-value ratios and original credit scores for the Mortgage Loans was provided to Freddie Mac by the original seller.
- (2) Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.
- (3) The effective mortgage rate is the product of (a) the current Mortgage Interest Rate and (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance, and the denominator of which is the Unpaid Principal Balance.

	<u>Percent of Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance</u>
Mortgage Loans with 1+ Months Clean Pay History	100.00%
Mortgage Loans with 6+ Months Clean Pay History	92.60%
Mortgage Loans with 12+ Months Clean Pay History	74.04%
Mortgage Loans with 24+ Months Clean Pay History	56.32%
Mortgage Loans with 36+ Months Clean Pay History	34.48%
Mortgage Loans with an Initial Principal Forbearance Amount	36.79%
Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount	3.04%
Mortgage Loans in Bankruptcy Status	0.17%
Mortgage Loans with Interest Only Feature at Origination ⁽¹⁾	3.00%
Mortgage Loans with Mortgage Insurance	10.11%
Mortgage Loans that are Pay-ahead Loans	15.34%

- (1) For each Mortgage Loan, the interest only feature has either expired or was revoked when such Mortgage Loan was modified.

Top Five Geographic Concentration of Mortgaged Properties — Group T

<u>Top Five Geographic Concentration</u>	<u>Percentage of Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance</u>
New York	13.23%
California	12.71%
Illinois	6.16%
Ohio	5.93%
Texas	4.34%

Maximum Three-Digit Zip Code Concentration

<u>Maximum Three-Digit Zip Code Concentration</u>	<u>Percentage of Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance</u>
112	3.59%

The characteristics of the Mortgage Loans in the Trust will change from time to time to reflect subsequent payments, subsequent modifications, prepayments and Realized Losses with respect to the Mortgage Loans. In addition, the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans in the Trust may change because after the issuance of the Certificates, Mortgage Loans will be removed from the Trust because (i) a Mortgage Loan is liquidated; (ii) a Mortgage Loan is paid in full; (iii) a Mortgage Loan is repurchased after a determination that a Material Breach has occurred with respect to such Mortgage Loan; or (iv) a Mortgage Loan is secured by a mortgaged property which is seized pursuant to any special eminent domain proceeding brought by any federal, state or local government instrumentality with the intent to provide relief to financially-distressed mortgagors with negative equity in the underlying mortgaged property. Mortgage Loans will not be removed from the Trust solely due to a Modification completed in accordance with the Accepted Servicing Practices as set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

See “*Description of the Certificates*” for a description of how removals of Mortgage Loans impact the Certificates.

As these changes occur, they may materially alter the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans shown above and the weighted average lives and yields to maturity of the Certificates.

Additional information with respect to the Mortgage Loans appears under “*Description of the Mortgage Loans*” and in Appendix A.

Mortgage Loan Representations and Warranties

The Seller will make certain limited representations and warranties concerning the Mortgage Loans to the Trust, as described in Appendix C. Other than the REMIC-related representation and warranty, the representations and warranties are made to the best of the Seller’s knowledge. If it is discovered that the substance of any such representation or warranty is inaccurate and such inaccuracy is determined to constitute a Material Breach as described herein, then notwithstanding the Seller’s lack of knowledge with respect to the substance of such representation or warranty being inaccurate at the time such representation or warranty was made, such inaccuracy will be deemed to be a Material Breach. The Seller’s representations and warranties expire at the end of the Warranty Period, except for (i) the Regulatory Compliance and High-Cost Loans related representations and warranties solely with respect to the Unable to Test Mortgage Loans and (ii) the REMIC-related representation and warranty, which will not expire. As described herein, the Trust Agent is required to appoint an Independent Reviewer to review certain Mortgage Loans to determine whether a Material Breach exists. The Trust (and therefore the Certificates) will bear the cost of this breach review (the “**Breach Review**”). If, during a review initiated during the Warranty Period, the Independent Reviewer determines that a Material Breach exists with respect to such Mortgage Loan, it will be required to provide to the Seller the estimated loss amount, if any, as a result of such Material Breach (the “**Loss Estimate Amount**”).

The Seller, in its sole discretion, will have the right to (A) (x) cure the Material Breach, (y) repurchase such Mortgage Loan or (z) agree to the Loss Estimate Amount; or (B) appeal either (x) the determination by the Independent Reviewer that a Material Breach exists with respect to a Mortgage Loan or (y) the Independent Reviewer’s Loss Estimate Amount. The Independent Reviewer will be required to review the information provided by the Seller in support of its appeal to determine (i) if a Material Breach exists, and if so, (ii) a new loss amount, if any, for such Material Breach or reaffirm that the Loss Estimate Amount is accurate.

The “**Final Loss Estimate Amount**” with respect to a Mortgage Loan will be equal to either (i) the Loss Estimate Amount provided by the Independent Reviewer, if the Seller agrees to such amount without forwarding an appeal notice, or (ii) as a result of a review pursuant to an appeal notice, either (x) the new loss amount determined by the Independent Reviewer or (y) the Loss Estimate Amount, if the Independent Reviewer affirms such amount. To the extent the Independent Reviewer concludes, after any such appeal by the Seller, that a Material Breach exists with respect to such Mortgage Loan, the Seller will be required to (x) cure such breach, (y) indemnify the Trust in the amount of any Loss Indemnification Amount or (z) repurchase the related Mortgage Loan; provided, that if the Material Breach is with respect to the REMIC-related representation and warranty, the Seller will be required to repurchase the Mortgage Loan.

As described in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, if the Seller is notified by the Servicer of a breach of the Regulatory Compliance or High-Cost Loans representation and warranty due to a determination that an Unable to Test Mortgage Loan is a High-Cost Loan and the Trust incurs a loss as a result of such breach, the Seller will pay the Trust the Loss Indemnification Amount.

On the Closing Date, Freddie Mac, as the Trustee, will direct the Servicer to inspect the related mortgaged properties which secure the Mortgage Loans located in areas for which, by the Closing Date, the President of the United States has issued a “Major Disaster Declaration” and FEMA has authorized individual assistance (“**Recently Identified FEMA Loans**”) as a result of the January 2025 California Wildfires and Straight-line Winds. The Servicer will complete such inspection within 30 days after the Closing Date, or as soon as practicable thereafter, and will provide each such inspection report to the Trustee and the Guarantor within such time frame. For the avoidance of doubt, the costs and expenses of the Servicer associated with the completion of such inspections will be reimbursable to the Servicer as Servicing Advances. Within 10 days of receiving an inspection report for a Recently Identified FEMA Loan, the Trustee, in its sole discretion, will determine whether the related mortgaged property was damaged and whether such damage (i) materially affects in an adverse manner the value of such mortgaged property as security for the related Mortgage Loan or the use for which the premises were intended or (ii) would render the entire mortgaged property uninhabitable. If, in the Trustee’s sole discretion, the mortgaged property is so damaged, the Seller will cure, indemnify or repurchase the related Mortgage Loan within 120 days of such determination by the Trustee.

Mortgage Loan Servicing

SPS is the Servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and controls the servicing of the Mortgage Loans and any REO properties in the Trust. As of the Closing Date, all of the Mortgage Loans will be serviced by the Servicer in accordance with Accepted Servicing Practices. The Servicer is not required to advance delinquent principal and interest on the Mortgage Loans. The Servicer is required to make or cause to be made certain Servicing Advances to third parties pursuant to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

Principal prepayments by mortgagors received by the Servicer during a Prepayment in Full Period will be paid to the Certificateholders on the related Distribution Date. When a mortgagor prepays a Mortgage Loan in full, the mortgagor is required to pay interest on the amount prepaid only to the date of prepayment and not thereafter. Thus, a Compensating Interest Shortage may occur as a result of less than one (1) month’s interest having been collected on Mortgage Loans that have prepaid in full between the eleventh day through the last day of a month. Additionally, a Compensating Interest Surplus may occur for any Distribution Date (other than the first Distribution Date) as a result of a mortgagor prepaying a Mortgage Loan in full during the portion of the related Prepayment in Full Period occurring from the first day through the tenth day of the month in which such Distribution Date occurs. For any Distribution Date, the Servicer will be entitled to retain any excess of the Compensating Interest Surplus on the Mortgage Loans over the related Compensating Interest Shortfall on the Mortgage Loans. Pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, on any Distribution Date, the Servicer will be required to make payment in an amount equal to the lesser of (1) 50% of the Servicing Fee payable to the Servicer for such Distribution Date and (2) the excess, if any, of the aggregate amount of any Compensating Interest Shortage over the aggregate amount of any Compensating Interest Surplus (such payments, “**Compensating Interest**”). The Servicer will not be reimbursed for any Compensating Interest.

Prepayment and Yield Considerations

The yield to maturity on the Offered Certificates will be sensitive to the rate and timing of principal payments (which will be affected by prepayments, modifications and Realized Losses on the applicable Mortgage Loans). As a result, the yield on the Offered Certificates may fluctuate significantly:

- In general, if investors purchased the Offered Certificates at a premium (or purchased any Interest Only Certificates) and principal payments occur at a rate faster than such investors assumed, such investors’ actual yield to maturity will be lower than anticipated and such investors may not even

recover their investment in the Offered Certificates (this is especially true for the Interest Only Certificates).

- Conversely, if investors purchased the Offered Certificates at a discount (excluding any Interest Only Certificates), and principal payments occur at a rate slower than such investors assumed, such investors' actual yield to maturity will be lower than anticipated (this is especially true for the Principal Only Certificates).

The Guarantor is required to remit to the Securities Administrator, for the benefit of the Trust, the Guarantor Interest Payments, the Guarantor Principal Payments, the Guarantor Contribution Payment and the Guarantor Maturity Payments for distribution to the Offered Certificates.

Because the Mortgage Loans may be prepaid at any time, it is not possible to predict the rate at which investors will receive distributions of principal.

See *"Prepayment and Yield Considerations"*.

United States Federal Tax Consequences

An election will be made to treat each REMIC Pool as a REMIC under the Code. The Exchangeable Certificates will represent ownership of "regular interests" in a REMIC Pool, the Class M Certificates will represent ownership of a REMIC regular interest and certain other rights, the Class B-IO Certificates will represent ownership of a REMIC regular interest and certain obligations, and the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates will represent ownership of one or more REMIC regular interests and certain other rights. The Class R Certificates will represent ownership of the "residual interest" in each REMIC Pool. In general, regular interests in a REMIC are taxed as debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes under the Code.

Holders of Certificates should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of Certificates.

The Class MI Certificate represents ownership of Mortgage Insurance Proceeds, if any, and does not represent ownership of an interest in a REMIC.

Each Class of MACR Certificates represents interests in the related Exchangeable Certificates for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The arrangements pursuant to which the MACR Certificates are created and administered will be classified as grantor trusts for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

See *"Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences"* for additional information.

Legal Investment

To the extent the investment activities of investors are subject to investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities, such investors may be subject to restrictions on investment in the Offered Certificates. Prospective investors should consult their legal, tax and accounting advisers for assistance in determining the suitability of and consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and sale of the Offered Certificates. See *"Legal Investment"* for additional information.

ERISA Considerations

Fiduciaries or other persons acting on behalf of or using the assets of (i) any employee benefit plan or arrangement, including an individual retirement account (an **"IRA"**), subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (**"ERISA"**), Code Section 4975, or any foreign, United States federal, state or local law which is to a material extent similar to Section 406 of ERISA or Code Section 4975 (**"Similar Law"**) or (ii) an entity which is deemed to hold the assets of such plan (each, a **"Plan"**), should carefully review with their legal advisors whether the purchase or holding of an Offered Certificate could give rise to a transaction prohibited or not otherwise permissible under Title I of ERISA, the Code or Similar Law.

Subject to the considerations and conditions described under “*Certain ERISA Considerations*”, it is expected that the Offered Certificates may be acquired by Plans or persons acting on behalf of, using the assets of or deemed to hold the assets of a Plan. See “*Certain ERISA Considerations*”.

Investment Company Act

The Trust has not been registered and will not be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as an investment company pursuant to the Investment Company Act, in reliance on the exception provided in Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act, although other exceptions may be applicable. The Trust has been structured with the intent that it not constitute a “covered fund” for purposes of the Volcker Rule under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. See “*Risk Factors — Applicability of Federal, State and Local Laws — Risks Associated with the Investment Company Act*”.

SUMMARY OF RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to the Mortgage Loans

- **Nature of the Mortgage Loans:** The re-performing nature of the Mortgage Loans and lack of information regarding underwriting procedures could adversely affect the Certificates. Delinquencies and losses on the Mortgage Loans may adversely affect your yield because the Servicer will not be required to make any principal or interest advances.
- **Limited Representations and Warranties with respect to the Mortgage Loans:** The Seller's obligations to cure, make indemnification payments or repurchase any Mortgage Loans for Material Breaches will generally expire after the Warranty Period, except as otherwise provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. In the event the Seller is not required or not able to repurchase or make an indemnification payment, the Certificates may suffer shortfalls.
- **Unpaid Deferred Principal Balance Mortgage Loans:** Losses on the Certificates could result from the failure to receive the portion of the Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans that is deferred.
- **Potential Issues with Liquidation of Defaulted Mortgage Loans:** Mortgage Loans may experience delays in liquidation, the liquidation proceeds may be less than the Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans, and the liquidation expenses may be disproportionate to the size of the Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans at the time of default.
- **Concentration of Mortgaged Properties:** Geographic concentration may increase risk of losses due to adverse economic conditions, natural disasters or climate change.
- **Turbulence in the Residential Mortgage Market:** A recurrence of turbulence in the residential mortgage market and/or financial markets and/or lack of liquidity for mortgage-related securities may adversely affect the performance and market value of the Offered Certificates.
- **Risks Relating to the Servicer:** The performance of the Mortgage Loans could be dependent on the performance of the Servicer of its duties under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.
- **Rate and Timing of Principal Payments:** The rate and timing of payments of principal and the yield to maturity on the Offered Certificates will be directly related to the rate and timing of collections of principal payments on the Mortgage Loans.
- **Insurance:** Insurance related to the mortgaged properties may be insufficient to compensate for losses.
- **Limited Due Diligence Review:** Our due diligence review processes are limited and may not uncover all relevant factors relating to the origination of the Mortgage Loans, their compliance with applicable laws and regulations, or how the Mortgage Loans will perform.
- **Risks Associated with Mortgage Loans Generally:** Military action, wars, terrorist attacks, cybersecurity incidents, natural disasters, other catastrophic events, and significant climate change effects may adversely affect your investment.
- **Mortgage Loans Having Certain Characteristics May Present Greater Risk:** Certain types of Mortgage Loans may present greater risk, *e.g.*, step-rate Mortgage Loans, adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans, Mortgage Loans with high current loan-to-value ratios, Mortgage Loans secured by investor properties, and Mortgage Loans that have Existing Liens.

Risks Relating to Federal, State and Local Laws

- **Regulation and Governmental Actions:** The Dodd-Frank Act and other regulation may adversely affect our business activities and the Trust. Governmental actions may affect servicing of Mortgage Loans and may limit the Servicer's ability to foreclose. Additionally, changes to the tax laws could adversely impact the Certificates.
- **Violations of Federal, State and Local Laws:** Violations of applicable federal, state and local laws may result in losses on the Mortgage Loans.

Risks Related to Freddie Mac and Other Transaction Parties

- **Legislation and Regulatory Actions:** Legislative or regulatory changes or actions could require operational changes that could adversely affect Freddie Mac's business activities and financial results including the value of the Freddie Mac Guarantee.
- **Governance, Receivership and Conservatorship:** We receive substantial support from Treasury and are dependent upon continued support in order to continue operating our business. Freddie Mac is in conservatorship. The Conservator controls Freddie Mac's business activities. It may require Freddie Mac to take actions that reduce profitability, are difficult to implement, or expose Freddie Mac to additional risk. Furthermore, the Conservator could take actions that adversely affect Freddie Mac's contracts, including its guarantee and other obligations related to the Offered Certificates. FHFA could place us into receivership, in which case our assets would be liquidated. The liquidation proceeds might not be sufficient to pay claims outstanding against Freddie Mac, including claims on the Freddie Mac Guarantee and its other obligations related to the Offered Certificates.
- **Conflicts of Interest:** The transaction parties may have conflicts of interest with each other and/or with the Certificateholders.

Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Certificates

- **Limited Control:** The Certificateholders have limited control over amendments, modifications and waivers to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. Additionally, investors have no direct right to enforce remedies.
- **Limited Credit Support:** Credit support available from the Subordinate Certificates is limited and may be insufficient to prevent a loss on your Certificates.
- **Early Retirement:** The Certificates may be retired early, which may adversely impact your yield or may result in a loss.
- **SOFR:** Changes to, or elimination of, SOFR could adversely affect your investment in the Certificates.
- **The Certificates Will Not Be Rated on the Closing Date:** We have not engaged any nationally recognized statistical rating organization to rate the Certificates on the Closing Date and we have no intention to do so in the future. The lack of a rating may reduce the potential liquidity of the Certificates and thus may affect the market value of the Certificates.
- **There is Historical Precedent of Adverse Economic Conditions Impacting the Value of Mortgage Loans and Mortgage Securities:** The adverse economic conditions experienced in 2007 and subsequent years significantly and adversely affected the mortgage market causing significant volatility and deterioration in the value of mortgage loans and mortgage securities.

RISK FACTORS

This Offering Circular contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including the risks described below and elsewhere in this Offering Circular. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risk factors discussed below in conjunction with and in addition to the other information contained in this Offering Circular before making an investment in the Offered Certificates.

Risks Relating to the Mortgage Loans

Risks Associated with Mortgage Loans Generally

Re-Performing Nature of the Mortgage Loans and Lack of Information Regarding Underwriting Procedures Could Adversely Affect the Certificates

The majority of the Mortgage Loans have been modified since origination. As nearly all of the Mortgage Loans were previously delinquent, it may be more likely that the related mortgaged properties exhibit or may have exhibited deferred maintenance, or may need more maintenance, when compared to another pool of mortgage loans.

Mortgagors on the Mortgage Loans may have had limited access to traditional mortgage financing for a variety of reasons, including impaired past credit experience, limited credit history, limited documentation of income, insufficient home equity value or high debt-to-income ratios. Accordingly, the Mortgage Loans may be extremely sensitive to economic factors that could affect the ability of borrowers to pay their obligations or the value of the mortgaged property. Additionally, due to the 2007-2009 recession, the seasoning of the Mortgage Loans and the generally re-performing nature of the mortgage pool, the mortgagors' current creditworthiness compared to their creditworthiness at origination or at modification may not accurately reflect their current ability to pay their Mortgage Loans.

None of the Issuer, Sponsor, Seller or Guarantor makes any representation or warranty regarding any underlying sellers, originators or prior servicers of the Mortgage Loans (including any person or entity that modified a Mortgage Loan) or their underwriting practices and procedures. Consequently, this Offering Circular does not contain any information about any underlying sellers, originators or prior servicers of the Mortgage Loans (including any person or entity that modified a Mortgage Loan) or their respective loan origination or modification practices, or the standards or guidelines under which the Mortgage Loans were originated, underwritten, quality-checked, reviewed, modified or serviced by any person or entity (including, but not limited to, the application, contents or existence of such standards or guidelines). Although no representations are made herein as to such standards or guidelines, it is possible that many of the Mortgage Loans may have been originated under loan programs that required less documentation, such as no income verification or no asset verification or both. This may increase the possibility that, due to mortgagor error or fraud, the amount of credit extended at origination exceeded the mortgagor's capacity to pay, particularly with respect to any loans originated as adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans and interest only Mortgage Loans, for which the payments increase during the terms of such Mortgage Loans. In addition, the Mortgage Loans may have been originated pursuant to exceptions to the related originator's underwriting guidelines. These exceptions may not have been documented in the origination file or the origination file may be unavailable. No assurance can be made regarding the percentage of Mortgage Loans that represent exceptions to such underwriting guidelines.

Moreover, during the origination and/or modification process, appraisals were generally obtained on each prospective mortgaged property. The quality of these appraisals may have varied widely in accuracy and consistency. Inaccurate or inflated appraisals at origination and/or modification may result in an increase in the number and severity of losses on the Mortgage Loans, particularly if the related mortgaged property is located in a housing market in which property values are in decline. Because many of the Mortgage Loans are considerably seasoned, the appraisals may be dated, may be missing, may be missing pages or may be incomplete and may not accurately reflect changes to the related property value since the date of the applicable appraisal.

Due to the nature of the Mortgage Loans as described herein, it is likely the Mortgage Loans could experience higher rates of delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures than a pool of mortgage loans with consistently clean pay histories. To the extent not otherwise covered by credit enhancement or the Guarantee,

such increased delinquencies and losses may result in the reduction of amounts available for payment on the Certificates.

Prospective investors in the Certificates should consider the implications of the lack of information regarding underwriting standards or guidelines in connection with the origination and/or modification of the Mortgage Loans before making a decision to purchase any Certificates.

Delinquencies and Losses on the Mortgage Loans May Adversely Affect Your Yield; No Requirement to Make Principal or Interest Advances

While all of the Mortgage Loans in the mortgage pool are current as of the Cut-Off Date, nearly all of the Mortgage Loans have previously been delinquent. In addition, as of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 0.53% of the Mortgage Loans are subject to bankruptcy proceedings, and such Mortgage Loans are at least 6 months current in their monthly payments. As a result, the mortgage pool may bear more risk than a pool of mortgage loans without any historical delinquencies or mortgagor bankruptcies but with otherwise comparable characteristics. Additionally, mortgage loans that have been delinquent more than once in the past or have been modified may be more likely than other non-delinquent or unmodified mortgage loans to become delinquent in the future.

Delinquencies in the payment of interest and principal on the Mortgage Loans may adversely affect the yield on the Certificates because the Servicer will not be required to make any principal or interest advances in respect of such delinquencies and, subject to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, may withdraw reimbursements for advances of taxes, insurance and other comparable advances. Instead, distributions on the Guaranteed Certificates, absent the Guarantee, will be made solely from payments actually received by the Servicer in respect of the Mortgage Loans (and, in the case of the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates, the Guarantor Contribution Payment), which on any Distribution Date may be less than the amount of funds that would be available for such Distribution Date if the Servicer were required to make principal and interest advances. Thus, the cash flow available for distributions on the Certificates may vary substantially from month to month.

Further, although Freddie Mac guarantees timely payment of interest at the applicable Class Coupon and payment of principal as described in this Offering Circular, including payment in full by the Stated Final Distribution Date of the Offered Certificates, the Offered Certificates may suffer losses despite the Guarantee since Guarantor Principal Payments will have the same effect as prepayments on the related Class or Classes of Offered Certificates (as applicable) and accordingly may impact the yield on any Class of Offered Certificates. Additionally, as described herein, while any Certificate Writedown Amounts allocated to the Offered Certificates will be covered by the Guarantee, if a Guarantor Nonpayment Event exists, the Offered Certificates could also suffer losses due to the risks described herein.

Representations and Warranties with Respect to the Mortgage Loans Are Limited; The Obligation of the Seller to Cure, Make an Indemnification Payment or Repurchase for Breaches of Representations and Warranties Will Generally Expire After the Warranty Period

The Seller's obligation to cure, make indemnification payments or repurchase any Mortgage Loans for Material Breaches as set forth in this Offering Circular will only exist with respect to such breaches that the Trust Agent and Seller are notified of on or prior to the end of the Warranty Period (other than with respect to (i) the Regulatory Compliance and High-Cost Loans related representations and warranties solely with respect to the Unable to Test Mortgage Loans and (ii) the REMIC-related representation and warranty, which will not expire). After the Warranty Period expires, Mortgage Loans with potential defects may remain in the mortgage pool and may result in Realized Losses that would be greater than would otherwise be the case during the Warranty Period. In addition, the Trust may be subject to additional liabilities because, other than as described above, the Seller will not be obligated to repurchase defective Mortgage Loans after the Warranty Period. Investors should also note that the limited time period during which the Seller is required to cure, make an indemnification payment or repurchase Mortgage Loans for Material Breaches as provided in this Offering Circular may affect the liquidity of their investment.

As described herein, the Seller will make representations and warranties regarding the Mortgage Loans. However, they will be more limited than the set of representations and warranties that would typically be required in rated securitizations of newly originated mortgage loans. For instance, among other typical representations and warranties often found in a rated securitization of new origination mortgage loans, the representations and warranties for this transaction do not include a representation and warranty relating to an absence of fraud in connection with the origination of the Mortgage Loans.

Investors should consider the impact of the limited set of representations and warranties described in this Offering Circular on the future performance of the Offered Certificates.

In the Event the Seller Is Not Required or Not Able to Repurchase or Make an Indemnification Payment, the Certificates May Suffer Shortfalls

The Seller will make the limited representations and warranties set forth on Appendix C attached hereto as of the Closing Date or as of such other date as described therein for the benefit of the Certificateholders. With respect to any Material Breach, the Seller will be obligated to (i) cure such Material Breach, (ii) repurchase the affected Mortgage Loan at the Repurchase Price or (iii) make a payment of a Loss Indemnification Amount. However, except as otherwise provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the obligations of the Seller to cure, repurchase or make a payment equal to the Loss Indemnification Amount will only exist with respect to Material Breaches that the Trust Agent and Seller are notified of on or prior to March 10, 2028 (the “**Warranty Period**”).

The obligation of the Seller to cure any Material Breach with respect to a Mortgage Loan, repurchase any Mortgage Loan, or make an indemnification payment as described above will constitute the sole remedy with respect to any failure to comply with the obligations and representations and warranties described above.

The Seller may not have the necessary funds to repurchase any Mortgage Loans in the mortgage pool or make an indemnification payment. The Seller’s inability to repurchase Mortgage Loans may result in delays or shortfalls in the payments on the Certificates. See “*Description of the Mortgage Loans*” in this Offering Circular.

Losses on the Certificates Could Result from Unpaid Deferred Principal Balance Mortgage Loans

As of the Cut-Off Date, the aggregate deferred principal balance of the Mortgage Loans is approximately \$42,068,122, which is approximately 5.54% of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans (consisting of approximately 5.79% of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Group M Mortgage Loans and approximately 3.04% of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Group T Mortgage Loans). These deferred principal balances were created in connection with previous modifications and/or PDPs that reduced the amortizing principal balances of such Mortgage Loans. While deferred principal balances do not accrue interest and are generally not due until the earliest of the maturity date, payoff of the related interest-bearing unpaid principal balance, or sale or transfer of the related mortgaged property, any deferred principal balance is still payable by the related mortgagor. However, there can be no assurance that these deferred principal balances will ever be paid by the related mortgagors and available for distribution to the Certificateholders. The more subordinate classes of Certificates, especially the Class B Certificates (and any related NGMACR Certificates), will be adversely affected by Realized Losses resulting from the failure of the borrower to pay these deferred balances.

Mortgage Loans May Experience Delays in Liquidation and Liquidation Proceeds May Be Less Than the Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans

Even assuming the mortgaged properties provide adequate security for the Mortgage Loans, substantial delays could result in connection with the liquidation of defaulted Mortgage Loans (including Mortgage Loans originated as e-mortgages). These delays could increase if the Servicer confronts a rising number of requests for Payment Deferrals or Modifications that require the Servicer to determine a mortgagor’s eligibility for Payment Deferrals or current Modification programs. There could also be liquidation delays due to geographic-specific operational or resource-related factors in processing foreclosures. See “— *Applicability of Federal, State and Local Laws — Governmental Actions May Affect Servicing of Mortgage Loans and May Limit the Servicer’s Ability to Foreclose.*” This could result in corresponding delays in the receipt of the related proceeds by the

Servicer. Further, (i) liquidation expenses such as legal fees, real estate taxes and maintenance and preservation expenses will reduce, and (ii) costs relating to remedying any unpermitted work or code violations on a mortgaged property (including the cost associated with any delay in liquidation as a result thereof) may reduce liquidation proceeds available for distribution on the Certificates. If the applicable mortgaged property fails to provide adequate security for a Mortgage Loan, under certain loss scenarios, principal and interest received on the Mortgage Loans, together with any liquidation proceeds on the Mortgage Loans, may be insufficient to pay the Certificates all principal and interest to which they are entitled. See “*Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans — Foreclosure*” and “*— Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders*”. Further, reimbursement of Servicing Advances made by or caused to be made by the Servicer and liquidation expenses may reduce the Net Liquidation Proceeds related to such Mortgage Loans and may result in greater Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans.

Liquidation Expenses May Be Disproportionate

Liquidation expenses with respect to defaulted Mortgage Loans do not vary directly with the size of the Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans at the time of default. Therefore, assuming the Servicer took the same steps for a defaulted Mortgage Loan having a small remaining Unpaid Principal Balance as it would have taken in the case of a defaulted Mortgage Loan having a large remaining Unpaid Principal Balance, the amount realized after expenses of liquidation would be larger as a percentage of the Unpaid Principal Balance of the small balance Mortgage Loan than would be the case with the defaulted Mortgage Loan having a large Unpaid Principal Balance.

Refinancings May Adversely Affect the Yield on the Certificates

Under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer will be permitted to solicit, and may actively solicit, mortgagors to refinance their Mortgage Loans into a new mortgage loan. Any such refinancing will generally be required to be in an amount sufficient to pay off the Unpaid Principal Balance (including any deferred principal) of the Mortgage Loan in full and any accrued and unpaid interest thereon. Any such refinancings will increase the rate of prepayments with respect to the Mortgage Loans or may result in the better performing Mortgage Loans being refinanced, leaving the Trust with worse performing Mortgage Loans, which in each case may adversely affect the yields on the Certificates. In addition, a Certificateholder may receive less interest on the Certificates as a result of prepayments on such Mortgage Loans and as a result may experience a lower yield on its investment.

Payment Deferrals and Mortgage Modifications May Affect Rates of Prepayment and Cause Shortfalls

As provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer may offer eligible mortgagors a Modification that includes principal forgiveness. A Payment Deferral or certain Modifications may also include forbearance of delinquent principal and interest and/or a portion of the unpaid principal balance which creates a non-interest bearing, non-amortizing balloon payment due at the earliest of (i) sale or transfer of the property, (ii) upon payoff of the interest-bearing unpaid principal balance or (iii) the maturity date, including any modified maturity date. Any such forbearance of principal may result in a slower rate of principal prepayments. A Modification that extends the term of a Mortgage Loan may also result in a slower rate of principal payments. A Modification may also result in less interest accruing on a Mortgage Loan.

See “*The Pooling and Servicing Agreement*” in this Offering Circular for more information regarding the Pooling and Servicing Agreement’s requirements with respect to Payment Deferrals, modifications and loss mitigation.

Missing or Defective Mortgage Loan Documents May Limit Certificateholders’ Remedies

On the Closing Date, the Custodian will be required to deliver an initial certification identifying certain missing or defective mortgage loan documents to the Seller, the Servicer, the Trustee, the Underwriters and the Trust Agent. The Custodian will be required to provide a final certification 120 days after the Closing Date. These exceptions may include missing intervening assignments of mortgage, missing intervening mortgage note endorsements and other similar exceptions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the Custodian previously

delivered a trust receipt or certification in connection with its review of a Mortgage Loan under the Custodial Agreement that did not list such document as an exception and the Custodian subsequently fails to produce such document, the Seller will have no obligation to cure, repurchase or replace such Mortgage Loan and the only remedy to Certificateholders and the Trustee will be to enforce any contractual obligations of the Custodian relating thereto under the Custodial Agreement.

Values of Mortgaged Properties Securing the Mortgage Loans May Have Declined Since Origination and/or Modification

The weighted average loan age from origination (based on the Cut-Off Date Unpaid Principal Balance) of the Mortgage Loans was approximately 154 months (approximately 157 months for the Group M Mortgage Loans and approximately 116 months for the Group T Mortgage Loans). Since the time of origination or any applicable modification, the value of the mortgaged property relating to any Mortgage Loan may have declined, and in some cases may have declined significantly. As a result, as of the Cut-Off Date, the value of any such mortgaged property may be less than the Unpaid Principal Balance of the applicable Mortgage Loan. If any such mortgaged property were to be liquidated when the value of such mortgaged property is less than the Unpaid Principal Balance of the applicable Mortgage Loan, it is likely the Trust would recover an amount less than such Unpaid Principal Balance, which could result in losses on the Certificates.

Actions to Enforce Breaches of Representations and Warranties Relating to Mortgage Loan Characteristics May Take a Significant Amount of Time or Cause Delays or Reductions in the Amount of Distributions Made to Certificateholders

The process for determining whether there has been a Material Breach with respect to a Mortgage Loan, and the obligation to repurchase such Mortgage Loan or make an indemnification payment, may be time-consuming and could result in delays in distributions on the Certificates until a final determination is made and may, absent a payment under the Guarantee, result in shortfalls to the Offered Certificates.

Geographic Concentration May Increase Risk of Losses Due to Adverse Economic Conditions, Natural Disasters or Climate Change

A significant concentration of mortgaged properties underlying the Mortgage Loans in any state or region may make the performance of the Mortgage Loans, as a whole, more sensitive to the following factors in the state or region where the mortgagors and the mortgaged properties are concentrated:

- economic conditions, including real estate market conditions;
- changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies, including any foreclosure or eviction moratorium;
- natural disasters such as earthquake, fire, mudslide, flood, tornado, hurricane, volcanic activity and pandemic;
- acts of God, which may result in uninsured losses;
- other factors that are beyond the control of the mortgagors; and
- relief we may offer to mortgagors, such as deferral of payments, permanent Modification of a Mortgage Loan or any foreclosure or eviction moratorium, related to any of the foregoing.

As a consequence, such Mortgage Loans may experience higher rates of Realized Losses, which could result in higher prepayments or absent the Guarantee, losses on the Offered Certificates.

Additionally, in recent years, natural disasters have resulted in catastrophic damage to extensive areas of the Southeastern United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and parts of California and the Northeastern United States. In some cases, the full extent of the damage resulting from the foregoing events, including fire loss, mudslides, severe flooding, high winds and environmental contamination, remains uncertain. Thousands of people have been displaced and interruptions in the affected regional economies have been significant. Although the long-term effects are in some cases unclear, these events, and any other similar events that may occur in the

future, could lead to a general economic downturn in the affected regions, including job losses and declines in real estate values. A major disruptive event that either damages or destroys mortgaged properties or negatively impacts the ability of borrowers to make principal and interest payments on their mortgage loans could increase delinquency rates, default rates and average loan loss severity of mortgage loans in the affected region or regions. Further, a major disruptive event or a long-term increase in the vulnerability of an area to disasters that affect borrowers' ability to make payments on their mortgage loans, discourages housing activity including homebuilding or home buying, or causes a deterioration in housing conditions or the general economy in the affected region, could lower the volume of originations in the mortgage market, influence home prices and property values in the affected region or in adjacent regions and increase delinquency rates and default rates. Accordingly, the rate of defaults on Mortgage Loans in areas affected by natural disasters may increase and could result in higher rates of Realized Losses, Payment Deferrals or Modifications.

The frequency and intensity of major weather-related events are indicative of the impact of climate change and this change is expected to persist for the foreseeable future. These events could have a greater than expected impact on mortgaged properties securing the Mortgage Loans, including in regions that have previously not experienced frequent major weather- and climate-related events. Furthermore, legal or regulatory responses to concerns about global climate change may affect the housing markets and, as a result, our business. Steps to address the risk of more frequent or severe weather events resulting from climate change could result in a potentially disruptive transition away from carbon-intense industries. Such a transition could negatively affect certain industries and regional economies, hampering the ability of borrowers in those industries or regions to make payments on the Mortgage Loans. In addition, the increased severity and frequency of major natural disasters negatively affects our ability to forecast losses from such events, which may negatively impact our ability to accurately address the likelihood of such losses. As a result, any continuation or increase in recent weather trends or their unpredictability, or any single natural disaster of significant scope or intensity, could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition and on our ability to perform our obligations in connection with the Certificates, including our ability to make any payments pursuant to the Guarantee. The foregoing could adversely affect the yields on the Certificates and may result in losses on the Certificates.

Any deterioration in housing prices in a state or region due to adverse economic conditions, natural disasters, climate change or other factors, any deterioration of the economic conditions or the occurrence of natural disasters in a state or region that adversely affects the ability of borrowers to make payments on the Mortgage Loans, and any deterioration in our financial position that reduces our ability to make any payments pursuant to the Guarantee, could adversely affect the yields on the Certificates and may result in losses on the Certificates.

See [Appendix A](#) for further information regarding the geographic concentration of the Mortgage Loans.

Turbulence in the Residential Mortgage Market and/or Financial Markets and/or Lack of Liquidity for Mortgage-Related Securities May Adversely Affect the Performance and Market Value of the Certificates

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the single-family housing market had improved by many measures compared to the period of 2005 through 2015. However, current or future economic conditions may present uncertainty to the single-family housing market and turbulence in the residential mortgage market and/or financial markets and/or lack of liquidity for mortgage-related securities may adversely affect the performance and market value of the Certificates. You should make your own determination as to how changing economic conditions will affect the Certificates.

Market and economic conditions during the past several years and more recently have caused significant disruption in the credit markets. Continued concerns about the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market, some real estate markets in the U.S., economic conditions in the U.S., Europe, China and elsewhere and the systemic impact of inflation or deflation, energy costs and geopolitical issues have contributed to market volatility and diminished expectations for the U.S. economy. Any future market uncertainty and instability in both U.S. and international capital and credit markets, combined with declines in business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment, may contribute to volatility in domestic and international markets.

During the recession caused by the 2008 financial crisis, losses on all types of residential mortgage loans increased due to declines in residential real estate values, resulting in reduced home equity. Although home prices since 2014 have shown greater stability and increased in some geographic areas, the U.S. entered a brief recession in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. While home prices have generally increased since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, there could be a decline or significant decline in home prices in the future. A decline in property values or the failure of property values to increase where the outstanding balances of mortgage loans and any secondary financing on the related mortgaged properties are close to or in excess of the value of the mortgaged properties may result in higher delinquencies, foreclosures and losses. Any decline in real estate values may be more severe for mortgage loans secured by high cost properties than those secured by low cost properties. Declining property values may create an oversupply of homes on the market, which may increase negative home equity. Nationwide home price appreciation rates generally were negative from late 2007 through 2012, and this trend may recur at any time. Higher loan to value ratios generally result in lower recoveries on foreclosure, and an increase in loss severities above those that would have been realized had property values remained the same or continued to appreciate.

The U.S. economy could experience a recession for many reasons, including, but not limited to, unemployment rates, rising government debt levels, prospective Federal Reserve policy shifts, rising interest rates, changing U.S. consumer spending patterns, supply chain limitations and changing expectations for inflation and deflation. Income growth, inflation and unemployment levels may affect mortgagors' ability to repay mortgage loans, and you should consider the risk of a stagnation or recession with respect to the U.S. economy when making your investment decision with respect to the Certificates. See "*— Applicability of Federal, State and Local Laws — Legislative or Regulatory Actions Could Adversely Affect Our Business Activities and the Trust*". Continued concerns about the economic conditions in the United States, China, Europe and elsewhere, including downgrades of the long-term debt ratings of certain European nations and the United States, generally have contributed to increased market volatility and diminished growth expectations for the U.S. economy and may have an impact on the U.S. or global financial situation and adversely affect the market value of the Certificates.

The United Kingdom ceased to be a member of the European Union at 11:00 p.m. London time on January 31, 2020 and European Union law ceased to apply in the United Kingdom at 11:00 p.m. London time on December 31, 2020. There continues to be uncertainty as to the scope, nature and terms of the relationship between the UK and the EU after December 31, 2020. This uncertainty could adversely affect economic and market conditions in the United Kingdom, in the European Union and its member states and elsewhere, and could contribute to uncertainty and instability in global financial markets. Under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 of the United Kingdom, European Union law as it stood as of December 31, 2020 generally became part of United Kingdom domestic law with effect from 11:00 p.m. London time on that date, subject to certain United Kingdom amending regulations.

Subsequent to the 2008 financial crisis, the Federal Reserve adopted an easing stance in monetary policy referred to as "quantitative easing"; e.g., buying mortgage-backed securities and cutting interest rates, which are intended to lower the cost of borrowing and result in higher investment activity and, in turn, stimulate the economy. Based on the stabilization of unemployment since the 2008 financial crisis, as well as the increase in home prices, the Federal Reserve began to reduce the quantitative easing and in October 2014 announced the end of the quantitative easing program. The Federal Reserve increased its benchmark interest rate many times since the 2008 financial crisis, as discussed more fully below. To the extent that interest rates continue to rise as a result of the Federal Reserve's action or otherwise, the availability of refinancing alternatives for the Mortgage Loans may be reduced.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Federal Reserve took emergency action to cut its benchmark rate down to a range of between 0% and 0.25%, to inject additional funds into the short-term lending markets and to implement quantitative easing and other measures to support financial institutions, other businesses and the credit markets. In addition, beginning in March 2020, the Federal Reserve, in conjunction with the Treasury, announced an extensive series of measures to provide liquidity and support the economy. In November of 2021, the Federal Reserve announced it would begin reducing the monthly pace of its net asset purchases by \$10 billion for Treasury securities and \$5 billion for agency mortgage-backed securities. In March of 2022, the Federal Reserve began raising interest rates, announcing an increase of 25 basis points. In the subsequent Federal Open

Market Committee (“**FOMC**”) meetings through July of 2023, the FOMC raised rates at least 25 basis points and also as much as 75 basis points at certain meetings. In total, these increases brought the target range of the federal funds rate from 0% to 0.25% before March 17, 2022 to 5.25% to 5.50% as of July 27, 2023. The FOMC then held rates steady until September 19, 2024, when it lowered the target range to 4.75% to 5.00%. In subsequent meetings, the FOMC further lowered the target range. On December 18, 2024, the FOMC lowered the target range to 4.25% to 4.50%. It then kept rates steady in that range at its last meeting on January 29, 2025. In addition, since June of 2022, the FOMC has been reducing its holdings of Treasury securities and agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities. We cannot predict what, if any, additional action the Federal Reserve or other federal and state agencies may take in the future. In addition, it is uncertain what impact any newly announced quantitative easing programs by the Federal Reserve will have on the Mortgage Loans.

As a result of market conditions and other factors, the cost and availability of credit in the past has been and in the future may be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. Concern about the stability of the markets and the creditworthiness of counterparties may lead lenders and institutional investors to reduce, and in some cases cease, lending to certain mortgagors. Any turbulence in the U.S. and international markets and economies may negatively affect the U.S. housing market and the credit performance and market value of residential mortgage loans.

In addition, a difficult economic environment caused by inflationary pressures and other factors (which may or may not affect real property values) may affect the mortgagors’ timely payment of scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Mortgage Loans and, accordingly, may increase the occurrence of delinquencies and Realized Losses and adversely affect the amount of Liquidation Proceeds realized in connection with certain Liquidated Mortgage Loans. Further, the time periods to resolve defaulted Mortgage Loans may be long, and those periods may be further extended because of mortgagor bankruptcies, related litigation and any federal and state legislative, regulatory and/or administrative actions or investigations.

Further, certain sectors of the secondary market for mortgage-related securities have in the past experienced liquidity issues as a result of volatility due to economic disruptions and those sectors and the overall market could experience extremely limited liquidity in the future. Any such conditions could continue or worsen in the future. Limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities could adversely affect a Certificateholder’s ability to sell the Certificates or the price such Certificateholder receives for the Certificates and may continue to have a severe adverse effect on the market value of mortgage-related securities, especially those that are more sensitive to prepayment or credit risk.

In 2023, there were several unexpected bank closures, resulting in part from severe capital and liquidity concerns, where the FDIC was appointed as receiver to protect depositors. Negative economic trends may increase the likelihood that banks and other financial entities may suffer a bankruptcy or insolvency. The bankruptcy or insolvency of any such entity (including any entity at which an Eligible Account is maintained) and any other possible disruptions could have a material adverse impact on the transaction parties, the Mortgage Loans or the Certificates, including the liquidity and value of the Certificates, in ways that may not be able to be anticipated in advance.

In addition, although the Pooling and Servicing Agreement is to be interpreted under the federal laws of the United States, if there is no applicable U.S. federal law precedent, the Pooling and Servicing Agreement will be governed by New York law, unless New York law would frustrate the purposes of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (the “**Freddie Mac Act**”) or any provision of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or the transactions governed by it. In December 2013, the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Appellate Division, First Department, held that the six-year statute of limitations applicable to a breach of contract cause of action under N.Y. CPLR 213(2) barred an action for breach of loan-level representations and warranties contained in New York-law governed agreements relating to a particular residential mortgage securitization transaction (the “**ACE Decision**”).

The First Department held that claims for breaches of loan-level representations and warranties began to accrue on the date on which the representations and warranties were allegedly breached, which in such case was the closing date of the securitization transaction. The First Department also held that the case was time-barred because the action had not been commenced within six years from the date of the alleged representation and warranty breaches. On June 11, 2015, the New York Court of Appeals, the highest court in New York, affirmed

the ruling of the lower court in the ACE Decision. On November 16, 2015, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held under New York law that a claim for breaches of representations and warranties concerning the characteristics of mortgage loans accrues on the date the representations and warranties are made, even where the contract purports to set an alternative time period for such accrual. On October 16, 2018, in *Deutsche Bank Nat'l Tr. Co. Tr. for Harborview Mortg. Loan Tr. v. Flagstar Capital Markets Corp.*, the New York Court of Appeals addressed an “accrual clause” in a contract that purported to delay the accrual of a cause of action for a breach of representation and warranty until after discovery of the breach, failure to cure or repurchase and demand for compliance. The court ruled the accrual clause was unenforceable on the grounds that these provisions did not constitute a substantive condition precedent to defendant’s obligation to deliver loans that complied with the representations and warranties. The court also held that any such accrual provision in a contract specifying a set of conditions that would have delayed accrual of a breach of contract cause of action was unenforceable as against public policy.

A court applying New York law may determine, however, that another jurisdiction’s statute of limitations period should control under New York’s so-called “borrowing statute”. Accordingly, to the extent that courts reach the same conclusion as the ACE Decision on the interpretation of New York law on this issue going forward, a breach of contract action alleging selling representation and warranty breaches under these agreements may be time barred if not commenced within the applicable jurisdiction’s statute of limitations period, which period could be either longer or shorter than New York’s, and would commence on the date on which the representations and warranties were made, even if the alleged representation and warranty breaches had not been discovered by such time. If the breach of contract action relates to a breach of a servicing (rather than a selling) representation and warranty, the applicable statute of limitations may run from the date that the servicing breach occurred.

Although (i) the Regulatory Compliance and High-Cost Loans-related representations and warranties, solely with respect to a determination that an Unable to Test Mortgage Loan is a High-Cost Loan, and (ii) the REMIC-related representation and warranty are “life of loan” representations and warranties, there can be no assurance that, if the Seller failed to repurchase a Mortgage Loan and New York law applied, investors would be able to seek relief in a court of law because of the ACE Decision.

The Rate and Timing of Principal Payment Collections on the Mortgage Loans Will Affect the Yield on the Certificates

The rate and timing of distributions of principal and the yield to maturity on the Offered Certificates will be directly related to the rate and timing of collections of principal payments on the applicable Mortgage Loans and the amount and timing of defaults by mortgagors that result in Realized Losses on the applicable Mortgage Loans. Mortgagors are permitted to prepay their Mortgage Loans, in whole or in part, at any time, without penalty.

The principal distribution characteristics of the Offered Certificates have been designed so that the Certificates amortize based on the collections of principal payments on the applicable Mortgage Loans. See “*Description of the Certificates — Distributions*”. Investors should make their own determination as to the effect of these features on the Offered Certificates.

The rate and timing of principal payments (including prepayments) on mortgage loans is influenced by a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, but may depend greatly on the level of mortgage rates:

- If prevailing interest rates for similar mortgage loans fall below the interest rates on the Mortgage Loans, the rate of principal prepayments would generally be expected to increase due to refinancings.
- Conversely, if prevailing interest rates for similar mortgage loans rise above the interest rates on the Mortgage Loans, the rate of principal prepayments would generally be expected to decrease.

The rate and timing of principal payments on the Mortgage Loans may also be affected by the following:

- the amortization schedules of the Mortgage Loans,

- the rate and timing of partial prepayments and full prepayments by mortgagors, due to refinancing, certain job transfers, changes in property value or other factors,
- liquidations of, or modifications resulting in forgiveness of a portion of the mortgage balance (e.g., principal forgiveness) or deferral of principal payments on the Mortgage Loans,
- the time it takes for defaulted Mortgage Loans to be modified or liquidated,
- relief measures promulgated by federal and state governments designed to suspend payments on the Mortgage Loans as a result of foreclosure moratoriums, the closure of government offices and other related issues,
- the availability of loan modifications for delinquent or defaulted Mortgage Loans, and
- the rate and timing of payment in full of Mortgage Loans.

In addition, the repurchase of a Mortgage Loan by the Seller has the same effect on distributions of principal on the Offered Certificates as a prepayment in full. As such, the rate and timing of repurchases and any indemnification payments will also affect the yield on the Offered Certificates.

Furthermore, to the extent any Realized Losses or Certificate Writedown Amounts are allocated to reduce the Class Principal Amounts of the Offered Certificates, the Guarantor is required to make a Guarantor Principal Payment in respect of the related Principal Deficiency Amount. Any such Guarantor Principal Payments will have the same effect as principal prepayments on the Mortgage Loans distributed to the Offered Certificates.

Mortgage originators make general solicitations for refinancings. Any such solicited refinancings may result in a rate of principal prepayments higher than prospective investors might otherwise expect.

No representation is made as to the rate of principal payments, including principal prepayments, on the Mortgage Loans, or the yield to maturity of any Class of Certificates. In addition, there can be no assurance that any of the Mortgage Loans will or will not be prepaid prior to their maturity. An investor is urged to make an investment decision with respect to any Class of Certificates based on the anticipated yield to maturity of that Class of Certificates resulting from its purchase price and the investor's own determination as to anticipated Mortgage Loan prepayment and loss rates under a variety of scenarios. The extent to which the Certificates are purchased at a discount or a premium and the degree to which the timing of distributions on the Certificates is sensitive to prepayments will determine the extent to which the yield to maturity of the Certificates may vary from the anticipated yield.

If investors purchase the Certificates at a discount, such investors should consider the risk that if principal payments on the Mortgage Loans occur at a rate slower than expected, the yield on such Certificates will be lower than expected. This is especially true for the Principal Only Certificates. If investors purchase Certificates at a premium, such investors should consider the risk that if principal payments on the Mortgage Loans occur at a rate faster than expected, the yield on such Certificates will be lower than expected. This is especially true for the Interest Only Certificates. If investors purchase the Interest Only Certificates or any other Certificates at a significant premium and principal prepayments occur at a rate faster than expected, such investors may not even recover their investment in such Certificates. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments may significantly affect the actual yield to you, even if the average rate of principal prepayments is consistent with your expectations. In general, the earlier the payment of principal on the Mortgage Loans, the greater the effect on your yield to maturity. As a result, the effect on an investor's yield due to principal prepayments occurring at a rate higher (or lower) than the rate anticipated during the period immediately following the issuance of the Certificates may not be offset by a subsequent similar reduction (or increase) in the rate of principal prepayments. See *"Prepayment and Yield Considerations — Yield Considerations With Respect to the Certificates"*.

For a more detailed discussion of these factors, see *"Prepayment and Yield Considerations"* and *"Description of the Mortgage Loans"*.

Statutory and Judicial Limitations on Foreclosure Procedures May Delay Recovery in Respect of the Mortgaged Properties and, in Some Instances, Limit the Amount That May Be Recovered by the Servicer, Resulting in Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans That Might Be Allocated to the Certificates

Foreclosure procedures may vary from state to state. Two primary methods of foreclosing a mortgage instrument are judicial foreclosure, involving court proceedings, and non-judicial foreclosure pursuant to a power of sale granted in the mortgage instrument. A foreclosure action is subject to most of the delays and expenses of other lawsuits if defenses are raised or counterclaims are asserted. Delays may also result from difficulties in locating necessary defendants. Non-judicial foreclosures may be subject to delays resulting from state laws mandating the recording of notices of default and notices of sale and, in some states, notice to any party having an interest of record in the real property, including junior lienholders. Some states have adopted “anti-deficiency” statutes that limit the ability of a creditor to collect the full amount owed on a mortgage loan if the property sells at foreclosure for less than the full amount owed. In addition, United States courts have traditionally imposed general equitable principles to limit the remedies available to creditors in foreclosure actions that are perceived by the court as harsh or unfair. The effect of these statutes and judicial principles may be to delay and/or reduce distributions in respect of the Certificates. Additionally, Mortgage Loans originated as e-mortgages may experience delays in foreclosure. See “*Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans — Foreclosure*”.

In August 2018, the Court of Appeals of Maryland (the “**Court of Appeals**”), the highest court in that state, held that (i) a party who authorizes a foreclosure action on a deed of trust need not be licensed as a collection agency in the state under the Maryland Collection Agency Licensing Act (the “**MCALA**”) before filing the foreclosure lawsuit and (ii) statutory trusts formed outside of Maryland are outside of the scope of the collection agency industry regulated and licensed under the MCALA. As the Trust is a New York common law trust, it is possible that this decision by the Court of Appeals supports a conclusion that the Trust need not be licensed as a collection agency under the MCALA in order for the Servicer to foreclose on any Maryland mortgages that were in default at the time they were securitized. However, the Court of Appeals’ decision is limited to the unique facts presented in that case and many issues were not explicitly addressed by it, including the treatment of foreign common law trusts. Accordingly, it is possible that a Maryland court could determine that common law trusts, such as the Trust, are separate and distinct from statutory trusts and that such trusts must be licensed under the MCALA as collection agencies in order to initiate a valid foreclosure action or undertake other collection related activities in Maryland.

As of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 3.24% of the Mortgage Loans by aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (approximately 3.28% and 2.81% of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Group M Mortgage Loans and the Group T Mortgage Loans, respectively) are secured by mortgaged properties located in Maryland.

State and local governments may require originators, servicers and holders of mortgage loans to obtain certain licenses and permits. For instance, in 2024, the Maryland Appellate Court in *Estate of H. Gregory Brown v. Carrie M. Ward, et al.*, 261 Md. App. 385 (2024), ruled that a statutory trust that held a defaulted HELOC must be licensed as both an Installment Lender and a Mortgage Lender under Maryland law prior to proceeding to foreclosure on the HELOC. The relevant parties have not appealed this decision. On January 10, 2025, the Maryland Office of Financial Regulation (the “**OFR**”) issued emergency regulations which include a Statement of Purpose which states that “the purpose of this action is to allow certain entities to obtain licensure as a mortgage lender to conform to the recent decision in *Estate of Brown v. Carrie M. Ward, et al.* ... [which] found that entities, specifically mortgage trusts, were required to obtain a license as a credit grantor.” The formal guidance published by the OFR provides that, absent an otherwise applicable statutory exemption to licensure, “mortgage trusts, including, passive trusts, must comply with the OFR’s licensing requirements as clarified by the emergency regulations”. While the emergency regulations became effective immediately, the OFR initially indicated that enforcement would be suspended until April 10, 2025 and, on February 18, 2025, the OFR published updated guidance that pushed back the current enforcement date to July 6, 2025. The emergency regulations will expire on June 16, 2025, and the OFR has submitted the same provisions as the proposed, permanent regulations for public comment. While Maryland recently clarified that the rule does not apply to trusts established by Freddie Mac, there can be no assurance that another state or local government will not assert that the Trust must obtain a particular license or permit. Failure to obtain appropriate licenses may result, among other things, in administrative action against the Issuer and/or other transaction parties, including the issuance of a cease and desist order and assessment of monetary penalties, which would result in losses on the Certificates.

Further, there may be delays in distributions, or losses in respect of, the Certificates if the Issuer or the Servicer cannot enforce the terms of a Mortgage Loan or proceed to foreclosure in connection with a Mortgage Loan. In addition, this new licensing requirement in Maryland may affect regulators' view of the licensing requirements for trusts holding mortgage loans in other states and it is possible those states could adopt similar regulations in the future.

In May 2022, the New York State Senate and General Assembly passed Senate Bill S5473D and Assembly Bill 7737B, respectively, which are each entitled "An act to amend the real property actions and proceedings law, the general obligations law and the civil practice law and rules, in relation to the rights of parties involved in actions commenced upon real property related instruments". On December 30, 2022, the Governor of the State of New York signed this bill into law as the New York Foreclosure Abuse Prevention Act (the "FAPA"). The FAPA may make completing a foreclosure action in New York more difficult. In particular, the FAPA prohibits the unilateral tolling or re-setting of the six-year statute of limitations to commence a foreclosure action, even in cases where de-acceleration of a foreclosure filing is sought to put a loss mitigation solution, such as a modification, in place. In the case of a subsequent default, the FAPA may make it more likely that the six-year statute of limitations will run before a subsequent foreclosure action can be commenced, which could lead to unenforceability of certain Mortgage Loans in New York state. The FAPA's provisions are retroactive. Accordingly, for Mortgage Loans for which a foreclosure action was commenced prior to the enactment of the FAPA, the effects of the changes related to the statute of limitations and other foreclosure provisions may interfere with the enforceability of such Mortgage Loans. The effect of FAPA may be to reduce payments in respect of the Certificates.

As of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 9.56% of the Mortgage Loans by aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (approximately 9.20% and 13.23% of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Group M Mortgage Loans and the Group T Mortgage Loans, respectively) are secured by mortgaged properties located in New York.

Several lawsuits were filed in numerous jurisdictions challenging Freddie Mac's statutory exemption from transfer taxes imposed on the transfer of real property for which Freddie Mac was the grantor or grantee. Many jurisdictions refused to honor Freddie Mac's exemption during the pendency of the lawsuits, requiring the payment of transfer taxes in order to record deeds transferring property to and/or from Freddie Mac following the foreclosure of a mortgage. Freddie Mac successfully defended these lawsuits, and Freddie Mac's statutory exemption from transfer taxes has been upheld by the courts. However, the Trust may face similar challenges to its exemption when it obtains title to REO properties.

Stricter Enforcement of Foreclosure Rules and Documentation Requirements May Cause Delays and Increase the Risk of Loss

Courts and administrative agencies have been enforcing more strictly existing rules regarding the conduct of foreclosures and, in some circumstances, have been imposing new rules regarding foreclosures. Some courts have delayed or prohibited foreclosures based on alleged failures to comply with technical requirements. State legislatures have been enacting new laws regarding foreclosure procedures. In addition, mortgagors are bringing legal actions, or filing for bankruptcy, to attempt to block or delay foreclosures. Additionally, Mortgage Loans originated as e-mortgages may experience delays in foreclosure. As a result, the Servicer may be subject to delays in conducting foreclosures and the expense of foreclosures may increase, resulting in delays or reductions in distributions on the Certificates.

Some mortgagors have been successful in challenging or delaying foreclosures based on technical grounds, such as alleged defects in the mortgage loan documents and alleged defects in the documents under which the mortgage loan was securitized. A number of challenges by mortgagors have been successful in delaying or preventing foreclosures and it is possible that there will be an increase in the number of successful challenges to foreclosures by mortgagors. Curing defective documents required to conduct a foreclosure will cause delays and increase costs, which could result in Realized Losses being allocated to the Certificates. Further, the Pooling and Servicing Agreement will require the Servicer to exhaust various loss mitigation options prior to proceeding with foreclosure. Additionally, the final servicing rules promulgated by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB"), which took effect on January 10, 2014, require servicers, among other things, to exhaust all feasible loss mitigation options before proceeding with foreclosures, which, in each case, will have the effect of delaying foreclosures of Mortgage Loans in certain instances.

Some state courts have been enforcing more strictly rules regarding the enforceability of lost note affidavits. For instance, some state courts have imposed strict rules about the required content of lost note affidavits or have required additional evidence to support the facts presented in the lost note affidavit in foreclosure proceedings. Given that state statutes and judicial enforcement of rules regarding the enforceability of lost note affidavits varies, this could affect the length of time it takes to complete the foreclosure process in any given jurisdiction and as a result, any Mortgage Loan files that rely upon a lost note affidavit and a copy of the related mortgage note, instead of an original mortgage note, may have a greater risk of delay, complication, or unenforceability in the foreclosure process in states that impose stricter requirements to enforce a lost note affidavit.

Insurance Related to the Mortgaged Properties May Not Be Sufficient to Compensate for Losses

Although the mortgaged properties securing the Mortgage Loans and any REO properties may be covered by insurance policies, such as hazard insurance or flood insurance, no assurance can be made that the proceeds from such policies will be used to repay any amounts owed in respect of such Mortgage Loans or will be used to make improvements to the mortgaged properties that have values that are commensurate with the value of any of the damaged improvements. In addition, even though an insurance policy may cover the “replacement cost” of the improvements on any mortgaged property, the proceeds of such insurance policy may not be sufficient to cover the actual replacement cost of such improvements or the appraised value of the improvements on any mortgaged property. No assurance can be given that the insurer related to any such hazard or flood insurance policy will have sufficient financial resources to make any payment on any insurance policy or that any such insurer will not challenge any claim made with respect to any such insurance policy resulting in a delay or reduction of the ultimate insurance proceeds, which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Certificates.

Further, we cannot assure you that any damage to the mortgaged properties caused by hurricanes, windstorms, floods, tornadoes or fires would be covered by insurance. In addition, the National Flood Insurance Program (“**NFIP**”) is scheduled to expire on March 14, 2025. We cannot assure you if or when the NFIP will be reauthorized by Congress. If the NFIP is not reauthorized, it could adversely affect the value of mortgaged properties in flood zones or the mortgagors’ ability to repair or rebuild their properties after flood damage.

In October 2021, FEMA launched “**Risk Rating 2.0**,” an actuarial and risk-based approach to pricing flood insurance premiums to better reflect a property’s flood risk, irrespective of whether the property is located in a FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Area. Since October 1, 2021, all new flood insurance policies through FEMA’s NFIP have been subject to Risk Rating 2.0 premiums. Existing policyholders eligible for renewal between October 1, 2021 and March 31, 2022 were able to begin taking advantage of immediate decreases in their premiums. All remaining policies that renew on or after April 1, 2022 are subject to the premiums. We expect that most households with insurance through the NFIP will experience either a decrease or a slight increase in premiums. However, a relatively small number of households may experience significant increases in premiums. Annual increases in flood insurance premiums are limited by statute to 18%. Accordingly, some households will experience multiple years of increases. The increasing applicability of Risk Rating 2.0 and any related increases in premiums may impact insurance affordability and uptake and the maintenance of ongoing coverage, as well as property values for affected properties, including properties securing the Mortgage Loans.

The risk of significant flooding in places outside of a Special Flood Hazard Area is expected to increase in the coming years as a result of climate change, resulting in flood related damage to areas without a flood insurance requirement. For example, in September 2022, Hurricane Ian caused significant wind and water damage to extensive areas of Florida, including areas outside of a Special Flood Hazard Area. Increases in the intensity or frequency of floods or other weather-related disasters as a result of climate change will expand the foregoing risks. To the extent borrowers suffer property damage as a result of a hazard for which insurance is not required, such as earthquake damage or flood damage on a property located outside of a Special Flood Hazard Area, borrowers submit claims under insurance policies that are not paid, and/or if flood insurance protection is insufficient to cover all losses, borrowers may be unable or unwilling to make timely payments on their mortgage loans.

Review of Mortgage Loans Once a Breach Review Trigger Is Met May Result in Expenses to the Trust which Adversely Affect the Certificates

As described herein, when a Review Notice is sent with respect to a Mortgage Loan the Trust Agent is required to appoint an Independent Reviewer to review such Mortgage Loan to determine if there is a Material Breach. As described herein, the Servicer is required to send a Review Notice for all Mortgage Loans with respect to which a Breach Review Trigger has occurred during the Warranty Period. The Trust will pay all expenses of the Independent Reviewer associated with such review.

The payment by the Trust of expenses associated with a representation and warranty breach review will decrease the amount available for distributions of interest by the Trust to Certificateholders and may, absent a Guarantor Interest Payment, result in interest shortfalls to the Offered Certificates. Investors in the Certificates are encouraged to make their own determination as to the extent to which they place reliance on the breach review procedures described herein.

Risks Associated with Mortgage Loan Purchasing and Servicing Generally

Potential Developments Affecting the Servicer

The Servicer is examined for compliance with federal, state and local laws, rules, and guidelines by numerous regulators and agencies. No assurance can be given that these regulators or agencies will not inquire into the Servicer's practices, policies or procedures in the future. It is possible that any of these regulators or agencies will require the Servicer to change or revise its practices, policies or procedures in the future. Any such change or revisions may have a material impact on the future income from the Servicer's operations.

The occurrence of one or more of the foregoing events or a determination by any court or regulatory agency that the Servicer's policies and procedures do not comply with applicable law could lead to downgrades by one or more rating agencies, a transfer of the Servicer's servicing responsibilities, increased delinquencies on the Mortgage Loans serviced by the Servicer, delays in distributions or losses on the Certificates, or any combination of these events.

Risks Related to MERS

The mortgages or assignments of mortgage for certain of the Mortgage Loans have been recorded in the name of Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("**MERS**"), solely as nominee for one or more affiliates of the Seller and their successors and assigns, including the Trust. Subsequent assignments of those mortgages are registered electronically through the MERS system.

The making of and recording of mortgages in the name of MERS, and the operating of the related MERS registration system, has been challenged through the judicial system and there has been public disclosure that MERS is facing or has faced government investigations relating to its operations. Most judicial decisions have accepted MERS as mortgagee, have upheld the validity of mortgages and deeds of trust in which MERS is a named party, and have confirmed the authority of MERS or its assignees (including securitization trustees to whom a post-transfer assignment is made) to foreclose as mortgagee or beneficiary or nominee, and most related challenges to MERS have not been successful. There have been some decisions, however, where the result was not favorable to MERS. For example, the Kansas supreme court ruled that MERS was not a contingently necessary party to a mortgage foreclosure suit, although it was a named party to a mortgage, because MERS did not have an economic interest that was impaired by its failure to receive notice of the foreclosure suit. While the court specifically did not decide whether MERS was entitled to notice and service of the foreclosure action, a lower Kansas court or a court in another jurisdiction could follow the dicta in this case as supportive of some finding adverse to the validity of MERS' interest insofar as MERS has no right to repayment of the mortgage debt. In addition, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of New York issued a memorandum decision addressing whether the alleged holder of a mortgage loan had sufficient status as a secured creditor to seek relief from the automatic bankruptcy stay to pursue a foreclosure action. After resolving the primary issue in controversy on purely procedural grounds and granting the requested relief, the court made certain observations in dicta about whether the trustee in the case before it, which had been assigned the mortgage by MERS, qualified as a secured creditor under New York law with standing to file a motion for relief from stay. The court noted that (i) neither the mortgage loan servicer (acting on behalf of the trustee) nor MERS (as intervenor in the

case) had proven in that proceeding that the trustee was the holder or owner of the related mortgage note and (ii) there was no proof in that proceeding that MERS had acted within the scope of its agency relationship when it assigned the mortgage. The bankruptcy court, therefore, concluded that MERS had lacked sufficient legal authority to validly assign the mortgage to the trustee. While the bankruptcy court's analysis of MERS was not essential to the actual holding of the case, it was intended to provide guidance in other cases before the court where a motion for relief from stay was pending and arguments were being made that the creditor, which had taken an assignment of mortgage from MERS, had no standing. The decision was appealed and the appellate court vacated the portions of the bankruptcy court's opinion which discussed the creditor's standing as an "unconstitutional advisory opinion". Another example of a decision that was unfavorable to MERS was that of the state of Washington supreme court which recently ruled that if MERS is not the holder of a mortgage note, then it is not considered to be the beneficiary for purposes of non-judicial foreclosures in Washington state. To the extent non-judicial foreclosures were in process in the state of Washington with MERS as beneficiary rather than as agent for the holder of the mortgage note, such foreclosures would need to be restarted. Similarly, the Supreme Court of Maine held in 2014 that assignments of mortgage conducted by MERS were invalid and would render the assignee unable to foreclose on the mortgage. Many cases involving issues related to MERS and the MERS system are pending, and more may continue to be filed. The law in this area continues to develop, and the course of decisions and their implications cannot be predicted or accurately evaluated.

There have been some state attorney general actions involving MERS. A suit filed by the Massachusetts Attorney General, against MERS and several lender/servicers, was dismissed in part and all claims against MERS were dismissed. Suits filed by the New York Attorney General and the Delaware Attorney General against MERS were settled. The Kentucky Attorney General sued MERS; the issue in that case concerned the alleged failure to pay certain recording fees, and MERS settled the lawsuit.

Challenges to MERS of these types and others could result in delays and additional costs in commencing, prosecuting and completing foreclosure proceedings and conducting foreclosure sales of mortgaged properties, or in adverse results that may affect the ability to foreclose. In accordance with MERS procedures and Accepted Servicing Practices, however, the Servicer will record assignments of mortgage or deeds of trust out of the name of MERS at an appropriate time prior to a foreclosure action. This additional expense of recordation will be treated as a Servicing Advance and the reimbursement of such Servicing Advance will reduce the amounts available to make payments on the related Certificates. These delays and additional costs could in turn delay the payment of liquidation proceeds to Certificateholders and increase the severity of losses on the related Mortgage Loans.

Servicing Transfers May Cause the Certificates to Suffer Delays or Shortfalls in Payments

A transfer of servicing may result in losses and/or delinquencies on the Mortgage Loans and could adversely affect the servicing of the related Mortgage Loans for a period of time. For example, transfers of servicing involve the risk of disruption in collections due to data input errors, misapplied or misdirected payments, system incompatibilities and other reasons ("**Servicing Transfer Risks**"). Investors should note that, with respect to 2.59% of the Mortgage Loans (as of the Cut-Off Date), servicing will transfer from Nationstar Mortgage LLC (d/b/a Rushmore Servicing) to the Servicer on the Closing Date immediately prior to the execution and delivery of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

Investors should also note that because of Servicing Transfer Risks, there may be a rise in delinquencies associated with such transfers of servicing. Such increase in delinquencies may result in losses, which, to the extent they are not absorbed by the credit enhancement or mitigated by the Guarantee, will cause losses or shortfalls to be incurred by the holders of the Certificates. There can be no assurance as to the extent or duration of any disruptions associated with any such transfer of servicing or as to the resulting effects on the yield on the Certificates.

The Performance of the Mortgage Loans Could Be Dependent on the Servicer

The performance of the Servicer could have an impact on the amount and timing of collections on the Mortgage Loans and the rate and timing of the occurrence of Realized Losses with respect thereto. As described under "*The Pooling and Servicing Agreement*" below, the Servicer is required to service the Mortgage Loans in accordance with Accepted Servicing Practices. The Servicer is servicing for the benefit of the Trust.

It is possible that servicing of the Mortgage Loans may be transferred in the future as a result of the occurrence of unremedied events of default. A Servicing Transfer Risk could arise as a result of the transfer of the rights, duties and obligations of the Servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement to a successor servicer and could adversely affect the servicing of the Mortgage Loans. In connection with any such transfer, the rate of delinquencies and defaults on the Mortgage Loans could increase and the timely transfer of collections on the Mortgage Loans by the Servicer to the Securities Administrator could be affected, either of which could result in reductions or delays in the distributions on the Certificates.

Additionally, in the event of the Servicer's bankruptcy, the Trustee may face delays in terminating the Servicer, as the termination right in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement upon a Servicer Event of Default relating to insolvency is generally subject to a bankruptcy court's automatic stay.

The Servicer will not be required to advance principal and interest on the Mortgage Loans; rather, only certain Servicing Advances as described in this Offering Circular are required to be made on the Mortgage Pool. The Servicer may reimburse itself for Servicing Advances, as set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. However, to the extent the Servicer is expected to advance certain unpaid amounts on other loans they service (that are not in the Mortgage Pool), the Servicer may have and may continue to come under financial pressure as mortgage delinquency rates may increase, which may adversely impact the financial position of the Servicer.

Further financial difficulties of the Servicer may be exacerbated by higher delinquencies and defaults that reduce the value of its mortgage loan portfolio, requiring the sale of such portfolio at a greater discount to par. In addition, the costs of servicing an increasingly delinquent mortgage loan portfolio may rise without a corresponding increase in servicing compensation. The Servicer may also be the subject of governmental investigations and litigation (including class action lawsuits), which could have the potential to impact the financial condition of the Servicer. Any regulatory oversight, proposed legislation and/or governmental intervention may have an adverse impact on the Servicer. See “— *Potential Developments Affecting the Servicer*”. In addition, a heightened risk of cybersecurity incidents affecting the Servicer, and the response of the Servicer to such incidents, may impede the timeliness and accuracy of ongoing reporting by the Servicer regarding the Mortgage Loans. See “— *Risks Associated with Mortgage Loan Purchasing and Servicing Generally — Impact of Potential Military Action, Wars, Terrorist Attacks, Cybersecurity Incidents and Similar Events May Adversely Affect Your Investment*”. These factors, among others, may have the overall effect of increasing costs and expenses of the Servicer while at the same time decreasing servicing cash flow, which may, in turn, have a negative impact on the ability of the Servicer to perform its obligations with respect to the Mortgage Loans and on our ability to obtain accurate Mortgage Loan performance reporting, which, in turn, could affect the amount and timing of collections on the Mortgage Loans and the rate and timing of the occurrence of losses with respect thereto.

Any reasonable servicing transfer costs of a successor servicer incurred in connection with the transfer of servicing from the predecessor Servicer will be paid by the predecessor Servicer. In the event the predecessor Servicer fails to reimburse the successor servicer for such costs within a reasonable period of time, the successor servicer will be entitled to reimbursement from the assets of the Trust as described under “*The Pooling and Servicing Agreement — Successor Servicer*”.

The Servicer's Discretion Over the Servicing of the Mortgage Loans May Impact the Amount and Timing of Funds Available to Make Distributions on the Certificates

The Servicer is obligated to service the Mortgage Loans in accordance with Accepted Servicing Practices. See “*The Pooling and Servicing Agreement*”. The Servicer has some discretion in servicing the Mortgage Loans as it relates to the application of the servicing requirements set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. Maximizing collections on the Mortgage Loans is not the Servicer's only priority in connection with servicing the Mortgage Loans. Consequently, the manner in which the Servicer exercises its servicing discretion or changes its customary servicing procedures could have an impact on the amount and timing of principal collections and Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans, which may impact the amount and timing of principal distributions to be made on, and Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts allocated to, the Certificates.

Risks Relating to Insolvency of the Servicer

If the Servicer were to enter bankruptcy, it may cease operations and therefore stop servicing the Mortgage Loans and real estate owned (“REO”) properties. Alternatively, it may continue in business but reject the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and therefore no longer be obligated to perform under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. The Servicer may also have the power, subject to approval of a bankruptcy court, to assign its rights and obligations as Servicer to a third-party without the consent, and even over the objection of the Guarantor, the Trustee or the Certificateholders. If the Servicer were in bankruptcy, despite the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Guarantor, the Trustee or the Certificateholders may be prohibited from, or face delays in, terminating the Servicer and appointing a successor servicer.

Risks Related to Failure of the Servicer to Perform; Replacement of the Servicer

If the Servicer is unable to perform all of its obligations under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, such failure could result in reductions or delays in distributions on the Certificates. Upon a Servicer Event of Default that is not waived by the Trustee at the direction of the Servicing Trigger Agent, the Servicing Trigger Agent may direct the Trustee to terminate all of the rights and obligations of the Servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

It is possible that a Servicing Transfer Risk could arise as a result of the resignation or termination of the Servicer and the resulting transfer of the rights, duties and obligations of the Servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, including servicing e-mortgages, to a successor servicer, and could adversely affect the servicing of the Mortgage Loans. If such a transfer were to take place, the rate of delinquencies and defaults on the related Mortgage Loans could increase, resulting in reductions or delays in the payments on the Certificates.

Prior Servicers May Not Have Followed the Requirements of Our Guide and Other Servicing Standards Resulting in a Higher Rate of Realized Losses

The Mortgage Loans have been serviced by one or more servicers (including the entity that will act as the Servicer on and after the Closing Date) prior to the Closing Date under servicing standards set forth in the Freddie Mac *Single Family Seller/Servicer Guide*, as amended from time to time (the “Guide”), or as otherwise set forth by Freddie Mac. There is a risk that any prior servicer may not have followed such requirements, which may result in the Mortgage Loans experiencing a higher rate of Realized Losses than if the Mortgage Loans had been serviced in accordance with such requirements.

Due Diligence Processes Are Limited

Diligence Provider’s Review of the Mortgage Loans May Not Reveal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans Which Could Lead to Realized Losses

In connection with the offering of the Certificates, Freddie Mac engaged a third-party diligence provider (the “Diligence Provider”) to undertake certain limited loan review procedures with respect to the Mortgage Loans.

These review procedures were intended to discover certain material discrepancies and possible material defects in the Mortgage Loans reviewed; however, these procedures did not constitute a re-underwriting of the Mortgage Loans, and were not designed or intended to discover every possible discrepancy or defect. In addition, Freddie Mac engaged the Diligence Provider to conduct procedures designed to verify a portion of the data regarding characteristics of the Mortgage Loans that were modified, which data was used in certain cases to generate the numerical information about the Mortgage Pool included in this Offering Circular. There can be no assurance that any review process conducted was in every instance based upon statistically significant samples (due to the removal of certain mortgage loans from the Mortgage Pool as a result of such Diligence Provider’s review or otherwise) or has or will uncover all relevant aspects that could be determinative of how the reviewed Mortgage Loans will perform.

Furthermore, to the extent the limited review conducted by the Diligence Provider did reveal factors that could affect how the Mortgage Loans will perform, the Diligence Provider may have incorrectly assessed the potential severity of those factors. Investors should make their own determination regarding the extent to which

they place reliance on the limited loan review procedures of Freddie Mac and the Diligence Provider. The inclusion of a Mortgage Loan in the Mortgage Pool is not a representation by Freddie Mac with respect to the adequacy or sufficiency of the pre-offering review process with respect to any Mortgage Loan.

Diligence Provider's Review Process May Be Limited

There can be no assurance that the review conducted by the Diligence Provider has uncovered all relevant factors relating to the origination of the Mortgage Loans, payment history, material liens and modifications of the Mortgage Loans, their compliance with applicable laws and regulations or uncovered all relevant factors that could affect the future performance of the Mortgage Loans. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Diligence Provider identified all of the unpermitted work or code violations associated with a property that may result in less proceeds in the event of a liquidation.

Investors are advised that the aforementioned review procedures carried out by the Diligence Provider were performed for the benefit of Freddie Mac and the Underwriters. The Diligence Provider makes no representation and provides no advice to any investor or future investor concerning the suitability of any transaction or investment strategy. The Diligence Provider performed only the review procedures described herein and is not responsible for any decision to include any Mortgage Loan in the Mortgage Pool. Investors should make their own determination as to the extent to which they place reliance on the limited loan review procedures carried out as part of this review.

See “Description of the Mortgage Loans — Due Diligence Review” in this Offering Circular.

Mortgage Loans Having Certain Characteristics May Carry Greater Risk

Step-Rate Mortgage Loans May Present Increased Risk

Approximately 7.49% of the Mortgage Loans (approximately 8.23% of the Group M Mortgage Loans) (by aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-Off Date) are step-rate Mortgage Loans, all of which, as of the Cut-Off Date, have already reached their final step-rate. Investors should note in general that borrowers may be unable to make their monthly payments or may become more delinquent when the mortgage rate on their mortgage loan is (or has been) subject to an increase. As a result, such step-rate mortgage loans may experience increased delinquency, foreclosure, bankruptcy and loss as compared with traditional fixed-rate mortgage loans. Further, borrowers with step-rate mortgage loans may be more likely than borrowers with fixed-rate mortgage loans to prepay their mortgage loans, which could result in a Certificateholder receiving less interest on the Certificates as a result of prepayments on such mortgage loans and as a result may experience a lower yield on its investment.

Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans May Present Increased Risk

Approximately 0.54% of the Mortgage Loans (approximately 6.05% of the Group T Mortgage Loans) (by aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-Off Date) are adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans that have mortgage rates that may increase in the future. Investors should note that such borrowers may be unable to make their monthly payments when the mortgage rate on their mortgage loan is subject to an increase. As a result, such adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans may experience increased delinquency, foreclosure, bankruptcy and loss as compared with traditional fixed-rate mortgage loans. Further, borrowers with adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans may be more likely than borrowers with fixed-rate Mortgage Loans to prepay their Mortgage Loans, which could result in a Certificateholder receiving less interest on the Certificates as a result of prepayments on such Mortgage Loans, which may result in a lower yield on its investment.

High Current Loan-to-Value Ratios May Present Increased Risk

As of the Cut-Off Date, the weighted average AVM current loan-to-value ratio for the Mortgage Loans is approximately 45.23% based on the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans. Approximately 0.62% of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans (approximately 0.68% and 0.00% of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Group M Mortgage Loans and the Group T Mortgage Loans, respectively) have AVM current loan-to-value ratios in excess of 100%. The AVM current loan-to-value ratios

for the Mortgage Loans were based on valuations of the related mortgaged properties obtained through Freddie Mac's automated valuation model, Home Value Explorer® (“HVE®”) when available. When an HVE value was not available, an MSA level house price index was used to estimate property values. If an MSA level house price index was not available, a state level house price index was used to estimate property values. The valuations provided herein may not reflect the actual values of the mortgaged properties in the open market.

Mortgage loans with high current loan-to-value ratios leave the mortgagor with little, no or negative equity in the related mortgaged property, which may result in increased delinquencies. Fluctuations in the residential real estate market, the reduction in the availability of mortgage credit and other negative trends, may have the effect of reducing the values of the mortgaged properties from the updated values described above. A reduction in the values of the mortgaged properties may reduce the likelihood that liquidation proceeds or other proceeds will be sufficient to pay off the related mortgage loans fully.

The Rate of Default on Mortgage Loans That Are Secured by Investor Properties May Be Higher Than on Other Mortgage Loans

Certain of the Mortgage Loans are secured by investor properties. An investor property is a property for which, at the time of origination, the mortgagor represented would not be used as the mortgagor's primary residence or second home. Because the mortgagor represented at origination that he/she will not be living on the property, the mortgagor may be more likely to default on the mortgage loan than on a comparable mortgage loan secured by a primary residence, or to a lesser extent, a second home. If any tenants were unable to make rental payments, the mortgagor's ability to make payments on an investor property may be affected. In addition, income expected to be generated from an investor property may have been considered for underwriting purposes in addition to the income of the mortgagor from other sources. Should this income not materialize or later disappear or decrease, it is possible the mortgagor would not have sufficient resources to make payments on the mortgage loan. As of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 5.11% of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans (approximately, 4.92% and 7.08% of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Group M Mortgage Loans and the Group T Mortgage Loans, respectively) were classified as investor properties at time of sale to Freddie Mac.

Homeowner Association Super Priority Liens, Special Assessment Liens and Energy Efficiency Liens May Take Priority Over the Mortgage Liens

In some states it is possible that the first lien of the mortgages may be partially subordinated by super priority liens of homeowner and/or condominium associations, potentially resulting in a partial loss of the mortgage loan's outstanding principal balance. In at least 25 states, condominium, homeowner and other common interest associations (collectively, “HOA”) assessment liens can take priority over first lien mortgages under certain circumstances. The number of these so called “super lien” states has increased in the past few decades and may increase further. The laws of these “super lien” states vary in terms of: (a) the duration of the priority period (with many at six months and some with no limitations); (b) the assessments secured by the HOA lien (charges can include unpaid HOA assessments, late charges, collection costs, attorney fees, foreclosure costs, fines, and interest); and (c) the statute of limitations on HOA foreclosure rights.

There is currently no efficient mechanism available to loan servicers, including the Servicer, to track the status of borrowers' payments of HOA assessments governed by state super lien statutes. In fact, there is neither a unified database for HOA information, nor a centralized place for HOAs and loan servicers to contact one another. Consequently, in some of the super lien states there often is no practical, systemic method for the servicers to determine when an HOA assessment is unpaid or when the HOA initiates foreclosure of its lien. In some circumstances the Servicer may make Servicing Advances to pay delinquent homeowner association assessments or for the costs of determining whether any mortgaged property is subject to a homeowner association assessment or a related lien. If such Servicing Advances are not recovered from the related mortgagor, reimbursement of such Servicing Advances will reduce amounts distributable to Certificateholders.

If an HOA or a purchaser of an HOA super lien completes a foreclosure of an HOA super lien on a mortgaged property, the underlying mortgage lien will be extinguished. In those instances, the Certificateholders could suffer a loss equal to the entire outstanding principal balance of the Mortgage Loan, plus interest and other outstanding amounts, including Servicing Advances. The Servicer might be able to attempt to recover on an

unsecured basis by suing the borrower personally for the balance, but recovery in these circumstances will be problematic if the borrower has no meaningful assets to recover against.

Mortgaged properties securing the Mortgage Loans may be subject to the lien of special property taxes and/or special assessments and liens that secure payment of periodic dues to homeowner associations. These liens may be superior to the liens securing the Mortgage Loans, irrespective of the date of the mortgage.

In some instances, individual mortgagors may be able to elect to enter into contracts with governmental agencies for Property Assessed Clean Energy (“PACE”) or similar assessments that are intended to secure the payment of energy and water efficiency and distributed energy generation improvements that are permanently affixed to their properties, possibly without notice to or the consent of the mortgagee. These assessments may also have lien priority over the mortgages securing the Mortgage Loans or may survive a foreclosure action, thereby impacting the subsequent disposition of an REO property subject to a PACE lien. No assurance can be given that any mortgaged property so assessed will increase in value to the extent of the assessment lien. Additional indebtedness secured by the assessment lien would reduce the amount of the value of the mortgaged property available to satisfy the affected Mortgage Loan if certain losses were to occur, and could therefore reduce the Net Liquidation Proceeds received with respect to such Mortgage Loan (and ultimately increase Realized Losses).

Certain Mortgage Loans Have Existing Liens Which May Cause Losses to the Trust

As of the Cut-Off Date, certain Mortgage Loans may have existing HOA, tax, municipal and/or mechanic’s liens that may take priority over the lien of the related mortgage, as set forth in Schedule I to Appendix C attached hereto. To the extent the Independent Reviewer determines that any such Mortgage Loan has suffered a loss as a direct result of an Existing Lien during the Warranty Period, the Independent Reviewer will notify the Seller and the Trust Agent. The Seller will be required to indemnify the Trust for such loss. If there is a loss as a direct result of an Existing Lien after the Warranty Period, the Seller would not be required to indemnify the Trust for such loss.

Mortgagors May Have, or May in the Future Incur, Additional Indebtedness Secured by Mortgaged Properties Securing the Mortgage Loans

Mortgagors may generally obtain additional mortgage loans secured by their respective properties at any time and Freddie Mac is not generally entitled to receive notification when a mortgagor does so. Therefore, it is possible that with respect to certain of the Mortgage Loans, a lender may have originated a subordinate mortgage loan on the same mortgaged property. No such subordinate mortgage loans are included in the mortgage pool. However, no assurance can be made as to whether there are any Mortgage Loans (i) that were originated with simultaneous subordinate liens, (ii) that still have subordinate liens outstanding, or (iii) for which the related mortgagors subsequently received subordinate lien mortgage loans. If such a post-origination subordinate mortgage is obtained with respect to a Mortgage Loan, such additional indebtedness could increase the risk that the value of the related mortgaged property is less than the total indebtedness secured by such mortgaged property and could increase the risk of losses on such Mortgage Loan. The existence of subordinate mortgage liens may adversely affect default rates because the related mortgagors must make two or more monthly payments and also because such subordinate mortgages will result in an increased combined loan-to-value of the mortgage loans. A default on a subordinate mortgage loan could cause the related mortgaged property to be foreclosed upon at a time when the first mortgage loan remains current as to scheduled payments. If this should occur with respect to any Mortgage Loan, it may affect prepayment rates on such Mortgage Loan and could result in increased losses with respect to such Mortgage Loan, which could result in Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts being allocated to the Certificates. Further, with respect to any Mortgage Loans that have subordinate lien mortgages encumbering the same mortgaged properties, the risk of Realized Losses may be increased relative to Mortgage Loans that do not have subordinate financing, since mortgagors who have subordinate lien mortgages may have less equity in the mortgaged property. An overall decline in the residential real estate market, a rise in interest rates over a period of time and the general condition of the related mortgaged property, as well as other factors, may have the effect of reducing the value of the related mortgaged property from the value at the time the post-origination subordinate mortgage loan was originated, and mortgagors may experience reduced incentives to continue making their required monthly payments on the Mortgage Loans and/

or related subordinate lien mortgage loans. If the value of a mortgaged property decreases, the combined loan-to-value may increase over what it was at the time the related mortgage loan was originated, which may further reduce the incentives for the mortgagor to continue their required monthly payment. In addition, due to higher mortgage interest rates as compared to those in the recent past, many mortgagors may be unable or unwilling to refinance their existing first lien mortgage loans, as any refinanced first lien mortgage loan will likely have an interest rate higher than the rate on their existing mortgage loan. Accordingly, mortgagors may decide to maintain their existing first lien mortgage loans and take out second lien mortgage loans to access any increased equity in their homes as opposed to incurring a much higher interest rate via a cash-out refinancing on their first lien mortgage loans. Freddie Mac has not independently verified the existence of any subordinate liens on the mortgaged properties securing the Mortgage Loans, and any information provided in this Offering Circular as to subordinate liens on any mortgaged properties securing the Mortgage Loans is based solely on the representation made by the related seller of the Mortgage Loans in connection with Freddie Mac's acquisition of the such Mortgage Loans.

Mortgage Loans Made to Certain Mortgagors May Present a Greater Risk

Realized Losses on certain Mortgage Loans may be higher as a result of the related mortgagors' circumstances. Mortgagors of certain Mortgage Loans may have less steady or predictable income than others, which may increase the risk of these mortgagors not making timely payments. These mortgagors may present a greater risk of default as a result of their circumstances. Investors should consider that a higher number of mortgagors that have these types of issues may result in increased losses on the Mortgage Loans that would result in Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts being allocated to the Certificates.

Proposals to Acquire Mortgage Loans by Eminent Domain May Adversely Affect Your Certificates

The County Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino, California in 2012 approved a joint exercise of powers agreement among the County of San Bernardino, California, the City of Ontario, California and the City of Fontana, California to establish a joint powers authority (the **"Authority"**) to implement a program to assist homeowners in those jurisdictions who are obligated on residential mortgage loans with outstanding balances in excess of the market value of the mortgaged properties. The proposed program included authorization for the Authority to acquire any such mortgage loans by voluntary purchase or eminent domain and to modify those mortgage loans to allow homeowners to continue to own and occupy their homes. Although the Authority has since rejected such a program, other local governments have taken similar steps to consider how the power of eminent domain could be used to acquire residential mortgage loans.

There is no certainty as to whether any governmental entity will take steps to acquire any mortgage loans under such a program, whether any mortgage loans sought to be purchased will be mortgage loans held in securitization trusts, what purchase price would be paid for any such mortgage loans, and whether additional governmental entities may consider and ultimately pass similar legislation. Any such actions could have a material adverse effect on the market value of residential mortgage-backed certificates such as the Certificates. There is also no certainty as to whether any such action without the consent of investors would face legal challenge, and, if so, the outcome of any such challenge.

If a governmental entity implements a program under which it has the power to acquire residential mortgage loans through the exercise of eminent domain, and the governmental entity proposes to acquire a Mortgage Loan out of the Trust, the Servicer is required to notify the Trustee of such proposed acquisition and obtain a valuation on the related mortgaged property in the form of a broker's price opinion or another valuation method that it deems appropriate. The Trustee may also request the Servicer to engage a third-party to review each such Mortgage Loan to determine whether the payment offered by such governmental entity is the fair market value of the Mortgage Loan, and the Servicer may engage legal counsel to assess the legality of the governmental entity's proposed action and whether there are bona fide legal grounds for contesting the acquisition. Based on the results of these determinations, the Servicer may contest such an acquisition through appropriate legal proceedings. If certain conditions are satisfied, the Certificateholders may direct the Trustee to pursue such an action. These procedures may take substantial time, which could result in delays, increased costs to the Trust and losses to Certificateholders.

Applicability of Federal, State and Local Laws

The Dodd-Frank Act and Related Regulation May Adversely Affect Our Business Activities and the Trust

The Dodd-Frank Act, which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, significantly changed the regulation of the financial services industry and has affected the purchase and servicing of loans in substantial and unforeseeable ways. The Dodd-Frank Act and related current and future regulatory changes could affect the servicing value of the Mortgage Loans and require the Servicer to change certain business practices relating to the Mortgage Loans, resulting in the servicing of Mortgage Loans being significantly more expensive. The Servicer will also face a more complicated regulatory environment due to the Dodd-Frank Act and related current and future regulatory changes, which will increase compliance and operational costs. It is possible that any such changes will adversely affect the servicing of the Mortgage Loans.

Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act was accomplished through numerous rulemakings by the CFPB and other federal agencies and entities. For example, the CFPB issued a final rule, which became effective on January 10, 2014, specifying the characteristics of a “qualified mortgage”. In addition, certain legislative initiatives, if adopted, could modify Dodd-Frank Act requirements and related regulatory requirements. It could be difficult for the Servicer to comply with any future regulatory changes in a timely manner due to the potential scope and number of such changes, which could interfere with the servicing of the Mortgage Loans, limit default management and the Servicer’s loss mitigation options and lead to an increased likelihood of Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts.

Further, the final servicing rules promulgated by the CFPB to implement certain sections of the Dodd-Frank Act, effective January 10, 2014, require servicers to, among other things, make good faith early intervention efforts to notify delinquent mortgagors of loss mitigation options and, to the extent loss mitigation options are offered to mortgagors, to implement loss mitigation procedures and if feasible, exhaust all loss mitigation options before initiating foreclosure. All of the Mortgage Loans secured by principal residences are subject to the CFPB servicing rules. It is possible that the Servicer’s failure to comply with these servicing protocols could adversely affect the value of the Certificates.

Also, the SEC recently adopted a rule (the “**Conflicts Rule**”) to restrict sponsors and other securitization participants from engaging in transactions that would result in material conflicts of interest with respect to investors in asset-backed securities beginning in June of 2025. While our entry into transactions of this type commencing in June of 2025 may be deemed material conflicts of interest under the rule, these transactions should qualify for the risk-mitigating hedging exception under the rule and would therefore be permitted thereunder. In addition, it is unclear what impact the Conflicts Rule will have on the securitization market generally or the marketability of the Certificates.

The long-term impact of the Dodd-Frank Act and related current and future regulatory changes impacting the Mortgage Loans and the financial services industry in general will depend on a number of factors that are difficult to predict, including the ability to successfully implement any changes to business operations, changes in consumer behavior, and the Servicer’s responses to the Dodd-Frank Act and related current and future regulatory changes.

Overruling of Chevron Decision

In June 2024, the Supreme Court overruled its 1984 decision, *Chevron USA Inc. v. National Resources Defense Council Inc.*, which had established the proposition that if a federal agency applied and interpreted an ambiguous statute in a “permissible” manner, its interpretation would be entitled to judicial deference. The Supreme Court held in *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo* (“**Loper Bright**”) that the Administrative Procedure Act requires courts to exercise their independent judgment in deciding whether an agency has acted within its statutory authority, and courts may not defer to an agency interpretation of the law simply because a statute is ambiguous. Any impact that the Loper Bright decision may have on regulations promulgated by the CFPB, the SEC, and other agencies whose regulations affect the RMBS market, or on challenges to such agencies’ enforcement actions, is uncertain. Further, the Loper Bright decision may slow the pace of agency rulemaking as regulators try to create rules and regulations that are more likely to withstand challenge. Additionally, an increase in challenges to agency interpretations as a result of the Loper Bright decision may create greater regulatory uncertainty. If there is an interpretation of a statute by a court that is different from the

interpretation or related regulations promulgated by an agency or from the interpretation expected by the residential mortgage industry and the RMBS market, such an event is likely to have an adverse effect on the market value and liquidity of the Certificates and could have other unforeseen effects, including penalties or other liabilities being imposed on applicable parties, including, without limitation, Freddie Mac, the Trust and the Servicer.

Governmental Actions May Affect Servicing of Mortgage Loans and May Limit the Servicer's Ability to Foreclose

The federal, state and local governments, consumer advocacy groups and others continue to urge servicers to be aggressive in modifying mortgage loans to avoid foreclosure, and federal, state and local governmental authorities have enacted and continue to propose numerous laws, regulations and rules relating to mortgage loans generally, and foreclosure actions and evictions particularly. Foreclosure could be delayed if (a) the Servicer evaluates a mortgagor for a loss mitigation option, including a Payment Deferral or Modification (e.g., interest payments on the Mortgage Loan could be reduced and, in certain instances, forgiveness of amounts due under the note), or (b) a mortgagor ultimately enters into a loss mitigation option. If the rate of Modifications or Payment Deferrals due to government actions increases, this could have an adverse impact on the Certificates. In August 2016, the CFPB released its servicing rule (the **"2016 Servicing Rules"**) that revised and amended provisions regarding force-placed insurance notices, policies and procedures, early intervention and loss mitigation requirements under Regulation X's servicing provisions, prompt crediting and periodic statement requirements under Regulation Z's servicing provisions, and compliance under certain servicing requirements when a person is a potential or confirmed successor in interest, is a debtor in bankruptcy, or sends a cease communication request under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. Most of these changes took effect in October 2017, and the remaining changes took effect in April 2018. In 2017, the CFPB issued a final rule making technical corrections to the 2016 Servicing Rules and an interim final servicing rule related to early intervention notices when borrowers have invoked the cease communication protection under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. In 2018, the CFPB issued a final rule amending the 2016 Servicing Rules with respect to periodic statements and coupon books for consumers entering or exiting bankruptcy. The expense of complying with these CFPB servicing standards for a servicer may be substantial.

On July 10, 2024, the CFPB proposed a new rule that would streamline existing requirements when borrowers seek payment assistance in times of distress, add safeguards when borrowers seek help, and revise existing requirements with respect to borrower assistance. There can be no assurance what impact any such new rule or any other additional requirements imposed by the CFPB relating to servicing will have on the Servicer or the performance of the Mortgage Loans.

Any of these laws, regulations and rules may provide defenses to foreclosure, insulate the Servicer from liability for Modification of Mortgage Loans without regard to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or result in limitations on upward adjustment of mortgage interest rates, reduced payments by mortgagors, permanent forgiveness of debt, increased prepayments due to the availability of government-sponsored refinancing initiatives and/or increased reimbursable servicing expenses. This may result in delays in payments on the Mortgage Loans and lead to increased Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts. In addition, these laws, regulations and rules may increase the likelihood of a modification of a Mortgage Loan with respect to a delinquent mortgagor rather than a foreclosure.

Several courts and state and local governments and their elected or appointed officials also have taken unprecedented steps to slow the foreclosure process or prevent foreclosures altogether. A number of these laws have been enacted, including in California. These laws, regulations and rules will result in delays in the foreclosure process, and may lead to reduced payments by mortgagors or increased reimbursable servicing expenses. During the financial crisis, federal and state regulatory and criminal enforcement authorities entered into a variety of voluntary settlement agreements and consent orders with mortgage servicers. These settlement agreements and consent orders provide for financial relief for homeowners, including mortgage loan principal reduction, refinancing and increased benefits and protections for servicemembers and veterans, and comprehensive reform of mortgage servicing practices for the impacted servicers. It is possible that future actions against additional servicers will result in similar agreements with similar terms, or that regulations or rules enacted by the CFPB or other governmental entities could require a servicer to implement these types of reforms

with respect to the Mortgage Loans. In addition, the State of California enacted in 2012 a “Homeowner’s Bill of Rights”, which requires similar changes in delinquent loan servicing and foreclosure procedures and creates a private right of action permitting mortgagors to bring legal actions against lenders who violate the law. Any such changes to the servicing procedures could lead to higher defaults by mortgagors on their Mortgage Loans and lower liquidation proceeds due to, among other things, higher servicing expenses and related Servicing Advances and therefore may result in an increase in Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts or reductions in yield.

Certificateholders will bear the risk that future regulatory and legal developments may result in losses on their Certificates. The effect on the Certificates will likely be more severe if any of these future legal and regulatory developments occur in one or more states in which there is a significant concentration of mortgaged properties.

Legislative or Regulatory Actions Could Adversely Affect Our Business Activities and the Trust

In addition to the Dodd-Frank Act discussed in this Offering Circular, Freddie Mac’s business operations and those of the Servicer may be adversely affected by other legislative and regulatory actions by federal, state, and local governments, including by legislation or regulatory action that changes the loss mitigation, pre-foreclosure, foreclosure and REO management and disposition processes. For example, various states and local jurisdictions have implemented mediation programs designed to bring servicers and mortgagors together to negotiate workout options. These and other similar actions could create delays in the foreclosure process, increase expenses, including by potentially delaying the final resolution of seriously delinquent Mortgage Loans and the disposition of non-performing assets, and lead to increased Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts. Freddie Mac and the Servicer could also be affected by any legislative or regulatory changes that would expand the responsibilities and liability of the Servicer and assignees for maintaining vacant properties prior to foreclosure. FHFA has required Freddie Mac to include a requirement in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement that mandates the Servicer pursue foreclosure if it is unable to enter into an alternative to foreclosure or otherwise donate mortgage loans generally to a third-party, despite the fact that the foreclosure process and resulting maintenance and disposition of the related REO property, including any liability and clean-up costs associated with a property, present a risk of ownership (e.g., environmental or similar owner/operator liability) that exceeds the value of the property. These laws and regulatory changes could significantly expand mortgage costs and liabilities leading to negative effects on the Trust. The Trust could also be affected by legislative or regulatory changes that require principal reductions or forgiveness, including through the bankruptcy process, which could also affect how principal prepayments are determined (e.g., if the Servicer is required to effect forgiveness with respect to certain delinquent Mortgage Loans, any such forgiven amount could result in an increased amount of Realized Losses) with respect to a Distribution Date. These laws and regulations are sometimes created with little or no advance warning and Freddie Mac and the Servicer may have limited ability to participate in the legislative or regulatory process.

Legislative or regulatory action may be implemented from time to time to initiate new, or expand upon existing, loss mitigation strategies, applicable to the Mortgage Loans. The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (the “**Relief Act**”) and similar state military relief laws relating to servicemembers may provide for payment reduction or foreclosure forbearance to some mortgagors and their dependents. Federal and state agencies have deferred, reduced or forgiven and may continue to defer, reduce or forgive payments and delay foreclosure proceedings for mortgage loans to mortgagors affected in some way by possible future military action, deployment or terrorist attacks whether or not they are servicemembers or their dependents. Any such delays may impact the Certificates.

Several bills related to flood insurance have been introduced by Congress. Some of these proposals could limit Freddie Mac’s ability to manage private flood insurer counterparty risks and set terms for private flood insurance policies. We have no ability to predict whether any similar legislation will be introduced in the future, or whether any such legislation would ultimately be enacted into law. Further, without knowing the specific content of any such future legislation, we are unable to predict what impact such legislation would have on Freddie Mac, the Mortgage Pool and the Certificates. Investors should be aware that any such legislation could negatively impact Freddie Mac, the Mortgage Pool and the investments in their Certificates. See “—Applicability of Federal, State and Local Laws”.

In August 2014, the SEC adopted substantial revisions to Regulation AB and other rules regarding the offering process, disclosure and reporting for asset-backed securities. Among other things, the changes require (i) enhanced disclosure of loan level information at the time of securitization and on an ongoing basis, (ii) that the transaction agreements provide for review of the underlying assets by an independent asset representations reviewer if certain trigger events occur and (iii) periodic assessments of an asset-backed security issuer's continued ability to conduct shelf offerings. Also in August 2014, the SEC issued final rules encompassing a broad category of new and revised rules applicable to NRSROs. These rules include provisions that require (i) issuers or underwriters of rated asset-backed securities to furnish a Form ABS-15G that contains the findings and conclusions of reports of third-party due diligence providers, (ii) third-party due diligence providers to provide a form with certain information to NRSROs regarding their due diligence services, findings and conclusions, and a certification as to their review and (iii) NRSROs to make publicly available the forms provided by any third-party due diligence providers. In addition, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, in October 2014, the SEC and other regulators adopted risk retention rules, effective for certain securitizations issued on or after December 24, 2015, that require, among other things, that a sponsor, its affiliate or certain other eligible parties retain at least 5% of the credit risk underlying a non-exempt securitization, and in general prohibit the transfer or hedging of, and restrict the pledge of, the retained credit risk. The risk retention rules took effect on December 24, 2015 for non-exempt residential mortgage-backed securities transactions issued on or after such date, and on December 24, 2016, for all other non-exempt securitizations, issued on or after such date. See *"Description of the Mortgage Loans — Credit Risk Retention"* for a discussion of the application of these rules in this transaction and a discussion of why Freddie Mac will not retain credit risk pursuant to these risk retention rules.

Investors should be aware, and in some cases are required to be aware, of the investor diligence requirements that apply in the EU under the EU Securitization Regulation and in the UK under the UK Securitization Framework, in addition to any other regulatory requirements that are (or may become) applicable to them and/or with respect to their investment in the Certificates. Each investor should consult with its own legal, accounting, regulatory and other advisors and/or its regulator before committing to acquire any Certificates to determine whether, and to what extent, the information described in this Offering Circular and in any investor report provided in relation to the transaction is sufficient for the purpose of satisfying such requirements.

The EU Due Diligence Requirements apply to EU Institutional Investors, being: (a) institutions for occupational retirement provision and investment managers and authorized entities appointed by such institutions; (b) credit institutions (as defined in the EU CRR); (c) alternative investment fund managers who manage and/or market alternative investment funds in the EU; (d) investment firms (as defined in the EU CRR); (e) insurance and reinsurance undertakings; and (f) management companies of UCITS funds (or internally managed UCITS). The EU Due Diligence Requirements apply also to certain consolidated affiliates of institutional investors that are subject to the EU CRR.

The UK Due Diligence Requirements apply to UK Institutional Investors being: (a) insurance undertakings and reinsurance undertakings, each as defined in the FSMA; (b) the trustees or managers of occupational pension schemes, as defined in the Pension Schemes Act 1993, that have their main administration in the UK, and fund managers of such schemes appointed under the Pensions Act 1995 that, in respect of activity undertaken pursuant to such appointment, are authorized for the purposes of the FSMA; (c) AIFMs, as defined in the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013 (the **"AIFM Regulations"**) that have permission under the FSMA for managing AIFs and market or manage AIFs (as defined in the AIFM Regulations) in the UK, and small registered UK AIFMs, as defined in the AIFM Regulations; (d) UCITS, as defined in the FSMA, which are authorized open ended investment companies, as defined in the FSMA, and management companies, as defined in the FSMA; and (e) CRR firms and FCA investment firms, each as defined in the UK CRR. The UK Due Diligence Requirements apply also to certain consolidated affiliates of institutional investors that are subject to the UK CRR.

EU Institutional Investors and UK Institutional Investors are referred to together as Institutional Investors; and a reference to the applicable Securitization Regulation or Due Diligence Requirements means, in relation to an Institutional Investor, as the case may be, the Securitization Regulation or the Due Diligence Requirements to which such Institutional Investor is subject. In addition, for the purpose of the following paragraph, a reference to a "third country" means (i) in respect of an EU Institutional Investor and the EU Securitization Regulation, a

country other than an EU member state, or (ii) in respect of a UK Institutional Investor and the UK Securitization Framework, a country other than the UK.

The EU Due Diligence Requirements restrict an EU Institutional Investor from investing in a securitization unless, among other things, it has verified:

(a) that the originator, sponsor or original lender will retain, on an ongoing basis, a material net economic interest of not less than 5% in the securitization in accordance with the EU Retention Requirement and the risk retention is disclosed to the Institutional Investor;

(b) that the originator, sponsor or SSPE has, where applicable, made available the information required by the EU Transparency Requirements in accordance with the frequency and modalities provided for thereunder; and

(c) that the originator or original lender grants all the credits giving rise to the underlying exposures on the basis of sound and well-defined criteria and clearly established processes for approving, amending, renewing and financing those credits and has effective systems in place to apply those criteria and processes in order to ensure that credit-granting is based on a thorough assessment of the obligor's creditworthiness.

The European Commission published a report to the European Parliament and Council on the functioning of the EU Securitization Regulation on October 10, 2022 (the "**Commission Report**"). The European Commission said therein that differentiating the scope of the information which an EU Institutional Investor is required to receive for the purpose of satisfying its verification obligation referred to in paragraph (b) above according to whether the securitization is issued by entities established in the EU or in third countries is not in line with the legislative intent of the EU Securitization Regulation. As such, it is the European Commission's view that EU Institutional Investors should ensure that the EU Transparency Requirements are complied with in full before investing in securitizations even if the originator, sponsor and SSPE of such securitization are all established outside of the EU, as is the case with the transaction contemplated in this Offering Circular.

The UK Due Diligence Requirements restrict a UK Institutional Investor from investing in a securitization unless, among other things, it has verified:

(a) that the originator, sponsor or original lender will retain, on an ongoing basis, a material net economic interest of not less than 5% in the securitization in accordance with the UK Retention Requirement and the risk retention is disclosed to the Institutional Investor;

(b) that the originator, sponsor or SSPE has made available sufficient information to enable the institutional investor independently to assess the risks of holding the securitization position and has committed to make further information available on an ongoing basis, as appropriate, including: (i) on at least a quarterly basis, details of the underlying exposures and (ii) on at least a quarterly basis investor reports providing periodic updates on the credit quality and performance of the underlying exposures, any relevant financial or other triggers contained in the transaction documentation including information on events which trigger changes to the priority of payments or a substitution of any counterparty to the transaction, data on the cash flows generated by the underlying exposures and by the liabilities of the securitization and the calculation and modality of retention of a material net economic interest in the transaction by the originator, sponsor or original lender; and

(c) that the originator or original lender grants all the credits giving rise to the underlying exposures on the basis of sound and well-defined criteria and clearly established processes for approving, amending, renewing and financing those credits and has effective systems in place to apply those criteria and processes in order to ensure that credit-granting is based on a thorough assessment of the obligor's creditworthiness.

Failure on the part of an Institutional Investor to comply with one or more of the applicable Due Diligence Requirements may result in various penalties including, in the case of those investors subject to regulatory capital requirements, the imposition of a punitive capital charge on the Certificates acquired by the relevant investor. Aspects of the Due Diligence Requirements and what is or will be required to demonstrate compliance to national regulators remain unclear.

None of the Issuer, Freddie Mac, the Underwriters, the Securities Administrator, the Trust Agent, the Servicer, their respective affiliates or any other person intends to retain a material net economic interest in the securitization constituted by the issue of the Certificates in a manner that would satisfy the Retention Requirements or to take any other action that may be required by Institutional Investors for the purposes of their compliance with the Due Diligence Requirements, and no such person assumes (i) any obligation to so retain or take any such other action or (ii) any liability whatsoever in connection with any Certificateholder's non-compliance with the Due Diligence Requirements, as applicable. Consequently, the Certificates are not a suitable investment for Institutional Investors. As a result, the price and liquidity of the Certificates in the secondary market may be adversely affected. Each Institutional Investor should consult with its own legal, accounting, regulatory and other advisors and/or its national regulator before investing in the Certificates.

None of the Issuer, Freddie Mac, the Underwriters, the Securities Administrator, the Trust Agent, the Servicer, their respective affiliates or any other party to the transaction makes any representation to any prospective investor or purchaser of the Certificates regarding the regulatory treatment of their investment in the Certificates on the Closing Date or at any time in the future.

Investors should also independently assess and determine whether they are directly or indirectly subject to market risk capital rules jointly promulgated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “**FDIC**”) that became effective on January 1, 2013. Any prospective investor that is subject to these rules should independently assess and determine its ability to comply with the regulatory capital treatment and reporting requirements that may be required with respect to the purchase of a Certificate and what impact any such regulatory capital treatment and reporting requirements may have on the liquidity or market value of the Certificates.

Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse impact on the Certificateholders. For additional information about legislative and regulatory developments that could affect us, our business activities and this transaction, see “*About Freddie Mac*” and the Incorporated Documents.

Risks Associated with the Investment Company Act

The Trust has not been registered with the SEC as an investment company pursuant to the Investment Company Act, in reliance of the exception provided in Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act, although other exceptions may be applicable. The Trust has been structured with the intent that it not constitute a “covered fund” pursuant to the Volcker Rule under the Dodd-Frank Act.

If the SEC or a court of competent jurisdiction were to find that the Trust is required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, but had failed to do so, possible consequences include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) an application by the SEC to a district court to enjoin the violation; and (ii) any contract to which the Trust is party that is made in violation of the Investment Company Act or whose performance involves such violation may be deemed unenforceable by any party to the contract unless a court were to find that under the circumstances enforcement would produce a more equitable result than nonenforcement and would not be inconsistent with the purposes of the Investment Company Act. Should the Trust be subjected to any or all of the foregoing, the Trust and Certificateholders could be materially and adversely affected.

In December 2013, the banking regulators and other agencies principally responsible for banking and financial market regulation in the United States implemented the final rule under the Volcker Rule under the Dodd-Frank Act, which in general prohibits “banking entities” (as defined therein) from (i) engaging in proprietary trading, (ii) acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in or sponsoring certain “covered funds” (broadly defined to include any entity that would be an investment company under the Investment Company Act but for the exemptions provided in Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) thereof) and certain similar funds and (iii) entering into certain relationships with such funds.

Although the Trust does not rely upon the exemptions in Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act for an exemption from being an investment company under the Investment Company Act, the general effects of the final rules implementing the Volcker Rule remain uncertain. See “— *General Risk Factors — The Liquidity of the Certificates May be Limited*”.

Any prospective investor in the Certificates, including a U.S. or foreign bank or an affiliate or subsidiary thereof, should consult its own legal advisors regarding such matters and other effects of the Volcker Rule and regulatory implementation.

Changes to the U.S. Federal Income Tax Laws Could Have an Adverse Impact on the Certificates

From time to time, changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to mortgagors have been and may in the future be enacted. For example, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 limited the deductions mortgagors can take, thereby increasing the taxes payable by certain mortgagors and reducing their available cash. Any such changes in the U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to mortgagors may adversely impact their ability to make payments on the Mortgage Loans, which in turn, could cause a loss on the Certificates.

We cannot predict the impact of any changes in such laws. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the effect of U.S. federal income tax laws prior to purchasing the Certificates.

Violation of Various Federal, State and Local Laws May Result in Losses on the Mortgage Loans

Applicable state and local laws generally regulate interest rates and other charges, require specific disclosure and require licensing of the originator. In addition, other state and local laws, public policy and general principles of equity relating to the protection of consumers, unfair and deceptive practices and debt collection practices may apply to the origination, servicing and collection of the Mortgage Loans.

The Mortgage Loans are also subject to federal laws, including:

- the Truth in Lending Act (“**TILA**”), as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder;
- the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act (“**HOEPA**”), as amended by the Dodd-Frank Act, and state, county and municipal “high-cost” laws and ordinances enacted to combat predatory or abusive lending;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Regulation B promulgated thereunder, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age, race, color, sex, religion, marital status, national origin, receipt of public assistance or the exercise of any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, in the extension of credit;
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which regulates the use and reporting of information related to the mortgagor’s credit experience; and
- the Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act (“**RESPA**”), as amended, and Regulation X promulgated thereunder, which impose requirements pertaining to the (a) disclosure of certain terms of mortgage loans prior to origination and during the servicing life of the loan, and (b) mitigation and foreclosure activities, among other requirements.

Depending on the provisions of the applicable law and the specific facts and circumstances involved, violations of these federal or state laws, policies and principles may limit the ability to collect all or part of the principal of, or interest on, the Mortgage Loans, may result in a defense to foreclosure or an “unwinding” or rescission of the Mortgage Loans and may entitle the mortgagor to a refund of amounts previously paid, which may reduce the Liquidation Proceeds received with respect to a Mortgage Loan and therefore, may, absent repurchase of the Mortgage Loan by the Seller, or an indemnification payment by the Seller, increase the Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts allocated to the Certificates. See “*Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans*”.

In addition, a number of jurisdictions have passed or proposed legislation to restrict the ownership of real estate by individuals from certain countries and entities controlled by such individuals. For example, on May 8, 2023, the Florida Legislature enacted Senate Bill 264 (“**SB 264**”), which adds certain statutory restrictions on persons, entities, and governments from certain countries to operate in the state of Florida. If any real property is owned or acquired in violation of these laws, the real property may be forfeited to the state. While subject to legal challenges, there can be no assurance regarding the impact of these type of laws. The Diligence Provider has not performed any testing on the Mortgage Loans to determine whether the Mortgage Loans are subject to and in violation of SB 264 or any similar laws in other jurisdictions that have passed or proposed similar

legislation given the difficulty in developing reliable review procedures and we cannot predict the effect of these new laws, if any, on the Mortgage Loans or the Offered Certificates.

Failure to Comply with the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act May Result in Claims Against the Trust

The Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009, Public Law 111-22, 123 Stat. 1632, effective as of May 20, 2009, amended the Truth in Lending Act (“**TILA**”) to require creditors that are the new owner or assignee of a mortgage loan secured by a borrower’s principal dwelling to mail or deliver notice to borrowers of the sale or transfer of their mortgage loan no later than thirty (30) days after a sale or transfer. In implementing this change to TILA, the CFPB amended Regulation Z, effective January 1, 2011, to impose this requirement on a newly defined category of “covered persons”, including those who are not creditors, when that covered person acquires a mortgage loan. As a result, the Servicer, on behalf of the Trust will be required to mail or deliver these notices reflecting the ownership of the Mortgage Loans by the Trust. Failure to comply with these notice requirements may result in civil claims for compensatory and punitive damages against the Trust. Any judgment against, or settlement by, the Trust relating to these violations would reduce the funds otherwise available for distribution to investors, and may result in shortfalls or losses on the Certificates.

Impact of Potential Military Action, Wars, Terrorist Attacks, Cybersecurity Incidents and Similar Events May Adversely Affect Your Investment

The effects that military action by United States forces, wars, revolts, armed conflicts in various part of the world (including the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian conflict and the recent Israeli-Hamas war) and terrorist attacks or cybersecurity incidents within or outside the United States may have on the performance of the Mortgage Loans cannot be predicted. Prospective investors should consider the possible effects of such events on delinquency, default and prepayment experience of the Mortgage Loans. Federal agencies and non-government lenders have and may continue to defer, reduce or forgive payments and delay foreclosure proceedings in respect of Mortgage Loans to mortgagors affected in some way by such events from time to time.

The economic impact of military action by United States forces, wars, revolts, armed conflicts, terrorist attacks or cybersecurity incidents domestically or abroad is uncertain, but could have a material adverse effect on general economic conditions, consumer confidence and the financial markets, including the effects of continuing or worsening inflationary pressures and associated changes in monetary policy, and potential or actual economic recession. For instance, the sanctions, bans and other measures against Russia, Russian banks and other entities and individuals in connection with the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian conflict exacerbated global supply issues, increased oil and gas prices and contributed to other inflationary pressures, and may continue to do so. We cannot assure you as to the effect of these events or other world events on property values, cash flow, loan performance or conditions in the securities markets. Any adverse impact resulting from these events could ultimately be borne by the holders of one or more Classes of Certificates.

Environmental Risks May Result in Losses on the Mortgage Loans

Real property (either owned outright or pledged as security for a mortgage loan) may be subject to certain environmental risks that could result in losses on the Mortgage Loans. Under the laws of certain states, contamination of a property may give rise to a lien on the property to assure the costs of cleanup. In several states, such a lien has priority over the lien of an existing mortgage against such property. In addition, under the laws of some states and under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (“**CERCLA**”), a lender may be liable (and an owner will be liable) as an “owner” or “operator,” for costs of addressing releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that require remedy at a property, if agents or employees of the lender have become sufficiently involved in the operations of the borrower, regardless of whether or not the environmental damage or threat was caused by a prior owner. See “*Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans — Environmental Legislation*”. A lender also risks such liability on foreclosure of the mortgage. Any such lien arising with respect to a mortgaged property would adversely affect the value of such mortgaged property and could make impracticable the foreclosure on such mortgaged property in the event of a default by the related borrower. In addition, certain environmental laws impose liability for releases of asbestos into the air. Third parties may seek recovery from owners or operators of real property for personal injury

associated with exposure to asbestos, lead paint, radon or other hazardous substances. Property owners in some areas have recently been subject to liability claims associated with mold.

Forfeiture for Drug, RICO and Money Laundering Violations

Federal law provides that property purchased or improved with assets derived from criminal activity or otherwise tainted, or used in the commission of certain offenses, can be seized and ordered forfeited to the United States of America. The offenses which can trigger such a seizure and forfeiture include, among others, violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, the Bank Secrecy Act, the anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including the USA Patriot Act of 2001 and the regulations issued pursuant to that Act, as well as the narcotic drug laws. In many instances, the United States may seize the property even before a conviction occurs.

In the event of a forfeiture proceeding, a lender may be able to establish its interest in the property by proving that (1) its mortgage was executed and recorded before the commission of the illegal conduct from which the assets used to purchase or improve the property were derived or before the commission of any other crime upon which the forfeiture is based, or (2) the lender, at the time of the execution of the mortgage, “did not know or was reasonably without cause to believe that the property was subject to forfeiture.” However, there is no assurance that such a defense will be successful. See “*Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans*”.

Risks Relating to Certain Characteristics of the Certificates

MACR Certificates Are Subject to the Same Risks of their Related Exchangeable Certificates

The risks and uncertainties of the MACR Certificates reflect the risks and uncertainties of the Exchangeable Certificates that may be exchanged for such MACR Certificates. Accordingly, investors in the MACR Certificates should consider the risks described herein of the Exchangeable Certificates as if they were investing directly in such Exchangeable Certificates.

Credit Support Available From the Subordinate Certificates Is Limited and May Not Be Sufficient to Prevent Loss on Your Certificates

Although subordination provided by the Subordinate Certificates is intended to reduce the risk of exposure of the Offered Certificates to the allocation of Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts, the amount of such subordination will be limited and may decline under certain circumstances described in this Offering Circular.

If we were to experience significant financial difficulties, or if FHFA placed us in receivership and our guarantor obligation was repudiated as described below in “— *Risks Related to Freddie Mac*,” the holders of the Offered Certificates may suffer losses as a result of the various contingencies described in this “*Risk Factors*” section and elsewhere in this Offering Circular. The Offered Certificates, including interest thereon, are not guaranteed by the United States and do not constitute debts or obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than the guarantee obligations of Freddie Mac described herein.

Moreover, certain principal payments on the Mortgage Loans may be distributed to Certificateholders as interest, thereby eliminating or reducing interest shortfalls to the Class M Certificates. See “*Description of the Certificates — Distributions*”. Any such principal payments on the Mortgage Loans that are remitted to Certificateholders in the form of interest may result in Certificate Writedown Amounts being allocated to the most junior outstanding Subordinate Certificates, thereby reducing credit support to the Offered Certificates.

Changes in Accounting Rules May Affect You

The Financial Accounting Standards Board has adopted changes to the accounting standards for investments, such as securities, in interests in securitization vehicles such as the Trust. These changes, and any other future changes in accounting standards, may affect the manner in which you must account for your investment in any securities and, under some circumstances, may require that you consolidate the entire Issuer on your balance sheet. We expect you will consult your accounting advisors to determine the effect that accounting

standards, including such changes, may have on you. We make no representation regarding the treatment of any securities or the Trust for purposes of any accounting standards.

The Certificates May Be Retired Early

The Certificates may be retired early if the Optional Termination right is exercised as described under “*Summary of Terms — Optional Termination*”. Any such Optional Termination may result in the receipt of principal on the Certificates prior to the Stated Final Distribution Date or the date anticipated by investors and may reduce prospective investors’ yield or cause prospective investors to incur losses on investments in the Certificates.

The Certificates Will Not Be Rated on the Closing Date

We have not engaged any nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“**NRSRO**”) to rate the Certificates on the Closing Date and we have no intention to do so in the future. The lack of a rating may reduce the potential liquidity of the Certificates and thus may affect the market value of the Certificates. In addition, the lack of a rating may reduce the potential for, or increase the cost of, financing the purchase and/or holding of the Certificates. An unsolicited rating could be assigned to the Certificates at any time, including prior to the Closing Date, and none of Freddie Mac, the Underwriters or any affiliates of the Underwriters will have any obligation to inform you of any such unsolicited rating.

There is the possibility of unsolicited rating by one or more NRSROs in the future. Such rating could also adversely affect the market value of the Certificates.

The Ability to Exchange the Exchangeable Certificates and MACR Certificates May Be Limited

An investor must own the right classes in the right proportions to enter into an exchange involving MACR Certificates. If you do not own the right classes, you may not be able to obtain them because:

- The owner of a Class that you need for an exchange may refuse or be unable to sell that Class to you at a reasonable price or at any price.
- Principal payments over time will decrease the amounts available for exchange.

Your ability to exchange Exchangeable Certificates and/or MACR Certificates is limited to certain periods of time during the month. See “*Description of the Certificates — Exchange Procedures*”.

Certain GMACR Certificates Are Supported by the Guarantor Contribution Payment and Are Not Permitted to Be Exchanged Back to Their Related Guaranteed Exchangeable or GMACR Certificates

The Guarantor will be obligated to pay the Guarantor Contribution Payment. Investors who purchase the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates will have the benefit of the Guarantor Contribution Payment. Pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates are not permitted to be exchanged back to their related Guaranteed Exchangeable or GMACR Certificates on and after the Closing Date by anyone other than Freddie Mac.

Rights of Certificateholders Are Limited

The Certificateholders Have Limited Control over Amendments, Modifications and Waivers to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement

Certain amendments, modifications or waivers to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement may require the consent of holders representing only a certain percentage interest of the Certificates and certain amendments, modifications or waivers to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement may not require the consent of any Certificateholder. As a result, certain amendments, modifications or waivers to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement may be effected without Certificateholder consent. See “*The Pooling and Servicing Agreement — Resignation of the Servicer — Amendment*”.

Investors Have No Direct Right to Enforce Remedies

Certificateholders (including Freddie Mac, other than in its capacities as Trustee and Guarantor) do not have the right to institute any action against the Servicer. As long as a Guarantor Nonpayment Event does not exist and the Guarantee Expiration Date has not passed, the Voting Rights with respect to any Offered Certificates will be vested in Freddie Mac, in its capacity as the Guarantor of the Offered Certificates. Any proposed measure requiring consent of Certificateholders of the Offered Certificates may not be successful since Freddie Mac, as the Guarantor, could block such action, suit, amendment or proceeding. If a Servicer Event of Default were to occur, and a Guarantor Nonpayment Event does not exist, Freddie Mac may direct the Trustee to terminate all rights and obligations of the Servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. As described in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Subordinate Certificates will only have rights upon a Servicer Event of Default if a Guarantor Nonpayment Event exists or the Guarantee Expiration Date has passed. The Interest Only Certificates will not be entitled to any Voting Rights and therefore will not have the ability to execute any rights with respect to matters arising under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

These provisions may limit your personal ability to enforce the provisions of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. In no event will the Certificateholders have the right to direct the Trustee or the Guarantor to investigate the Servicer, to inspect the mortgage loan files or servicing files, or to review whether or not a breach of a representation or warranty has occurred. Investors should consider that the exercise of such rights by other Certificateholders may have an adverse effect on their investments.

Rights of Certificate Owners May Be Limited by Book-Entry System

All of the Certificates, other than the Mortgage Insurance Certificate and Residual Certificates, will be issued as Book-Entry Certificates and will be held through the book-entry system of DTC, and, as applicable, Euroclear and Clearstream. Transactions in the Book-Entry Certificates generally can be effected only through DTC and Participants (including Euroclear and Clearstream or their respective nominees or depositaries). As a result:

- investors' ability to pledge the Certificates to entities that do not participate in the DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream system, or to otherwise act with respect to the Certificates, may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate for such Certificates,
- under a book-entry format, an investor may experience delays in the receipt of distributions, because distributions will be made by the Securities Administrator to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream and not directly to an investor,
- investors' access to information regarding the Certificates may be limited because transmittal of notices and other communications by DTC to its participating organizations and directly or indirectly through those participating organizations to investors will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to applicable law, and
- you may experience delays in your receipt of distributions on Book-Entry Certificates in the event of misapplication of distributions by DTC, DTC participants or indirect DTC participants or bankruptcy or insolvency of those entities, and your recourse will be limited to your remedies against those entities.

For a more detailed discussion of the Book-Entry Certificates, see "*Description of the Certificates — Form, Registration and Transfer of the Certificates*".

Risks Related to SOFR

Compounded averages of SOFR are used to determine the SOFR Rate (as defined in the "*Glossary of Terms*") and will be used to determine the rate of interest on any Guarantor Maturity Payments. SOFR is a relatively new reference rate, which could adversely affect the market value or liquidity of the Certificates. The FRBNY publishes SOFR on its Website and states that the use of SOFR is subject to important limitations and disclaimers, including that the FRBNY may alter the methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of SOFR at any time without notice. The activities of the FRBNY may directly affect

prevailing SOFR rates in ways we are unable to predict. There can be no guarantee that SOFR will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of investors in the Certificates due to the interest to be paid to the Guarantor for a Guarantor Maturity Payment, if any. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is changed or if SOFR is discontinued, that change or discontinuance may result in a reduction of the trading prices of the Certificates.

The interest to be paid to the Guarantor for a Guarantor Maturity Payment, if any, will be based (in part) on the SOFR Rate. The SOFR Rate will be based on a rate equal to 30-Day Average SOFR (as defined in the “*Glossary of Terms*”). The use of 30-Day Average SOFR to calculate the interest rate payable on Guarantor Maturity Payments, if any, may adversely affect the liquidity, market value and yield to maturity of the Certificates. The Guarantor may, from time to time, in its sole discretion, make SOFR Adjustment Conforming Changes without the consent of Certificateholders or any other party, which could change the methodology used to determine the SOFR Rate. The Guarantor will have significant discretion in making SOFR Adjustment Conforming Changes.

Changes to, or Elimination of, SOFR Could Adversely Affect Your Investment in the Certificates

In certain circumstances, as described in this Offering Circular under “*Description of the Certificates — Benchmark Replacement Provisions*” SOFR could be replaced as the Benchmark (as defined in the “*Glossary of Terms*”) following the occurrence of a Benchmark Transition Event (as defined in the “*Glossary of Terms*”) and its related Benchmark Replacement Date (as defined in the “*Glossary of Terms*”). We cannot predict if SOFR will be replaced, or, if changes are made to SOFR, the effect of those changes. Benchmark Transition Events include the making of public statements or the publication of information by the administrator of SOFR or its regulatory supervisor that SOFR will no longer be provided or is no longer representative of underlying market or economic conditions. There can be no assurance that these events will be sufficient to trigger a change from SOFR in all circumstances where SOFR is no longer representative of market interest rates, or that Benchmark Transition Events will align with similar events in the market generally or in other parts of the financial markets, such as the derivatives market.

If the Guarantor determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred in respect of SOFR, then the interest to be paid to the Guarantor for a Guarantor Maturity Payment, if any, will no longer be determined by reference to SOFR, but instead will be determined by reference to the Benchmark Replacement (as defined in the “*Glossary of Terms*”). If a particular Benchmark Replacement or related Benchmark Replacement Adjustment (as defined in the “*Glossary of Terms*”) cannot, in the sole discretion of the Guarantor, be determined (including because such Benchmark Replacement or related Benchmark Replacement Adjustment is deemed not to be administratively feasible), then the next-available Benchmark Replacement or related Benchmark Replacement Adjustment will apply. No assurance can be provided that any Benchmark Replacement (including any related Benchmark Replacement Adjustment) will be sufficient to produce the economic equivalent of SOFR, either on the Benchmark Replacement Date or over the lives of the Certificates.

The Guarantor will have significant discretion with respect to certain elements of the related Benchmark Replacement process, including determining whether a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, determining which related Benchmark Replacement is available, determining the earliest practicable index determination date for using the related Benchmark Replacement, determining related Benchmark Replacement Adjustments and making related Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes (including potential changes affecting the business day convention and index determination date). Certificateholders will not have any right to approve or disapprove of these changes and will be deemed to have agreed to waive and release any and all claims relating to any such determinations. If the Guarantor, in its sole discretion, determines that an alternative index is not administratively feasible, including as a result of technical, administrative or operational issues, then such alternative index will be deemed to be unable to be determined as of such date. The Guarantor may determine an alternative to not be administratively feasible even if such rate has been adopted by other market participants in similar products and any such determination may adversely affect the return on the Certificates, the trading market and the value of the Certificates. These circumstances may adversely affect the market value and/or liquidity of the Certificates due to the interest to be paid to the Guarantor for a Guarantor Maturity Payment, if any, following the discontinuation of SOFR.

Finally, in the event an alternative index is designated, any subsequent changes to, or the elimination of such alternative index could adversely affect the value of and return on the Certificates due to the interest to be paid to the Guarantor for a Guarantor Maturity Payment, if any.

Risks Related to Freddie Mac

In addition to the risks relating to Freddie Mac set forth in this Offering Circular, investors should carefully consider the risk factors and other information set forth in the Incorporated Documents.

Freddie Mac Is Dependent Upon the Support of Treasury

We receive substantial support from Treasury and are dependent upon continued support in order to continue operating our business. Our ability to access funds from Treasury under the Purchase Agreement is critical to keeping us solvent, allowing us to focus on our primary business objectives under conservatorship, and avoiding appointment of a receiver by FHFA under statutory mandatory receivership provisions. We cannot accurately predict what regulatory and legislative policies or actions the Administration, FHFA or Congress will pursue with respect to us. Any deterioration in our financial position and any discontinued support of the Treasury could result in Certificate Writedown Amounts being allocated to the Certificates. See “*About Freddie Mac — Conservatorship and Government Support of Our Business.*” For additional information regarding the Purchase Agreement or regulatory developments pertaining to us, see the Incorporated Documents.

FHFA Could Terminate the Conservatorship by Placing Freddie Mac into Receivership, Which Could Adversely Affect Our Guarantee and Other Performance under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement

Under the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, as amended by the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (the “**Reform Act**” and, as amended by the Reform Act, the “**GSE Act**”), FHFA must place us into receivership if FHFA determines in writing that our assets are less than our obligations for a period of 60 days. FHFA notified us that the measurement period for any mandatory receivership determination with respect to our assets and obligations would commence no earlier than the SEC public filing deadline for our quarterly or annual financial statements and would continue for 60 calendar days after that date. FHFA also advised us that, if, during that 60-day period, we receive funds from Treasury in an amount at least equal to the deficiency amount under the Purchase Agreement, the Director of FHFA will not make a mandatory receivership determination.

In addition, Freddie Mac could be put into receivership at the discretion of the Director of FHFA at any time for other reasons set forth in the GSE Act. Bills have been and may continue to be introduced in Congress that provide for Freddie Mac to be placed into receivership. In addition, FHFA could be required to place Freddie Mac into receivership if Treasury were unable to provide us with funding requested under the Purchase Agreement to address a deficit in our net worth. Treasury might not be able to provide the requested funding if, for example, the U.S. government were not fully operational because Congress had failed to approve funding or the government had reached its borrowing limit.

Being placed into receivership would terminate the conservatorship. The purpose of receivership is to liquidate our assets and resolve claims against us. The appointment of FHFA as our receiver would terminate all rights and claims that our stockholders and creditors might have against our assets or under the Freddie Mac Act as a result of their status as stockholders or creditors, other than possible payment upon our liquidation. Furthermore, FHFA, as receiver, could exercise certain powers that could adversely affect the Certificateholders. As receiver, FHFA could repudiate any contract entered into by us prior to its appointment as receiver if FHFA determines, in its sole discretion, that performance of the contract is burdensome and that repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of our affairs. The GSE Act requires that any exercise by FHFA of its right to repudiate any contract occur within a reasonable period following its appointment as receiver. During a receivership, certain rights of the Trust under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement may not be enforceable against FHFA, or enforcement of such rights may be delayed. The GSE Act also provides that no person may exercise any right or power to terminate, accelerate or declare an event of default under certain contracts to which Freddie Mac is a party, or obtain possession of or exercise control over any property of Freddie Mac, or affect any contractual rights of Freddie Mac, without the approval of FHFA as receiver, for a period of 90 days

following the appointment of FHFA as receiver. If Freddie Mac is placed in receivership and does not or cannot fulfill its guarantee or other contractual obligations to the holders of its mortgage-related securities, including the Certificates, such holders could become unsecured creditors of Freddie Mac with respect to claims made under Freddie Mac's guarantee or its other contractual obligations.

For additional information regarding the conservatorship and termination of the conservatorship, see the Incorporated Documents.

The Conservator May Repudiate Freddie Mac's Contracts, Including Its Guarantee and Other Obligations Related to the Offered Certificates

On September 6, 2008, the FHFA was appointed Freddie Mac's conservator by the Director of the FHFA. See "About Freddie Mac — Conservatorship and Government Support of Our Business". The conservator has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of Freddie Mac, including its Guarantee obligation, without any approval, assignment or consent. If the conservator were to transfer Freddie Mac's Guarantee obligation to another party, holders of the Offered Certificates would have to rely on that party for the satisfaction of such Guarantee obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party. Freddie Mac is also the Seller and as such has certain obligations to repurchase Mortgage Loans or make indemnification payments in the event of Material Breaches. If the conservator were to transfer Freddie Mac's repurchase and indemnification obligations as Seller to another party, holders of the Certificates would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of such repurchase and indemnification obligations and would be exposed to credit risk of that party.

Freddie Mac's Changes in Business Practices May Adversely Affect the Certificateholders' Investment

Freddie Mac has a set of policies and procedures that it follows in the normal course of its business, which are generally described in the Incorporated Documents. Freddie Mac has indicated that certain of these practices are subject to change over time, as a result of changes in the economic environment and as a result of regulatory changes and changes in requirements of its regulators, or its Conservator, among other reasons. See "About Freddie Mac — General" and "— Conservatorship and Government Support of Our Business". In addition to oversight by FHFA as our Conservator, we are subject to regulation and oversight by FHFA under our charter and the GSE Act and to certain regulation by other government agencies. In undertaking any changes to its practices or its policies and procedures, Freddie Mac may exercise complete discretion and may undertake changes that negatively impact the Certificateholders in pursuing other interests, including, but not limited to, minimizing losses for taxpayers and complying with requirements put forth by its regulators, among others.

Risks Related to the Transaction Parties

The Interests of Freddie Mac, the Underwriters and Others May Conflict with and Be Adverse to the Interests of the Certificateholders

The Relationships Among Freddie Mac, Servicers and Sellers Are Multifaceted and Complex

The relationships among the transaction parties and other third parties are multifaceted and complex. As discussed in more detail below, the various relationships among these parties can create circumstances, including disputes, that result in interests and incentives that are or may be inconsistent with or adverse to the interests of the Certificateholders. For additional information about the risks relating to our relationships with our sellers and servicers and other counterparties, see the Incorporated Documents.

Interests of Freddie Mac May Not Be Aligned with the Interests of the Certificateholders

In connection with the Certificates, we act in multiple roles—Sponsor, Seller, Trustee and Guarantor. The Pooling and Servicing Agreement provides that in determining whether a Mortgage Loan is to be repurchased from the mortgage pool, Freddie Mac, as Seller, is entitled to appeal the Independent Reviewer's determination of whether a Material Breach has occurred and the amount of the Loss Estimate Amount. In our capacities as Trustee and Guarantor, we may consider factors we deem appropriate, including the reduction of administrative costs (in the case of the Trustee or as Guarantor exercising oversight of the Servicer) and possible exposure under our guarantee (in the case of the Guarantor). There is no independent third party engaged with respect to the

Certificates to monitor and supervise our activities in our various roles. In connection with our roles as Seller and Guarantor, we may take certain actions with respect to Mortgage Loans that may adversely affect Certificateholders. For example, we may repurchase Mortgage Loans in certain situations. A Mortgage Loan repurchase will be treated as a prepayment in full of the Mortgage Loan being repurchased and will increase the prepayment speeds of Certificates. See *“The Pooling and Servicing Agreement — Mortgage Loan Representations and Warranties and Breach Review”*.

Our interests in conducting our business and as Guarantor of the Offered Certificates may be adverse to the interests of the Certificateholders. Freddie Mac, through the issuance of the Subordinate Certificates is transferring certain credit risk that it would otherwise bear with respect to the Mortgage Loans to the extent that the Subordinate Certificates are subject to absorbing Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts as described in this Offering Circular.

Freddie Mac may retain some or all of one or more Classes of the Guaranteed Certificates on the Closing Date and may, from time to time, sell such retained Certificates. Freddie Mac’s interest in selling such retained Certificates may be adverse to the interests of the Certificateholders. See *“Description of the Certificates — Form, Registration and Transfer of the Certificates — Certificates Acquired or Retained by Freddie Mac”*.

Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Underwriters and Their Affiliates

The activities of the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may result in certain conflicts of interest. The Underwriters and their affiliates may retain, or own in the future, Classes of Certificates, and any voting interest of those Classes could be exercised by them in a manner that could adversely impact the Certificates. The Underwriters and their affiliates may invest or take long or short positions in securities or instruments, including the Certificates, that may be different from your position as an investor in the Certificates. If that were to occur, such Underwriter’s or its affiliate’s interests may not be aligned with your interests in Certificates you acquire.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates include broker-dealers whose business includes executing securities and derivative transactions on their own behalf as principals and on behalf of clients. Accordingly, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates and clients acting through them from time to time buy, sell or hold securities or other instruments, which may include one or more Classes of the Certificates, and do so without consideration of the fact that the Underwriters acted as Underwriters for the Certificates. Such transactions may result in the Underwriters and their respective affiliates and/or their clients having long or short positions in such instruments. Any such short positions will increase in value if the related securities or other instruments decrease in value. Further, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may (on their own behalf as principals or for their clients) enter into credit derivative or other derivative transactions with other parties pursuant to which they sell or buy credit protection with respect to one or more of the Certificates. The positions of the Underwriters and their respective affiliates or their clients in such derivative transactions may increase in value if the Certificates default or decrease in value. In conducting such activities, none of the Underwriters or their respective affiliates will have any obligation to take into account the interests of the holders of the Certificates or any possible effect that such activities could have on them. The Underwriters and their respective affiliates and clients acting through them may execute such transactions, modify or terminate such derivative positions and otherwise act with respect to such transactions, and may exercise or enforce, or refrain from exercising or enforcing, any or all of their rights and powers in connection therewith, without regard to whether any such action might have an adverse effect on the Certificates or the holders of the Certificates. Additionally, none of the Underwriters and their respective affiliates will have any obligation to disclose any of these securities or derivatives transactions to you in your capacity as a Certificateholder.

To the extent the Underwriters or one of their respective affiliates makes a market in the Certificates (which they are under no obligation to do), they would expect to receive income from the spreads between their bid and offer prices for the Certificates. In connection with any such activity, they will have no obligation to take, refrain from taking or cease taking any action with respect to these transactions and activities based on the potential effect on an investor in the Certificates. The prices at which the Underwriters or one of their respective affiliates may be willing to purchase the Certificates, if they make a market for the Certificates, will depend on market conditions and other relevant factors and may be significantly lower than the issue prices for the Certificates and significantly lower than the prices at which they may be willing to sell the Certificates.

Furthermore, the Underwriters expect that a completed offering will enhance their ability to assist clients and counterparties in transactions related to the Certificates and in similar transactions (including assisting clients in additional purchases and sales of the Certificates and hedging transactions). The Underwriters expect to derive fees and other revenues from these transactions. In addition, participating in a successful offering and providing related services to clients may enhance the Underwriters' relationships with various parties, facilitate additional business development and enable them to obtain additional business and to generate additional revenue.

None of the Underwriters or their respective affiliates will have any obligation to monitor the performance of the Certificates or the actions of Freddie Mac, the Servicer, the Trust Agent, the Securities Administrator or any other transaction party and will have no authority to advise any such party or to direct their actions.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Between the Classes of Certificates

There may be conflicts of interest between the Classes of Certificates due to differing distribution priorities and terms. Investors in the Certificates should consider that certain decisions may not be in the best interests of each Class of Certificates and that any conflict of interest among different Certificateholders may not be resolved in favor of investors in the Certificates. For example, Certificateholders may exercise their voting rights so as to maximize their own interests, resulting in certain actions and decisions that may not be in the best interests of different Certificateholders. Furthermore, as long as a Guarantor Nonpayment Event does not exist, the Voting Rights of the Offered Certificates will be vested in Freddie Mac.

Cybersecurity Incidents or Other Security Breaches Could Have a Material Adverse Effect on the Businesses of the Transaction Parties, Which Could Adversely Affect Your Investment

In the normal course of business, Freddie Mac and the other Transaction Parties may collect, process and retain confidential or sensitive information regarding their customers. The sharing, use, disclosure and protection of this information is governed by the privacy and data security policies of such parties. Moreover, there are federal, state and international laws regarding privacy and the storing, sharing, use, disclosure and protection of personally identifiable information and user data. Although the Transaction Parties may devote significant resources and management focus to ensuring the integrity of their systems through information security and business continuity programs, their facilities and systems, and those of their third-party service providers, may be subject to external or internal security breaches, acts of vandalism, computer viruses, misplaced or lost data, programming or human errors, or other similar events.

The access by unauthorized persons to, or the improper disclosure by Freddie Mac or any other Transaction Party of, confidential information regarding their customers or their own proprietary information, software, methodologies and business secrets could result in business disruptions, legal or regulatory proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information, reputational damage, or other adverse consequences, any of which could materially adversely affect their or their customers' financial condition or results of operations (including the servicing of the Mortgage Loans). Cybersecurity risks for organizations like Freddie Mac and the other Transaction Parties have expanded in part because of new technologies, the use of the internet and telecommunications technologies (including mobile and other connected devices) to conduct financial and other business transactions, increases in the adoption of remote working environments, the growing sophistication and activities of organized crime, perpetrators of fraud, hackers, terrorists, state-sponsored actors and others, and the evolving nature of these threats. For example, hackers have engaged in targeted attacks against organizations that are designed to disrupt key business services. There can be no assurance that Freddie Mac or the other Transaction Parties will not suffer any such attacks in the future.

Cybersecurity incidents or other security breaches, whether affecting Freddie Mac or other Transaction Parties, could result in heightened consumer concern and regulatory focus and increased costs, which could have a material adverse effect on Freddie Mac's or the other Transaction Parties' businesses. In addition, any Transaction Party could be adversely affected if it was subject to a cybersecurity incident. If the business of a Transaction Party was materially adversely affected by any such event, such Transaction Party may not be able to fulfill its obligations under the transaction documents.

General Risk Factors

The Economic Conditions Experienced in 2007 and Subsequent Years Significantly and Adversely Affected the Mortgage Market and Caused Significant and Unexpected Deterioration in the Value of, and Greater Volatility with Respect to, Mortgage Loans and Mortgage Securities, Including Mortgage Securities Similar to the Certificates

As a result of various factors, including a deterioration in general economic conditions and significant deteriorations in housing prices and employment conditions in many regions, the value of many mortgage loans and mortgage securities dropped significantly in the periods following 2007. This deterioration, which substantially exceeded our expectations and the expectations of other market participants, was accompanied by greater volatility and uncertainty regarding the value of mortgage loans and mortgage securities. Price deteriorations and increases in volatility and uncertainty were particularly acute in the case of mortgage securities with underlying mortgage loans that were originated in the periods immediately prior to 2007. In addition, mortgage securities where the underlying mortgage loans were of lower quality or where the mortgage securities were subordinated to other mortgage securities based on the same mortgage loans, including mortgage securities similar to the Subordinate Certificates, experienced more significant and adverse price deteriorations and volatility.

Prospective investors in the Offered Certificates should understand that certain of the risks described in this Offering Circular materialized in 2007 and the periods that followed, and the actions of various market participants, including certain of the participants in this offering, are alleged to have been materially deficient. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the policies and procedures adopted by Freddie Mac to mitigate such risks will prove to be sufficient or that the value of mortgage loans and mortgage securities, including the Offered Certificates, will not experience material and adverse deteriorations in value in the future.

The Offered Certificates May Not Be Repaid in Full

The Offered Certificates do not represent obligations (or interests in obligations) of any person or entity other than the Trust and Freddie Mac and do not represent a claim against any assets other than those of the Trust. No governmental agency or instrumentality other than Freddie Mac will guarantee or insure payment on the Offered Certificates. If the Trust or Freddie Mac is unable to make distributions on the Offered Certificates, no other assets will be available to you for payment of the deficiency, and you will bear the resulting loss.

There May Be Volatility in the Market Value of the Certificates

The market value of the Certificates may be volatile and change rapidly and significantly. Changes in the market value of the Certificates may not be related to the performance or anticipated performance of the Mortgage Loans. Rather, changes in the market value of the Certificates may result from a variety of factors, e.g., downgrades or defaults of government debt or of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, downgrades or defaults of sovereign debt of other countries, changes in interest rates, perceived risk, supply and demand for similar or other investment products, accounting standards, capital requirements that apply to regulated financial institutions and other factors that are not directly related to the Mortgage Loans. The risk of an early termination of the Certificates as a result of the Optional Termination being exercised may also affect the market value of the Certificates.

The Certificates May Not Be a Suitable Investment for You

The Certificates are not suitable investments for all prospective investors. The Certificates are complex financial instruments. Because (i) no information is available regarding the origination of the Mortgage Loans and only limited information is available with respect to the modification of certain of the Mortgage Loans and (ii) for the other reasons described herein, the yields and the aggregate amount and timing of payments on the Certificates may be subject to material variability from period to period and over the lives of the Certificates. An investment in the Certificates involves substantial risks and uncertainties and should only be considered by sophisticated institutional investors with substantial investment experience with similar types of securities and with the financial ability to absorb a substantial loss on such investment.

The Liquidity of the Certificates May Be Limited

There May Be Limited Liquidity of the Certificates, Which May Limit Investors' Ability to Sell the Certificates

The Certificates will constitute classes of securities issued by Freddie Mac involving re-performing mortgage loans. The Certificates are not required to be listed on any national securities exchange or traded on any automated quotation systems of any registered securities association. The Underwriters will have no obligation to make a market in the Certificates. As a result, there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of the market that may develop for the Certificates, or if it does develop, that it will continue. It is possible that investors who desire to sell their Certificates in the secondary market may find no or few potential purchasers and experience lower resale prices than expected. Investors who desire to obtain financing for their Certificates similarly may have difficulty obtaining any credit or credit with satisfactory interest rates which may result in lower leveraged yields and lower secondary market prices upon the sale of the Certificates. In addition, the ability of the Underwriters to make a market in the Certificates may be impacted by changes in regulatory requirements applicable to marketing and selling of, or issuing quotations with respect to, asset-backed securities generally (including, without limitation, the application of Rule 15c2-11 under the Exchange Act, to the publication or submission of quotations, directly or indirectly, in any quotation medium by a broker or dealer for securities such as the Offered Certificates).

We make no representation as to the proper characterization of the Certificates for legal investment, regulatory, financial reporting or other purposes, as to the ability of particular investors to purchase the Certificates under applicable legal investment or other restrictions or as to the consequences of an investment in the Certificates for such purposes or under such restrictions. The liquidity of trading markets for the Certificates may also be adversely affected by general declines or disruptions in the credit markets. Such market declines or disruptions could adversely affect the liquidity of and market for the Certificates independent of the credit performance of the Mortgage Loans. We have no obligation to continue to issue securities similar to the Certificates or with similar terms. FHFA may require us to discontinue issuing such securities or require that alternative risk sharing transactions be effected, thereby affecting the development of the market for the Certificates.

Legal and Regulatory Provisions Affecting Investors Could Adversely Affect the Liquidity of the Certificates, Which May Limit Investors' Ability to Sell the Certificates

Regulatory or legislative provisions applicable to certain investors may have the effect of limiting or restricting their ability to hold or acquire securities such as the Certificates, which in turn may adversely affect the ability of Certificateholders who are not subject to those provisions to resell their Certificates in the secondary market. For example, Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act added a provision, commonly referred to as the “**Volcker Rule**”, to federal banking laws to generally prohibit various covered banking entities from, among other things, engaging in proprietary trading in securities and derivatives, subject to certain exemptions. The Volcker Rule restricts certain purchases or sales of securities generally and derivatives by banking entities if conducted on a proprietary trading basis. The Volcker Rule’s provisions may adversely affect the ability of banking entities to purchase and sell the Certificates.

The appropriate characterization of the Certificates under various legal investment restrictions, and the ability of investors subject to those restrictions to purchase the Certificates, may be subject to significant interpretive uncertainties. No representation is made as to the proper characterization of the Certificates for legal investment purposes, or for risk-weighting, securities valuation, regulatory accounting or other financial institution regulatory regimes of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, any state insurance commissioner, any federal or state banking authority or any other regulatory body. No representation is made as to the ability of particular investors to purchase Certificates under applicable legal investment restrictions.

Legality of Investment

Each prospective investor in the Certificates is responsible for determining for itself whether it has the legal power, authority and right to purchase such Certificates. None of Freddie Mac, the Underwriters or any of their respective affiliates expresses any view as to any prospective investor's legal power, authority or right to purchase the Certificates. Prospective investors are urged to consult their own legal, tax and accounting advisors with respect to such matters. See "*Legal Investment*" for additional information.

Combination or "Layering" of Multiple Risk Factors May Significantly Increase the Risk of Loss on Your Certificates

Although the various risks discussed in this Offering Circular are generally described individually, any combination of two or more risks, whether concurrent or serial in nature, may significantly increase the risk of loss on your Certificates. The interaction of the risk factors described in this Offering Circular and their effects are impossible to predict and are likely to change from time to time.

See "*Description of the Mortgage Loans*" and "*Description of the Certificates*".

THE SECURITIES ADMINISTRATOR

U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association (“**U.S. Bank Trust Co.**”) will act as Securities Administrator (the “**Securities Administrator**”) under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

U.S. Bank National Association (“**U.S. Bank N.A.**”) made a strategic decision to reposition its corporate trust business by transferring substantially all of its corporate trust business to its affiliate, U.S. Bank Trust Co., a non-depository trust company (U.S. Bank N.A. and U.S. Bank Trust Co. are collectively referred to herein as “**U.S. Bank**”). Upon U.S. Bank Trust Co.’s succession to the business of U.S. Bank N.A., it became a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bank N.A. The Securities Administrator will maintain the accounts of the issuing entity in the name of the Securities Administrator at U.S. Bank N.A.

U.S. Bank Trust Co., a national banking association, will act as Securities Administrator under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. U.S. Bancorp, with total assets exceeding \$678 billion as of December 31, 2024, is the parent company of U.S. Bank, the fifth largest commercial bank in the United States. As of December 31, 2024, U.S. Bancorp operated over 2,100 branch offices in 26 states. A network of specialized U.S. Bancorp offices across the nation provides a comprehensive line of banking, brokerage, insurance, investment, mortgage, trust and payment services products to consumers, businesses, and institutions.

U.S. Bank has one of the largest corporate trust businesses in the country, with office locations in 46 domestic and 3 international cities. The Pooling and Servicing Agreement will be administered from U.S. Bank’s corporate trust office located at One Federal Street, 3rd Floor, Mailcode EX-MA-FED, Boston, Massachusetts 02110 (and for certificate transfer services, 111 Fillmore Avenue East, St. Paul, Minnesota 55107, Attention: Bondholder Services — Freddie Mac SCRT 2025-1). U.S. Bank has provided corporate trust services since 1924. As of December 31, 2024, U.S. Bank was providing securities administrator services on more than 262 transactions with \$36,481,900,000 of outstanding mortgage-backed securities prime structured products. The Securities Administrator is required to make each monthly statement available to the Certificateholders via the Securities Administrator’s internet website at <https://pivot.usbank.com>. Certificateholders with questions may direct them to the Securities Administrator’s bondholder services group at (800) 934-6802.

U.S. Bank N.A. and other large financial institutions have been sued in their capacity as trustee or successor trustee for certain residential mortgage-backed securities (“**RMBS**”) trusts. The complaints, primarily filed by investors or investor groups against U.S. Bank N.A. and similar institutions, allege the trustees caused losses to investors as a result of alleged failures by the sponsors, mortgage loan sellers and servicers to comply with the governing agreements for these RMBS trusts. Plaintiffs generally assert causes of action based upon the trustees’ purported failures to enforce repurchase obligations of mortgage loan sellers for alleged breaches of representations and warranties, notify securityholders of purported events of default allegedly caused by breaches of servicing standards by mortgage loan servicers and abide by a heightened standard of care following alleged events of default.

U.S. Bank N.A. denies liability and believes that it has performed its obligations under the RMBS trusts in good faith, that its actions were not the cause of losses to investors, that it has meritorious defenses, and it has contested and intends to continue contesting the plaintiffs’ claims vigorously. However, U.S. Bank N.A. cannot assure you as to the outcome of any of the litigation, or the possible impact of these litigations on the trustee or the RMBS trusts.

Under the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, U.S. Bank Trust Co. is responsible for securities administration, which includes pool performance calculations, distribution calculations and the preparation of monthly distribution reports. The distribution reports will be reviewed by an analyst and then by a supervisor using a transaction-specific review spreadsheet. Any corrections identified by the supervisor will be corrected by the analyst and reviewed by the supervisor. The supervisor also will be responsible for the timely delivery of reports to the administration unit for processing all cash flow items. As Securities Administrator, U.S. Bank Trust Co. is also responsible for the preparation and filing of all REMIC and Grantor Trust tax returns on behalf of the issuing entity. In the past three years, the Securities Administrator has not made material changes to the policies and procedures of its securities administration services for residential mortgage backed securities.

The foregoing information concerning the Securities Administrator has been provided by U.S. Bank Trust Co. None of the Seller, the Trustee, the Underwriters, the Servicer, the Custodian, the Guarantor or the Trust Agent or any of their affiliates takes any responsibility for this information or makes any representation or warranty as to its accuracy or completeness.

Duties of the Securities Administrator

The Securities Administrator will, among other duties set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, (i) authenticate and deliver the Certificates, (ii) serve as registrar for purposes of registering the Certificates and the transfers and exchanges of the Certificates, (iii) calculate the principal and interest distributions due on the Certificates on each Distribution Date, (iv) pay, or cause to be paid on behalf of Freddie Mac, in its capacity as Trustee, the amounts due in respect of the Certificates, (v) prepare the **“Certificateholder Report”**, (vi) prepare and make available to the Trustee and Certificateholders at the CUSIP level, information in respect of the Certificates necessary for Certificateholders to file their tax returns, (vii) prepare and file all REMIC tax returns, Grantor Trust tax returns and information returns, including Schedule Q, (viii) invest funds in the Payment Account as directed by, and for the benefit of, the Trustee, (ix) make certain information available on its website as described herein and (x) be responsible for transmitting such data for the Trust to Bloomberg and Intex for external disclosure. Further, the Securities Administrator will hold the Book-Entry Certificates as custodian for DTC (for both U.S. and offshore depositories) pursuant to its agreement with DTC. The Trust will provide indemnification, subject to the Expenses Cap, to the Securities Administrator against any and all losses, liabilities, damages, claims, judgments, costs, fees, penalties, fines, forfeitures or other expenses (including reasonable legal fees and expenses) that may be imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against it in connection with, related to, or arising out of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the transactions contemplated thereby, or the Certificates, other than any loss, liability, damage, claim, judgment, cost, fee, penalty, fine, forfeiture or other expense (including reasonable legal fees and expenses) as a result of any willful misfeasance, bad faith, fraud or negligence of the Securities Administrator in the performance of its obligations and duties under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or the negligent disregard by the Securities Administrator of its duties and obligations thereunder.

THE TRUST AGENT

Wilmington Trust, National Association (**“WTNA”**) — also referred to herein as the Trust Agent — is a national banking association with trust powers incorporated under the federal laws of the United States. The Trust Agent’s principal place of business is located at 1100 North Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19890. WTNA is an affiliate of Wilmington Trust Company and both WTNA and Wilmington Trust Company are subsidiaries of M&T Bank Corporation. Since 1998, Wilmington Trust Company has served as Trust Agent in numerous asset-backed securities transactions involving mortgage loans.

WTNA is subject to various legal proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. WTNA does not believe that the ultimate resolution of any of these proceedings will have a materially adverse effect on its services as Trust Agent.

WTNA has provided the above information and has not participated in the preparation of, and is not responsible for, any other information contained in this Offering Circular.

The foregoing information concerning the Trust Agent has been provided by WTNA. None of the Seller, the Underwriters, the Servicer, the Custodian, the Guarantor or the Securities Administrator or any of their affiliates takes any responsibility for this information or makes any representation or warranty as to its accuracy or completeness.

Duties of the Trust Agent

The Trust Agent will, among other duties set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, appoint the Independent Reviewer for any review of a Mortgage Loan. The Trust will provide indemnification, subject to the Expenses Cap, to the Trust Agent against any and all losses, liabilities, damages, claims, judgments, costs, fees, penalties, fines, forfeitures or other expenses (including reasonable legal fees and expenses) that may be imposed

on, incurred by, or asserted against it in connection with, related to, or arising out of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the transactions contemplated thereby, or the Certificates, other than any loss, liability, damage, claim, judgment, cost, fee, penalty, fine, forfeiture or other expense (including reasonable legal fees and expenses) as a result of any willful misfeasance, bad faith, fraud or negligence of the Trust Agent in the performance of its obligations and duties under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or the negligent disregard by the Trust Agent of its duties and obligations thereunder. The Trust Agent's rights, including its right to receive the Trust Agent Fee, as well as the Trust Agent's duties and obligations under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement (other than those obligations that state that they specifically survive therein), will terminate immediately after the Trust Agent Engagement Period. The Trustee will notify the Securities Administrator of the expiration of the Trust Agent Engagement Period, and following the date of such expiration, the Trust Agent Fee will cease to accrue, and the Securities Administrator will no longer pay the Trust Agent Fee to the Trust Agent. For the avoidance of doubt, the Securities Administrator will pay the Trust Agent any outstanding Trust Agent Fee amounts incurred prior to the expiration of the Trust Agent Engagement Period. The Securities Administrator may conclusively rely on such notice from the Trustee.

THE CUSTODIAN

Computershare Trust Company, N.A. ("**Computershare Trust Company**") will act as Custodian under the Custodial Agreement. Computershare Trust Company is a national banking association and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Computershare Limited ("**Computershare Limited**"), an Australian financial services company with approximately \$5.1 billion (USD) in assets as of June 30, 2024. Computershare Limited and its affiliates have been engaging in financial service activities, including stock transfer related services, since 1997, and corporate trust related services since 2000. Computershare Trust Company provides corporate trust, custody, securities transfer, cash management, investment management and other financial and fiduciary services, and has been engaged in providing financial services, including corporate trust services, since 2000. The transaction parties may maintain commercial relationships with Computershare Trust Company and its affiliates. Computershare Trust Company maintains corporate trust offices at 9062 Old Annapolis Road, Columbia, Maryland 21045-1951 (among other locations), and its office for correspondence related to certificate transfer services is located at 1505 Energy Park Drive, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108.

On November 1, 2021, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. ("**Wells Fargo Bank**") and Wells Fargo Delaware Trust Company, N.A. (together with Wells Fargo Bank, collectively "**Wells Fargo**") sold substantially all of its Corporate Trust Services ("**CTS**") business to Computershare Limited, Computershare Trust Company, and Computershare Delaware Trust Company (collectively, "**Computershare**"). Virtually all CTS employees of Wells Fargo, along with most existing CTS systems, technology, and offices transferred to Computershare as part of the sale. On and after November 1, 2021, Wells Fargo has been transferring its roles, duties, rights, and liabilities under the relevant transaction agreements to Computershare. For any transaction where the roles of Wells Fargo have not yet transferred to Computershare, Computershare, as of November 1, 2021, performs all or virtually all of the obligations of Wells Fargo as its agent as of such date.

Computershare Trust Company, through the CTS business acquired from Wells Fargo Bank, serves or may have served within the past two years as loan file custodian or the agent of the loan file custodian for various mortgage loans owned by the Sponsor or an affiliate of the Sponsor and anticipates that one or more of those mortgage loans may be included in the Trust. The terms of any custodial agreement under which those services are provided are customary for the mortgage-backed securitization industry and provide for the delivery, receipt, review, and safekeeping of mortgage loan files.

Computershare Trust Company, through the CTS business acquired from Wells Fargo Bank, serves or may have served within the past two years as warehouse master servicer or the agent of the warehouse master servicer for various mortgage loans owned by the Sponsor or an affiliate of the Sponsor and, to the extent this is the case, one or more of those mortgage loans may be included in the Trust. The terms of the warehouse master servicing agreement under which any such services are provided by Computershare Trust Company are customary for the mortgage-backed securitization industry.

Computershare Trust Company will act as the Custodian of the mortgage loan files pursuant to the Custodial Agreement. In that capacity, Computershare Trust Company is responsible to hold and safeguard the mortgage

notes and other contents of the mortgage files on behalf of the Trustee and the Certificateholders. Computershare Trust Company maintains each mortgage loan file in a separate file folder marked with a unique bar code to assure loan-level file integrity and to assist in inventory management. Files are segregated by transaction or investor. With its acquisition of the CTS business from Wells Fargo Bank on November 1, 2021, Computershare Trust Company acquired a business that has been engaged in the mortgage document custody business for more than 25 years. As of June 30, 2024, Computershare Trust Company was acting in some cases as the custodian, and in most cases as agent for the custodian for approximately 7.5 million residential mortgage loan files.

Other than the above five paragraphs, Computershare Trust Company has not participated in the preparation of, and is not responsible for, any other information contained in this Offering Circular.

THE SERVICER

Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc. (“SPS” or the “Servicer”) will service the Mortgage Loans pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

General

The information provided in this section (“The Servicer ”) has been prepared by Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc., solely as of the date of this Offering Circular.

SPS was incorporated on February 24, 1989 under the laws of the State of Utah. SPS commenced mortgage servicing operations in 1989 for its own accounts and has managed and serviced third-party residential mortgage loan portfolios since 1994. On June 30, 2004, SPS changed its name from Fairbanks Capital Corp. to Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc. On October 4, 2005, Credit Suisse First Boston (USA), Inc., acquired all of the outstanding stock of SPS’s parent from the prior shareholders. SPS’s corporate offices are located at 3217 S Decker Lake Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84119. SPS conducts operations in Salt Lake City, Utah and Jacksonville, Florida. SPS will provide customary servicing functions with respect to the Mortgage Loans in its portfolio. On August 13, 2024, the parent of SPS announced that an agreement was entered into to sell SPS to an unidentified purchaser. Completion of the transaction is subject to regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions and the transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2025. SPS has informed the Sponsor it does not expect the transaction to have any impact on its ability to perform its obligations under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

SPS maintains a “Strong” ranking for subprime, special, and subordinate-lien servicing with S&P Global Ratings, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (“S&P”). SPS maintains an “SQ2+” rating for subprime servicing and “SQ2 for second lien servicing with Moody’s. SPS’s special servicer rating was upgraded by Moody’s to “SQ2+ in December 2019. Fitch has given SPS the following residential primary servicer ratings: “RPS1-” for subprime, Specialty Closed-End Second Lien, and Alt-A products and “RSS1-” for special servicing. On March 27, 2020 Fitch revised all U.S. RMBS servicer Outlooks to “Negative,” including SPS’s, citing concerns about the evolving economic stresses and operating conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. On December 10, 2020, Fitch Ratings affirmed SPS’s servicer rating and revised its outlook from “Negative” to “Stable”.

SPS is approved by HUD as a non-supervised mortgagee with servicing approval, and is a Fannie Mae-approved seller/servicer and a Freddie Mac-approved servicer engaged in the servicing of senior and junior lien mortgage loans.

SPS has been a participant in the United States Treasury’s MHA program, which includes HAMP and HAFA, and will continue to service loans modified under such programs.

To SPS’s knowledge, during the past three years, no prior securitizations of mortgage loans serviced by SPS of a type similar to the assets included in the current transaction have experienced an event of default or an early amortization or other performance triggering event under the related securitization servicing agreement, because of SPS’s servicing.

In the past three years, SPS has not failed to make any required advance with respect to any securitization of mortgage loans. In the past three years, SPS has not been terminated as servicer in a residential mortgage loan securitization, due to a servicing default or application of a servicing performance test or trigger under the related securitization servicing agreement.

SPS believes that there is not a material risk that its financial condition will have any adverse effect on any aspect of its servicing that could have a material impact on the Mortgage Loans or the performance of the Notes.

SPS's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

SPS has in place a Business Continuity Plan to respond to potential disruption caused by or resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. SPS is closely monitoring rules, regulations, guidance and recommendations issued by federal, state and local governments, regulators, and clients and will ensure compliance with such rules and guidance as required.

SPS's Portfolio

As of December 31, 2024, SPS serviced a portfolio of over 915,000 non-performing, re-performing, and performing loans with an unpaid principal balance of over \$197 billion. Below is the historical and current composition of SPS's residential mortgage loan portfolio categorized as (i) current, (ii) 30 days delinquent, (iii) 60 days delinquent, (iv) 90+ days delinquent, (v) in bankruptcy, (vi) in foreclosure, or (vii) real estate owned ("REO"):

<u>Delinquency as of 12/31/2023</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>% of Units</u>	<u>UPB (millions)</u>	<u>% of UPB</u>
Current	768,625	85.40%	\$153,876	86.60%
30 Days	51,748	5.70%	\$ 8,864	5.00%
60 Days	18,109	2.00%	\$ 3,192	1.80%
90+ Days	28,675	3.20%	\$ 4,825	2.70%
Bankruptcy ⁽¹⁾	13,014	1.40%	\$ 2,286	1.30%
Foreclosure	17,675	2.00%	\$ 3,994	2.20%
REO	2,305	0.30%	\$ 552	0.30%
Total	900,151	100.00%	\$177,589	100.00%

<u>Delinquency as of 12/31/2024</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>% of Units</u>	<u>UPB (millions)</u>	<u>% of UPB</u>
Current	794,550	86.8%	\$175,409	88.7%
30 Days	45,070	4.9%	\$ 7,918	4.0%
60 Days	18,680	2.0%	\$ 3,365	1.7%
90+ Days	28,175	3.1%	\$ 4,844	2.5%
Bankruptcy ⁽¹⁾	12,137	1.3%	\$ 2,209	1.1%
Foreclosure	15,719	1.7%	\$ 3,578	1.8%
REO	1,544	0.2%	\$ 368	0.2%
Total	915,875	100.00%	197,690	100.00%

⁽¹⁾ Bankruptcies include both non-performing and performing loans in which the related borrower is in bankruptcy. Amounts included for contractually current bankruptcies for the total servicing portfolio for December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024 are \$581 (millions) and \$483 (millions) respectively.

SPS's Policies and Procedures

The following summary describes certain of SPS's relevant and current servicing operations and procedures and is included for informational purposes. SPS expects that from time to time its servicing operations and procedures will be modified and changed to address applicable legal and regulatory developments, as well as other economic and social factors that impact its servicing operations and procedures. There can be no assurance, and no representation is made, that the general servicing operations and procedures of SPS described below will apply to each Mortgage Loan in the mortgage pool during the term of such Mortgage Loan.

SPS posts mortgage loan payments on a daily basis. Funds are typically posted to a payment clearing account on the Business Day they are received. SPS transfers funds from the payment clearing account to individual custodial accounts within two Business Days of deposit into the payment clearing account.

SPS uses two methods of determining delinquencies, depending on whether the related servicing agreement requires (expressly or by implication) application of the "MBA delinquency method" or the "OTS delinquency

method.” The MBA delinquency method treats a loan as 30-59 days delinquent when a payment is contractually past due 30 to 59 days. For example, a loan due on the first of the month is considered 30 days delinquent at close of business on the last day of the same month. The OTS delinquency method includes a one month grace period for the purpose of reporting delinquencies. This method treats a loan as 30-59 days delinquent when a payment is contractually past due 60 to 89 days. For example, a loan due on the first of the month is considered 30 days delinquent at close of business on the last day of the following month.

SPS uses equity valuation and management experience to determine the point at which an asset should be charged off, unless different criteria are called for by the related servicing agreement. This evaluation considers the length of the delinquency, time elapsed since the last contact with the customer, any loss of security to the property, and the projected economic valuation of the asset. SPS uses multiple methods for determining the point of charge off, depending on the lien position of the related asset.

All SPS employees responsible for collection efforts are fully trained in all the loss mitigation solutions that SPS offers its borrowers (reinstatement, repayment plan, forbearance plan, loan modification, short sale, deed-in-lieu, and deferral) and use the same system, tools, and technology.

Based on loan specific risk scores, customer calling campaigns may start as early as the first day of delinquency and continue until the default has been resolved. SPS has a high degree of flexibility in structuring outbound customer calling campaigns to manage collection efforts and maximize loss mitigation efforts.

SPS also utilizes letter campaigns to contact customers who may be candidates for workout options.

All collections employees receive specialized training in various loss mitigation strategies and applicable state and federal laws and regulations. These employees are trained to identify potential causes for delinquency. Once contact with the customer is established, the staff will attempt to determine the customer’s willingness and ability to pay using a proprietary loss mitigation model developed by SPS. SPS evaluates all loss mitigation options available to its customers consistent with applicable regulations and servicing agreement requirements. These options may include reinstatement, repayment plan, forbearance agreement, loan modification, deferral, short sale, and deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.

In connection with handling delinquencies, losses, bankruptcies and recoveries, SPS has developed a model, based upon updated property values, for projecting the anticipated net recovery on each asset. Property valuations are generally ordered starting at the 63rd day of the default recovery process of the delinquent loan and then at least every six (6) months thereafter. The frequency of valuations may increase based on loss mitigation activity, foreclosure sale bid processing, or stop advance decisions. The projected “net present value” is part of SPS’s proprietary loss mitigation automation and assists staff with determining an appropriate and reasonable strategy to resolve each defaulted loan on the basis of the information then available. For junior lien loans, SPS tracks the status and outstanding balances of any senior liens and incorporates this information into the model.

Before SPS refers any loan to foreclosure (or resumes foreclosure activity after a delay), the loan undergoes an extensive audit to ensure compliance with all state and federal laws and regulations, ensure that each loan has exhausted loss mitigation opportunities if the customer has a hardship, and identify any potential servicing errors or disputes. SPS utilizes automation tools to identify new bankruptcy filings.

SPS is responsible for property marketing and disposition, and coordinates property valuations, property inspections, and preservation work. Once a property has been acquired as REO and is in possession, a minimum of two property valuations are obtained to determine the asset value. All valuations are reviewed and reconciled by valuation specialists prior to listing the property. These specialists set the suggested sales price and make recommendations for property repairs. SPS asset managers have delegated approval to accept offers within pre-defined authority levels.

SPS has internal control governance to ensure that company policies and procedures are followed and that SPS operations are compliant with applicable laws and regulations. These include internal audits and compliance testing reviews conducted independent of loan servicing departments, reporting of audit and test results, and undertaking corrective action as appropriate. SPS has a risk assessment process wherein all loan servicing departments are responsible for identifying operational and financial risks and implementing and documenting controls relative to the identified risks, which process is reported and approved on an ongoing basis. The entire program is overseen by the senior management team.

SPS is not the document custodian of most of the loans that it services. SPS has an internal department which manages all document requests from staff and vendors. The Document Control department works closely with the foreclosure and bankruptcy units and with third party custodians to clear assignments and document exceptions.

In connection with the servicing of mortgage loans, SPS outsources certain tasks and business processes related to the following loan servicing functions to companies within the United States:

- Some print and mail services
- Title processing
- Tax payments and processing
- Insurance payments and claims processing
- Flood zone determination and tracking
- Property preservation and valuation services

In addition, SPS typically outsources certain non-customer contact tasks and business processes related to certain loan servicing functions to an outsourcing company operating in India. This outsourcing company has no direct contact with SPS's customers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MORTGAGE LOANS

General

On the Closing Date, the assets of the Trust will include two groups of Mortgage Loans (collectively, the **“Mortgage Loans”** or **“Mortgages”**) consisting of 4,678 seasoned, re-performing Mortgage Loans that as of the Cut-Off Date are current, the majority of which have been modified, including certain Mortgage Loans that had their maturity terms extended up to approximately forty (40) years. The Mortgage Loans were originated for the purpose of purchasing or refinancing the related mortgaged properties. The Mortgage Loans bear interest at an adjustable-rate, fixed-rate or step-rate. The mortgaged properties may currently be owner-occupied properties or non-owner occupied properties, such as investment properties. Unless otherwise noted, references to the Mortgage Loans will also include any Mortgage Loan that has become an REO property after the Closing Date. As of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 0.27% of the Mortgage Loans were originated utilizing e-notes.

Generally, the majority of the Mortgage Loans were modified to assist at-risk borrowers, some of whom were delinquent or at imminent risk of default, to help stabilize mortgage markets and provide support to borrowers experiencing financial hardship. Approximately 94.31% of the Mortgage Loans were either modified under a Freddie Mac modification program, or were modified under or subject to a Freddie Mac payment deferral program (e.g., a Deferred Payment Modification or a Payment Deferral solution, including to resolve a COVID-19 related hardship or a hardship related to other natural disasters) (a **“PDP”**), or a combination of these programs. Approximately 5.69% of the Mortgage Loans were never modified.

The GSE Home Affordable Modification Program (**“HAMP”**) initiative provided for the modification of mortgage terms, including interest rates, which, in many cases, were modified to step-rate mortgages. Step-rate mortgages have fixed interest rates for the first five (5) years after modification and then the mortgage rates increase annually according to a schedule (determined when the mortgage loan was modified), with a maximum interest rate no more than the prevailing Freddie Mac Primary Market Mortgage Survey rate for 30-year fixed rate mortgages at the time the modification agreement was prepared (the **“HAMP Rate Cap”**). Freddie Mac’s HAMP initiative provided for the payment of incentives to the related borrowers with HAMP modified loans, provided, among other things, the mortgage never became 90 or more days delinquent. Annually, for the first five years of the HAMP modification, the servicer received (on behalf of the borrower) up to a \$1,000 incentive payment and after the sixth year of the HAMP modification, the servicer received (on behalf of the borrower) a \$5,000 incentive payment. Such HAMP incentive payments were applied, generally, to the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance of the mortgage resulting in prepayments and less interest accruing on the Mortgage Loan. However, if the application of the incentive resulted in the payoff of the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance, the Servicer had to apply the remaining HAMP incentive to the non-interest bearing principal balance of the mortgage loan. Freddie Mac’s HAMP initiative expired on December 30, 2016, after which no new HAMP modifications were offered.

Certain borrowers who initially qualified for a HAMP modification and who made timely payments during a HAMP trial period, but who, because of income verification or other reasons, subsequently failed to qualify under the HAMP program, could have had their mortgages modified under Freddie Mac’s non-HAMP programs. Modifications under Freddie Mac’s non-HAMP programs generally have terms similar to modifications under the HAMP program, but the borrowers are not eligible for incentive payments.

Freddie Mac’s non-HAMP modifications provided for the modification of mortgage terms that included fixed interest rates that generally approximate the HAMP Rate Cap. Freddie Mac’s non-HAMP modification programs include (i) its discontinued “classic” program, (ii) its discontinued standard modification program, (iii) its discontinued alternative modification program, (iv) its NACA modification program, (v) its discontinued underwater modification program, (vi) its discontinued streamlined modification program and (vii) its flex modification program. Freddie Mac also offered its now discontinued Deferred Payment Modification program which was designed to provide relief to eligible borrowers who became delinquent due to short-term hardships that were resolved and had the financial capacity to resume making monthly payments, but were unable to pay the additional monthly contributions required by a repayment plan. The pre-modification delinquent payments were capitalized into a non-interest bearing deferred principal balance that becomes due upon the earlier of maturity, payoff or transfer/sale of the mortgaged property. Beginning on July 1, 2020 (with a mandatory effective date of January 1, 2021), Freddie Mac began offering “payment deferral solutions” to eligible

borrowers who became delinquent due to a short-term hardship that was resolved. Any delinquent payments will become non-interest bearing and their payment by the borrower will be deferred until the earlier of the maturity date, its earlier payoff through a curtailment payment or refinancing, or upon transfer or sale of the mortgaged property, but the monthly principal and interest payment, interest rate and maturity date do not change. Payment deferral solutions generally cover up to two months of delinquent payments. Additionally, on May 13, 2020, eligible borrowers that have resolved a COVID-19 related hardship became eligible to receive payment deferral solutions covering up to 12 months of delinquent payments. The number of months of delinquent payments covered by a COVID-19 related payment deferral solution was subsequently extended on February 10, 2021 and February 25, 2021 to cover up to 18 months of delinquent payments. On March 29, 2023 and April 12, 2023, Freddie Mac amended the requirements for payment deferral solutions effective October 1, 2023, although servicers were permitted to implement the changes beginning on July 1, 2023. Under the current payment deferral solution requirements, eligible homeowners must be between 60-180 days delinquent and up to six months of delinquent payments may be deferred. Payment deferral solutions for COVID-19 related hardships were retired as of November 1, 2024.

Under the discontinued “classic” program, modifications may have included capitalization of interest and non-interest arrearages that the borrower could not pay and may have included extensions of the term of the mortgage and reductions in interest rate, but did not include principal forbearance, reductions of principal balances or borrower trial periods.

The discontinued standard modification program provided eligible borrowers with a modified mortgage following a three-month trial period plan under which the borrower was required to make monthly payments that approximated the ultimate modified monthly mortgage payment.

The discontinued alternative modification program terminated January 1, 2014. It was offered to borrowers who were 5-24 months delinquent on their mortgage loans with terms similar to the standard modification program.

The NACA modification program was the result of a partnership between Freddie Mac and the Neighborhood Assistance Corporation of America (“NACA”) in late 2009 and began to provide a modification solution to assist borrowers struggling with their mortgage payments. While small in size, the program continues to date. The NACA modification is a cash flow based modification that is not delegated to the servicers. It achieves a target affordable payment that is calculated by taking the borrower’s monthly net income, subtracts liabilities and expenses, and includes a \$200 surplus. To achieve the target payment, the interest rate may be reduced (to a floor of 2%) and principal forbearance is allowed down to market value. It does not grant term extensions.

The discontinued underwater modification program was for limited servicers and terminated April 1, 2014. The program followed the standard modification program terms in effect at the time and was offered to borrowers who were not eligible for the Home Affordable Refinance Program (“HARP”) and whose mortgage loans were current to 59 days delinquent, originated prior to May 31, 2009 and had pre-modification loan-to-value ratios greater than 150%.

Under the discontinued streamlined modification program, implemented in July 2013 with earlier adoption permitted, modifications were offered to certain borrowers who were at least ninety (90) days delinquent. These borrowers were not required to apply for assistance or provide income or hardship documentation. However, they must have completed a trial period of at least three (3) months prior to being offered a permanent modification, which generally provided the same modification terms and servicer incentives as the standard modification program. Under the discontinued standard and streamlined modification initiatives, servicers modified the terms of mortgage loans, generally, to change the interest rate to a fixed interest rate based on prevailing market rates, extend the term up to approximately 40 years from the effective date of the modification, and, for certain underwater borrowers, forbear a portion of the post-capitalization unpaid principal balance as a deferred, non-interest bearing, non-amortizing balance due as a balloon payment upon the earlier of the modified maturity date, transfer of ownership of the property, or payoff or refinance of the loan.

In December 2016, Freddie Mac announced the “flex modification” initiative, which was implemented at the direction of FHFA. The flex modification replaced Freddie Mac’s non-HAMP standard and streamlined

modification initiatives effective October 1, 2017, with earlier adoption permitted. The flex modification program was subsequently updated for evaluations on or after December 1, 2024, with earlier adoption permitted. Under the original and updated flex modification program, a mortgage may be modified up to three (3) times. It also utilizes a trial period payment plan feature, which requires eligible mortgagors to make the new modified monthly payment for at least three (3) months to ensure that the mortgagor can afford the new payment. While the mortgagor is making the trial period payments, the mortgage will remain in a delinquent status. The mortgage will not be permanently modified and brought current until the end of the trial period and only if the mortgagor has otherwise complied with the terms of the trial period plan and modification consummation conditions, e.g., execution and return of the written modification agreement. A flex modification may be made from the time the mortgagor is current and found to be in imminent default to shortly before a foreclosure sale. Flex modification terms generally target a 20% payment reduction (with the December 1, 2024 update, to slightly over 20%) by (i) capitalization of interest and certain non-interest arrearages, (ii) setting of interest rate (increasing or decreasing the interest rate), (iii) extending the mortgage loan term up to 480 months and (iv) the application of principal forbearance or reduction of the interest-bearing principal balance, which for both the original program and the most recent update would depend upon the delinquency and loan-to-value ratio of the mortgage loan. Effective August 31, 2021, under the flex modification program, although servicers were permitted to implement it earlier, servicers were permitted to reduce the interest rate of a mortgage loan of eligible COVID-19 impacted borrowers even if the mark-to-market-loan-to-value (“**MTMLTV**”) ratio was less than 80%. Servicers could use the lesser of Freddie Mac’s posted flex modification interest rate or the pre-modification interest rate. Additionally, effective August 31, 2021, a flex modification became available to assist mortgagors who were negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, who did not qualify for a COVID-19 payment deferral solution, and who were otherwise eligible. The flex modification requirements specifically for borrowers with COVID-19 related hardships were retired as of November 1, 2024.

Freddie Mac also offers a streamlined flex modification to mortgagors who are ninety (90) or more days delinquent, or who have a modified mortgage with step-rate increases and are sixty (60) or more days delinquent within twelve (12) months of the most recent step-rate payment adjustment. The servicer may offer the mortgagor a loan modification (preceded by a three (3) month trial period plan) without having made an assessment of the mortgagor’s hardship or income. If the mortgagor accepts the offer, the mortgagor will be required to make the new modified monthly payments for at least three (3) months to ensure that the mortgagor can afford the new payment. While the mortgagor is making the trial period payments the mortgage will remain in a delinquent status. The mortgage loan will not be permanently modified and brought current until the end of the trial period and only if the mortgagor has otherwise complied with the terms of the trial period plan.

Freddie Mac offered the now discontinued “disaster related modifications” to borrowers that became delinquent because their home or place of employment was located in a presidentially declared disaster area where the Federal Emergency Management Agency made individual assistance available. Such borrowers were considered for this modification once their hardship was resolved if they were less than 31 days delinquent as of the date of the disaster, were between 29 and 361 days delinquent (at least one, but no more than 12 monthly payments were past due) at the time of evaluation and were able to resume making their contractual payments but were unable to bring their loan current through a reinstatement or repayment plan. The disaster-related modifications did not take effect and the mortgage was not brought current until the borrower made three trial period plan payments and otherwise complied with the terms of the trial period plan. While the borrower made the trial period payments, the mortgage remained in delinquent status, but the servicer could not report the delinquency to the credit repositories while the borrower was on an active trial period plan. Servicers had to first consider such borrowers for Freddie Mac’s “extend modification” under which the servicer did not capitalize arrearages, but rather extended the mortgage term by a number of months equal to the number of missed monthly payments that occurred during the borrower’s preceding temporary disaster forbearance plan. To the extent the servicer advanced escrow payments to a third party on behalf of the borrower and the borrower had not made such escrow payments to the servicer, the borrower had to enter into a 60-month repayment plan to repay such advances in equal monthly installments to the servicer. If a borrower was not eligible for the extend modification, the servicer had to next evaluate the borrower for Freddie Mac’s “disaster relief modification.” Under this modification, the servicer capitalized arrearages and then extended the term of the mortgage in monthly increments until the monthly principal and interest due under the modified terms equaled the pre-modification monthly principal and interest due. The servicer could not extend the term more than 480 months from the

modification effective date. The servicer had to evaluate the borrower for a flex modification if they were unable to achieve the pre-modification monthly payment by extending the term of the mortgage loan to the 480-month limit. Beginning on October 1, 2020, the disaster related modification was retired and Freddie Mac began offering “disaster payment deferral” for eligible borrowers who become delinquent due to an eligible disaster. Borrowers must be current or less than two months delinquent as of the date of the eligible disaster and if the borrower is unable to resolve the delinquency through a reinstatement or repayment plan, the servicer must evaluate the borrower for the disaster payment deferral. On March 29, 2023 and April 12, 2023, Freddie Mac amended the requirements for disaster payment deferrals effective October 1, 2023, although servicers were permitted to implement the changes beginning on July 1, 2023. Under these amended requirements, the most significant change was that servicers are not required to establish contact, but must proactively evaluate borrowers for a disaster payment deferral and if eligible send such borrowers an offer for a disaster payment deferral by the 15th day following expiration of the forbearance plan. As with the payment deferral solution, any delinquent payments will become non-interest bearing principal and their payment by the borrower will be deferred until the earliest of the maturity date, early payoff through a curtailment payment, prepayment in full or refinancing, or upon transfer or sale of the mortgaged property, but the monthly principal and interest payment, interest rate and maturity date do not change.

Summary of the Final Pool by Freddie Mac Modification Program⁽¹⁾

By Mortgage Group (based on Mortgage Loan Count)	Freddie Mac Proprietary Modifications							No Modification	Total
	HAMP	Standard	Streamlined	Flex	Classic	PDP Only	Other(2)		
Group M	11%	13%	6%	61%	5%	0%	4%	0%	100%
Group T	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	74%	100%
Final Pool	9%	12%	5%	54%	5%	3%	4%	8%	100%

(1) The figures in this table may be rounded.

(2) Modifications may include: non-HAMP, alternative; underwater; and NACA. See descriptions of these programs above.

In addition, modified mortgages that include step-rate characteristics may have a greater risk of borrower delinquency during and after the periods when the interest rate and associated monthly payment of such modified mortgages are subject to increase.

Unless otherwise noted, the statistical information presented in this Offering Circular concerning the Mortgage Loans is based on the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-Off Date. In addition, unless otherwise noted, references to a percentage of Mortgage Loans refer to a percentage of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the related Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-Off Date.

This section and Appendix A generally describe certain of the material characteristics of the Mortgage Loans. Certain loan-level information for each Mortgage Loan may be accessed through the Securities Administrator’s website at <https://pivot.usbank.com>.

The figures in this Offering Circular may not correspond exactly to the related figures in Appendix A due to rounding differences. Generally, prior to the Closing Date, Mortgage Loans will not be removed or substituted from the Final Pool. Freddie Mac believes that the information set forth in this Offering Circular and in Appendix A is representative of the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans as each will be constituted as of the Closing Date.

For each Mortgage Loan, the Seller will provide an Automated Valuation Model (“AVM”) estimated property value. A Home Value Explorer® (“HVE”) value was used when available or, if an HVE value was not available, a Metropolitan Statistical Area (“MSA”) level house price index was used to estimate property value. If an MSA level house price index was not available, a state level house price index was used to estimate property value.

Credit Risk Retention

Freddie Mac, as the Sponsor, will not retain credit risk pursuant to the provisions of FHFA’s Credit Risk Retention Rule (12 C.F.R. Part 1234) (the “**Risk Retention Rule**”) governing residential single-family securitizations because FHFA, as conservator of Freddie Mac and in furtherance of the goals of the

conservatorship, has exercised its authority under Section 1234.12(f)(3) of the Risk Retention Rule to direct Freddie Mac to sell or otherwise hedge the credit risk that Freddie Mac otherwise would be required to retain under the Risk Retention Rule and has instructed Freddie Mac to take such action necessary to effect this outcome.

The Mortgage Pool (“Mortgage Pool”)

Group M and Group T comprise 4,678 Mortgage Loans with an aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-Off Date of approximately \$758,784,960.

Group M Mortgage Loans (“Group M”)

Group M comprises 4,143 Mortgage Loans (the **“Group M Mortgage Loans”**) with an aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-off Date of approximately \$690,505,186. The Group M Mortgage Loans are fixed-rate or step-rate modifications, and may also be subject to a PDP.

Group T Mortgage Loans (“Group T”)

Group T comprises 535 Mortgage Loans (the **“Group T Mortgage Loans”**) with an aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-Off Date of approximately \$68,279,774. The Group T Mortgage Loans are fixed-rate or adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans that (i) were never modified or (ii) were only subject to a PDP. As of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 6.05% of the Group T Mortgage Loans are adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans.

See Appendix A for a detailed description of the Mortgage Loans, the Group M Mortgage Loans and the Group T Mortgage Loans. See also the Securities Administrator’s website at <https://pivot.usbank.com>.

Each of Group M and Group T will be referred to herein, individually, as a **“Group”** or a **“Mortgage Group”**, and together, as the **“Groups”** or the **“Mortgage Groups”**.

Due Diligence Review

General

The discussion below summarizes the due diligence reviews performed by an independent third-party diligence provider (the **“Diligence Provider”**) engaged by the Seller. Upon completion of the due diligence reviews, when combined with the Seller’s removals for reasons other than the results of the due diligence reviews, the final pool of Mortgage Loans consists of 4,678 Mortgage Loans (the **“Final Pool”**). All percentages described below reflect approximate percentages by loan count.

In connection with the selection of mortgage loans intended to be included in this transaction, the Seller engaged the Diligence Provider to perform sample reviews on the Compliance, Payment History, and Property Valuation components of the pre-offering review, which in each case represented at the time of commencement of the related review a statistically significant portion or a targeted percentage of the initial mortgage pool (the **“Initial Pool”**). With respect to the Compliance Review, the sample of the Initial Pool was statistically significant after applying an incident rate of 5%, a precision level of 2% and a confidence level of 95%. The Seller does not continue to evaluate the statistical significance of the mortgage loans that remain in the sample as mortgage loans are removed from the Initial Pool and there can be no assurance that after giving effect to any removals (as a result of the diligence results or otherwise), that the sample for any review, when compared to the Final Pool, is statistically significant. The Compliance Review, Payment History Review and Property Valuation Review due diligence findings are disclosed below on the full sample (including removals). Investors can extrapolate that the defects found with respect to mortgage loans not included in the Final Pool may also exist with respect to those Mortgage Loans that were not subject to the applicable Compliance Review, Payment History Review and Property Valuation Review.

Compliance Review

In connection with the selection of mortgage loans intended to be included in this transaction, the Seller engaged the Diligence Provider to perform a regulatory compliance review on 279 mortgage loans; 275 of the

mortgage loans were selected randomly, which is a statistically significant sample of the Initial Pool, and 4 of the mortgage loans were targeted for inclusion because such mortgage loans were previously dropped from one or more prior securitizations because at that time the documents were unavailable to perform the regulatory compliance review. The documents for those 4 targeted mortgage loans were not located; therefore 2 were included in the Indeterminable (as defined below) mortgage loans that are identified in Schedule II to Exhibit D of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, and with respect to which the Seller will indemnify the Trust for losses incurred, 1 Texas Equity Mortgage Loan was included after it was determined it was curable as detailed further below, and 1 was removed from this transaction for other reasons. Additionally, a statistically significant sample consisting of 70 mortgage loans with an “Application Received Date” on or after July 1, 2021 or that settled on or after September 1, 2021, were selected randomly for the regulatory compliance review and additional testing for compliance with the QM and ATR rules (the **“QM Compliance Review”** and each mortgage loan reviewed, a **“QM Compliance Review Mortgage Loan”**). The 279 mortgage loans that were comprised collectively of the mortgage loans randomly selected for regulatory compliance review, the targeted mortgage loans and QM Compliance Mortgage Loans are the **“Initial Compliance Review”** and each mortgage loan initially reviewed, an **“Initial Compliance Review Mortgage Loan”**. The initial sample of 279 Initial Compliance Review Mortgage Loans reflects a similar percentage of loans subject to testing under state High-Cost Lending Laws (as that term is defined below) as the Initial Pool, and as identified by the Diligence Provider. Other than as described above, no other mortgage loans were specifically targeted for inclusion in the Initial Compliance Review as the percentage of sample loans subject to testing under state High-Cost Lending Laws was greater than the percentage of loans subject to testing when compared to the Initial Pool.

With respect to the QM Compliance Review, if the Seller determines that the error rate is greater than 5% (which error rate is determined solely by whether the number of QM Compliance Review Mortgage Loans that received a “C” or “D” grade from the Diligence Provider exceeded 5% by loan count), the Seller will expand the QM Compliance Review to review the remaining population of mortgage loans with an “Application Received Date” on or after July 1, 2021 or that settled on or after September 1, 2021 (any such expanded review, an **“Expanded Compliance Review”** and together with the Initial Compliance Review, the **“Compliance Review”**). Because the error rate was determined by the Seller to be greater than 5%, an Expanded Compliance Review was conducted on 100% of the QM Compliance Review Mortgage Loans. Upon completion of the Expanded Compliance Review, the Diligence Provider identified 3 Expanded Compliance Review Mortgage Loans to be missing documents to test for compliance with the QM and ATR rules, and these loans were removed. Based upon the results of the initial QM Compliance Review and the Expanded Compliance Review, 26 Compliance Review Mortgage Loans (representing approximately 8.58% of the Compliance Review Mortgage Loans) were removed from the Final Pool because they were found to be missing documents to test for compliance with the QM rules and the ATR rules.

A **“High-Cost Loan”** is a mortgage loan identified by the Diligence Provider in connection with its review to determine compliance with certain federal, state and local laws that met the definition of a “high-cost home loan,” “Section 32 loan,” “HOEPA loan,” “covered loan” or similarly designated loan under applicable federal, state or local anti-predatory and abusive lending laws (**“High-Cost Lending Laws”**) at the time of origination.

If High-Cost Loans are identified in the sample, the Expanded Compliance Review will also include the remaining mortgage loans in the pool that were purchased by Freddie Mac from the same Seller/Servicer (as defined in the Guide), originated in the same calendar year and in the same states as the initial mortgage loans found to be in violation of High-Cost Lending Laws. Because none of the Initial Compliance Review Mortgage Loans were determined to be High-Cost Loans by the Diligence Provider, no Expanded Compliance Review due to High-Cost Loan findings was conducted. During the Initial Compliance Review and the Expanded Compliance Review, the Diligence Provider conducted a Compliance Review of 303 mortgage loans intended to be included in this transaction (the **“Compliance Review Mortgage Loans”**).

The Diligence Provider noted the following exceptions with respect to the Compliance Review Mortgage Loans as a result of certain missing origination documents:

<u>Missing Documentation Exception</u>	<u>Loan Count⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>% of Compliance Review Mortgage Loans (by Loan Count)</u>	<u>% of Final Pool (by Loan Count)</u>
Truth-in-Lending Statement (non-UAL)	21	6.93%	0.45%
Truth-in-Lending Statement (UAL) ⁽²⁾	3	0.99%	0.06%
Final HUD-1/Closing Disclosure	-	-%	-%
Indeterminable (non-UAL)	21	6.93%	0.45%
Indeterminable (UAL)	13	4.29%	0.28%

(1) Includes Compliance Review Mortgage Loans removed from the Final Pool.

(2) For purposes of the Diligence Provider's review, the following states were considered to be UAL states: Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Tennessee.

24 Compliance Review Mortgage Loans with missing truth-in-lending statements were not removed because the relevant statute of limitations has expired.

None of the Compliance Review Mortgage Loans are missing a Final HUD-1.

With respect to the Compliance Review Mortgage Loans that are designated as "Indeterminable" (non-UAL and UAL) in the chart above, the Diligence Provider was unable to determine if such Indeterminable mortgage loans are High-Cost Loans and originated in violation of applicable High-Cost Lending Laws. For purposes of the foregoing sentence and the chart above, "non-UAL" refers to states with either no assignee liability or capped assignee liability, and "UAL" refers to states that provide for unlimited assignee liability permitting borrowers to recover uncapped punitive damages, or states in which the potential for loss could exceed (and in certain cases substantially exceed) the borrower's liability under the applicable mortgage loan. With regard to the potential violation of state High-Cost Lending Laws, the Seller did not remove 21 Indeterminable mortgage loans because such mortgage loans were originated in non-UAL states. Additionally, the Seller did not remove 13 Indeterminable mortgage loans that were originated in UAL states, which are identified in Schedule II to Exhibit D of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, and with respect to which the Seller will indemnify the Trust for losses incurred by the Trust if any such mortgage loan is determined to be a High-Cost Loan originated in violation of a High-Cost Lending Law (however, 7 Indeterminable mortgage loans that were originated in UAL states were removed for reasons other than potential violations of High-Cost Lending Laws). If the Compliance Review Mortgage Loans that were found to be Indeterminable are High-Cost Loans and were actually originated in violation of a state High-Cost Lending Law that carries assignee liability, note that the statute of limitations for affirmative claims under the state High-Cost Lending Law or other state law theories, as applicable, may not have expired, and even if they have expired, a borrower may have the right to make a claim for recoupment or set-off to judgment at a foreclosure action, notwithstanding the expiration of the applicable state statute of limitations. If such affirmative claim is made by the borrower, the Trust may be subject to assignee liability depending upon the nature of the claim and the governing state law. If such recoupment or set-off claim is made by the borrower to offset a judgment at a foreclosure, the Trust may have its recovery reduced or lien invalidated, among other potential damages depending upon the nature of the claim and the governing state law.

With respect to the 34 Compliance Review Mortgage Loans that are designated as "Indeterminable" (non-UAL and UAL) in the chart above, the Diligence Provider was unable to determine if such mortgage loans were originated in violation of the federal Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act ("HOEPA"); however, the Seller did not remove any such Indeterminable mortgage loans because HOEPA has capped assignee liability. Further, with regard to the potential violation of HOEPA, while the statute of limitations for affirmative claims by the borrowers under HOEPA has expired, to the extent that any such Mortgage Loans were originated in violation of HOEPA, the related borrower would have a right to make a claim for recoupment or set-off to judgment at a foreclosure action, notwithstanding the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. If such recoupment or set-off claim is made by the borrower under federal law to offset a judgment at a foreclosure, the Trust may have its recovery reduced or lien invalidated, among other potential damages. Furthermore, should any such mortgage loans be determined to have been originated in violation of HOEPA, a borrower could assert any claims which could have been brought against the original creditor under applicable state laws, such as consumer protection laws, whose statute of limitations may or may not have expired. If such affirmative claim is made by

the borrower under a differing state law theory, the Trust may be subject to assignee liability depending upon the nature of the claim and legal theory.

The Diligence Provider also conducted a review of each Compliance Review Mortgage Loan for material compliance with certain applicable federal and state disclosure requirements, appraisal and valuation requirements, points and fees limitations, counseling requirements and predatory lending laws. The regulatory review included a review of the accuracy and completeness of information required to be disclosed by TILA and/or the Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act (“RESPA”) and their implementing regulations, Regulation Z and Regulation X, including the TRID rule and whether any of the Compliance Review Mortgage Loans that were originated after January 1, 2014 (“Post-2014 Mortgage Loans”) are High-Cost Mortgage Loans and are in compliance. With respect to the qualified mortgage rules under Regulation Z (“QM Rules”), the Post-2014 Mortgage Loans that were originated before July 1, 2021, were eligible for a safe harbor from the ability to repay rules under Regulation Z (“ATR Rules”) based on Freddie Mac’s purchase of such Post-2014 Mortgage Loans and eligibility under the “QM Patch”. With respect to the Post-2014 Mortgage Loans with an “Application Received Date” on or after July 1, 2021 or that settled on or after September 1, 2021 (after expiration of the QM Patch), the Diligence Provider tested QM Compliance Review Mortgage Loans for compliance with the QM and ATR Rules. For each QM Compliance Review Mortgage Loan, the Diligence Provider determined whether such QM Compliance Review Mortgage Loan is a “Safe Harbor Qualified Mortgage” or “Higher Priced Qualified Mortgage” (as those terms are defined by TILA and Regulation Z) by comparing the QM Compliance Review Mortgage Loan’s actual annual percentage rate, as recalculated, to the applicable average prime offer rate plus a certain applicable percentage.

Such review by the Diligence Provider noted the following exceptions with respect to the Compliance Review Mortgage Loans:

<u>Exception</u>	<u>Loan Count⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾</u>	<u>% of Compliance Review Mortgage Loans (by Loan Count)</u>	<u>% of Final Pool (by Loan Count)</u>
Finance/APR Charges Under-disclosed	16	5.28%	0.34%
Right of Rescission	63	20.79%	1.35%
TILA Violations	106	34.98%	2.27%
TRID Violations	69	22.77%	1.47%
Texas Equity Mortgage Loans	2	0.66%	0.04%
Federal and State HPMLs – Non-Compliant	-	-%	-%
QM – Unable to Test	26	8.58%	0.56%
QM – Non-Compliant	-	-%	-%

- (1) Certain of the Compliance Review Mortgage Loans have more than one of the exceptions identified in the table. In such instances, a Compliance Review Mortgage Loan will be placed in each exception category.
(2) Includes Compliance Review Mortgage Loans removed from the Final Pool.

The Seller did not remove 140 additional Compliance Review Mortgage Loans with under-disclosed finance charges, deficient right of rescission notices or TILA violations because, in each case, the relevant period for the related borrowers to rescind such Mortgage Loans under TILA has expired and the relevant statute of limitations for affirmative claims by the borrowers has expired. However, the existence of such TILA violations would permit a borrower to make such claims as a recoupment or set-off to judgment at a foreclosure action notwithstanding the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. If such recoupment or set-off claim is made by the borrower to offset a judgment at a foreclosure, the Trust may have its recovery reduced or lien invalidated, among other potential damages depending upon the nature of the claim and the governing state law.

With respect to 63 Compliance Review Mortgage Loans which were found to have rescission issues none of the mortgage loans were removed because the relevant statute of limitations for affirmative claims has expired or will expire as of the Closing Date and no rescission claim has been made by any borrowers to date.

The Seller did not remove any of the 69 Post-2014 Compliance Review Mortgage Loans with TRID violations because, in each case, the relevant period for the related borrowers to rescind such mortgage loans under TILA has expired and the relevant statute of limitations for affirmative claims by the borrowers has expired. However, the existence of such TRID violations would permit a borrower to make such claims as a recoupment or set-off to judgment at a foreclosure action notwithstanding the expiration of the applicable statute

of limitations. If such recoupment or set-off claim is made by the borrower to offset a judgment at a foreclosure, the Trust may have its recovery reduced or lien invalidated, among other potential damages depending upon the nature of the claim and the governing state law.

The Seller did not remove the 2 Compliance Review Mortgage Loans governed by Article XVI, §50(a)(6) of the Texas Constitution ("**Texas Equity Mortgage Loans**"), because (i) there was no indication that such Texas Equity Mortgage Loans did not comply with the requirements of the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, §50(a)(6) and/or (ii) such Texas Equity Mortgage Loans are able to be cured. Failure to comply with the requirements of §50(a)(6) of the Texas Constitution may result in a void loan, unless the particular error is corrected within 60 days of being notified by the mortgagor of the compliance failure. Cure of any actual violations of §50(a)(6) can be effectuated by utilizing the broad cure provisions found in the Texas Constitution and related regulations.

No Compliance Review Mortgage Loan was found to be non-compliant with Federal and State Higher Priced Mortgage Loan ("**HPML**") rules and regulations.

The Seller did not remove any of the 11 Compliance Review Mortgage Loans found to be missing certain documents or required disclosures related to the borrower's interest or "net tangible benefit", state ability to repay laws for mortgaged properties, and/or other state consumer protection, and located in the following states : Illinois (1), Massachusetts (1), Minnesota (4), Ohio (3), Rhode Island (1), Texas (1), because the related borrower's benefit was confirmed by the Diligence Provider and the relevant statute of limitations for affirmative claims by the borrower has expired.

The Seller removed 26 of the QM Compliance Review Mortgage Loans that did not have the documents to test for compliance with the QM and ATR rules.

Tax & Title Review

In connection with the selection of Mortgage Loans for the Final Pool, the Seller engaged the Diligence Provider to perform a full examination of tax and title on a targeted sample of 1,343 mortgage loans representing approximately 30% of the Mortgage Loans (such review the "**Full Tax and Title Review**" and each mortgage loan reviewed the "**Full Tax and Title Review Loan**") and a limited tax and title review on 3,335 mortgage loans, representing approximately 70% of the Mortgage Loans intended to be included in this transaction (such review the "**Limited Tax and Title Review**" and each mortgage loan reviewed a "**Limited Tax and Title Review Loan**"). Each mortgage loan reviewed in a Full Tax and Title Review and a Limited Tax and Title Review is a "**Title Review Mortgage Loan**". The Full Tax and Title Review Loans were comprised of Mortgage Loans with missing title policies, with HOAs in super lien states, and the remaining mortgage loans were selected randomly resulting in a 30% Full Tax and Title Review of the Mortgage Loans in the Final Pool. For the Full Tax and Title Review, the Diligence Provider conducted a review of the title policies, mortgages and lien searches to confirm the first lien position of the related mortgages and to identify other liens on the related mortgaged properties that may take priority over that of the related Full Tax and Title Review Mortgage Loan. For the Limited Tax and Title Review, the Diligence Provider (i) confirmed that the Limited Tax and Title Review Mortgage Loans are recorded and no other mortgage or security instrument has lien priority ahead of the related Mortgage Loans, and (ii) conducted a statistically significant sample review of the title policies including a review of any title exceptions reflected in Schedule B of the title policies.

Based upon the results of the Full Tax and Title Review and the Limited Tax and Title Review, the Diligence Provider determined that 181 of the Title Review Mortgage Loans (representing approximately 3.87% of the Title Review Mortgage Loans included in the Final Pool, had prior mortgage(s), prior liens and/or judgments (each, a "**Pre-Origination Lien**", and each related mortgage loan, a "**Pre-Origination Lien Mortgage Loan**").

The Seller did not remove any Pre-Origination Lien Mortgage Loans because either (i) the related title policy or similar guarantee of mortgage priority did not reflect any exceptions related to a Pre-Origination Lien, (ii) additional documentation was identified that evidenced that the Pre-Origination Lien had been released or subordinated, or is in the process of being released, (iii) additional documentation was identified that evidenced that the Pre-Origination Lien was paid off, or (iv) the statute of limitations related to the enforcement of such Pre-Origination Lien had expired.

Of such Pre-Origination Lien Mortgage Loans, with respect to (iii) above, the final HUD-1 or other documentation evidenced payment of such Pre-Origination Lien as set forth below:

<u>Lien Type</u>	<u>Approximate Amount</u>	<u>Loan Count</u>	<u>% of Final Pool (by Loan Count)</u>
Pre-Origination Lien Mortgage Loans with evidence of payment on the Final HUD-1 or other documents	\$1,391,896.49	12	0.26%

Based upon the results of the Full Tax and Title Review of 30% of the Mortgage Loans, the Diligence Provider also determined that the following superior liens attached to the related mortgaged properties subsequent to the issuance of the applicable final title policies and take priority over the related Title Review Mortgage Loan (each, a **“Post Origination Lien”**, and the related mortgage loans a **“Post Origination Lien Mortgage Loan”**):

<u>Lien Type</u>	<u>Approximate Amount</u>	<u>Loan Count</u>	<u>% of Final Pool (by Loan Count)</u>
HOA or COA Liens in Super Lien States ⁽¹⁾	\$435,890	15	0.32%
Municipal Liens	\$ 53,467	21	0.45%
Mechanics Liens	\$ -	-	-%
Property Tax Liens ⁽²⁾	\$ 4,977	4	0.09%

(1) For purposes of the Diligence Provider’s review, the following states were considered to be super lien states for HOA or COA liens: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

(2) 2 Property Assessed Clean Energy (**“PACE”**) Post Origination Liens attached to the related mortgaged properties were not included in the property tax lien count shown above because the related mortgaged properties did not have any specific PACE lien delinquencies.

The Seller did not remove any Post Origination Lien Mortgage Loans that are identified on the “Schedule of Existing Liens” to be attached to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. The Seller will not be obligated to repurchase those Mortgage Loans if Material Breaches of certain Representations and Warranties arise as a result of those Post Origination Liens taking priority because the Seller will instead be required to indemnify and reimburse the Trust for any actual losses, damages and payments incurred or made by the Trust to lien holders during the Warranty Period, up to the lesser of the amount of the lien or the statutory amount.

Based upon the results of the review, the Diligence Provider also determined that the following delinquent property taxes attached to the related mortgaged properties.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Approximate Amount</u>	<u>Loan Count</u>	<u>% of Final Pool (by Loan Count)</u>
Delinquent Property Taxes ⁽¹⁾	\$27,554	18	0.38%

(1) If the Servicer was able to confirm that no delinquent property taxes attached to the related mortgaged properties, the related Mortgage Loan is not included in the loan count.

100% of the Mortgage Loans in the Final Pool were included in a tax and title review.

Data Integrity Review

In connection with the selection of Mortgage Loans for the Final Pool, the Seller engaged the Diligence Provider to perform two separate data integrity reviews on certain of the mortgage loans.

Modification Data Review. For mortgage loans that have been modified, the Diligence Provider performed a data integrity review on 8 fields found on the Seller’s data tape for all of the Mortgage Loans in the Final Pool (the **“Modification Data Integrity Fields”** and such Mortgage Loans subject to such review, the **“Modification Data Review Mortgage Loans”** and such review, the **“Modification Data Review”**). For all Modification Data Review Mortgage Loans (the **“Separate Modification Data Review Mortgage Loans”**), the data integrity review compared the servicer data in the data tape against the modification source documents or documentation memorializing a bankruptcy cramdown. There was a total review of 33,144 data fields in the Modification Data Review.

Based on the results of the Modification Data Review, the Diligence Provider noted 27 Mortgage Loans (representing approximately 0.65% of the Modification Data Review Mortgage Loans) had 28 data variances. Such Modification Data Review Mortgage Loans were not removed because (a) the Seller determined that 1 data variance with respect to such Modification Data Review Mortgage Loans were attributable to post-modification

curtailments, (b) the servicer cured 1 data variance by sending the related borrower a clarifying letter or by locating an applicable correction letter, or (c) 26 data variances were cured by the servicer updating the data tape and/or its system of record.

100% of the Modification Data Review Mortgage Loans in the Final Pool were included in the Modification Data Review.

Non-Modified Loan Data Review. For mortgage loans that have not been modified or are only subject to a PDP, the Diligence Provider performed a data integrity review on (a) 11 fields found on the Seller's data tape for all of the fixed-rate non-modified Mortgage Loans, and (b) 29 fields found on the Seller's data tape for all of the adjustable rate non-modified Mortgage Loans (the **"Non-Modified Loan Data Integrity Fields"** and such Mortgage Loans subject to such review, the **"Non-Modified Loan Data Review Mortgage Loans"**) against the promissory note for all of the Non-Modified Loan Data Review Mortgage Loans in the initial pool at the time of the review, for a total review of 6,569 data fields (the **"Non-Modified Loan Data Review"**).

Based on the results of the Non-Modified Loan Data Review, the Diligence Provider noted 8 Mortgage Loans (representing approximately 1.50% of the Non-Modified Loan Data Review Mortgage Loans) included in the Final Pool had 12 data variances. Such Non-Modified Loan Data Review Mortgage Loans are included in the Final Pool because the Servicer cured 12 of the data variances by updating the data tape and/or its system of record.

100% of the Non-Modified Loan Data Review Mortgage Loans in the Final Pool were included in the Non-Modified Data Review.

Payment History Review. The Diligence Provider performed a payment history review on 528 mortgage loans intended to be included in this transaction (the **"Payment History Review"** and the **"Payment History Review Mortgage Loans"**). To achieve this, the Diligence Provider created its own 36-month payment string utilizing individual mortgage loan payment history reports provided by the Seller using the MBA Method and compared the results to the payment history provided by the Seller.

- For 39 of the Payment History Review Mortgage Loans, the Diligence Provider compared between 18 and 35 months of payment history for each such Payment History Review Mortgage Loan because these mortgage loans did not have complete 36 months of payment history, and the complete payment history for 28 Payment History Review Mortgage Loans that were originated less than 36 months prior to the date of review.
- For 2 Payment History Review Mortgage Loans that were originated less than 24 months prior to the date of review, the Diligence Provider compared the complete payment history provided by the Seller.

Based on the results of the Payment History Review, (x) no mortgage loans were removed due to the Payment History Review as no data variances between the payment string and the mortgage loan payment history reports were identified, and (y) 2 mortgage loans (which were originated more than 36 months prior to the date of review) were removed because they had less than 24 months of payment history to review.

Property Valuation Review

For each Mortgage Loan in the Final Pool, the Seller will provide an Automated Valuation Model (**"AVM"**) estimated property value. A Home Value Explorer® (**"HVE"**) was used when available or, if an HVE was not available, a Metropolitan Statistical Area (**"MSA"**) level house price index was used to estimate property value. If an MSA level house price index was not available, a state level house price index was used to estimate property value.

The Diligence Provider performed a property valuation review for a sample population of 528 mortgage loans intended to be included in this transaction, made up of 10% of the mortgage loans with the highest loan-to-value ratios calculated based upon the updated AVM values obtained by the Seller and, an additional 16 mortgage loans were targeted for inclusion in the testing sample for the BPO Review as they were previously dropped from one or more prior securitizations due to material BPO findings, bringing the total sample to 544 (the **"Property Valuation Review"**). The Diligence Provider was unable to complete the property valuation

review for 5 mortgage loans and of the 539 mortgage loans with completed property valuation reviews, 539 had Broker Price Opinions (“BPOs”) completed. Based on the results of the Property Valuation Review, 2 mortgage loans were removed because of unresolvable conflicts of address, commercial property designation, vacant lots or severely damaged property.

Limitations of the Diligence Provider’s Review Process

As noted above under the risk factor captioned “*Risk Factors — Due Diligence Processes Are Limited,*” there can be no assurance that the review conducted by the Diligence Provider uncovered all relevant factors relating to the origination of the Mortgage Loans, their compliance with applicable laws and regulations or uncovered all relevant factors that could affect the future performance of the Mortgage Loans. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Diligence Provider identified all of the unpermitted work or code violations associated with a property that may result in less proceeds in the event of a liquidation. The review was performed on a sample that did not include all of the Mortgage Loans and the Mortgage Loans that were included in the review may have characteristics that were not discovered, noted or analyzed as part of the Diligence Provider Review that could, nonetheless, result in those Mortgage Loans failing to perform in the future.

Investors are advised that the aforementioned review procedures carried out by the Diligence Provider were performed for the benefit of Freddie Mac and the Underwriters. The Diligence Provider makes no representation and provides no advice to any investor or future investor concerning the suitability of any transaction or investment strategy. The Diligence Provider performed only the review procedures described herein and is not responsible for any decision to include any Mortgage Loan in the mortgage pool. Investors are encouraged to make their own determination as to the extent to which they place reliance on the limited loan review procedures carried out as part of this review.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

General

On the Closing Date, the Seller will sell the Mortgage Loans to the Trust and the Trust will issue Certificates pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. The Certificates will represent interests in the assets of the Trust, which will consist of (i) the Mortgage Loans, (ii) such assets as from time to time are identified as deposited in respect of the Mortgage Loans in the Collection Accounts, the Payment Account and the Pay-ahead Reserve Account, (iii) property acquired by foreclosure of the Mortgage Loans or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, (iv) any applicable insurance policies, (v) all proceeds of the conversion, voluntary or involuntary, of any of the foregoing and (vi) the obligations of Freddie Mac pursuant to the Freddie Mac Guarantee with respect to the Offered Certificates.

The Offered Certificates have the approximate initial Class Principal Amounts or Class Notional Amounts, as applicable, set forth on the cover page or combinations 1 through 33 on Schedule I of this Offering Circular. The Class Coupon for each Class of Offered Certificates will be the per annum rate set forth on the cover page or Schedule I of this Offering Circular. The Certificates (other than the Mortgage Insurance Certificate and the Residual Certificates) will be offered only in book-entry form on the book entry system of The Depository Trust Company.

The Certificates will receive distributions of principal and/or interest in accordance with the distribution rules set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. The Certificates will be subject to the allocation of Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts, which will reduce their Class Principal Amounts. To the extent the Offered Certificates are allocated Realized Losses or Certificate Writedown Amounts, the Guarantor will be required to make a corresponding Guarantor Principal Payment as described herein.

Structure of Transaction

This transaction is structured as a multiple-tier REMIC. Specifically, the REMIC structure will consist of the Upper-Tier REMIC Pool and one or more additional REMICs. The Classes issued from the Upper-Tier REMIC Pool will consist of the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO, Class TB-IO, Class A-IO, Class M, Class B, Class B-IO, Class XS-IO and Class R. The Class R Certificates will also represent the residual interest in any other REMIC created in this transaction.

Form, Registration and Transfer of the Certificates

The Offered Certificates will be Book-Entry Certificates and will be available in fully-registered form (such form, the **“Definitive Certificates”**) only in limited circumstances described below.

All of the Offered Certificates, other than the Class MA-IO, Class MB-IO, Class MT-IO, Class TA-IO, Class TB-IO and Class TT-IO Certificates, will be issued, held and transferable in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and additional increments of \$1. The Class MA-IO, Class MB-IO, Class MT-IO, Class TA-IO, Class TB-IO and Class TT-IO Certificates will be issued, held and transferable in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and additional increments of \$1. The Offered Certificates are not intended to be and should not be directly or indirectly held or beneficially owned in amounts lower than such minimum denominations. A single Certificate of each Class may be issued in an amount different (but not less) than the minimum denominations described above.

The Securities Administrator will initially serve as paying agent, certificate registrar and transfer agent for purposes of making calculations and distributions with respect to the Offered Certificates and providing for registration, transfers and exchanges of the Certificates (except for exchanges of Exchangeable Certificates and/or MACR Certificates). In addition, the Securities Administrator will perform certain reporting and other administrative functions.

Book-Entry Certificates. Persons acquiring beneficial ownership interests in the Book-Entry Certificates (**“Certificate Owners”**) will hold such Certificates through The Depository Trust Company (**“DTC”**) in the United States and Clearstream or Euroclear outside the United States, if they are participants of such systems (the

“Participants”), or indirectly through organizations which are participants in such systems (the **“Indirect Participants”**). Each Class of Book-Entry Certificates initially will be represented by one or more physical certificates registered in the name of Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC. Except as described below, no Certificate Owner will be entitled to receive a Definitive Certificate. Unless and until Definitive Certificates are issued, it is anticipated that the only Certificateholder of the Book-Entry Certificates will be Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. Certificate Owners will not be Certificateholders as that term is used in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. Certificate Owners are only permitted to exercise their rights indirectly through Participants, Indirect Participants, Clearstream, Euroclear and DTC.

The Securities Administrator or another designated institution will act as the custodian for Book-Entry Certificates on DTC and as the **“Common Depository”** for Book-Entry Certificates which clear and settle through Euroclear and Clearstream.

A Certificate Owner’s ownership of a Book-Entry Certificate will be recorded on the records of the brokerage firm, bank, thrift institution or other financial intermediary (each, a **“Financial Intermediary”**) that maintains the Certificate Owner’s account for such purpose. In turn, the Financial Intermediary’s ownership of such Book-Entry Certificate will be recorded on the records of DTC (or of a participating firm that acts as agent for the Financial Intermediary, whose interest will in turn be recorded on the records of DTC, if the Certificate Owner’s Financial Intermediary is not a Participant but rather an Indirect Participant), and on the records of Clearstream or Euroclear, and their respective Participants or Indirect Participants, as applicable.

Certificate Owners will receive all distributions of principal and interest, as applicable, on the Book-Entry Certificates from the Securities Administrator through DTC (and Clearstream or Euroclear, as applicable) and Participants.

While the Book-Entry Certificates are outstanding (except under the circumstances described below), under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the **“Rules”**), DTC is required to make book-entry transfers among Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to the Book-Entry Certificates and is required to receive and transmit distributions of principal of, and interest on, the Book-Entry Certificates. Participants and Indirect Participants with whom Certificate Owners have accounts with respect to Book-Entry Certificates are similarly required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such distributions on behalf of their respective Certificate Owners. Accordingly, although Certificate Owners will not possess certificates representing their respective interests in the Book-Entry Certificates, the Rules provide a mechanism by which Certificate Owners will receive distributions and will be able to transfer their interest. It is expected that distributions by Participants and Indirect Participants to Certificate Owners will be governed by such standing instructions and customary practices. However, distributions of principal and interest in respect of such Book-Entry Certificates will be the responsibility of the applicable Participants and Indirect Participants and will not be the responsibility of DTC (or Clearstream or Euroclear, as applicable), the Issuer or the Securities Administrator once paid or transmitted by them.

As indicated above, Certificate Owners will not receive or be entitled to receive certificates representing their respective interests in the Book-Entry Certificates, except under the limited circumstances described below. Unless and until Definitive Certificates are issued, Certificateholders who are not Participants may transfer ownership of Book-Entry Certificates only through Participants and Indirect Participants by instructing such Participants and Indirect Participants to transfer Book-Entry Certificates, by book-entry transfer, through DTC (or Clearstream or Euroclear, as applicable), for the account of the purchasers of such Book-Entry Certificates, which account is maintained with their respective Participants and Indirect Participants. Under the Rules and in accordance with DTC’s normal procedures, transfers of ownership of Book-Entry Certificates will be executed through DTC and the accounts of the respective Participants at DTC will be debited and credited. Similarly, the Participants and Indirect Participants will make debits or credits, as the case may be, on their records on behalf of the selling and purchasing Certificate Owners.

The laws of some states require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive certificated form. Consequently, this may limit a Certificate Owner’s ability to transfer its interests in a Book-Entry Certificate to such persons. Because DTC can only act on behalf of its Participants, the ability of an owner of a beneficial interest in a Book-Entry Certificate to pledge such interest to persons or entities that are not DTC Participants, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be limited by the lack of a definitive

certificate for such interest. In addition, issuance of the Book-Entry Certificates in book-entry form may reduce the liquidity of such Certificates in the secondary market because certain prospective investors may be unwilling to purchase Certificates for which they cannot obtain a physical certificate.

Because of time zone differences, credits of securities received in Clearstream or Euroclear as a result of a transaction with a Participant will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated as of the next business day for Clearstream and Euroclear following the DTC settlement date. Such credits or any transactions in such securities settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream Participants on such business day. Cash received in Clearstream or Euroclear as a result of sales of securities by or through a Clearstream Participant or Euroclear Participant to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream or Euroclear cash account only as of the next business day for Clearstream and Euroclear following settlement in DTC.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Book-Entry Certificates set forth above, transfers between Participants will occur in accordance with the Rules. Transfers between Clearstream Participants and Euroclear Participants will occur in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

DTC, which is a New York-chartered limited purpose trust company, performs services for its Participants, some of which (or their representatives) own DTC. In accordance with its normal procedures, DTC is expected to record the positions held by each DTC Participant in the Book-Entry Certificates, whether held for its own account or as a nominee for another person. In general, beneficial ownership of Book-Entry Certificates will be subject to the Rules, as in effect from time to time. Certificate Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but each Certificate Owner is expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the DTC Participant through which the Certificate Owner entered into the transaction.

Clearstream Banking société anonyme, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855, Luxembourg (“**Clearstream**”), is a subsidiary of Clearstream International (“**Clearstream International**”), a Luxembourg limited liability company formed in January 2000 through the merger of Cedel International and Deutsche Boerse Clearing, a subsidiary of Deutsche Boerse AG. In July 2002, Deutsche Boerse AG acquired Cedel International and its 50% ownership of Clearstream International. Clearstream is registered as a bank in Luxembourg, and as such is subject to supervision by the Luxembourg Financial Sector Supervisory Commission, which supervises Luxembourg banks.

Clearstream holds securities for its customers (“**Clearstream Participants**”) and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfers between their accounts. Clearstream provides various services, including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream also deals with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear Banks S.A./N.V. as the Euroclear Operator in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between systems.

Clearstream’s customers are world-wide financial institutions including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Clearstream’s United States customers are limited to securities brokers and dealers and banks. Currently, Clearstream offers settlement and custody services to more than two thousand five hundred (2,500) customers world-wide, covering three hundred thousand (300,000) domestic and internationally traded bonds and equities. Clearstream offers one of the most comprehensive international securities services available, settling more than two hundred fifty thousand (250,000) transactions daily. Indirect access to Clearstream is available to other institutions which clear through or maintain custodial relationship with an account holder of Clearstream.

The Euroclear System (“**Euroclear**”) was created in 1968 to hold securities for its participants (“**Euroclear Participants**”) and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear Participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Transactions may be settled in a variety of currencies, including United States dollars. Euroclear includes various other services, including

securities lending and borrowing and interfaces with domestic markets in several countries generally similar to the arrangements for cross-market transfers with DTC described above. Euroclear is operated by Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (the “**Euroclear Operator**”). All operations are conducted by the Euroclear Operator, and all Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with Euroclear Operator. Euroclear plc establishes policy for Euroclear on behalf of Euroclear Participants. Euroclear Participants include banks (including central banks), securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear Participant, either directly or indirectly.

Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear Operator are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System and applicable Belgian law (collectively, the “**Terms and Conditions**”). The Terms and Conditions govern transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear, withdrawals of securities and cash from Euroclear, and receipts of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear. All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. The Euroclear Operator acts under the Terms and Conditions only on behalf of Euroclear Participants, and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear Participants.

Distributions on the Book-Entry Certificates will be made on each Distribution Date by the Securities Administrator to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC will be responsible for crediting the amount of such distributions to the accounts of the applicable DTC Participants in accordance with DTC’s normal procedures. Each DTC Participant will be responsible for disbursing such distributions to the Certificate Owners of the Book-Entry Certificates that it represents and to each Financial Intermediary for which it acts as agent. Each such Financial Intermediary will be responsible for disbursing funds to the Certificate Owners of the Book-Entry Certificates that it represents.

Under a book-entry format, Certificate Owners may experience some delay in their receipt of distributions, since such distributions will be forwarded by the Securities Administrator to Cede & Co. Distributions with respect to Certificates held through Clearstream or Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants in accordance with the relevant system’s rules and procedures, to the extent received by the Common Depository. Such distributions will be subject to tax reporting in accordance with relevant U.S. federal tax laws and regulations. See “*Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Taxation of Certain Foreign Investors*”, “*— Backup Withholding*” and “*— Reporting and Administrative Matters*”.

DTC has advised the Securities Administrator that unless and until Definitive Certificates are issued or modified, DTC will take any action the holders of the Book-Entry Certificates are permitted to take under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement only at the direction of one or more Financial Intermediaries to whose DTC accounts the Book-Entry Certificates are credited, to the extent that such actions are taken on behalf of Financial Intermediaries whose holdings include such Book-Entry Certificates. Clearstream or the Euroclear Operator, as the case may be, will take any other action permitted to be taken by a Certificateholder under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement on behalf of a Clearstream Participant or Euroclear Participant only in accordance with its relevant rules and procedures and subject to the ability of the Common Depository to effect such actions on its behalf through DTC. DTC may take actions, at the direction of the related Participants, with respect to some Book-Entry Certificates which conflict with actions taken with respect to other Book-Entry Certificates.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of Book-Entry Certificates among DTC Participants, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and such procedures may be discontinued or modified at any time. The Securities Administrator will not have any responsibility for the performance by any system or their respective direct Participants or Indirect Participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Neither the Trustee nor the Securities Administrator will have any responsibility for any aspect of the records relating to or distributions made on account of beneficial ownership interests of the Book-Entry Certificates held by Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests. In the event of the insolvency of DTC, a Participant or an Indirect Participant of DTC in whose name Book-Entry Certificates are registered, the ability of the Certificate Owners of

such Book-Entry Certificates to obtain timely distributions and, if the limits of applicable insurance coverage by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation are exceeded or if such coverage is otherwise unavailable, ultimate distributions, of amounts distributable with respect to such Book-Entry Certificates may be impaired.

Definitive Certificates. Definitive Certificates will be issued to Certificate Owners of the Book-Entry Certificates, or their nominees, rather than to DTC, only if (i) Freddie Mac, in its corporate capacity, advises the Trustee and the Securities Administrator, or the Trustee or the Securities Administrator otherwise become aware, that DTC is no longer willing or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as nominee and depository with respect to the Book-Entry Certificates and Freddie Mac, in its corporate capacity, is unable to locate a qualified successor, or (ii) Freddie Mac, in its corporate capacity, at its option and with the consent of the applicable DTC Participants, advises the Securities Administrator in writing that it elects to terminate the book-entry system through DTC with respect to the Book-Entry Certificates.

Upon the occurrence of either of the events described above, the Securities Administrator is required to notify all applicable Certificate Owners through the applicable DTC Participants, of the occurrence of either such event and of the availability of Definitive Certificates to related Certificate Owners requesting the same. Upon surrender to the Securities Administrator of the related Certificates by DTC accompanied by registration instructions from DTC for registration, the Securities Administrator will issue the Definitive Certificates for such Class. None of the Securities Administrator, Freddie Mac or the Trustee will be liable for any delay in the delivery of such instructions and may conclusively rely on, and will be protected in relying on, such instructions. Upon the issuance of Definitive Certificates, all references in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement to obligations imposed upon or to be performed by DTC will be deemed to be imposed upon and performed by the Securities Administrator, to the extent applicable with respect to such Definitive Certificates, and the Securities Administrator and the Trustee will recognize the holders of the Definitive Certificates of the related Class as Certificateholders of such Class thereunder. Such Definitive Certificates may also bear additional legends that Freddie Mac deems advisable. None of the Certificates will ever be issuable in bearer form.

Any portion of an interest in such a Book-Entry Certificate transferred or exchanged will be executed, authenticated and delivered only in the required minimum denomination as set forth herein. A Definitive Certificate delivered in exchange for an interest in such a Book-Entry Certificate will bear the applicable legend set forth in the applicable exhibits to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and will be subject to the transfer restrictions referred to in such applicable legends and any additional transfer restrictions as may from time to time be adopted by Freddie Mac and the Securities Administrator.

The holders of the Definitive Certificates will be able to transfer or exchange the Definitive Certificates, by surrendering them at the office of the Securities Administrator together with the form of transfer endorsed thereon duly completed and executed, and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, and in exchange therefor one or more new Definitive Certificates will be issued having an aggregate Class Principal Amount equal to the remaining Class Principal Amount of the Definitive Certificates transferred or exchanged.

The Securities Administrator will keep in a certificate register the records of the ownership, exchange and transfer of Definitive Certificates. No service charge will be imposed for any registration of transfer or exchange of a Definitive Certificate, but the Securities Administrator or Trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge imposed in connection therewith.

Replacement

The Securities Administrator will replace Definitive Certificates that are mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost at the holder's expense when the holder provides evidence of the destruction, theft or loss of the Certificates to the Securities Administrator as well as an indemnity, satisfactory to the Trustee and the Securities Administrator.

Certificates Acquired or Retained by Freddie Mac

We may (i) on the Closing Date, retain some or all of one or more Classes of the Guaranteed Certificates and/or (ii) from time to time, repurchase or otherwise acquire (either for cash or in exchange for newly-issued Certificates) some or all of any Class(es) of Certificates at any price or prices, in the open market or otherwise.

We may hold or sell any Certificates that we retain or repurchase. Any Certificates we own will have an equal and proportionate benefit under the provisions of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, without preference, priority or distinction as among those Certificates. However, solely for the purposes of giving any consent, approval or waiver pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement with respect to the rights, obligations or liabilities of the Trustee or the Guarantor, any Certificate registered in the name of the Trustee or the Guarantor, or any affiliate thereof, will be deemed not to be outstanding, and the Voting Rights to which it is entitled will not be taken into account in determining whether the requisite percentage of Voting Rights necessary to effect any such consent, approval or waiver has been obtained; provided, that the foregoing Voting Rights limitation shall not apply (i) if the Trustee or the Guarantor, as the case may be, and/or any affiliate thereof, own the entire Class of each Class of Certificates affected by such action, vote, consent or waiver, or (ii) in matters pertaining to (a) a Servicer Event of Default or (b) a proposed amendment to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, each as described therein. As long as a Guarantor Nonpayment Event does not exist and the Guarantee Expiration Date has not passed, the Voting Rights with respect to the Guaranteed Certificates will be vested in the Guarantor.

Notice

Any notice, demand or other communication which is required or permitted to be given to a holder may be given, in the case of a holder of a Certificate maintained on DTC, by transmission through the DTC communication system. The communication will be deemed to have been sufficiently given or made upon mailing or transmission.

Distributions

Distributions on the Certificates will be made by the Securities Administrator, as paying agent, on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of each month (or, if such day is not a Business Day, on the next succeeding Business Day), beginning in March 2025 (each, a **“Distribution Date”**), to the persons in whose names such Certificates are registered as of the Record Date. A **“Business Day”** means a day other than:

- A Saturday or Sunday.
- A day on which the offices of Freddie Mac are authorized or obligated by law or executive order to be closed.
- A day on which banking or savings and loan institutions are authorized or obligated by law or executive order to be closed in the State of New York, or any city or state in which the Trust Agent or the Securities Administrator or the Servicer or the entity maintaining the Escrow Account and the Collection Account operates, or any city in which the Trust Agent or the Securities Administrator is located or is authorized or obligated by law or executive order to be closed.

Distributions on each Distribution Date will be made by wire transfer in immediately available funds to each Certificateholder's account at a bank or other depository institution having appropriate wire transfer facilities. Cede & Co. will be the registered holder of the Certificates. However, the final distribution on any Certificate will be made in like manner only upon presentation and surrender of such Certificate at the offices of the Securities Administrator located at 111 Fillmore Avenue East, St. Paul, MN 55107 Attention: Bondholder Services — Freddie SCRT 2025-1 or as otherwise indicated on the relevant notice thereof. Distributions will be made to Certificate Owners through the facilities of DTC, as described above under *“— Form, Registration and Transfer of the Certificates”*.

Distributions on the Certificates are to be made by the Securities Administrator, on behalf of the Issuer, without deduction or withholding of taxes, except as otherwise required by law. The Certificates will not provide for any gross-up distributions in the case that distributions on the Certificates become subject to any deduction or withholding on account of taxes.

Reporting Periods

For any Distribution Date and for the purpose of making calculations with respect to the Certificates, the Collection Period, the Prepayment in Full Period and the Delinquency Determination Date on the Certificates are described under “*Summary of Terms*” and the examples provided below.

For example, on the Distribution Date in April 2025 and for purposes of making calculations with respect to the Certificates:

- (1) The Collection Period will be from March 1, 2025 through March 31, 2025,
- (2) The Prepayment in Full Period will be from March 11, 2025 through April 10, 2025, and
- (3) The Delinquency Determination Date will be March 31, 2025.

For the Distribution Date in March 2025, the Prepayment in Full Period will be from, but excluding, January 31, 2025 to and including March 10, 2025.

Glossary of Terms

The following terms are given the meanings shown below to help describe, among other things, the cash flows on the Certificates (unless otherwise noted, the calculations, definitions and allocations described in this Offering Circular assume that no exchanges for MACR Certificates have occurred):

“30-Day Average SOFR” with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, means the compounded average of SOFR over a rolling 30-calendar day period as such rate appears on the FRBNY’s Website (currently at <https://apps.newyorkfed.org/markets/autorates/sofr-avg-ind>) as “30-Day Average SOFR” on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day; *provided, however*, if the FRBNY ceases to publish 30-Day Average SOFR, at such other source selected by Freddie Mac in its sole discretion.

“Aged Securitization Test” means for any Distribution Date, a test that will be satisfied if:

- (a) the Class Principal Amount of the Class M Certificates is greater than zero; and
- (b) the Distribution Date is on or before February 2040.

“Aggregate Adjusted Net WAC” means for any Distribution Date, a per annum rate equal to the weighted average of the Net Mortgage Rates of the Mortgage Loans, weighted on the basis of the respective Unpaid Principal Balances of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period.

“Aggregate Fee Rate” means for any Distribution Date, a per annum rate equal to the sum of the Servicing Fee Rate, the Excess Servicing Fee Rate, the Guarantor Oversight Fee Rate (payable on or before the Guarantee Expiration Date), the Trust Agent Fee Rate (payable on or before the expiration of the Trust Agent Engagement Period), the Securities Administrator Fee Rate and the Custodian Fee Rate.

“ARRC” means the Alternative Reference Rates Committee originally convened by the Federal Reserve Board and the FRBNY in connection with the cessation of the publication of LIBOR.

“Benchmark” means, initially, SOFR; provided that if the Guarantor determines prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to SOFR or the then-current Benchmark, then “Benchmark” means the applicable Benchmark Replacement.

“Benchmark Replacement” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Guarantor as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (2) the sum of: (a) the ISDA Fallback Rate and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or
- (3) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by the Guarantor as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark giving due consideration to any industry-accepted rate of interest as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate securities at such time and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this definition, if a Benchmark Replacement chosen because an alternative higher in the above list was not administratively feasible and such alternative later becomes administratively feasible, the Guarantor may replace the previously selected Benchmark Replacement with such higher alternative.

“Benchmark Replacement Adjustment” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Guarantor as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero), or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;

(2) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, the ISDA Fallback Adjustment; or

(3) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Guarantor giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate securities at such time.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this definition, if a Benchmark Replacement Adjustment chosen because an alternative higher in the above list was not administratively feasible and such alternative later becomes administratively feasible, the Guarantor may replace the previously selected Benchmark Replacement Adjustment with such higher alternative.

“Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes” means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the definition of interest accrual period, timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, and other administrative matters) that the Guarantor decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Guarantor decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Guarantor determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the Guarantor determines is reasonably necessary).

“Benchmark Replacement Date” means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

(1) in the case of clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or

(2) in the case of clause (3) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event that gives rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination.

“Benchmark Transition Event” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

(1) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component), permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or

(2) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component), the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark (or such component), an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component) permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or

(3) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative.

“BofA Securities” means BofA Securities, Inc.

“Cap Carryover” means for any Distribution Date, if the Class Coupon for the Class M Certificates is calculated based on the Class M Net WAC, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (a) the amount of interest that would have accrued at the Class Coupon for such Class (without regard to the Class M Net WAC) over (b) the amount of interest that accrued on such Class for such Distribution Date after giving effect to the limitation of the Class M Net WAC. Any Cap Carryover will be payable to the Class M Certificates from the Interest Distribution Amounts otherwise distributable to the more junior Classes of Certificates as further described under *“— Distributions of Interest”*.

“Capitalization Amount” means for any Distribution Date and any Modification or Payment Deferral completed with respect to a Mortgage Loan during the related Collection Period, the capitalized amount, including any unpaid interest, Servicing Advances and Pre-Existing Servicing Advances related to such Mortgage Loan.

“Capitalization Reimbursement Amount” means for any Distribution Date and any Mortgage Loan, the amount of any Pre-Existing Servicing Advances and Servicing Advances included in the Capitalization Amount for the related Collection Period for such Distribution Date.

“Certificate Writedown Amount” means for any Distribution Date, the amount by which the aggregate Class Principal Amount of all the Classes of Certificates (other than the Interest Only Certificates, the MACR Certificates, the Mortgage Insurance Certificate and the Residual Certificates) on such Distribution Date (after giving effect to distributions of principal and allocations of any related Realized Losses and any related Subsequent Recoveries on such Distribution Date) exceeds the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans at the end of the related Collection Period.

“Citigroup” means Citigroup Global Markets Inc.

“Class Coupon” means with respect to each Distribution Date, the per annum rate equal to (A) for the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates, 3.000%; (B) for the Class MA-IO and Class MB-IO Certificates, 4.000%; (C) for the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, 3.500%; (D) for the Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates, 5.000%; (E) for the Class M Certificates, the lesser of (i) 5.000% and (ii) the Class M Net WAC for such Distribution Date; (F) for the Class A-IO Certificates, the excess, if any, of (i) the Senior Adjusted Net WAC for such Distribution Date over (ii) the weighted average of the Class Coupons of the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates for such Distribution Date (weighted based on the outstanding Class Principal Amounts or Class Notional Amounts, as applicable, of such Classes of Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date); (G) for the Class B-IO Certificates, the excess, if any, of (i) the Subordinate Adjusted Net WAC for such Distribution Date over (ii) the weighted average of the Class Coupons of the Class M and Class B Certificates (with respect to the Class M Certificates, calculated without regard to the Class M Net WAC) for such Distribution Date (weighted based on the outstanding Class Principal Amounts of such Classes of Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date); and (H) for the Class XS-IO Certificates, the Excess Servicing Fee Rate for such Distribution Date. The MACR Certificates will bear interest.

“Class M Net WAC” means as of any Distribution Date, a per annum rate, not less than zero, equal to a fraction, the numerator of which is (A) the product of (i) the Subordinate Adjusted Net WAC and (ii) the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the Class M and Class B Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, and the denominator of which is (B) the Class Principal Amount of the Class M Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date.

“Compensating Interest Shortage” means for any Mortgage Loan, any Distribution Date (other than the first Distribution Date, as described below) and any voluntary principal prepayment in full during the portion of the related Prepayment in Full Period occurring from the eleventh day through the last day in the month preceding the related Distribution Date, the amount by which interest paid by the related mortgagor in connection with the voluntary principal prepayment in full is less than one month’s interest at the related Mortgage Interest Rate on the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period. For example, if a mortgagor makes a principal prepayment in full

on the 15th day of the month preceding such Distribution Date, such prepayment will result in only 14 days of interest received, creating a Compensating Interest Shortage. For the first Distribution Date in March 2025, and any voluntary principal prepayment in full from and including February 1, 2025 through February 28, 2025, the amount by which interest paid by the related mortgagor in connection with the voluntary principal prepayment in full is less than one month's interest at the related Mortgage Interest Rate on the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period.

“Compensating Interest Surplus” means for any Mortgage Loan, any Distribution Date (other than the first Distribution Date, as described below) and any voluntary principal prepayment in full during the portion of the related Prepayment in Full Period occurring from the first day through the tenth day of the month in which such Distribution Date occurs, interest on the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance of such principal prepayment in full that accrued from the first day of the month of the related Distribution Date to the date of principal prepayment in full; provided that a Compensating Interest Surplus shall only exist with respect to any such Mortgage Loan and any Distribution Date if the related principal prepayment in full is deposited by the Servicer in the Collection Account pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement in the same month as such principal prepayment in full is made, to be included with distributions on such Distribution Date. For example, if a mortgagor makes a principal prepayment in full on the seventh day of the month of such Distribution Date, such prepayment will result in six days of interest received, and such amount will be considered a Compensating Interest Surplus. For the first Distribution Date in March 2025, no Compensating Interest Surplus will be calculated for any voluntary principal prepayment in full from and including February 1, 2025 through February 10, 2025.

“CRR” means Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, as amended.

“Cumulative Loss Test” means with respect to any Distribution Date, a test that will be satisfied if the cumulative Realized Losses, as a percentage of the aggregate Cut-Off Date Balance, do not exceed the applicable percentage indicated below:

<u>Distribution Date occurring in the period</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
March 2025 to February 2027	1.20%
March 2027 to February 2028	1.80%
March 2028 to February 2029	2.40%
March 2029 to February 2030	3.00%
March 2030 to February 2031	3.60%
March 2031 to February 2032	4.20%
March 2032 to February 2033	4.80%
March 2033 to February 2034	5.40%
March 2034 and thereafter	6.00%

“Custodian Fee” means with respect to any Distribution Date, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the product of (i) 0.0065% and (ii) the aggregate Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period.

“Custodian Fee Rate” means for any Distribution Date, a per annum rate, obtained by (i) dividing the related Custodian Fee by the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period and (ii) multiplying by 12.

“Cut-Off Date Balance” means with respect to any Mortgage Loan, the Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-Off Date (which is equal to the Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan as of the Cut-Off Date).

“Defective Loan” means any Mortgage Loan with respect to which the Independent Reviewer has determined that a Material Breach exists.

“Delinquency Test” means with respect to any Distribution Date, a test that will be satisfied if:

- (a) the Distressed Principal Balance for such Distribution Date

is less than

- (b) the product of 50% and an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (i) the aggregate outstanding Class Principal Amount of the Class M and Class B Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date over (ii) the aggregate Realized Losses for such Distribution Date.

“Distressed Principal Balance” means with respect to any Distribution Date, (a) the sum, without duplication, of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of (i) any REO property, (ii) any Mortgage Loan in a foreclosure or bankruptcy status, (iii) any Mortgage Loan delinquent sixty (60) days or more as of the related Delinquency Determination Date, and (iv) any Mortgage Loan modified or that became subject to a Payment Deferral in the related Collection Period or any of the preceding eleven (11) Collection Periods; minus (b) any Repperforming Post-Forbearance Plan Mortgage Loan Amount.

“Due Diligence Requirements” means the EU Due Diligence Requirements and the UK Due Diligence Requirements.

“EU” means the European Union.

“EU CRR” means Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, as amended.

“EU Due Diligence Requirements” means the requirements applicable to EU Institutional Investors under Article 5 of the EU Securitization Regulation.

“EU Institutional Investor” means an institutional investor as defined in the EU Securitization Regulation.

“EU Retention Requirement” means the risk retention requirement under Article 6(1) of the EU Securitization Regulation or any replacement provision included in the EU Securitization Regulation from time to time.

“EU Securitization Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/2401 amending Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 and Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 relating to a European framework for simple, transparent and standardized securitization, as amended, varied or substituted from time to time, and including any implementing regulation, technical standards and official guidance related thereto, in each case as amended, varied or substituted from time to time.

“EU Transparency Requirements” means the disclosure requirements under Article 7 of the EU Securitization Regulation or any replacement provision included in the EU Securitization Regulation from time to time.

“Excess Servicing Fee Amount” means with respect to each Distribution Date, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the product of (i) the Excess Servicing Fee Rate and (ii) the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period (*provided, however, that for each Mortgage Loan that had a voluntary principal prepayment in full during the portion of the related Prepayment in Full Period occurring from the first day through the tenth day of the month, the Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan will be deemed to be zero for purposes of calculating the Excess Servicing Fee Amount for the Distribution Date immediately following such Distribution Date*).

“Excess Servicing Fee Rate” means with respect to each Distribution Date, a per annum rate equal to the excess, if any, of 0.2000% over the Servicing Fee Rate; for the avoidance of doubt, in no event will the Excess Servicing Fee Rate be less than zero for any Distribution Date.

“Existing Liens” means liens shown on Schedule I to Appendix C that are outstanding as of the Cut-Off Date, identified during due diligence, which liens may take priority over the lien of the related Mortgage Loan.

“Expenses” means, with respect to any Distribution Date and any party to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or the Custodian, an amount equal to the sum of all extraordinary related charges, including Unanticipated REMIC Expenses, and other costs, indemnification amounts and litigation costs relating to the Mortgage Loans (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, amounts constituting Servicing Advances) incurred under the Custodial Agreement and the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, which are reimbursable to such party from the Trust in excess of the amount of the Servicing Fee, the Guarantor Oversight Fee, the Trust Agent Fee, the Securities Administrator Fee or the Custodian Fee, as applicable, payable to such party.

“Expenses Cap” means the aggregate annual cap on Expenses applicable to the Securities Administrator, the Custodian, the Trust Agent, the Servicer, the Seller, the Issuer, the Trustee and the Guarantor, equal to an aggregate maximum reimbursement of \$325,000 in any calendar year; provided that, in no event, in any calendar year, will the aggregate amount of such Expenses reimbursed to (i) the Trust Agent exceed \$25,000, (ii) the Securities Administrator exceed \$50,000, (iii) the Servicer exceed \$50,000, (iv) the Custodian exceed \$50,000 and (v) the Seller, Issuer, Trustee and Guarantor exceed \$150,000; *provided, however*, that Expenses incurred by the Trustee, the Securities Administrator or the Custodian related to or resulting from a Servicer Event of Default will not be subject to any of their respective cap amounts listed above; and *provided further*, that neither the Servicer nor any affiliate of the Servicer may be reimbursed for any Expense related to or arising from a Servicer Event of Default. Any Expenses in excess of the aggregate, respective limits herein (**“Excess Expenses”**) will be reimbursable to the Servicer, the Securities Administrator, the Custodian, the Seller, the Trust Agent, the Trustee, and the Guarantor to the extent of funds available on each Distribution Date. See *“— Interest”* and *“— Distributions of Interest”*. As of any date of determination, any Excess Expenses which remain unreimbursed after application of the applicable Expenses Cap in any calendar year will be reimbursable, subject to the applicable Expenses Cap, to the applicable party in subsequent years.

“Federal Cost of Funds Index” means the average of the interest rates for marketable U.S. Treasury bills and notes, as calculated and released by Freddie Mac.

“Federal Reserve Board” means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

“FHA” means the Federal Housing Administration.

“Foreclosure or Eviction Moratorium” means any current or future foreclosure or eviction moratorium imposed by FHFA or by federal legislation applicable to single-family Mortgage Loans that are owned or securitized by Freddie Mac.

“FRBNY” means the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

“FRBNY’s Website” means the website of the FRBNY, currently at <https://apps.newyorkfed.org/markets/autorates/sofr-avg-ind> or at such other page as may replace such page on the FRBNY’s website.

“Freddie Mac Pay-ahead Payment” means for the first Distribution Date only, with respect to each Mortgage Loan which is a Pay-ahead Loan as of the Cut-Off Date, the amount the Servicer is required to remit to the Trust on behalf of Freddie Mac (and for which Freddie Mac will be required to reimburse the Servicer) equal to the aggregate of the excess, if any, of (i) the Monthly Interest Amount for such Mortgage Loan over (ii) any payment of interest collected during the related Collection Period (including any related Compensating Interest payment made by the Servicer during the applicable Prepayment in Full Period) for such Mortgage Loan.

“Ginnie Mae” means the Government National Mortgage Association.

“Group M Adjusted Net WAC” means for any Distribution Date, a per annum rate equal to the weighted average of the Net Mortgage Rates of the Group M Mortgage Loans, weighted on the basis of the respective Unpaid Principal Balances of the Group M Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period.

“Group T Adjusted Net WAC” means for any Distribution Date, a per annum rate equal to the weighted average of the Net Mortgage Rates of the Group T Mortgage Loans, weighted on the basis of the respective Unpaid Principal Balances of the Group T Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period.

“Guarantor Contribution Payment” means for any Distribution Date and any Class of Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates, an amount equal to (a) the Interest Accrual Portion for such Distribution Date for such Class, *less* (b) the Interest Accrual Portion for such Distribution Date for the related Class of Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificates. The Guarantor is required to remit any such amount on such Distribution Date to the Securities Administrator, for the benefit of the Trust, to be distributed as interest to such Class of Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates.

“Guarantor Interest Payment” means for any Distribution Date and any Class of Guaranteed Certificates entitled to interest, an amount equal to the Interest Deficiency Amount for such Class for such Distribution Date.

The Guarantor is required to remit on any such Distribution Date such amount to the Securities Administrator, for the benefit of the Trust, to be distributed as interest to any such Class of Guaranteed Certificates up to the Interest Deficiency Amount for any such Class. For the avoidance of doubt, the Guarantor Interest Payment will not include any Guarantor Contribution Payment.

“Guarantor Maturity Payment” means if the remaining Class Principal Amount of any Class of Guaranteed Certificates is greater than zero after the distributions of interest and principal in accordance with “— *Distributions of Interest*” and “— *Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount*” and the allocations of Realized Losses, Certificate Writedown Amounts and Subsequent Recoveries on the Stated Final Distribution Date, the Guarantor will be required to remit such amount to the Securities Administrator, for the benefit of the Trust, equal to the remaining Class Principal Amount of such Class of Guaranteed Certificates. This amount will be distributed to each such Class of Guaranteed Certificates as principal.

“Guarantor Nonpayment Event” means an event that exists if, with respect to any date of determination, as of such date, the Guarantor has failed to make any Guarantor Interest Payment, Guarantor Principal Payment, Guarantor Contribution Payment or Guarantor Maturity Payment required to be made on any prior Distribution Date and such failure continues to be unremedied for a period of two (2) Business Days.

“Guarantor Principal Payment” means for any Distribution Date and any Class of Guaranteed Certificates entitled to principal, an amount equal to the Principal Deficiency Amount for such Class for such Distribution Date. The Guarantor is required to remit any such amount on such Distribution Date to the Securities Administrator, for the benefit of the Trust, to be distributed as principal to any such Class of Guaranteed Certificates up to the Principal Deficiency Amount for such Class.

“Initial Principal Forbearance Amount” means for any Mortgage Loan, the deferred principal balance, if any, of such Mortgage Loan as of the Cut-Off Date. The aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount of all the Mortgage Loans is approximately \$42,068,122.29.

“Institutional Investors” means, individually and collectively, EU Institutional Investors and UK Institutional Investors.

“Insurance Proceeds” means all proceeds of any insurance policies with respect to the Mortgage Loans, mortgaged properties and REO properties to the extent such proceeds are not to be applied to the restoration of the related mortgaged property or REO property and released to the related mortgagor in accordance with Accepted Servicing Practices and excluding insured expenses.

“Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance” means for any date of determination and as to each Mortgage Loan, the portion of the Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance that bears interest in accordance with the related mortgage note, any modification agreement or other loan documentation. The aggregate Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance of all the Mortgage Loans, as of the Cut-Off Date, is approximately \$716,716,837.78.

“Interest Deficiency Amount” means for any Distribution Date and any Class of Guaranteed Certificates other than any Class of Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates, the amount by which the Interest Distribution Amount for such Class exceeds the interest actually distributed to such Class on such Distribution Date pursuant to “*Description of the Certificates — Distributions of Interest*”. The Interest Deficiency Amount for any Distribution Date and any Class of Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates will equal the Interest Deficiency Amount for such Distribution Date for the related Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificates.

“Interest Distribution Amount” means for any Class of Certificates (other than the Class B Certificates, the Mortgage Insurance Certificate and the Residual Certificates), on any Distribution Date, an amount equal to the sum of (A) the interest accrued during the related Accrual Period on the related Class Principal Amount or Class Notional Amount, as applicable, as of the preceding Distribution Date at the applicable Class Coupon (the “**Interest Accrual Portion**”), and (B) any unpaid Interest Distribution Amounts for such Class from any preceding Distribution Date (without duplication) (the “**Interest Carryforward Portion**”). Interest will be calculated and payable on the basis of a 30-day Accrual Period and a 360-day year.

“Interest Remittance Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date and any Mortgage Group, without duplication, an amount, not less than zero, equal to:

- (a) the sum of (i) all payments of interest collected on the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group during the related Collection Period, including amounts paid by the Servicer as Compensating Interest on the Mortgage Loans in such Group; (ii) collections from borrowers for the reimbursement of any Pre-Existing Servicing Advances on the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group received during the related Collection Period; (iii) on the Distribution Date on which the Trust is to be terminated pursuant to an Optional Termination, accrued interest on the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group and, without duplication, any amounts owed to the Guarantor for any unreimbursed Guarantor Principal Payments, Guarantor Interest Payments and Guarantor Maturity Payments (and, in the case of any Guarantor Maturity Payments, any related interest thereon), made to the Guaranteed Certificates related to such Group, as applicable, in each case payable as part of the Termination Price; (iv) the IRA Shortfall Amount for such Mortgage Group as of the preceding Distribution Date; (v) the Capitalization Amount of the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group for the related Collection Period; and (vi) the Pay-ahead Reserve Account Release for such Group for such Distribution Date;

minus, without duplication:

- (b) the sum of (i) the Total Fees and Expenses (subject to the Expenses Cap) for such Mortgage Group; (ii) any amount, without duplication, paid to reimburse the Seller or the Servicer in respect of Pre-Existing Servicing Advances or Nonrecoverable Advances with respect to such Mortgage Group; (iii) any Capitalization Reimbursement Amounts of the Mortgage Loans in such Group; (iv) the PRA Shortfall Amount for such Mortgage Group; and (v) the Pay-ahead Reserve Account Deposit for such Mortgage Group (excluding any amounts deposited in the Pay-ahead Reserve Account on such Distribution Date pursuant to priority *“Thirteenth”* described under *“— Distributions of Interest”*).

For either Mortgage Group on any Distribution Date, in the event the amounts and collections set forth above in clause “(a)” are less than the amounts, fees and Expenses set forth in clause “(b)” for such Mortgage Group, the unpaid portion of such amounts, fees and Expenses set forth in clause “(b)” for such Mortgage Group will be paid from the aggregate amounts and collections set forth in clause “(a)” for the other Mortgage Group, net of the respective amounts, fees and Expenses set forth in clause “(b)” for the other Mortgage Group.

“IRA Shortfall Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date and any Mortgage Group, an amount, not less than zero, equal to the PRA Shortfall Amount for such Mortgage Group, minus the Servicer Shortfall Amount for such Mortgage Group.

“ISDA Definitions” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time.

“ISDA Fallback Adjustment” means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark.

“ISDA Fallback Rate” means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment.

“LIBOR” means the London Interbank Offered Rate.

“Liquidated Mortgage Loan” means a Mortgage Loan liquidated, in whole or in part, or charged off as a result of a third-party foreclosure sale, REO property sale, short sale, or otherwise, or a Mortgage Loan removed from the Trust by a governmental authority exercising the power of eminent domain or through a condemnation proceeding, or other means, that is processed by the Servicer and is reflected in its system of record as a liquidation during the related Collection Period.

“Liquidation Proceeds” means with respect to any Liquidated Mortgage Loan and the Distribution Date related to the liquidation of such Mortgage Loan, without duplication, (a) all cash amounts (net of selling expenses), including Other Insurance Proceeds and any related Loss Indemnification Amounts or any related Servicing Remedy Amounts received in connection with the liquidation of such Mortgage Loan, whether through a foreclosure sale, REO property sale, short sale or otherwise, or amounts received in connection with any condemnation or partial release of a mortgaged property, (b) any amounts received by the Trust from a governmental authority in connection with the acquisition of a Mortgage Loan by eminent domain (to the extent such amounts, with respect to a Mortgage Loan, are less than the outstanding principal balance of the related Mortgage Loan), (c) the excess, if any, of the Mortgage Claim Payment over the Mortgage Insurance Proceeds, in each case, for such Mortgage Loan and (d) any other proceeds (net of selling expenses) received in connection with the disposition of an REO property.

“Loss Indemnification Amount” means for any Distribution Date, without duplication, an amount equal to (a) for any Unable to Test Mortgage Loan, the indemnification amount, if any, owed by the Seller to the Trust due to such Mortgage Loan being found to be a High-Cost Loan as described in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, (b) for any Defective Loan that is a Liquidated Mortgage Loan, the lesser of (x) the Final Loss Estimate Amount and (y) the aggregate amount of any Realized Losses, net of any Subsequent Recoveries, attributed to such Defective Loan for such Distribution Date, or (c) for any Defective Loan that is not a Liquidated Mortgage Loan, the Final Loss Estimate Amount.

“Loss Statement” means for any Distribution Date, a statement for any Mortgage Loan or Liquidated Mortgage Loan which has a Realized Loss or Subsequent Recovery in the related Collection Period.

“MBA Method” means a method that classifies a mortgage loan as 30 days delinquent if the borrower fails to make a scheduled payment prior to the close of business on the day prior to the mortgage loan’s next succeeding due date.

“MHA” means the United States Treasury’s Making Home Affordable Program (MHA), which includes HAMP and the Home Affordable Foreclosure Alternatives Program (HAFA).

“Minimum Credit Enhancement Test” means with respect to any Distribution Date, a test that will be satisfied if:

- (a) the weighted average of the Group M and Group T Subordinate Percentages, weighted based on the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans in each Mortgage Group as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period, is greater than or equal to 7.25%; and
- (b) the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the Class M and Class B Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date exceeds 1.50% of the aggregate Cut-Off Date Balance.

“Monthly Interest Amount” means with respect to any Mortgage Loan and any Distribution Date, one-twelfth of the product of (i) the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance for such Mortgage Loan as of the beginning of the related Collection Period, and (ii) the Mortgage Interest Rate applicable to the scheduled payment next due from the related mortgagor as of the end of the second preceding month in which such Distribution Date occurs.

“Mortgage Claim Payment” means for each Mortgage Loan covered by a Mortgage Insurance Policy and any Distribution Date, all insurance proceeds received in respect of such Mortgage Insurance Policy during the related Collection Period.

“Mortgage Insurance Coverage Percentage” means for each Mortgage Loan covered by a Mortgage Insurance Policy, the percentage of mortgage insurance coverage in effect as of the Cut-Off Date.

“Mortgage Insurance Policy” means with respect to any Mortgage Loan, any primary mortgage guaranty insurance policy in effect (including all endorsements thereto) issued by an insurance company under the laws of the state in which the related mortgaged property is located, that was duly authorized and licensed in such state to transact the applicable insurance business and to write the insurance provided at the time such policy was issued, and was an approved and eligible Freddie Mac insurer at the time Freddie Mac purchased the related Mortgage

Loan, which provides compensation to the Mortgage Loan holder in the event of default by the obligor under such Mortgage Note or the related security instrument, if any, or any replacement policy therefor.

“Mortgage Insurance Proceeds” means for each Mortgage Loan covered by a Mortgage Insurance Policy and any Distribution Date, the Mortgage Claim Payment. However, if the mortgage insurance company takes title of the underlying property as its claim payment (i.e., exercises an acquisition option if available to it), the product of (a) the Mortgage Claim Payment and (b) the Mortgage Insurance Coverage Percentage for such Mortgage Loan.

Mortgage Insurance Proceeds will not be included in Liquidation Proceeds and will be paid on each Distribution Date to the Class MI Certificate, in an amount equal to all available Mortgage Insurance Proceeds.

“Mortgage Interest Rate” means (a) with respect to each fixed-rate Mortgage Loan, the fixed annual rate of interest provided for in the related mortgage note, including any modification, and (b) with respect to each adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan and step-rate Mortgage Loan, the applicable rate of interest on such adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan or step-rate Mortgage Loan in accordance with the provisions of the related mortgage note (or modification), and in the case of (a) and/or (b), net of any reduction due to the Relief Act or similar state laws and as such may be modified in accordance with a modification.

“Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance” means with respect to any Mortgage Loan or related REO property and any date of determination, the sum of (i) the balance of such Mortgage Loan at origination and (ii) the total Capitalization Amount for such Mortgage Loan; *minus* the sum of (a) any amounts applied to the related mortgagor’s account to reduce the principal balance of such Mortgage Loan, including without duplication all principal payments (including, inter alia, the principal portion of monthly payments received by the Servicer, partial or full prepayments of principal, application of Net Liquidation Proceeds to the Unpaid Principal Balance, and incentive payments under HAMP, if applicable) and (b) any principal forgiven as a result of any modification by the Servicer or by a court of competent jurisdiction or a governmental entity with authority to require such Mortgage Loan be modified.

Unless otherwise noted, references to the aggregate Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans will also include the aggregate Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of any REO properties.

“Net Liquidation Proceeds” means with respect to any Liquidated Mortgage Loan, the related Liquidation Proceeds net of the reimbursement of any related Servicing Advances and/or Pre-Existing Servicing Advances.

“Net Mortgage Rate” means with respect to each Mortgage Loan and any Distribution Date, (i) the product of (a) the Mortgage Interest Rate applicable to the scheduled payment next due and payable by the related mortgagor, accrued as of the end of the second preceding month in which such Distribution Date occurs, and (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance, and the denominator of which is the Unpaid Principal Balance (both as of the first day of the related Collection Period for such Distribution Date), reduced by (ii) the Aggregate Fee Rate. For this purpose, the Mortgage Interest Rate for any Mortgage Loan that has become an REO property will be the related Mortgage Interest Rate for such Mortgage Loan.

“Nomura” means Nomura Securities International, Inc.

“Oppenheimer” means Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.

“Optional Control Class” means, with respect to any Distribution Date, after giving effect to distributions of principal and allocations of any related Realized Losses, any related Certificate Writedown Amounts, and any related Subsequent Recoveries on such Distribution Date, (a) if the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the Class M and Class B Certificates is less than the Pipeline Losses for such Distribution Date, there will be no Optional Control Class; or (b) if (1) the Class Principal Amount of the Class B Certificates is less than the Pipeline Losses for such Distribution Date, or (2) the Class Principal Amount of the Class M Certificates is greater than 10% of the Class Principal Amount of the Class M Certificates as of the Cut-Off Date, the Class M Certificates will be the Optional Control Class. Otherwise, to the extent neither (a) nor (b) is satisfied with respect to any date of determination, the Class B Certificates will be the Optional Control Class.

“Optional Termination” means an election by (a) the Certificateholders of the Class B Certificates entitled to at least a majority of the Voting Rights of such Class (not including any Class B Certificates owned by the Guarantor) or (b) the Servicer, and each of (a) and (b) at its option as described under *“Summary of Terms — Optional Termination”*, purchase at the Termination Price all of the Mortgage Loans and other assets in the Trust, thereby causing an early termination of the Trust, on any Distribution Date on which the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans is less than 10% of the aggregate Cut-Off Date Balance, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

“Other Insurance Proceeds” means all proceeds of any insurance policies, except Mortgage Insurance Policies, with respect to the Mortgage Loans, mortgaged properties and REO properties, to the extent such proceeds are not to be applied to the restoration of the related mortgaged properties or REO properties, and released to the related mortgagor in accordance with the Accepted Servicing Practices and excluding insured expenses.

“Pay-ahead Loan” means for any Distribution Date, and as of the close of business on the last day of the related Collection Period, a Mortgage Loan for which the next payment is due in or after the calendar month following such Distribution Date.

“Pay-ahead Reserve Account” means for each Group and each Distribution Date, the account, which shall be an Eligible Account, to which the interest portion of the mortgage payments of any Pay-ahead Loans in such Group is remitted by the Servicer to the Securities Administrator in the related Collection Period for deposit.

“Pay-ahead Reserve Account Deposit” means for each Group on any Distribution Date, the sum of (A) for each Pay-ahead Loan that has not made a full prepayment during the related Prepayment in Full Period, the lesser of (x) the product of (a) the Monthly Interest Amount for such Mortgage Loan and (b) the number of months between the calendar month of such Distribution Date and the calendar month in which its next payment is due, as determined as of the last day of the related Collection Period, and (y) the aggregate of the excess, if any, of (i) any payment of interest collected during the related Collection Period for each such Mortgage Loan over (ii) the Monthly Interest Amount for each such Mortgage Loan; and (B) any amounts distributable to the Pay-ahead Reserve Account for such Group pursuant to priority *“Thirteenth”* described under *“— Distributions of Interest”*; *provided, however*, on the final Distribution Date, the Pay-ahead Reserve Account Deposit will be zero.

“Pay-ahead Reserve Account Release” means for each Group and any Distribution Date (other than the first Distribution Date), the Pay-ahead Reserve Account Deposit for such Group for the preceding Distribution Date; for the first Distribution Date, the Freddie Mac Pay-ahead Payment for such Group.

“Payment Deferral” means a type of foreclosure alternative in which delinquent principal and interest amounts of the contractual monthly mortgage payment are deferred into a newly created or an existing non-interest bearing unpaid principal balance, which becomes due and payable at the earliest of (x) the maturity date or, if applicable, the modified maturity date of such Mortgage Loan, (y) the sale or transfer of an interest in the related mortgaged property, or (z) the payoff of the interest-bearing unpaid principal balance of such Mortgage Loan. Under a Payment Deferral, all other terms of the existing Mortgage Loan remain the same, including the monthly principal and interest payment.

“Pipeline Losses” means with respect to any Distribution Date, the product of (i) the Distressed Principal Balance and (ii) the lesser of (a) 60% and (b) the greater of (x) 25% and (y) the sum of the Realized Losses from the last 12 Collection Periods divided by the sum of the Unpaid Principal Balance of all Liquidated Mortgage Loans from the last 12 Collection Periods.

“PRA Shortfall Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date and any Mortgage Group, an amount, not less than zero, equal to the amount in clause (b) of the Principal Remittance Amount definition with respect to such Mortgage Group, minus the amount in clause (a) of the Principal Remittance Amount definition with respect to such Mortgage Group.

“Principal Deficiency Amount” means for any Distribution Date and any Class of Guaranteed Certificates entitled to principal, the amount of any Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts allocated to such Class on such Distribution Date, net of any Subsequent Recoveries allocated to such Class on such Distribution Date.

“Principal Forbearance Loss” means for any Mortgage Loan and any Distribution Date, the difference between (A) the greater of (i) zero and (ii) the greater of (a) the deferred principal balance of such Mortgage Loan as of the end of the related Collection Period and (b) the related Initial Principal Forbearance Amount, and (B) the greater of (x) the deferred principal balance of such Mortgage Loan as of the beginning of the related Collection Period and (y) the related Initial Principal Forbearance Amount.

“Principal Remittance Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date and any Mortgage Group, without duplication, an amount not less than zero, equal to:

- (a) the sum of (i) all scheduled and partial principal payments collected on the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group during the related Collection Period (including any incentive payments under HAMP, if applicable); (ii) all full prepayments of principal collected on the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group during the related Prepayment in Full Period (including the principal portion of any Repurchase Price); (iii) Net Liquidation Proceeds related to such Mortgage Group; (iv) any Subsequent Recoveries actually received in the form of a payment related to such Mortgage Group (without duplication of any recovered Principal Forbearance Loss amounts included above); (v) any Loss Indemnification Amounts and Servicing Remedy Amounts not included in Liquidation Proceeds or Subsequent Recoveries; and (vi) on the Distribution Date on which the Trust is to be terminated pursuant to the Optional Termination, the sum of (1) the aggregate Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group (other than with respect to any REO properties) and (2) the aggregate market value of any REO properties in such Mortgage Group;

minus

- (b) the sum of (i) any Subsequent Losses for the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group, (ii) any Capitalization Amounts for the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group; and (iii) any related PRA Shortfall Amount (if not already netted from the Interest Remittance Amount pursuant to clause (b)(iv) of the definition of Interest Remittance Amount herein) as of the preceding Distribution Date, in each case, with respect to the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Group.

“Realized Loss” means for any Distribution Date and any Mortgage Loan, an amount (without duplication) equal to the sum of:

- (a) if such Mortgage Loan becomes a Liquidated Mortgage Loan during the related Collection Period, an amount, not less than zero, equal to (i) the Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period minus (ii) the Net Liquidation Proceeds with respect to such Mortgage Loan,
- (b) in the event of bankruptcy of a mortgagor, the amount by which a bankruptcy court reduces the Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of the related Mortgage Loan, as reported to the Servicer and recorded in its system of record,
- (c) the Principal Forbearance Loss and any forgiveness amounts for such Mortgage Loan for such Distribution Date, and
- (d) any subsequent losses for such Mortgage Loan that was a Liquidated Mortgage Loan in any prior Collection Period (**“Subsequent Loss”**) related to a prior Distribution Date.

“Reference Time” with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (1) if the Benchmark is SOFR, the SOFR Determination Time, and (2) if the Benchmark is not SOFR, the time determined by the Guarantor after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

“Relevant Governmental Body” means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the FRBNY, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the FRBNY or any successor thereto.

“REMIC Provisions” means the provisions of the federal income tax law relating to real estate mortgage investment conduits, which appear at Code Sections 860A through 860G, related provisions, and regulations, including proposed regulations and rulings, and administrative pronouncements promulgated thereunder, as the foregoing may be in effect from time to time.

“Reperforming Post-Forbearance Plan Mortgage Loan Amount” means with respect to each Distribution Date, an amount equal to the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans that (i) (a) are delinquent sixty (60) days or more as of the related Delinquency Determination Date or (b) have been subject to a Modification or Payment Deferral in the related Collection Period or any of the preceding eleven (11) Collection Periods, (ii) were previously on a TFP in any Collection Period prior to such Distribution Date and (iii) have made a number of contractually due mortgage payments greater than or equal to the number of Collection Periods since such Mortgage Loan was last on a TFP.

“Repurchase Price” means for any Mortgage Loan (or related REO property) that is not a Liquidated Mortgage Loan which is repurchased by the Seller, the sum of (a) the Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan as of the date of repurchase, (b) accrued and unpaid interest, calculated as follows:

(A) the maximum of (i) zero and (ii) (x) the number of months delinquent as of the last day of the related Collection Period immediately preceding the date of repurchase, and solely with respect to Mortgage Loans not modified or subject to a Payment Deferral after the Cut-Off Date, *minus* (y) the number of months delinquent as of the Cut-Off Date; and

(B) the sum of, for each consecutive month, and the number of months determined in (A) above, ending with the Collection Period immediately preceding the repurchase date, the product of (i) the scheduled Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance, as of the first day of the related Collection Period, and (ii) one-twelfth of the scheduled Mortgage Interest Rate for the related Collection Period, in each case as reduced by the Aggregate Fee Rate for the Collection Period immediately preceding the date of repurchase,

(c) any unreimbursed Servicing Advances related to such Mortgage Loan made after the Cut-Off Date and (d) any Realized Losses attributed to such Mortgage Loan on any Distribution Date, net of any Subsequent Recoveries on the related Mortgage Loan.

“Retention Requirements” means the EU Retention Requirement and the UK Retention Requirement.

“Review Notice” means the notice provided by the Servicer or the Trustee to the Trust Agent, Seller and Custodian (and the Servicer if initiated by the Trustee) initiating a Breach Review.

“Securitization Regulations” means the EU Securitization Regulation and the UK Securitization Framework.

“Senior Adjusted Net WAC” means for any Distribution Date, a per annum rate, not less than zero, equal to the weighted average of the Group M Adjusted Net WAC and Group T Adjusted Net WAC for such Distribution Date, weighted based on the product of (i) the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans within the related Mortgage Group as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period and (ii) the Senior Percentage for the related Mortgage Group for such Distribution Date.

“Senior Percentage” means with respect to any Distribution Date and any Mortgage Group, the percentage equivalent of a fraction (not to exceed 100%), the numerator of which is the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the Guaranteed Certificates primarily related to such Mortgage Group immediately preceding such Distribution Date and the denominator of which is the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans for such Mortgage Group as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period.

The initial Senior Percentage for each of Group M and Group T will be approximately 95.75%.

“Senior Principal Distribution Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date on which the Step-Down Test is satisfied, and for each Mortgage Group, the sum of (a) the product of (i) the related Senior Percentage for such Mortgage Group for such Distribution Date and (ii) the related Principal Remittance Amount less the Net Liquidation Proceeds related to such Mortgage Group for such Distribution Date; and (b) the Net Liquidation Proceeds related to such Mortgage Group for such Distribution Date.

For any Distribution Date on which the Step-Down Test is not satisfied, the Senior Principal Distribution Amount for each Mortgage Group will be equal to the related Principal Remittance Amount.

“Servicer Shortfall Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date, and for each Mortgage Group, an amount, not less than zero, equal to the amount in clause (b) of the related Interest Remittance Amount

definition for such Mortgage Group, minus the amount in clause (a) of the related Interest Remittance Amount definition with respect to such Mortgage Group.

“Servicing Fee” means for any Distribution Date, a monthly fee to be retained by the Servicer, equal to one-twelfth of the product of (i) 0.1500% and (ii) the aggregate Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans or attributable to any REO property as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period (*provided, however*, that for each Mortgage Loan that had a voluntary principal prepayment in full during the portion of the Prepayment in Full Period occurring from the first day through the tenth day of the month in which such Distribution Date occurs, no Servicing Fee will be due or payable on such Mortgage Loan after such Distribution Date).

“Servicing Fee Rate” means for any Distribution Date, a per annum rate obtained by (i) dividing the Servicing Fee by the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period (*provided, however*, that for each Mortgage Loan that had a voluntary principal prepayment in full during the portion of the Prepayment in Full Period occurring from the first day through the tenth day of the month in which such Distribution Date occurs, the Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan will be deemed to be zero for purposes of calculating the Servicing Fee Rate for the Distribution Date immediately following such Distribution Date) and (ii) multiplying by 12. Such rate will not exceed 0.2000% for any Distribution Date. For example, if a Mortgage Loan prepays in full on the seventh day of the month, the Unpaid Principal Balance of the related Mortgage Loan will be deemed to be zero, for purposes of this calculation, as described above.

“Servicing Remedy Amount” means for any Distribution Date, the amount payable by the Servicer for certain servicing violations, as determined by the Guarantor pursuant to the Guarantor’s oversight and remedy management process as described in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

“Servicing Trigger Agent” means the Guarantor, so long as a Guarantor Nonpayment Event does not exist and the Guarantee Expiration Date has not passed. Otherwise, the Certificateholders holding more than 50% of the aggregate Voting Rights of the Optional Control Class (or if there is no Optional Control Class, all of the Classes of Certificates outstanding) (the **“Alternative Servicing Trigger Agent”**).

“SOFR” means, with respect to any day, the secured overnight financing rate published for such day by the FRBNY (or a successor administrator), as the administrator of the benchmark, on the FRBNY’s Website (or such successor administrator’s website).

“SOFR Adjustment Conforming Changes” means with respect to any SOFR Rate, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the definition of interest accrual period, timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, and other administrative matters) that the Guarantor decides, from time to time, may be appropriate to adjust such SOFR Rate in a manner substantially consistent with or conforming to market practice (or, if the Guarantor decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Guarantor determines that no market practice exists, in such other manner as the Guarantor determines is reasonably necessary).

“SOFR Adjustment Date” means the second U.S. Government Securities Business Day before each Accrual Period begins.

“SOFR Determination Time” means 3:00 p.m. (New York time).

“SOFR Rate” with respect to the interest to be paid to the Guarantor for a Guarantor Maturity Payment, if any, means a rate equal to 30-Day Average SOFR as published on the applicable U.S. Government Securities Business Day at the SOFR Determination Time; *provided, however*, if 30-Day Average SOFR does not so appear, 30-Day Average SOFR as published in respect of the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which such rate appeared on the FRBNY’s Website; and *provided further, however*, if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the Guarantor will determine an alternative Benchmark in accordance with the Benchmark Replacement provisions described under *“Description of the Certificates — Benchmark Replacement Provisions”*, and references to SOFR Rate herein will be deemed to reference such Benchmark Replacement.

“Step-Down Test” means with respect to any Distribution Date, a test that will be satisfied if the Minimum Credit Enhancement Test, the Aged Securitization Test, the Cumulative Loss Test and the Delinquency Test are satisfied.

“StoneX Financial” means StoneX Financial Inc.

“Subordinate Adjusted Net WAC” means as of any Distribution Date, a per annum rate, not less than zero, equal to a fraction, the numerator of which is (x) the excess, if any, of (a) the product of Aggregate Adjusted Net WAC and the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period, over (b) the sum of (i) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class MA-1 Certificates and the Class Principal Amount of the Class MA-1 Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (ii) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class MA-2 Certificates and the Class Principal Amount of the Class MA-2 Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (iii) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class MA-3 Certificates and the Class Principal Amount of the Class MA-3 Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (iv) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class MA-4 Certificates and the Class Principal Amount of the Class MA-4 Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (v) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class MA-5 Certificates and the Class Principal Amount of the Class MA-5 Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (vi) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class MB Certificates and the Class Principal Amount of the Class MB Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (vii) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class TA Certificates and the Class Principal Amount of the Class TA Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (viii) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class TB Certificates and the Class Principal Amount of the Class TB Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (ix) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class A-IO Certificates and the Class Notional Amount of the Class A-IO Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (x) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class MA-IO Certificates and the Class Notional Amount of the Class MA-IO Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (xi) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class MB-IO Certificates and the Class Notional Amount of the Class MB-IO Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, (xii) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class TA-IO Certificates and the Class Notional Amount of the Class TA-IO Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date and (xiii) the product of the Class Coupon of the Class TB-IO Certificates and the Class Notional Amount of the Class TB-IO Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date, and the denominator of which is (y) the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the Class M and Class B Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date.

“Subordinate Percentage” means with respect to any Distribution Date and each Mortgage Group, the difference between 100% and the related Senior Percentage for such Distribution Date. The initial Subordinate Percentage for each of Group M and Group T will be approximately 4.25%.

“Subsequent Recoveries” means for any Distribution Date, without duplication, amounts recovered (whether from the mortgagor, the Seller, the Servicer, related Other Insurance Proceeds, Loss Indemnification Amounts, Servicing Remedy Amounts or otherwise, as applicable) or adjustments made during the related Collection Period with respect to any Mortgage Loan for which a Realized Loss was allocated on a prior Distribution Date, such that the cumulative Realized Loss for such Mortgage Loan is reduced (*provided* that, with respect to recovery of a Principal Forbearance Loss, such amount, cumulatively, cannot exceed any aggregate prior Principal Forbearance Loss amount, less any aggregate prior recoveries related to such prior Principal Forbearance Losses). For the avoidance of doubt, any recovery of a Principal Forbearance Loss during the month in which a Mortgage Loan becomes a Liquidated Mortgage Loan will be included in Liquidation Proceeds only.

“Temporary Forbearance Plan” or **“TFP”** means an agreement between the Servicer and a mortgagor to temporarily suspend payments based on a temporary hardship as determined by the Servicer in accordance with Accepted Servicing Practices, e.g., as a result of the occurrence of (i) a major disaster or an emergency as declared by the President of the United States pursuant to The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, or (ii) a public health emergency under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d).

“Termination Price” means the sum of: (i) the aggregate Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans (other than with respect to any REO properties), plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, (ii) the market value of any REO properties in the Trust, (iii) any remaining unreimbursed Pre-Existing Servicing Advances and Servicing Advances, unpaid Independent Reviewer fees and any other amounts payable to the Securities Administrator, the Custodian, the Servicer, the Seller, the Guarantor, the Trustee or the Trust Agent and (iv) any unreimbursed Guarantor Principal Payments, Guarantor Interest Payments and Guarantor Maturity Payments (and, in the case of any Guarantor Maturity Payments, any related interest thereon).

“Total Fees and Expenses” means with respect to any Distribution Date, the sum of (i) the Servicing Fee for such Distribution Date, (ii) the Trust Agent Fee for such Distribution Date, (iii) the Securities Administrator Fee for such Distribution Date, (iv) the Custodian Fee for such Distribution Date, (v) the Independent Reviewer fees for such Distribution Date, (vi) the Guarantor Oversight Fee for such Distribution Date and (vii) subject to the Expenses Cap, an amount equal to the sum of all Expenses for such Distribution Date, payable or reimbursable to the Servicer, the Securities Administrator, the Custodian, the Trust Agent, the Trustee and/or the Guarantor for such Distribution Date.

“Transaction Party” means each of the Seller, the Guarantor, the Trustee, the Servicer, the Securities Administrator, the Trust Agent and the Custodian, and their successors.

“Trust Agent Fee” means for any Distribution Date during the Trust Agent Engagement Period, an amount equal to \$1,540. For each Distribution Date after the Trust Agent Engagement Period, the Trust Agent Fee will be \$0.00.

“Trust Agent Engagement Period” means the period from and including the Closing Date to, and including, the later of (i) the Distribution Date immediately following the Collection Period during which the Warranty Period expires and (ii) the Distribution Date immediately following the Collection Period in which all of the Mortgage Loans that are the subject of an Independent Review have received a final determination pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

“Trust Agent Fee Rate” means with respect to each Mortgage Loan, for each Distribution Date during the Trust Agent Engagement Period, a per annum rate equal to (i) the Trust Agent Fee divided by (ii) the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period, multiplied by 12.

“UK” means the United Kingdom.

“UK CRR” means Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and as amended.

“UK Due Diligence Requirements” means, collectively, the diligence requirements under;

(a) regulations 32B, 32C and 32D of the UK Securitization Regulations;

(b) UK SECN 4; and

(c) Article 5 of Chapter 2 of the UK PRASR, Chapter 5 of the UK PRASR (including its Annexes) and Chapter 6 of the UK PRASR (including its Annexes)

or, in each case, any replacement provision included in the UK Securitization Framework from time to time.

“UK Institutional Investor” means an “institutional investor” as defined in the UK Securitization Regulations.

“UK PRASR” means the Securitization Part of the rulebook of published policy of the Prudential Regulation Authority of the Bank of England.

“UK Retention Requirement” means the requirement that the originator, sponsor or original lender of the securitization (i) retains on an ongoing basis a material net economic interest which, in any event, shall not be less than 5%, determined in accordance with Article 6(1) of UK SECN 5, and (ii) discloses the risk retention to UK Institutional Investors.

“UK SECN” means the securitization sourcebook of the FCA Handbook.

“UK Securitization Framework” means, collectively:

- (a) the UK Securitization Regulations;
- (b) UK SECN; and

(c) the UK PRASR together with the relevant provisions of FSMA, and, in each case, as amended, varied or substituted from time to time.

“UK Securitization Regulations” means the Securitization Regulations 2024 (SI 2024/102) of the UK.

“UK Transparency Requirements” means the disclosure requirements under (a) chapters 6, 11 (including its Annexes) and 12 (including its Annexes) of the securitization sourcebook of the FCA Handbook and (b) Article 7 of Chapter 2 of the UK PRASR, Chapter 5 of the UK PRASR (including its Annexes) and Chapter 6 of the UK PRASR (including its Annexes), or, in each case, any replacement provision included in the UK Securitization Framework from time to time.

“Unable to Test Mortgage Loan” means a Mortgage Loan identified in Schedule II to Appendix C for which a final HUD-1, settlement statement, closing disclosure, or other similar document was unavailable to determine whether such Mortgage Loan is a High-Cost Loan as determined under the applicable anti-predatory lending law in a state that provides for unlimited assignee liability.

“Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement” means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

“Undercollateralized Amount” means for any Distribution Date and any Group, the amount, not less than zero, by which the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the related Guaranteed Certificates immediately following the preceding Distribution Date exceeds the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans in the related Group as of the opening of business on the first day of the related Collection Period.

“Undercollateralized Group” means for any Distribution Date, any Group with an Undercollateralized Amount greater than zero.

“Unpaid Principal Balance” means for the Cut-Off Date, any Distribution Date, and any Mortgage Loan or related REO property, the principal balance to which the Trust is then entitled. Such an amount, not less than zero, is equal, without duplication, to:

- (a) the Cut-Off Date Balance of such Mortgage Loan; plus
- (b) the total Capitalization Amount for such Mortgage Loan for any Distribution Date; minus
- (c) all amounts required by the mortgage note, legal requirements or the Pooling and Servicing Agreement to be treated as a credit to reduce the principal balance owed by the mortgagor on such Mortgage Loan, including but not limited to:
 - (i) without duplication, all principal payments for such Mortgage Loan (including, inter alia, the principal portion of monthly payments received by the Servicer, partial or full prepayments, Net Liquidation Proceeds, Other Insurance Proceeds and incentive payments under HAMP, if applicable), that have been applied by the Servicer and included in the Principal Remittance Amount on any Distribution Date; and
 - (ii) any Realized Losses for such Mortgage Loan allocated to the Certificates on any Distribution Date.

Unless otherwise noted, references to the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans will also include the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of any REO properties.

“U.S. Government Securities Business Day” means any day except for a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (or a successor organization) recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

“Voting Rights” means the portion of the voting rights of all the Certificates allocated to any Certificate for purposes of the voting provisions of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. At all times, each holder of the applicable Senior and Subordinate Certificates will be allocated “Voting Rights” equal to their pro rata ownership interest (based on the Class Principal Amount) in the Certificates. Any Certificate with a Class Principal Amount equal to zero will not have any Voting Rights. The Interest Only Certificates, Mortgage Insurance Certificate and Residual Certificates will not have any Voting Rights. As long as a Guarantor Nonpayment Event does not exist and the Guarantee Expiration Date has not passed, the Voting Rights with respect to any Guaranteed Certificates will be vested in the Guarantor.

“Zeus Financial” means Zeus Financial, LLC.

In the event Exchangeable Certificates have been exchanged for the related MACR Certificates in any of the combinations described on Schedule I, the Certificateholders of such related MACR Certificates will be entitled to exercise all the voting and direction rights allocated to such exchanged Exchangeable Certificates and the outstanding balances of such MACR Certificates will be used to determine if the requisite percentage of Holders under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement has voted or given direction. In calculating a requisite percentage of Certificateholders under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the outstanding Class Principal Amounts of the Certificates will be determined without regard to any exchanges of Exchangeable Certificates for MACR Certificates.

Interest

The Class Coupon and Accrual Period for each Class of Certificates for each Distribution Date is as described in the “*Summary of Terms — Interest*”.

On each Distribution Date, each Class of Certificates (other than the Class B Certificates, Mortgage Insurance Certificate and Residual Certificates), will be entitled to receive interest accrued during the related Accrual Period at the applicable Class Coupon on the related Class Principal Amount or Class Notional Amount, as applicable, and any applicable Cap Carryover related to such Distribution Date, together with any unpaid Interest Distribution Amount or any unpaid Cap Carryover as applicable for such Class from the preceding Distribution Date.

Interest will be calculated and payable on the basis of a 30-day Accrual Period and a 360-day year.

The determination by the Securities Administrator of the Class Coupons on the applicable Classes of Certificates and the determination of any distribution on any Certificate (or any interim calculation in the determination of any such interest rate or distribution) will, absent manifest error, be final and binding on all parties.

See “*Prepayment and Yield Considerations*”.

Distributions of Interest

On each Distribution Date, the Interest Remittance Amount for each Group will be distributed in the following order of priority:

First, sequentially (A) to the Class XS-IO Certificates, from the Interest Remittance Amount for Group M, the aggregate Excess Servicing Fee Amount relating to the Group M Mortgage Loans; and from the Interest Remittance Amount for Group T, the aggregate Excess Servicing Fee Amount relating to the Group T Mortgage Loans; and then (B) to the Class XS-IO Certificates, from the aggregate Interest Remittance Amount for both Groups on a pro rata basis (based on the aggregate remaining Interest Remittance Amount for each Group after making the distributions in clause (A) of this paragraph), the aggregate unpaid Excess Servicing Fee Amount relating to each of the Group M Mortgage Loans and Group T Mortgage Loans, as applicable;

Second, concurrently,

- from the Interest Remittance Amount for Group M, (A) first, to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB and Class MB-IO Certificates, *pro rata* based on the Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class, an amount equal to the related Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class for such Distribution Date and (B) second, to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB and Class MB-IO Certificates, *pro rata* based on the Interest Carryforward Portion for each such Class, an amount equal to the related Interest Carryforward Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class for such Distribution Date; and
- from the Interest Remittance Amount for Group T, (A) first, to the Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates, *pro rata* based on the Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class, an amount equal to the related Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class for such Distribution Date and (B) second, to the Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates, *pro rata* based on the Interest Carryforward Portion for each such Class, an amount equal to the related Interest Carryforward Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class for such Distribution Date;

Third, concurrently,

- from the Interest Remittance Amount for Group M, (A) first, to the Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates, *pro rata* based on the remaining Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class, an amount equal to the related Interest

Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class in excess of the amount distributed to such Class in priority “*Second*” above from the Interest Remittance Amount for Group T for such Distribution Date, and (B) second, to the Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates, *pro rata* based on the remaining Interest Carryforward Portion for each such Class, an amount equal to the related Interest Carryforward Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class for such Distribution Date; and

- from the Interest Remittance Amount for Group T, (A) first, to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB and Class MB-IO Certificates, *pro rata* based on the remaining Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class, an amount equal to the related Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class in excess of the amount distributed to such Class in priority “*Second*” above from the Interest Remittance Amount for Group M for such Distribution Date, and (B) second, to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB and Class MB-IO Certificates, *pro rata* based on the remaining Interest Carryforward Portion for each such Class, an amount equal to the related Interest Carryforward Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount for each such Class for such Distribution Date;

Fourth, to the Guarantor, the aggregate of the interest accrued on any unreimbursed Guarantor Maturity Payments, at a rate equal to one-twelfth of the sum of (i) the Class Coupon of such Class of Guaranteed Certificates as of the Stated Final Distribution Date and (ii) the SOFR Rate as of the related SOFR Adjustment Date;

Fifth, to the Guarantor, to repay any unreimbursed Guarantor Interest Payments and Guarantor Principal Payments made for any prior Distribution Dates;

Sixth, to the Guarantor, to repay any unreimbursed Guarantor Maturity Payments;

Seventh, to the Class A-IO Certificates, its Interest Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date;

Eighth, to the Class M Certificates, its Interest Distribution Amount and, while the Class Principal Amount of the Class M Certificates is greater than zero, any prior and current unpaid Cap Carryover for such Distribution Date;

Ninth, to the Class B-IO Certificates, its Interest Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date;

Tenth, to the Servicer, the Securities Administrator, the Custodian, the Seller, the Trustee, the Guarantor and the Trust Agent, in proportion to their respective unpaid Excess Expenses as of the preceding Distribution Date, an amount up to their respective unpaid Excess Expenses;

Eleventh, to the Class M Certificates to reimburse for any Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts previously allocated and not reimbursed to the Class M Certificates;

Twelfth, to the Class B Certificates to reimburse for any Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts previously allocated and not reimbursed to the Class B Certificates;

Thirteenth, to the Pay-ahead Reserve Account for each Group, *pro rata*, based on the outstanding Unpaid Principal Balance for such Group as of the close of business on the last day of the related Collection Period; and

Fourteenth, to the Class R Certificates as specified in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

Any Excess Expenses reimbursable to the Servicer, the Securities Administrator, the Custodian, the Seller, the Trustee, the Guarantor and the Trust Agent pursuant to priority “*Tenth*” above will be distributed to the extent of funds available on each Distribution Date. To the extent that any amounts of Excess Expenses remain unreimbursed after application of the Expenses Cap in any calendar year, such remaining Excess Expenses will be reimbursable, subject to the applicable Expenses Cap, to the applicable party in subsequent years.

With respect to any Distribution Date, the Guarantor is required to remit to the Securities Administrator, for the benefit of the Trust, any Guarantor Interest Payment for distribution to each Class of Guaranteed Certificates equal to the Interest Deficiency Amount for such Class.

In the event Exchangeable Certificates have been exchanged for the related MACR Certificates in any of the combinations described on Schedule I, the MACR Certificates related to such Exchangeable Certificates will be allocated a proportionate share of the aggregate interest otherwise allocable to the Classes of Exchangeable Certificates so exchanged.

Additionally, if any Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates are outstanding, such Certificates will be entitled to the Guarantor Contribution Payment as described herein.

Principal

Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount

On each Distribution Date, the Principal Remittance Amount for each Group will be distributed in the following order of priority, after giving effect to the distribution of the Interest Remittance Amounts for each Group on such Distribution Date:

First, to the extent not already paid or deducted from the Interest Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date, from the Principal Remittance Amount for both Groups on a *pro rata* basis (based on the Principal Remittance Amount for each Group), (i) to the Servicer or Seller, (a) the amount, without duplication, of any unreimbursed Capitalization Reimbursement Amounts for such Distribution Date, (b) any unreimbursed Nonrecoverable Advances for such Distribution Date and (c) any unpaid Servicing Fee for such Distribution Date, (ii) to the Trust Agent, any unpaid Trust Agent Fee for such Distribution Date, (iii) to the Securities Administrator, any unpaid Securities Administrator Fee for such Distribution Date, (iv) to the Custodian, any unpaid Custodian Fee for such Distribution Date, and (v) to the Guarantor, any unpaid Guarantor Oversight Fee for such Distribution Date;

Second, to the extent not already paid from the Interest Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date as described above, sequentially, (A) to the Class XS-IO Certificates, from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group M, the aggregate unpaid Excess Servicing Fee Amount relating to the Group M Mortgage Loans, and from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group T, the aggregate unpaid Excess Servicing Fee Amount relating to the Group T Mortgage Loans, and then (B) to the Class XS-IO Certificates, from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group T, the aggregate unpaid Excess Servicing Fee Amount relating to the Group M Mortgage Loans and from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group M, the aggregate unpaid Excess Servicing Fee Amount relating to the Group T Mortgage Loans;

Third, to the Guarantor, sequentially, as follows:

- concurrently, (A) from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group M, up to the amount of any Subsequent Recoveries for Group M, until any Guarantor Principal Payments and/or Guarantor Interest Payments made with respect to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB and Class MB-IO Certificates are fully reimbursed; and (B) from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group T, up to the amount of any Subsequent Recoveries for Group T, until any Guarantor Principal Payments and/or Guarantor Interest Payments made with respect to the Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates are fully reimbursed; and
- (A) from the remaining Principal Remittance Amount for Group M, up to the amount of any remaining Subsequent Recoveries for Group M, until any Guarantor Principal Payments and/or Guarantor Interest Payments made with respect to the Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates are fully reimbursed; and (B) from the remaining Principal Remittance Amount for Group T, up to the amount of any remaining Subsequent Recoveries for Group T, until any Guarantor Principal Payments and/or Guarantor Interest Payments made with respect to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB and Class MB-IO Certificates are fully reimbursed;

Fourth, concurrently,

- from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group M, unless Group M is an Undercollateralized Group, sequentially to the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, in that order, the Undercollateralized Amount for Group T, until the Class Principal Amount of each such Class has been reduced to zero; and
- from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group T, unless Group T is an Undercollateralized Group, sequentially to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates, in that order, the Undercollateralized Amount for Group M, until the Class Principal Amount of each such Class has been reduced to zero;

Fifth, concurrently,

- from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group M, sequentially to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates, the Senior Principal Distribution Amount for Group M, until the Class Principal Amount of each such Class has been reduced to zero; and
- from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group T, sequentially to the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, the Senior Principal Distribution Amount for Group T, until the Class Principal Amount of each such Class has been reduced to zero;

Sixth, concurrently,

- any remaining Senior Principal Distribution Amount for Group M, from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group M, sequentially to the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, until the Class Principal Amount of each such Class has been reduced to zero; and
- any remaining Senior Principal Distribution Amount for Group T, from the Principal Remittance Amount for Group T, sequentially to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates, until the Class Principal Amount of each such Class has been reduced to zero;

Seventh, to the Guarantor, to the extent not already paid from the distribution of the Interest Remittance Amount, the aggregate of any interest accrued on unreimbursed Guarantor Maturity Payments with respect to each Class of Guaranteed Certificates entitled to principal, at a rate equal to one-twelfth of the sum of (i) the Class Coupon of such Class of Guaranteed Certificates as of the Stated Final Distribution Date and (ii) the SOFR Rate as of the related SOFR Adjustment Date;

Eighth, to the Guarantor, to repay any unreimbursed Guarantor Interest Payments and Guarantor Principal Payments made for any prior Distribution Date;

Ninth, to the Guarantor, to repay any unreimbursed Guarantor Maturity Payments;

Tenth, to the Class M Certificates, until the Class Principal Amount of such Class has been reduced to zero;

Eleventh, to the Class M Certificates, to the extent not already distributed from the Interest Remittance Amounts, an amount up to its unpaid Interest Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date; and

Twelfth, to the Class B Certificates, until the Class Principal Amount of such Class has been reduced to zero.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, on any Distribution Date on and after the Distribution Date on which the Class Principal Amount or Class Notional Amount, as applicable, of any Class of Certificates has been reduced to zero (provided the aggregate Class Principal Amount of all the other Classes of Certificates is greater than zero), such Class of Certificates will remain outstanding for purposes of receiving distributions of any unpaid Interest Distribution Amount from the Interest Remittance Amount or, if applicable, the Principal Remittance Amount until the termination of the Trust; *provided, however*, no such Class of Certificates will have Voting Rights with respect to matters under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement requiring or permitting actions to be taken by any Certificateholders (if applicable).

In the event Exchangeable Certificates have been exchanged for the related MACR Certificates in any of the combinations described on Schedule I, the MACR Certificates entitled to principal related to such Exchangeable Certificates will be allocated a proportionate share of the aggregate principal otherwise allocable to the Classes of Exchangeable Certificates so exchanged.

Reductions in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Realized Losses

On each Distribution Date, subsequent to the distribution of the Principal Remittance Amounts pursuant to the order of priority set forth above under “— *Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount*” any Realized Losses will be allocated as follows:

First, to reduce the Class Principal Amount of the Class B Certificates until the Class Principal Amount of such Class has been reduced to zero;

Second, to reduce the Class Principal Amount of the Class M Certificates until the Class Principal Amount of such Class has been reduced to zero;

Third, concurrently, in the case of Realized Losses with respect to the Group M Mortgage Loans, sequentially, to reduce the Class Principal Amount of the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates; and in the case of Realized Losses with respect to the Group T Mortgage Loans, sequentially, to reduce the Class Principal Amount of the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, in each case until the respective Class Principal Amounts of such Classes have been reduced to zero. For the avoidance of doubt, on the Distribution Date on which the aggregate Class Principal Amounts of the Class M and Class B Certificates have been reduced to zero, such Realized Losses are allocated as described above in this priority “*Third*” among (i) the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates, and (ii) the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, respectively, in proportion to the Realized Losses related to the Group M Mortgage Loans and the Group T Mortgage Loans, respectively; and

Fourth, any remaining Realized Losses for a Group not allocated pursuant to priority “*Third*” above will be allocated to the other Group to reduce (i) in the case of Group M, sequentially, the Class Principal Amount of the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates, and (ii) in the case of Group T, sequentially, the Class Principal Amount of the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, in each case until the respective Class Principal Amounts of such Classes have been reduced to zero.

Realized Losses allocated to any Guaranteed Certificates entitled to principal will result in Principal Deficiency Amounts that will require Guarantor Principal Payments to be made. In the event the Guarantor fails to make a required Guarantor Principal Payment, the allocation of Realized Losses in priorities “*Third*” and “*Fourth*” above to reduce the Class Principal Amounts of (a) the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates, and (b) the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, respectively, will be made pro rata, based on their respective Class Principal Amounts, after allocation of Subsequent Recoveries, and as reduced by any principal distributions for such Distribution Date, as described under “—*Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount*” in each case until the respective Class Principal Amounts of such Classes have been reduced to zero.

In the event Exchangeable Certificates have been exchanged for the related MACR Certificates in any of the combinations described on Schedule I, the MACR Certificates related to such Exchangeable Certificates will be allocated a proportionate share of the aggregate Realized Losses otherwise allocable to the Classes of Exchangeable Certificates so exchanged.

Increases in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Subsequent Recoveries

On each Distribution Date, prior to the distribution of the Principal Remittance Amounts pursuant to “— *Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount*” and the allocation of Realized Losses or Certificate Writedown Amounts, any Subsequent Recoveries will be allocated as follows:

First, with respect to any Subsequent Recoveries on the Mortgage Loans in Group M and Group T, respectively, (i) to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates, *pro rata*, based on their respective Class Principal Amounts, up to the remaining amount of Certificate Writedown Amounts and Realized Losses previously allocated thereto (in the case of the Group M Mortgage Loans), and (ii) to the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, *pro rata*, based on their respective Class Principal Amounts, up to the remaining amount of Certificate Writedown Amounts and Realized Losses previously allocated thereto (in the case of the Group T Mortgage Loans), until the cumulative Subsequent Recoveries allocated are equal to the cumulative related Certificate Writedown Amounts and related Realized Losses, net of any cumulative related Guarantor Principal Payments, allocated to such Classes of Certificates on or prior to such Distribution Date;

Second, to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MB, Class TA and Class TB Certificates (pro rata up to the remaining amount of Certificate Writedown Amounts and Realized Losses previously allocated thereto), as applicable, until the cumulative Subsequent Recoveries allocated are equal to the cumulative Certificate Writedown Amounts and Realized Losses, net of any cumulative Guarantor Principal Payments made to such Classes of Certificates on or prior to such Distribution Date;

Third, to the Guarantor, to the extent not already paid from the Interest Remittance Amount or Principal Remittance Amount, the aggregate interest accrued and unpaid on unreimbursed Guarantor Maturity Payments with respect to each Class of Guaranteed Certificates entitled to principal, at a rate equal to one-twelfth of the sum of (i) the Class Coupon of such Class of Guaranteed Certificates as of the Stated Final Distribution Date and (ii) the SOFR Rate as of the related SOFR Adjustment Date;

Fourth, to the Guarantor until any Guarantor Principal Payments and Guarantor Interest Payments made on or prior to such Distribution Date are fully reimbursed;

Fifth, to the Guarantor, to repay any unreimbursed Guarantor Maturity Payments;

Sixth, to the Class M Certificates, until the cumulative Subsequent Recoveries allocated to the Class M Certificates are equal to the cumulative Certificate Writedown Amounts and Realized Losses allocated to such Class of Certificates on or prior to such Distribution Date; and

Seventh, to the Class B Certificates, until the cumulative Subsequent Recoveries allocated to the Class B Certificates are equal to the cumulative Certificate Writedown Amounts and Realized Losses allocated to such Class of Certificates on or prior to such Distribution Date.

In the event any Subsequent Recoveries are allocated to any Class of Certificates, the related Class Principal Amount will be increased by the amount of such allocated Subsequent Recoveries. For the avoidance of doubt, the allocation of Subsequent Recoveries above does not directly result in any principal distributions to any Class of Certificates.

In the event Exchangeable Certificates have been exchanged for the related MACR Certificates in any of the combinations described on Schedule I, the MACR Certificates related to such Exchangeable Certificates will be allocated a proportionate share of the aggregate Subsequent Recoveries, as applicable, otherwise allocable to the Classes of Exchangeable Certificates so exchanged.

Reductions in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Certificate Writedown Amounts

On each Distribution Date, subsequent to the distribution of the Principal Remittance Amounts, the allocation of any Realized Losses and the allocation of any Subsequent Recoveries in the order of priorities set forth above, any Certificate Writedown Amounts will be allocated as follows:

First, to reduce the Class Principal Amount of the Class B Certificates until the Class Principal Amount of such Class has been reduced to zero;

Second, to reduce the Class Principal Amount of the Class M Certificates until the Class Principal Amount of such Class has been reduced to zero; and

Third, (i) the pro rata portion of the Certificate Writedown Amount allocable to Group M, sequentially, to reduce the Class Principal Amounts of the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5 and Class MB Certificates, and (ii) the pro rata portion of the Certificate Writedown Amount allocable to Group T, sequentially, to reduce the Class Principal Amounts of the Class TA and Class TB Certificates, in each case until the respective Class Principal Amounts of such Classes are reduced to zero (which pro rata portion allocable to each such Group in this clause “*Third*” will be calculated based on the Class Principal Amounts of the Guaranteed Certificates relating to each such Group after allocation of any Subsequent Recoveries, Realized Losses and any principal payments as described under “— *Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount*”, “— *Increases in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Subsequent Recoveries*” and “— *Reductions in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Realized Losses*” for such Distribution Date).

Any Certificate Writedown Amounts allocated to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MB, Class TA and Class TB Certificates will result in Principal Deficiency Amounts that will require Guarantor Principal Payments to be made. In the event the Guarantor fails to make a required Guarantor Principal Payment on any Guaranteed Certificates entitled to principal, the allocation of Certificate Writedown Amounts in priority “*Third*” above, to reduce the Class Principal Amounts of the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MB, Class TA and Class TB Certificates, respectively, will be made pro rata, based on their respective Class Principal Amounts, after allocation of any Subsequent Recoveries, Realized Losses and any principal payments as described under “— *Principal — Allocation of Principal Remittance Amount*”, “— *Increases in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Subsequent Recoveries*” and “— *Reductions in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Realized Losses*” for such Distribution Date, in each case until the respective Class Principal Amounts of such Classes have been reduced to zero.

In the event Exchangeable Certificates have been exchanged for the related MACR Certificates in any of the combinations described on Schedule I, the MACR Certificates related to such Exchangeable Certificates will be allocated a proportionate share of the aggregate Certificate Writedown Amounts, as applicable, otherwise allocable to the Classes of Exchangeable Certificates so exchanged.

Principal Distribution on the Stated Final Distribution Date

On the Stated Final Distribution Date, the Trust will be required to pay 100% of the outstanding Class Principal Amount as of such date for each of the Guaranteed Certificates, either through allocation of the Principal Remittance Amount, a Guarantor Principal Payment or a Guarantor Maturity Payment.

Servicing Advances

The Servicer is not required to advance delinquent principal and interest on the Mortgage Loans. The Servicer is required to make or cause to be made certain Servicing Advances to third parties pursuant to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. See “*The Pooling and Servicing Agreement — Servicing Advances*”.

Exchange Procedures

To effect an exchange of Exchangeable Certificates and/or MACR Certificates, the Certificateholder will be required to notify the Securities Administrator in writing, by e-mail at sfs.exchange@usbank.com, and in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, no later than two Business Days before the proposed exchange date. The exchange date with respect to an exchange involving any Certificates may occur on any Business Day other than the first or last Business Day of the month, a Distribution Date, the Record Date related to the next Distribution Date or the Business Day following such Record Date. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, other than exchanges that take place on the Closing Date in connection with the initial issuance of the Certificates, no exchanges of Exchangeable Certificates and/or MACR Certificates may occur until after the 15th day after the Closing Date in accordance with the requirements set forth in this Offering Circular. After receiving the notice, the Securities Administrator will e-mail the Certificateholder with wire payment instructions relating to the exchange fee. The Certificateholder will utilize

the “Deposit and Withdrawal System” at DTC to exchange the Exchangeable Certificates and/or the MACR Certificates. A notice becomes irrevocable on the second Business Day before the proposed exchange date.

A \$5,000 fee will be payable by the exchanging Certificateholder to the Securities Administrator in connection with each exchange (except with respect to exchanges made on the Closing Date and any exchanges initiated by Freddie Mac). Such fee must be received by the Securities Administrator prior to the exchange date or such exchange will not be effected. In addition, any Certificateholder wishing to effect an exchange must pay any other expenses related to such exchange, including any fees charged by DTC.

The Securities Administrator will make the first distribution on an Exchangeable Certificate or a MACR Certificate received by a Certificateholder in an exchange transaction on the Distribution Date related to the next Record Date following the exchange.

Freddie Mac Guarantee of Offered Certificates

Freddie Mac, as Guarantor, guarantees the following:

- To each Class of Offered Certificates the timely payment of interest at the applicable Class Coupon.
- To each Class of Offered Certificates the payment of principal as described herein, including payment in full by the Stated Final Distribution Date.

Freddie Mac is required to make any guarantee payments to the Securities Administrator for distribution to the holders of the Guaranteed Certificates.

Pursuant to its guarantee of timely payment of interest and payment of principal, as applicable, on each Distribution Date, Freddie Mac is required to pay or cause to be paid to the Offered Certificates, without duplication:

- (i) any Guarantor Interest Payments,
- (ii) any Guarantor Principal Payments,
- (iii) any Guarantor Contribution Payments, and
- (iv) on the Stated Final Distribution Date, any remaining Class Principal Amount of such Offered Certificates (after giving effect to all amounts distributable and allocable to principal on such Distribution Date).

Benchmark Replacement Provisions

Benchmark Replacement. If the Guarantor determines prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to the interest to be paid to the Guarantor for a Guarantor Maturity Payment, if any, in respect of such determination on such date and all determinations on all subsequent dates.

Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes. In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Guarantor will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time.

Decisions and Determinations. Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Guarantor described in this “— *Benchmark Replacement Provisions*” section, including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection, will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error, may be made in the Guarantor’s sole discretion, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the interest to be paid to the Guarantor for a Guarantor Maturity Payment, if any, shall become effective without consent from any other party. For purposes of whether a Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment can be determined by the Guarantor, if a Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment alternative is, in the Guarantor’s sole judgement, not administratively feasible, whether due to technical, administrative or operational issues, then such alternative will be deemed not to be determinable.

The Securities Administrator will not be under any obligation (i) to monitor, determine or verify the unavailability or cessation of SOFR (or other applicable benchmark), or whether or when there has occurred, or to give notice to any other Transaction Party of the occurrence of, any Benchmark Transition Event or Benchmark Replacement Date, (ii) to select, determine or designate any alternative method, Benchmark Replacement or alternative index, or other successor or replacement alternative index, or whether any conditions to the designation of such a rate have been satisfied, or (iii) to select, determine or designate any Benchmark Replacement Adjustment, or other modifier to any replacement or successor index, or (iv) to determine whether or what conforming changes with respect to such alternative method, Benchmark Replacement or alternative index are necessary or advisable, if any, in connection with any of the foregoing.

The Securities Administrator will not be liable for any inability, failure or delay on its part to perform any of its duties set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement as a result of the unavailability of SOFR (or other applicable Benchmark) and the absence of a designated Benchmark Replacement, including as a result of any inability, delay, error or inaccuracy on the part of any other Transaction Party, including without limitation the Guarantor, in providing any direction, instruction, notice or information required or contemplated by the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and reasonably required for the performance of such duties.

THE POOLING AND SERVICING AGREEMENT

The following summary describes certain provisions of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, not otherwise described in this Offering Circular.

Freddie Mac as Sponsor, Seller, Trustee and Guarantor

Freddie Mac, a United States government-sponsored enterprise created and existing under the Freddie Mac Act, is the Seller of the Mortgage Loans, the Guarantor of the Offered Certificates and the Trustee. Freddie Mac's principal office is located at 8200 Jones Branch Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102. Freddie Mac currently has over 7,000 employees in the McLean, Virginia headquarters and in regional offices located in New York, New York, Atlanta, Georgia, Chicago, Illinois, Carrollton, Texas and Los Angeles, California. Freddie Mac conducts business in the U.S. secondary mortgage market by working with a national network of experienced single-family seller/servicers to purchase single-family homes and to set servicing standards for such mortgage loans. Freddie Mac performs in-house quality control reviews of single-family loans but does not directly originate loans or service loans for third-party investors.

On the Closing Date, Freddie Mac will deposit the Mortgage Loans into the Trust. As Seller, Freddie Mac will be a party to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and will be the only party with whom the Trust will have any rights with respect to the repurchase of any Mortgage Loans or payment of a Loss Indemnification Amount due to Material Breaches with respect to the Mortgage Loans.

Freddie Mac will act as Trustee under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. The Trustee shall resign from its duties under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement only if FHFA directs it to do so in writing, by giving written notice to the other parties to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and all Certificateholders. The resignation of the Trustee will not become effective until a successor trustee is appointed. A resigning Trustee will be responsible for the payment of all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with such resignation and discharge and the appointment of a successor trustee. Even if Freddie Mac's duties as Trustee were to terminate, Freddie Mac, in its capacity as Guarantor, will still be obligated under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement with respect to its Guarantee.

Under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Trustee may consult with counsel and rely upon the written advice of counsel and the Trustee will not be liable for any action taken or suffered or omitted by it in good faith in reliance thereon.

The Securities Administrator, Servicer, Trustee, Trust Agent and Guarantor will be indemnified, subject to the Expenses Cap, against any and all losses, liabilities, damages, claims, judgments, costs, fees, penalties, fines, forfeitures or other expenses (including reasonable legal fees and expenses) that may be imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against it in connection with, related to, or arising out of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the transactions contemplated thereby, or the Certificates, other than any loss, liability, damage, claim, judgment,

cost, fee, penalty, fine, forfeiture or other expense (including reasonable legal fees and expenses) (1) that constitutes a specific liability of such party, under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, (2) incurred by reason of any breach of any representation or warranty made by such party, or by reason of any willful misfeasance, bad faith, fraud or negligence of such party in the performance of its obligations and duties under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or negligent disregard by such party of its obligations and duties thereunder or (3) that are not “unanticipated expenses incurred by the REMIC” within the meaning of Treasury Regulations Section 1.860G-1(b)(3)(iii).

The Trustee is entitled to be paid or reimbursed by the Trust for its reasonable expenses and disbursements. Any such reimbursement due to Freddie Mac as Trustee will not affect Freddie Mac’s obligation with respect to the Guarantee.

Information regarding Freddie Mac’s senior long-term debt ratings and short-term debt ratings may be accessed online through Freddie Mac’s website at <https://www.freddiemac.com/investors/credit-ratings>.

Freddie Mac continues to operate under the conservatorship of the FHFA that commenced on September 6, 2008. From time to time, Freddie Mac is a party to various lawsuits and other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business and is subject to regulatory actions that could materially adversely affect its operations and its ability to perform its obligations pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Freddie Mac*”.

The information set forth in this section has been provided by Freddie Mac. No person other than Freddie Mac makes any representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Certain duties and obligations of Freddie Mac and the provisions of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement are described herein.

Assignment of the Mortgage Loans

Freddie Mac will sell, assign and transfer all of its right, title and interest in the Mortgage Loans to the Trust pursuant to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. In connection with the transfer of the Mortgage Loans, Freddie Mac will make the representations and warranties set forth in Appendix C hereto concerning the Mortgage Loans as of the Closing Date to the Trust.

Pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, Freddie Mac as Seller will agree to recognize the Trust as the owner of the Mortgage Loans transferred thereunder. In addition, the Trustee will grant limited powers of attorney to the Servicer to act on behalf of the Trust.

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement requires that, with respect to each Mortgage Loan, the mortgage note or other promissory note, the Mortgage and any assumption, consolidation, modification agreement or power of attorney have been delivered to the Custodian on behalf of the Trust by the Closing Date. From and after the Closing Date, the Custodian will hold the Mortgage Loan documents for the benefit of the Trust and the Certificateholders, subject to the Custodial Agreement.

Mortgage Loan Representations and Warranties and Breach Review

The Seller will make the representations and warranties set forth in Appendix C hereto. If a Review Notice is sent with respect to a Mortgage Loan, and the related Mortgage Loan was neither paid in full nor liquidated without a loss related to such Mortgage Loan, the Trust Agent will be required to engage an Independent Reviewer (as defined herein) to review such Mortgage Loan. The Trust Agent will be required to provide the Independent Reviewer with a Review Notice at any time at the direction of the Trustee, or if a Mortgage Loan disposition results in a loss to the Trust for any Liquidated Mortgage Loan, within five (5) Business Days after receiving such Review Notice from the Servicer (and such notice will include the amount of the loss to the Trust), or within ten (10) Business Days following the 15th day of the first Collection Period immediately following the end of the Warranty Period for any other Mortgage Loan for which the Trust Agent previously received a Review Notice that has not been paid in full or that has not become a Liquidated Mortgage Loan (in the case of a Mortgage Loan that had a foreclosure sale or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure completed) by the end of the Warranty Period. For the avoidance of doubt, for any Liquidated Mortgage Loan for which a Review Notice has been received from the Servicer or the Trustee, and such Review Notice does not state that the disposition of such Mortgage Loan resulted in a loss to the Trust, such Review Notice will not be forwarded on to the

Independent Reviewer. Similarly, for any Mortgage Loan for which a Review Notice has been received from the Servicer or the Trustee that states that such Mortgage Loan has been paid in full, a Review Notice related to such Mortgage Loan will not be forwarded on to the Independent Reviewer. The Seller's representations and warranties will expire at the end of the Warranty Period, except for (i) the Regulatory Compliance and High-Cost Loans related representations and warranties solely with respect to Unable to Test Mortgage Loans and (ii) the REMIC-related representation and warranty, which will not expire.

The Seller may review the Mortgage Loan at the same time. If the Independent Reviewer determines that a Material Breach exists, it will be required to provide to the Seller the estimated loss amount, if any, as a result of such Material Breach. The Seller, in its sole discretion, will have the right to (A) (x) cure the Material Breach, (y) repurchase such Mortgage Loan or (z) agree to the Loss Estimate Amount; or (B) appeal either (x) the determination by the Independent Reviewer that a Material Breach exists with respect to a Mortgage Loan or (y) the Independent Reviewer's Loss Estimate Amount. The Independent Reviewer will be required to review the information provided by the Seller with respect to its appeal, and determine if (i) a Material Breach exists and, if so, (ii) a new loss amount, if any, for such Material Breach or reaffirm that such Loss Estimate Amount is accurate. The **"Final Loss Estimate Amount"** with respect to a Mortgage Loan will be equal to either (i) the Loss Estimate Amount provided by the Independent Reviewer, if the Seller agrees to the Loss Estimate Amount without forwarding an appeal notice, or (ii) as a result of a review pursuant to an appeal notice either (x) the new loss amount determined by the Independent Reviewer or (y) the Loss Estimate Amount, if the Independent Reviewer affirms such amount. To the extent the Independent Reviewer concludes, after any such appeals by the Seller, that a Mortgage Loan has suffered a Material Breach, the Seller will be required to (x) cure such Material Breach, (y) indemnify the Trust in the amount of the Loss Indemnification Amount or (z) repurchase the Mortgage Loan; provided, that if the Material Breach is with respect to the REMIC-related representation, then the Seller will be required to repurchase the Mortgage Loan.

In addition, during the Warranty Period, the Trustee may request a review based on specific evidence that supports the existence of a Material Breach with respect to a Mortgage Loan.

As described in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, if the Seller is notified by the Servicer of a breach of the Regulatory Compliance or High-Cost Loans representation and warranty with respect to an Unable to Test Mortgage Loan that is determined to be a High-Cost Loan and the Trust incurs a loss as a result of such breach, the Seller will pay the Trust the Loss Indemnification Amount.

Payment Account; Pay-ahead Reserve Account

Under the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Securities Administrator is required to establish and maintain one or more accounts (the **"Payment Account"**), held for the benefit of the Certificateholders, the Trust and the Guarantor. Pursuant to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer is required to deposit in the Payment Account all payments received during the applicable Collection Period less any amounts the Servicer is permitted to retain under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. If the Servicer delivers to the Securities Administrator for deposit in the Payment Account any amount not required to be deposited therein, the Servicer may at any time request the Securities Administrator withdraw such amount from the Payment Account and remit to it any such amount. In addition, the Guarantor is required to deliver to the Securities Administrator from time to time for deposit, and the Securities Administrator is required to so deposit, in the Payment Account any Guarantor Principal Payment, Guarantor Interest Payment, Guarantor Contribution Payment or Guarantor Maturity Payment.

Under the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Securities Administrator is also required to establish and maintain an account (the **"Pay-ahead Reserve Account"**), held for the benefit of the Certificateholders, the Trust and the Guarantor. Pursuant to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, on or before each Distribution Date, the Securities Administrator is required to deposit in the Pay-ahead Reserve Account the Pay-ahead Reserve Account Deposit for such Distribution Date. The Securities Administrator, on or before each Distribution Date, will withdraw an amount from the Pay-ahead Reserve Account equal to the Pay-ahead Reserve Account Release for that Distribution Date and distribute such amount as set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement as part of the Interest Remittance Amount.

Securities Administrator Reports

The Securities Administrator is required to prepare the Certificateholder Report and make it available no later than one Business Day prior to each Distribution Date. The Certificateholder Report for each Distribution Date shall set forth the following information:

- the Principal Remittance Amount for each Group for such Distribution Date, including interest bearing prepayments, non-interest bearing prepayments, interest bearing curtailments and non-interest bearing curtailments;
- the Interest Remittance Amount for each Mortgage Group for such Distribution Date, including the portion of the Interest Remittance Amount attributable to Compensating Interest and any reduction resulting from a Servicer Shortfall Amount, any Pre-Existing Servicing Advances received from the mortgagor and any Servicing Remedy Amounts received from the Servicer;
- the amount of the Servicing Fee, the Excess Servicing Fee Amount, the Trust Agent Fee, the Custodian Fee, the Securities Administrator Fee, the Guarantor Oversight Fee and the Independent Reviewer fees to be paid to, or retained by the Servicer, the Trust Agent, the Custodian, the Securities Administrator, the Guarantor and any Independent Reviewer, respectively, on such Distribution Date;
- the amount applied to reduce the Class Principal Amount of each Class of Certificates;
- the amount, if any, of Servicing Advances made and reimbursed during the related Distribution Date and the amount of Servicing Advances outstanding as of the end of the related Distribution Date broken out by type (corporate advance not recoverable from the borrower, corporate advance recoverable from the borrower, and escrow advance), along with identifying the portion attributable to Pre-Existing Servicing Advances and the amount, if any, of Servicing Remedy Amounts paid to Freddie Mac;
- the aggregate Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance and Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans for each Group as of the Distribution Date, the mortgage rates (in incremental ranges) and the weighted average remaining term of the Mortgage Loans;
- the number and Unpaid Principal Balance of the (I) Mortgage Loans that were (A) delinquent (exclusive of Mortgage Loans in foreclosure) (1) 30 to 59 days, (2) 60 to 89 days, (3) 90 to 119 days and (4) 120 or more days, (B) in foreclosure and (C) in bankruptcy and (II) any REO properties, all as of the Delinquency Determination Date relating to the Distribution Date;
- the aggregate Distressed Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the Distribution Date, together with any related Pipeline Losses;
- the amount of Subsequent Recoveries on each of the Group M Mortgage Loans and the Group T Mortgage Loans;
- the Class Principal Amount and Class Notional Amount of each Class of Certificates (other than the Residual Certificates) after giving effect to the distribution of principal on that Distribution Date;
- the aggregate amount of (A) Prepayments in Full reported to the Servicer during the applicable Collection Period, (B) partial prepayments reported to the Servicer during the applicable Collection Period, (C) Liquidation Proceeds received during the applicable Collection Period and (D) Subsequent Recoveries received during the applicable Collection Period;
- for each Mortgage Group, the Senior Percentage, Subordinate Percentage and Senior Principal Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date;
- the Interest Distribution Amount distributed to each Class of Certificates, along with the related Class Coupon, Cap Carryover, Group M Adjusted Net WAC, Group T Adjusted Net WAC, Senior Adjusted Net WAC, Subordinate Adjusted Net WAC, Class M Net WAC, and any Interest Carryforward Portion;

- the cumulative aggregate amount of any Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts from the Cut-Off Date through and including such Distribution Date for each Class;
- any Realized Losses and Certificate Writedown Amounts for such Distribution Date;
- the aggregate Repurchase Price or Loss Indemnification Amount deposited into the Payment Account with respect to the Mortgage Loans, which information may be presented in a footnote for such Distribution Date;
- the amount of any IRA Shortfall Amounts, PRA Shortfall Amounts and/or Servicer Shortfall Amounts;
- whether each of (A) the Minimum Credit Enhancement Test, (B) the Cumulative Loss Test, (C) the Step-Down Test, (D) the Aged Securitization Test, and (E) the Delinquency Test is satisfied for such Distribution Date;
- whether (A) there has been a Servicer Event of Default (or any event which, with the passage of time or the giving of notice, or both, could become a Servicer Event of Default under the terms of this Agreement) or (B) there exists a Guarantor Nonpayment Event for such Distribution Date;
- the Servicing Trigger Agent, the Alternative Servicing Trigger Agent and the Optional Control Class for such Distribution Date;
- the Capitalization Reimbursement Amount and aggregate Capitalization Amount for each Group for such Distribution Date;
- the Interest Deficiency Amount for such Distribution Date;
- the Principal Deficiency Amount for such Distribution Date;
- the status and outcome of any Independent Review conducted pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, as reported to the Securities Administrator by the Trust Agent;
- the applicable Record Date and Accrual Period for each Class of Certificates and such Distribution Date;
- the nature of any Material Breach of a Mortgage Loan, the related Loss Indemnification Amount, if any, and the representation and warranty claimed to be breached (and whether any such breach relates to an Unable to Test Mortgage Loan), the Existing Lien or the missing or defective document, as applicable;
- any Servicing Remedy Amount for such Distribution Date;
- the amount of Total Fees and Expenses paid or reimbursed from the Payment Account on the related Distribution Date, including any Expenses and Excess Expenses for (A) the Trust Agent, (B) the Securities Administrator, (C) the Servicer, (D) the Custodian and (E) the Seller, the Trustee, and the Guarantor, broken out by each of their related Expenses Caps, the maximum annual amount available, and the remaining amount available under each of their related Expenses Caps;
- for any Mortgage Loan that was modified, the modification statement, and for any Mortgage Loan or mortgaged property that had a Realized Loss, the Loss Statement;
- the Unpaid Principal Balance of any REO property as of the Distribution Date;
- the Interest Distribution Amount for each Class of Certificates for such Distribution Date;
- any Guarantor Interest Payments, any Guarantor Maturity Payments, any interest on Guarantor Maturity Payments and/or any Guarantor Principal Payments for such Distribution Date;
- information regarding delinquencies (using the MBA Method), foreclosures, bankruptcies, and REO properties during the related Distribution Date and since the Cut-Off Date, by number of Mortgage Loans and the Unpaid Principal Balance;
- detailed reporting on prepayments and liquidations;

- with respect to Mortgage Loans subject to a Modification in the related Collection Period: (i) the percentage (by aggregate Cut-Off Date Balance and the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the close of business on the last day of the Collection Period for the related Distribution Date) and number of Mortgage Loans modified during the related Distribution Date and since the Closing Date, (ii) the amount of principal forgiveness for the related Distribution Date and since the Closing Date, (iii) the date of the most recent modification, (iv) the number of modifications during the preceding twelve months, (v) the percentage of modified Mortgage Loans that are delinquent, (vi) the mortgage interest rate prior to and after modification for Mortgage Loans modified since the Closing Date, (vii) the original balance, (viii) the pre-modification balance, (ix) the modified balance, (x) the pre-modification principal and interest, (xi) the modification principal and interest, (xii) the next due date and (xiii) the number of months of principal and interest deferred;
- with respect to Mortgage Loans subject to a Payment Deferral in the related Collection Period: (i) the percentage (by aggregate Cut-Off Date Balance and the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the close of business on the last day of the Collection Period for the related Distribution Date) and number of Mortgage Loans subject to a Payment Deferral during the related Distribution Date and since the Closing Date, (ii) the date of the most recent Payment Deferral, (iii) the number of Payment Deferrals during the preceding twelve months, (iv) the number of months of principal and interest deferred, (v) the cumulative number of months of principal and interest deferred since the Closing Date, (vi) the percentage of Mortgage Loans with Payment Deferrals that are delinquent, (vii) the Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance before and after the Payment Deferral, (viii) the Mortgagor Deferred Unpaid Principal Balance before and after the Payment Deferral and (ix) the next due date;
- the Distressed Principal Balance for such Distribution Date;
- a statement regarding any eminent domain proceeding with respect to a Mortgage Loan or mortgaged property securing a Mortgage Loan commenced by a governmental entity, the results of the valuation on the related mortgaged property and the amount received from the governmental entity on such mortgaged property;
- the number and Unpaid Principal Balance of any Mortgage Loans repurchased by the Seller;
- for each Mortgage Group: the Pay-ahead Reserve Account beginning and ending balances, Pay-ahead Reserve Account Deposit, Pay-ahead Reserve Account Release and the Freddie Mac Pay-ahead Payment, if any, for such Distribution Date;
- to the extent the Securities Administrator possesses such information, any information required by the Code and such other information, in each case, as the Guarantor may reasonably request;
- any Guarantor Contribution Payment for such Distribution Date; and
- any other information specified in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement not set forth above as agreed to by the Securities Administrator.

The Securities Administrator is required to make such statement available to Certificateholders, and to potential or beneficial owners of the Certificates that provide appropriate certification in the form furnished by the Securities Administrator (submitted electronically via the Securities Administrator's website) through the Securities Administrator's website.

The Securities Administrator also is required to make available loan level information provided to it by Freddie Mac and the Servicer relating to the Mortgage Loans. Such information will be available on the Securities Administrator's website. Any person seeking access to the loan level data must agree to the terms and conditions set forth on the website prior to obtaining the information.

In addition, at the end of each calendar year, the Securities Administrator is required to provide to each person who was a holder at any time during that year customary information required by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). The Securities Administrator will make the Certificateholder Report (and, at its option, any

additional files containing the same information in an alternative format) available each month to the holders and to the parties to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement on its internet website. The Securities Administrator's internet website will initially be located at "https://pivot.usbank.com". If you need assistance in using the website, you should call the Securities Administrator's customer service desk at (800) 934-6802. You may have a paper copy of the report mailed to you by requesting a copy from the Securities Administrator customer service desk.

Servicing

The Mortgage Loans will be serviced by the Servicer pursuant to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. Set forth below are summaries of the specific terms and provisions pursuant to which the Mortgage Loans will be serviced. The summaries do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the provisions of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

General

The Servicer will service and administer the Mortgage Loans (or cause the Mortgage Loans to be serviced and administered) in accordance with Accepted Servicing Practices and will have full power and authority to do any and all things in connection with such servicing and administration that the Servicer may deem necessary or desirable and consistent with the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and with Accepted Servicing Practices. Specifically, and for the avoidance of doubt, as required by the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer will be required to comply with (i) Section 4022 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, which was signed into law on March 27, 2020 (the "**CARES Act**"), to the extent still in effect, any subsequent federal legislation that amends, supplements or replaces the CARES Act, or any federal law or regulation that imposes similar servicing requirements (e.g., forbearance, foreclosure or eviction moratoria) on single-family mortgage loans that are owned or securitized by Freddie Mac and (ii) any Foreclosure or Eviction Moratorium. In servicing and administering the Mortgage Loans, the Servicer will be required to employ procedures (including collection procedures) intended to maximize the timely and complete recovery of principal and interest on the Mortgage Loans for the Trust and exercise the same care that the Servicer would employ and exercise in servicing and administering mortgage loans they service giving due consideration to the Accepted Servicing Practices. The Guarantor will endeavor to notify the Servicer (i) when the Guarantor determines that subsequent federal legislation has been enacted that amends, supplements or replaces the CARES Act or that imposes similar servicing requirements (e.g., forbearance, foreclosure or eviction moratorium) on single-family mortgage loans that are owned or securitized by Freddie Mac and (ii) within seven (7) Business Days of issuance of any Foreclosure or Eviction Moratorium, and the Servicer must comply with such Foreclosure or Eviction Moratorium. As provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Guarantor shall have no liability for failure to provide timely notice with respect to clauses (i) and (ii) of the foregoing sentence.

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement authorizes the Servicer to solicit mortgagors for refinance into new mortgage loans so long as the mortgagors are not selected for solicitation based solely on the inclusion of the related Mortgage Loans in the transaction.

Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses

On each Distribution Date, the Servicer will be entitled to receive the Servicing Fee. The Servicer will retain the Servicing Fee from all amounts collected in respect of the Mortgage Loans during the related Collection Period prior to remittance of required amounts to the Securities Administrator for distributions on the Certificates on each applicable Distribution Date.

The Servicer is entitled to retain any net interest earned on deposits in the Collection Account, including any investment earnings on investments of such funds permitted under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, as additional compensation for performing its duties as the Servicer. In addition to the compensation described above, the Servicer will be entitled to retain all assumption fees, late payment charges and incentive payable to it under government loss mitigation programs, to the extent collected from mortgagors and as provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. In connection with prepayments in full, the Servicer may retain the excess, if any, of the aggregate Compensating Interest Surplus over the aggregate Compensating Interest Shortage;

however, if the aggregate of any Compensating Interest Shortage exceeds the aggregate of any Compensating Interest Surplus, the Servicer must remit a Compensating Interest payment to the Securities Administrator.

The Servicer will be required to pay all related expenses incurred in connection with its servicing responsibilities (subject to limited reimbursement as set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement).

Loss Mitigation

Subject to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer will be required to take such action as it deems to be in the best interest of the Certificateholders and the Trust with respect to defaulted Mortgage Loans and foreclose upon or otherwise comparably convert the ownership of properties securing defaulted Mortgage Loans as to which no satisfactory collection arrangements can be made, which may include the donation of REO properties or delinquent Mortgage Loans for which foreclosure may not be in the best interests of the Trust.

Subject to Accepted Servicing Practices, including applicable law, the Pooling and Servicing Agreement permits the Servicer to waive any late payment charge, assumption fee or other fee that may be collected in the ordinary course of servicing the Mortgage Loans. The Servicer, unless permitted by and in accordance with the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, may not (i) permit a Payment Deferral, (ii) permit any modification of any material term of any Mortgage Loan, including any modification that would change the mortgage rate or the final maturity date, defer the payment of principal and/or interest, creating principal forbearance amounts, or forgive the payment of principal or interest, reduce or increase the outstanding principal balance (except for actual payments of principal) (each, a **“Modification”**), or (iii) accept payment (whether in connection with a short sale or payoff) from the related mortgagor of an amount less than the Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan in final satisfaction of such Mortgage Loan. If the sole change to a term of an eligible loan is the deferral of delinquent principal and interest amounts (i.e., a Payment Deferral), it is not considered to be a Modification. For the avoidance of doubt, if there is deferral of delinquent principal and interest amounts with another change or variance, such as a deferral of taxes and insurance or an extension of the term, such change is considered a Modification. Notwithstanding the above, in the event any Mortgage Loan is 60 or more days delinquent or, in the judgment of the Servicer is in imminent risk of default, determined in accordance with the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer may waive, modify or vary any term of such Mortgage Loan (including Payment Deferrals, or Modifications that would change the mortgage rate, forgive or forbear the payment of any principal or interest, or extend the final maturity date of such Mortgage Loan), or consent to the postponement of strict compliance with any such term or otherwise grant indulgence to any mortgagor, *provided; however*, the Servicer may not defer more than twelve (12) months of delinquent principal and interest payments, cumulatively, in Payment Deferrals for a Mortgage Loan over the remaining term of such Mortgage Loan after the Closing Date; further provided that the Servicer may not enter into a Modification of a Mortgage Loan more than once during any twelve (12) month period or more than twice after the Closing Date and further provided, the Servicer may not enter into a Modification of a Mortgage Loan (i) to forgive principal that would result in a mark-to-market loan-to-value ratio of less than 105% or (ii) to defer principal and/or interest, creating principal forbearance amounts, that would result in a mark-to-market loan-to-value ratio of less than 80% in each case based on the post-modification Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance of the related Mortgage Loan and the current market value of the related mortgaged property. Notwithstanding anything in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement to the contrary, no waiver, modification, variance, postponement of compliance or indulgence made or proposed to be made by the Servicer in accordance with the foregoing will require the consent of the Guarantor, the Securities Administrator, the Trustee or any other entity. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Servicer will not make or permit any modification, waiver, or amendment of any Mortgage Loan which would cause any REMIC created under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement to fail to qualify as a REMIC or result in the imposition of any tax under the Code.

In cases where a Payment Deferral is not feasible, or a Modification is not feasible or in the best interests of Certificateholders, the Servicer may agree to a short sale, allowing the mortgagor to sell the mortgaged property to a third party for an amount that is insufficient to pay off the Mortgage Loan in full, or a deed in lieu of foreclosure, allowing the mortgagor to convey the mortgaged property to the Trust, becoming an REO property.

In the case of damage to a mortgaged property or an REO property, the Servicer will not be required to expend its own funds to restore any damaged property, unless it determines (i) that such restoration will increase the proceeds of liquidation of the Mortgage Loan or REO property after reimbursement of expenses and (ii) that such expenses will be recoverable through Liquidation Proceeds or any applicable insurance policy in respect of such Mortgage Loan. However, if the Servicer is unable to enter into an alternative to foreclosure or otherwise donate the Mortgage Loan, including a donation to a non-profit or governmental entity, the Servicer must foreclose on the mortgaged property. In the event the Servicer has expended its own funds for foreclosure or to restore damaged property where such advances constitute Nonrecoverable Advances, it will be entitled to be reimbursed from the Collection Account on a daily basis in an amount equal to all costs and expenses incurred by it, without restriction, and any other such expenditures will be reimbursed as a Servicing Advance out of the Liquidation Proceeds of the related Mortgage Loan or REO property.

Servicing Advances

In the course of performing its servicing obligations under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer will be required to pay Servicing Advances, including all customary, reasonable and necessary “out-of-pocket” costs and expenses paid to a third-party, including but not limited to, (a) the cost of preservation, inspection, restoration, protection and repair of a mortgaged property or REO property, including, without limitation, advances in respect of liens, real estate taxes and assessments that may result in the subordination of the Mortgage lien or REO deed, (b) insurance premiums related to the Mortgage Loan, (c) the cost of any collection, enforcement or judicial proceedings, including without limitation foreclosures, collections, liquidations, bankruptcies and evictions, and any expenses incurred in connection with any such proceeding that results from the Mortgage Loan being registered on the MERS system, (d) the cost of the conservation, management and valuation, of any REO property and any REO disposition, (e) the cost of obtaining any legal documentation required to be included in the servicing file and/or correcting any outstanding title issues (i.e., any lien or encumbrance on the mortgaged property that prevents the effective enforcement of the intended lien position or any lien on an REO property that prevents the timely liquidation thereof) reasonably necessary for the Servicer to perform its obligations under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, (f) the cost of preparing, executing and recording instruments of satisfaction, deeds of reconveyance or assignments of mortgage to the extent not recovered from the related mortgagor, (g) expenses incurred in connection with any foreclosure alternative, and (h) fees and expenses incurred in connection with a refinance of a defaulted Mortgage Loan. Servicing Advances do not include Pre-Existing Servicing Advances or Compensating Interest payments.

The Servicer will be entitled to withdraw or cause to be withdrawn from the Collection Account out of general collections therein on a daily basis, prior to any remittance to the Trust, amounts representing unreimbursed Servicing Advances that the Servicer has determined to be Nonrecoverable Advances in accordance with the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. With respect to all other unreimbursed Servicing Advances, the Pooling and Servicing Agreement will provide that the Servicer will be entitled to reimbursement of certain expenses as well as any unreimbursed Servicing Advances upon liquidation of the related Mortgage Loan, subject to the Seller’s right of reimbursement of Pre-Existing Servicing Advances.

As of the Cut-Off Date, the aggregate amount of Pre-Existing Servicing Advances (i) for all the Mortgage Loans is approximately \$1,599,030; (ii) for the Group M Mortgage Loans, is approximately \$1,381,196; and (iii) for the Group T Mortgage Loans, is approximately \$217,834. These Pre-Existing Servicing Advances were made by one or more previous servicers on certain of the Mortgage Loans. While the Servicer may collect these Pre-Existing Servicing Advances from the related mortgagors, or may capitalize them into the mortgagors’ Unpaid Principal Balances as part of permitted Modifications, any collections received in respect of such Pre-Existing Servicing Advances will not be available for distribution to the Certificateholders, and the Servicer will not reimburse itself for these Pre-Existing Servicing Advances.

The Servicer will not be required to make principal and interest advances.

In connection with the modification of a Mortgage Loan or application of a PDP to a Mortgage Loan prior to the Cut-Off Date, a prior servicer may have deferred the repayment of any amounts owed by the related mortgagor generally until the earliest of the maturity date for the Mortgage Loan, sale or transfer of an interest in the related mortgaged property or payoff of the interest-bearing unpaid principal balance of the Mortgage Loan,

at which time such amount will be due by such mortgagor (any such amount, an **“Initial Principal Forbearance Amount”**). The Initial Principal Forbearance Amount with respect to any Mortgage Loan is considered part of the Unpaid Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan.

Additionally, as provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, in connection with the Modification of a Mortgage Loan after the Cut-Off Date, the Servicer may capitalize certain amounts, such as accrued and unpaid interest and certain Servicing Advances and Pre-Existing Servicing Advances by adding such capitalized amounts to the Unpaid Principal Balance of the related Mortgage Loan. In connection with a Payment Deferral, the Servicer may defer, and with a Modification of a Mortgage Loan, may defer or capitalize, the repayment of any amounts owed by the related mortgagor. If the Servicer defers such amounts, such amounts will be non-interest bearing, non-amortizing, and due by the related mortgagor at the earliest of the maturity date for the Mortgage Loan, sale or transfer of the related mortgaged property or payoff of the interest bearing unpaid principal balance of the Mortgage Loan.

REO Management and Disposition

Pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer, either itself or through an agent selected by it, will be required to manage, conserve, protect and operate each REO property solely for the purpose of its prompt disposition and sale in a manner that (i) does not cause such REO property to fail to qualify as “foreclosure property” within the meaning of Code Section 860G(a)(8) or (ii) result in the receipt by any REMIC Pool of any “income from non-permitted assets” within the meaning of Code Section 860F(a)(2)(B), or any “net income from foreclosure property” which is subject to taxation under the REMIC Provisions. The Servicer will cause each REO property to be inspected promptly upon the acquisition of title thereto and vacancy of the property and will cause each REO property to be inspected in accordance with Accepted Servicing Practices thereafter.

To the extent set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer will be required to service any REO property acquired through foreclosure or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure in accordance with procedures the Servicer employs and exercises in servicing and administering other mortgage loans that it services and which are in accordance with accepted mortgage servicing practices of prudent lending institutions.

Each disposition of an REO property will be carried out by the Servicer at such price and upon such terms and conditions as the Servicer determines in good faith, to likely result in a higher expected recovery of net proceeds taking into account the risks of recovery. However, the Servicer must market such properties for a period of at least 30 days to prospective owner occupants and non-profit organizations that are certified as tax-exempt under Code Section 501(c)(3) who will be provided an exclusive opportunity to purchase such property during this period. Further, the Servicer may not enter into a contract for deed, installment contract, lease with option to purchase agreement, or similar agreement that provides for a purchaser or tenant of the mortgaged property to pay the deedholder in installments for a deed or a right to a deed to the mortgaged property, with respect to an REO property. Any disposition will be for cash only (unless changes in the REMIC Provisions made subsequent to the Closing Date allow a sale for other consideration). In addition, the Servicer may be entitled to retain additional amounts in connection with the management and liquidation of REO properties as provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and the rules governing REMICs. The Servicer, on behalf of the Trust, is required to sell any REO property as soon as practicable and in any event no later than the end of the third full taxable year after the taxable year in which the Trust acquires ownership of such REO property for purposes of Code Section 860G(a)(8) or request from the IRS, no later than 60 days before the day on which the three-year grace period would otherwise expire, an extension of such three-year period unless the Servicer delivers to the Securities Administrator and the Trustee an opinion of counsel, to the effect that the holding by the Issuer of such REO property subsequent to three years after its acquisition will not for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i) cause such REO property to fail to qualify as “foreclosure property” within the meaning of Code Section 860G(a)(8) or (ii) result in an Adverse REMIC Event.

Servicing Monitoring and Oversight

The Guarantor and the Trustee will each have the right to monitor the Servicer's servicing of the Mortgage Loans and the Servicer is required to take all steps required to facilitate such monitoring, as provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, including, but not limited to: (i) providing access to the Trustee, the Guarantor and any designees of the Guarantor (as reasonably requested and during normal business hours), to all books, records and other information in relation to the Mortgage Loans prepared and/or maintained by the Servicer and (ii) reporting to the Trustee and the Guarantor. As compensation for this monitoring, the Guarantor will receive the Guarantor Oversight Fee. Such monitoring and reporting requirements may be amended from time to time as provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

In connection with this monitoring, the Guarantor may become aware of breaches by the Servicer in performing its obligation to service and administer the Mortgage Loans in accordance with the Accepted Servicing Practices, including applicable law and the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. The Guarantor may review any such breaches pursuant to the remedy management process set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. As a result of such review, the Guarantor will determine whether there was a violation by the Servicer of any requirement related to its servicing obligations, and if so, (i) determine whether the Servicer could correct such violation or (ii) if the Guarantor determines that such violation is non-correctable, or any correction would result in losses to the Trust or Freddie Mac (in any capacity), the Guarantor will determine the Servicing Remedy Amount related to such violation. The Servicer can appeal the Guarantor's determination; however, upon final review and determination, the Guarantor's decision will be binding. If, as a result of this process, it is determined that the Servicer is required to pay a Servicing Remedy Amount, the Servicer will provide notification to the Securities Administrator and will remit such amount to the Collection Account not later than the Remittance Date in the month following such determination.

Collections on Mortgage Loans; Collection Account and Escrow Account

Upon receipt by the Servicer of amounts in respect of the Mortgage Loans (excluding Escrow Amounts and amounts representing the Servicing Fee or other servicing compensation and similar items), the Servicer will be required to deposit such amounts within two business days of identification thereof into an account (the **"Collection Account"**), which will be an Eligible Account, for the benefit of the Certificateholders. Amounts on deposit in the Collection Account may be invested at the direction of the Servicer and for the benefit and at the risk of the Servicer, in certain investments permitted under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. On the second business day prior to each Distribution Date (the **"Remittance Date"**), the Servicer will be required to withdraw from the Collection Account all amounts required to be remitted by the Servicer for such month pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and will remit such amounts to the Securities Administrator for deposit to the Payment Account.

To the extent required by the related mortgage note and not violative of current law, the Servicer will segregate and hold all amounts constituting taxes, assessments, insurance premiums, fire and hazard insurance premiums and other payments as may be required to be escrowed by the mortgagor pursuant to the terms of any mortgage note or mortgage (**"Escrow Amounts"**). The Servicer will be required to deposit Escrow Amounts within two business days of identification thereof into an account (the **"Escrow Account"**), which will be an Eligible Account, for the benefit of the Certificateholders.

An **"Eligible Account"** is an account that is a segregated account or accounts maintained within the corporate trust department of a federal or state chartered depository institution (provided that such state chartered depository institution is subject to regulation regarding fiduciary funds substantially similar to 12 C.F.R. § 9.10(b)) (including the Securities Administrator or an affiliate thereof) that is rated "well capitalized" by its federal or state regulator, and such entity has a financial rating that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (i) institutions with assets of \$30 billion or more must have either (a) a short-term issuer rating by S&P of "A-3" (or better) or, if no short-term issuer rating is available by S&P, a long-term issuer rating of "BBB-" (or better) by S&P; or (b) a short-term bank deposit rating by Moody's of "P-3" (or better) or, if no short-term bank deposit rating is available by Moody's, a long-term bank deposit rating of "Baa3" (or better) by Moody's; or

- (ii) institutions with assets of less than \$30 billion must have either a (a) 125 (or better) Bank safety rating issued by IDC Financial Publishing, Inc.; or (b) C+ (or better) KBRA Financial Intelligence (KFI) Score issued by Kroll Bond Rating Agency, LLC.

Eligible Accounts may bear interest.

Hazard and Flood Insurance

With respect to each Mortgage Loan, the Servicer is required to cause to be maintained for each mortgaged property securing such Mortgage Loan a fire and hazard insurance policy with extended coverage as is customary in the area where the mortgaged property is located, which contains a standard mortgagee's clause, in at least an amount equal to the lesser of (i) the replacement value of the improvements securing such Mortgage Loan or (ii) the greater of (a) the outstanding principal balance of the Mortgage Loan and (b) an amount such that the proceeds thereof will be sufficient to prevent the mortgagor or the loss payee from becoming a co-insurer. If the related mortgagor allows hazard coverage to lapse, the Servicer will procure coverage at least equal to the lesser of (i) the Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance or (ii) the full insurable value of the related mortgaged property. As set forth above, all amounts collected by the Servicer under any hazard policy, except for amounts to be applied to the restoration or repair of the mortgaged property or released to the mortgagor on the holder of a prior lien in accordance with the Servicer's normal servicing procedures, to the extent they constitute Net Liquidation Proceeds, will ultimately be deposited in the Collection Account. With respect to each Mortgage Loan, if the improvements on a mortgaged property at origination were in an area identified in the Federal Register by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as having special flood hazards, the Servicer is required to cause to be maintained a flood insurance policy meeting the requirements of the current guidelines of the Federal Insurance Administration with a qualified insurer in an amount representing coverage equal to the least of (i) the Mortgagor Total Unpaid Principal Balance, (ii) the full insurable value of the mortgaged property and (iii) the maximum amount of insurance that was available under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended. Investors should be aware, however, that there can be no assurance that such flood or hazard insurance will be maintained.

To the extent the Servicer has not already procured a hazard policy (and a flood insurance policy, if applicable) meeting the requirements on the related mortgaged property secured by the related Mortgage Loan prior to foreclosure or a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, the Servicer will be required to obtain for any REO property (a) fire and hazard insurance with extended coverage in an amount which is at least equal to the maximum insurable value of the improvements that are a part of such property and (b) if applicable, flood insurance in the amount set forth in the preceding paragraph. The Servicer will not be required to maintain any such insurance if the related Servicing Advance therefor would, in the reasonable judgment of the Servicer, be a Nonrecoverable Advance. The Servicer may obtain a blanket liability policy for REO properties without a related hazard insurance policy that provides at least the same minimum coverage as an individual hazard insurance policy would for that same property.

The ability of the Servicer to assure that hazard and flood insurance proceeds are appropriately applied may be dependent on it being named as an additional insured under any hazard insurance policy, or upon the extent to which information in this regard is furnished to the Servicer by a mortgagor. The Pooling and Servicing Agreement provides that the Servicer may satisfy its obligation to cause hazard policies to be maintained by maintaining a blanket policy insuring against losses on the Mortgage Loans and REO properties. If such blanket policy contains a deductible clause and as otherwise described in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer is obligated to deposit in the Collection Account the amounts that would have been deposited in the Collection Account but for such clause.

In general, the standard form of fire and extended coverage policy covers physical damage to or destruction of the improvements on the property by fire, lightning, explosion, smoke, windstorm and hail, and riot, strike and civil commotion, subject to the conditions and exclusions specified in each policy. Although the policies relating to the Mortgage Loans will be underwritten by different insurers under different state laws in accordance with different applicable state forms and therefore will not contain identical terms and conditions, the terms of the policies are dictated by respective state laws, and most such policies typically do not cover any physical damage resulting from the following: war, revolution, governmental actions, floods and other weather-related causes,

earth movement, including earthquakes, landslides and mudflows, nuclear reactions, wet or dry rot, vermin, rodents, insects or domestic animals, theft and, in certain cases, vandalism. The foregoing list is merely indicative of certain kinds of uninsured risks and is not intended to be all-inclusive.

The hazard insurance policies covering the mortgaged properties typically contain a co-insurance clause which in effect requires the insured at all times to carry insurance of a specified percentage, generally 80% to 90%, of the full replacement value of the improvements on the property in order to recover the full amount of any partial loss. If the insured's coverage falls below this specified percentage, such clause generally provides that the insurer's liability in the event of partial loss does not exceed the greater of (x) the replacement cost of the improvements less physical depreciation or (y) such proportion of the loss as the amount of insurance carried bears to the specified percentage of the full replacement cost of such improvements.

Certain Matters Regarding the Servicer

The duties to be performed by the Servicer include foreclosure proceedings, liquidations of Mortgage Loans and REO properties, collection and remittance of principal and interest payments or other collections in respect of the Mortgage Loans, administration of mortgage escrow accounts, collection of insurance claims and making Servicing Advances. The Servicer will also provide such accounting and reporting services as are necessary to provide required information to the Securities Administrator and the Trustee with respect to the Mortgage Loans. Any of the servicing obligations of the Servicer may be delegated to a subservicer or other person who meets the eligibility requirements set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and agrees to conduct such duties in accordance with the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. No subservicer or any other person will be entitled to any additional compensation from assets of the Trust. In the case of any such delegation, the Servicer will remain liable under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement will also provide that neither the Servicer, nor any director, officer, employee or agent of the Servicer, will be under any liability to the Trustee, the Securities Administrator, the Trust Agent, the Trust or the Certificateholders for the taking of any action or for refraining from the taking of any action in good faith pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement; *provided, however*, none of the Servicer, any subcontractor, or any director, officer, employee or agent of the Servicer will be protected against any liability that would otherwise be imposed by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of reckless disregard of his or its obligations and duties thereunder. The Pooling and Servicing Agreement will further provide that, subject to certain limitations, the Servicer and any director, officer, employee or agent of the Servicer will be entitled to indemnification from the assets of the Trust and will be held harmless against any loss, liability or expense incurred in connection with the performance of its duties and obligations and any legal action relating to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or the Certificates, other than any loss, liability or expense incurred by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties thereunder or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder. In addition, the Pooling and Servicing Agreement will provide, subject to the limitations set forth therein, that the Servicer will not be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal action unless such action is related to its duties under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and that, in its opinion, may involve it in any expense or liability; *provided, however*, the Servicer may, in its discretion, undertake any action, subject to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, related to its obligations under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement that it may deem necessary or desirable with respect to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and the rights and duties of the parties under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and the interests of the Certificateholders. In such event, the legal expenses and costs of such action and any liability resulting therefrom will be expenses, costs and liabilities of the Trust, and the Servicer will be entitled to be reimbursed therefor out of the Collection Account in accordance with the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

Under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer shall not: (i) initiate any action, suit or proceeding solely under the name of the Trustee, the Seller, the Trust, or the Guarantor without the written consent of such person (and, if such consent is provided, the Servicer shall indicate the Servicer's representative capacity) or (ii) take any action with the intent to cause, and which actually does cause, the Trustee, the Seller, the Trust, or the Guarantor to be registered to do business in any state; except that the Servicer may initiate actions, suits and proceedings in the name of the Trust and Trustee pursuant to a power of attorney with respect to routine foreclosure, bankruptcy and eviction proceedings. In addition, the Servicer is required to provide prompt notice

to the Trustee and Guarantor in the event “non-routine litigation” arises, as defined in the Guide Section 9402.2, or upon receiving notification of an alleged violation of a High-Cost Lending Law for an Unable to Test Mortgage Loan, in accordance with the notice provisions of the Guide Section 9402.3(b)(1), except that the Servicer must include the name of the Issuer and the corresponding loan number reported to Freddie Mac. In the event non-routine litigation arises or there is an allegation of a violation of a High-Cost Lending Law for an Unable to Test Mortgage Loan, Freddie Mac, as Trustee and/or as Guarantor, reserves the right to direct the Servicer and its counsel and otherwise manage such litigation.

Any person into which the Servicer may be merged or consolidated, or any person resulting from any merger, conversion or consolidation to which the Servicer is a party, or any organization succeeding to the business through the transfer of substantially all of its assets or all assets relating to such business, or otherwise, of the Servicer will be the successor Servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement without requiring the consent of any party, provided that such successor or resulting entity has the net worth required by the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and meets other requirements set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

Servicer Events of Default

A “**Servicer Event of Default**” under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement will consist of:

- (i) any failure by the Servicer to remit to the Securities Administrator any payment required to be made under the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement which continues unremedied for a period of two (2) business days after the date upon which written notice of such failure, requiring the same to be remedied, has been given to the Servicer by the Securities Administrator or the Trustee;
- (ii) any failure by the Servicer to duly perform, within the required time period and without notice, its obligations to provide the “Annual Servicer’s Officer’s Certificate” and “Annual Independent Public Accountants’ Servicing Report” pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, which failure continues unremedied for a period of ten (10) days from the date of delivery required with respect to such certification;
- (iii) any failure by the Servicer to duly observe or perform within the required time period and without notice or grace period, its obligations to provide the “Monthly Disclosure Report” or other data materials or information required to be provided to the Securities Administrator pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement;
- (iv) except with respect to those items listed in clauses (ii) and (iii) above, a breach of any of the Servicer’s representations and warranties set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, which breach materially and adversely affects the ability of the Servicer to perform its duties and obligations thereunder or otherwise materially and adversely affects the value of the Mortgage Loans, the mortgaged properties, any REO properties or the interests of the Certificateholders or the parties thereto, or any failure by the Servicer to duly observe or perform in any material respect any other of the covenants or agreements on the part of the Servicer set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement which breach or failure continues unremedied for a period of thirty (30) days after the first date on which written notice of such breach or failure is received by the Servicer;
- (v) failure by the Servicer to maintain its license or to otherwise qualify to do business or service residential mortgage loans in any jurisdiction, if required by such jurisdiction, where the mortgaged properties or any REO properties securing the Mortgage Loans are located;
- (vi) a decree or order of a court or agency or supervisory authority having jurisdiction for the appointment of a conservator or receiver or liquidator in any insolvency, readjustment of debt, including bankruptcy, marshaling of assets and liabilities or similar proceedings, or for the winding-up or liquidation of its affairs, has been entered against the Servicer and such decree or order has remained in force undischarged or unstayed for a period of sixty (60) days;

- (vii) the Servicer consents to the appointment of a conservator or receiver or liquidator in any insolvency, readjustment of debt, marshaling of assets and liabilities or similar proceedings of or relating to the Servicer or of or relating to all or substantially all of its property;
- (viii) the Servicer admits in writing its inability to pay its debts generally as they become due, file a petition to take advantage of any applicable insolvency, bankruptcy or reorganization statute, make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, voluntarily suspend payment of its obligations or cease its normal business operations for three (3) days;
- (ix) the Servicer fails to provide two consecutive Guarantor loan data remittance reports twice in any twelve-month period to the Guarantor as required under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and the Guarantor declares such failure a default;
- (x) the Servicer otherwise ceases to meet the qualifications of a Freddie Mac or, if applicable, Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae, or FHA, seller/servicer;
- (xi) the Servicer attempts to assign the servicing of the Mortgage Loans or its right to servicing compensation under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, or the Servicer attempts to sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its property or assets or to assign the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or the servicing responsibilities thereunder or to delegate its duties thereunder or any portion thereof (to other than a third party in the case of outsourcing routine tasks including, but not limited to, taxes, insurance, property inspection, reconveyance, collection or brokering REO property), in each case without complying fully with the provisions regarding limitation on resignation and assignment by the Servicer as set forth in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement; or
- (xii) failure by the Servicer to service the Mortgage Loans in accordance with Accepted Servicing Practices and the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, following notice by the Trustee or Guarantor, which failure continues unremedied for a period of thirty (30) days.

Servicing Trigger Agent

The Guarantor will be the “**Servicing Trigger Agent**”, so long as a Guarantor Nonpayment Event does not exist and the Guarantee Expiration Date has not passed. Otherwise, the Servicing Trigger Agent will be the Certificateholders holding more than 50% of the aggregate Voting Rights of the Optional Control Class (or if there is no Optional Control Class, all of the Classes of Certificates outstanding) (the “**Alternative Servicing Trigger Agent**”).

The “**Optional Control Class**” means, with respect to any Distribution Date, after giving effect to distributions of principal and allocations of any related Realized Losses, any related Certificate Writedown Amounts and any related Subsequent Recoveries on such Distribution Date, (a) if the aggregate Class Principal Amount of the Class M and Class B Certificates is less than the Pipeline Losses for such Distribution Date, there will be no Optional Control Class; or (b) if (1) the Class Principal Amount of the Class B Certificates is less than the Pipeline Losses for such Distribution Date, or (2) the Class Principal Amount of the Class M Certificates is greater than 10% of the Class Principal Amount of the Class M Certificates as of the Cut-Off Date, the Class M Certificates will be the Optional Control Class. Otherwise, to the extent neither (a) nor (b) is satisfied with respect to any date of determination, the Class B Certificates will be the Optional Control Class.

Rights Upon Servicer Events of Default

So long as a Servicer Event of Default under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement remains unremedied, the Servicing Trigger Agent may direct the Trustee to terminate all of the rights and obligations of the Servicer with respect to the Mortgage Loans, as provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, whereupon the Trustee is required to appoint a successor servicer to succeed to all of the responsibilities and duties of the Servicer, including the obligation to make any required Servicing Advances. The Servicer will continue to service the Mortgage Loans until a successor servicer has assumed all of the servicing responsibilities under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. Any successor servicer following a Servicer Event of Default must meet the eligibility requirements set forth under “*Successor Servicer*” below.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth above, the Servicing Trigger Agent may direct the Trustee to waive any Servicer Event of Default permitting removal of the Servicer, provided the Servicer has remitted to the Securities Administrator, for the benefit of the Trust, the amount of any payment (plus interest accrued thereon), the nonpayment of which gave rise to the Servicer Event of Default. Upon any waiver of an existing default and receipt of such payment, such default will cease to exist and any Servicer Event of Default arising therefrom will be deemed to have been remedied. The Pooling and Servicing Agreement will provide that no such waiver will extend to any subsequent or other default or impair any right consequent thereto except to the extent expressly waived by the Trustee as set forth above. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, Certificates registered in the name of Freddie Mac, or any affiliate of Freddie Mac, will be entitled to the same rights to vote with respect to the matters waiving any Servicer Event of Default as they would if registered in the name of any other person.

Successor Servicer

Upon termination of the Servicer pursuant to the occurrence of a Servicer Event of Default, the Trustee is required to appoint a successor servicer, and will do so as soon as practicably possible. The Servicer will remain obligated pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement until a successor servicer is appointed. The Trustee and any successor servicer, following a Servicer Event of Default, may agree upon such successor servicer's compensation, which may not be greater than the aggregate of the Servicing Fee Rate and the Excess Servicing Fee Rate.

For the avoidance of doubt, in no event will the Securities Administrator, Guarantor or the Trustee be required to act as a successor servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. Any reasonable costs incurred by the Trustee or Guarantor in connection with securing a successor servicer will be reimbursed to it by the predecessor Servicer. In the event the predecessor Servicer fails to reimburse the Trustee and/or Guarantor for such costs within sixty days, the Trustee and Guarantor, as applicable, will be entitled to reimbursement for such costs, which will be paid as Expenses.

Any successor servicer following a Servicer Event of Default (i) must be reasonably acceptable to the Servicing Trigger Agent and if Freddie Mac is the Servicing Trigger Agent, must be a Freddie Mac approved servicer (or if Freddie Mac is no longer in existence, any successor or successors thereto), (ii) must have a net worth of at least \$15,000,000 or such higher amount as may be required by the Servicing Trigger Agent, and (iii) must agree, and be determined by the Servicing Trigger Agent to have the capacity, to assume all of the responsibilities, duties and obligations of the Servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, including, without limitation, the ability to service e-mortgages if any e-mortgages will be transferred. In no event may the successor servicer be paid a servicing fee in excess of the Servicing Fee and the Excess Servicing Fee Amount.

Any reasonable servicing transfer costs of the successor servicer incurred in connection with the transfer of servicing from the predecessor servicer, including without limitation any reasonable costs or expenses associated with the documentation of the assumption of servicing by the successor servicer, the complete transfer of all servicing data and the completion, correction and manipulation of such servicing data as may be required by the successor servicer to correct any errors or insufficiencies in the servicing data or otherwise to enable the successor servicer to service the Mortgage Loans properly and effectively, will be paid by the predecessor servicer. In the event the predecessor servicer fails to reimburse the successor servicer for such costs within a reasonable period of time, the successor servicer will be entitled to reimbursement from the assets of the Trust estate. The successor servicer will assume the servicing obligations as soon as practicable.

No assurance can be given that termination of the rights and obligations of the Servicer would not adversely affect the servicing of the Mortgage Loans or the management and disposition of any REO properties, including the delinquency experience of the Mortgage Loans or the timing of liquidations of the Mortgage Loans and sales of REO properties.

Resignation of the Servicer

Except in the limited circumstances permitted under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Servicer may not assign its obligations under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or resign from the obligations and duties imposed on it by the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, except by mutual written consent of the Servicer, the

Trustee, the Guarantor and the Securities Administrator, which consent will not be unreasonably withheld or upon the determination that the Servicer's duties under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement are no longer permissible under applicable law and such incapacity cannot be cured by the Servicer, in which event the Servicer may resign as servicer. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Servicer has the right to resign as the Servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement if the Servicer has proposed a successor servicer to the Trustee, the Guarantor, the Trust Agent and the Securities Administrator in writing and such proposed successor servicer is reasonably acceptable to the Trustee, the Guarantor and the Securities Administrator. Any successor servicer (i) must be a Freddie Mac approved servicer, (ii) must have a net worth of at least \$15,000,000, and (iii) must attest, as evidenced by an officer's certificate by the successor servicer to the Trustee, the Guarantor, and Securities Administrator, that it has the capacity, and agrees to, assume all of the responsibilities, duties and obligations of the Servicer under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, including, without limitation, the ability to service e-mortgages if any e-mortgages will be transferred. No such resignation will become effective until a successor has assumed the Servicer's responsibilities and obligations in accordance with the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. Servicing transfer costs of the successor servicer will be paid by the resigning Servicer or, if the Servicer fails to pay such costs within 60 days of written notice thereof, from the Trust as Expenses.

Various Matters Regarding Freddie Mac

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement provides that Freddie Mac and its directors, officers, employees and agents will not be liable for any action taken or omitted in good faith under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or for errors in judgment. However, Freddie Mac will not be protected against any liability imposed by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, fraud or negligence or by reason of negligent disregard of obligations and duties.

Freddie Mac may employ agents or independent contractors to perform our responsibilities under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. As Trustee, we may also provide the Servicer with a limited power of attorney to take certain actions for the Trust.

Freddie Mac, in its capacities as Trustee, Seller and Guarantor, will not be subject to the control of Certificateholders in any manner in the discharge of its responsibilities under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. Freddie Mac will have no liability to Certificateholders other than for any direct damage resulting from our failure to exercise that degree of ordinary care that we exercise in the conduct and management of our own affairs. We will have no liability of any nature for consequential damages.

Amendment

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement may be amended from time to time by the mutual agreement of the parties thereto at such time, without the consent of any of the Certificateholders:

- (a) to cure any ambiguity or to correct any provision therein if the amendment does not materially or adversely affect any Certificateholder;
- (b) to correct, modify or supplement any provision therein which may be inconsistent with this Offering Circular or the private placement memorandum pursuant to which some or all of the Non-Guaranteed Certificates may be offered;
- (c) to correct, modify or supplement any provision therein which may be inconsistent with any other provision therein or to correct any error, in a manner which does not materially adversely affect the interests of any Certificateholder or any provision of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement;
- (d) to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising thereunder which are not inconsistent with the then existing provisions thereof in a manner which does not materially

adversely affect the interests of any Certificateholder or any provision of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement;

- (e) to relax or eliminate (A) any requirement thereunder imposed by the REMIC Provisions (if the REMIC Provisions are amended or clarified such that any such requirement may be relaxed or eliminated) or (B) any transfer restriction imposed on the Certificates pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement (if applicable law is amended or clarified such that any such restriction may be relaxed or eliminated);
- (f) to comply with any requirements imposed by the Code or any successor or amended statute or any temporary or final regulation, revenue ruling, revenue procedure or other written official announcement or interpretation relating to federal income tax laws or any such proposed action which, if made effective, would apply retroactively to any REMIC Pool at least from the effective date of such amendment;
- (g) to avoid the occurrence of a prohibited transaction or to reduce the incidence of any tax that would arise from any actions taken with respect to the operation of any REMIC Pool;
- (h) to modify the procedures therein relating to Rule 15Ga-1 under the Exchange Act;
- (i) to modify, alter, amend, add to or rescind any of the provisions contained therein to comply with any rules or regulations promulgated by the SEC from time to time;
- (j) to add to Freddie Mac's covenants for Certificateholders' benefit or to surrender any right or power conferred upon Freddie Mac;
- (k) to implement any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes;
- (l) to implement any SOFR Adjustment Conforming Changes; or
- (m) to evidence the succession of another entity to Freddie Mac and its assumption of Freddie Mac's covenants.

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement may also be amended from time to time by the mutual agreement of the parties thereto, with the written consent of the holders of Certificates entitled to at least 66 2/3% of the Voting Rights allocated to each Class of Certificates materially affected by the amendment, for the purpose of adding any provisions to or changing in any manner or eliminating any of the provisions of such agreement or of modifying in any manner the rights of the holders of Certificates; *provided, however*, no such amendment may:

- (i) reduce in any manner the amount of, or delay the timing of, payments received or advanced on Mortgage Loans and/or REO properties which are required to be distributed on any Certificate, without the consent of the holder of such Certificate;
- (ii) adversely affect in any material respect the interests of the holders of any Class of Certificates in a manner other than as described in clause (i) above, without the consent of the holders of all Certificates of such Class;
- (iii) modify the provisions therein allowing for amendments to such agreement, without the consent of the holders of all Certificates then outstanding;
- (iv) modify the obligations therein of the Guarantor under the Guarantee;
- (v) change the Stated Final Distribution Date or any monthly Distribution Date of the Certificates;
- (vi) reduce the Class Principal Amount or Class Notional Amount (other than as provided for in such agreement), delay the principal distribution of (other than as provided for in such agreement), or materially modify the rate of interest or the calculation of the rate of interest on, the Certificates;
- (vii) reduce the percentage of Certificateholders whose consent or affirmative vote is necessary to amend the terms of the Certificates; or
- (viii) significantly change the activities of the Trust.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary (except as contemplated by clause (iv) of the previous sentence), for purposes of the giving or withholding of consents pursuant to the previous sentence, Certificates registered in the name of Freddie Mac, or any affiliate of Freddie Mac, will be entitled to the same rights to vote with respect to the matters described above as they would if registered in the name of any other person.

Prior to the execution of any amendment to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, each of the Trustee, the Trust Agent (if prior to the end of the Trust Agent Engagement Period) and the Securities Administrator will be entitled to receive and conclusively rely on an opinion of counsel (at the expense of the person seeking such amendment) stating that the execution of such amendment is authorized and permitted by the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and that all conditions precedent to such amendment have been satisfied. In the case of an amendment pursuant to clause (c) or (d) above, such opinion of counsel shall state that the respective amendment shall not adversely affect in any material respect the interests of any Certificateholder or any provision of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, as evidenced by the receipt by the Securities Administrator, the Trust Agent and the Trustee of an opinion of counsel to that effect or, alternatively, in the case of any particular Certificateholder, an acknowledgment to that effect from such person. Additionally, no amendment to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and the terms of the Certificates may be made unless the Trustee, Trust Agent and Securities Administrator have received an opinion of nationally-recognized U.S. federal income tax counsel (at the expense of the person seeking such amendment) to the effect that, and subject to customary assumptions, qualifications and exclusions, (i) such amendment will not result in an Adverse REMIC Event and (ii) Certificateholders will not recognize any adverse tax consequences as a result of such amendment and the Trustee, Trust Agent and Securities Administrator each receives an opinion that such proposed amendment is authorized or permitted pursuant to the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. An **“Adverse REMIC Event”** is either (a) a loss of status as a REMIC within the meaning of Code Section 860D for any group of assets identified in that agreement as a REMIC, or (b) the imposition of any tax, including the tax imposed under Code Section 860F(a)(1) on prohibited transactions, and the tax imposed under Code Section 860G(d) on certain contributions to a REMIC, on any REMIC created under that agreement to the extent such tax would be payable from assets held as part of the Trust.

The Trustee, the Trust Agent (if prior to the end of the Trust Agent Engagement Period) and the Securities Administrator may, but will not be obligated to, enter into any such amendment (including, without limitation, to implement any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes) which affects the Trustee’s, the Trust Agent’s or the Securities Administrator’s own rights, duties or immunities under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. In addition, no amendment to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement will affect the rights, fees or other amounts payable to any party to a transaction document related to the Trust or increase the duties or obligations of any party to such transaction document without such party’s prior written consent.

A quorum at any meeting of Certificateholders called to adopt a resolution will consist of Certificateholders entitled to vote a majority of the Voting Rights of each Class of Certificates at the time outstanding. At any reconvened meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum, a quorum will be achieved with 25% of the Voting Rights of each Class of Certificates at the time outstanding. In both cases, this will exclude any Certificates owned by Freddie Mac (except (i) where Freddie Mac owns the entire Class of each Class of Certificates affected by such resolution, or (ii) in matters pertaining to (a) a Servicer Event of Default or (b) a proposed amendment to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, each as described therein), but will not prevent the Guarantor from exercising its right to vote with respect to any Guaranteed Certificates. See *“Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Certain Characteristics of the Certificates — Rights of Certificateholders Are Limited — Investors Have No Direct Right to Enforce Remedies”*.

As provided in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, the Trustee is required to establish a record date for the determination of Certificateholders entitled to vote at any meeting of Certificateholders, to grant any consent regarding Certificates and for the purpose of providing notice of any such meeting or consent. The Trustee is required to provide to the Securities Administrator (i) notice of the related record date and (ii) a notice describing the matter to be voted on by the Certificateholders, and the Securities Administrator is required to then promptly (x) forward such notice to the Certificateholders and (y) forward any responses it receives to the Trustee.

Any instrument given by a Certificateholder relating to a consent will be irrevocable once given and will be conclusive and binding on all subsequent Certificateholders of that Certificate or any substitute or replacement

Certificate, and whether or not notation of any amendment is made upon the Certificates. Any amendment of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or of the terms of Certificates will be conclusive and binding on all Certificateholders of those Certificates, whether or not they have given such consent or were present at any meeting (unless by the terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement a written consent or an affirmative vote of such Certificateholders is otherwise required), and whether or not notation of any such amendment is made upon the Certificates.

Notice

Any notice, demand or other communication which is required or permitted to be delivered to us must be given in writing addressed as follows: Freddie Mac, 8200 Jones Branch Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102, Attention: General Counsel and Secretary, RE: SCRT 2025-1. The communication will be deemed to have been sufficiently given or made only upon actual receipt of the writing by us.

Governing Law

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement and the rights and obligations of Certificateholders and Freddie Mac with respect to the Certificates are to be interpreted under the federal laws of the United States. If there is no applicable U.S. federal law precedent, and if the application of New York law would not frustrate the purposes of the Freddie Mac Act or any provision of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement or the transactions governed by the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, then the local laws of the State of New York will be deemed to reflect the federal laws of the United States.

PREPAYMENT AND YIELD CONSIDERATIONS

Realized Losses

The amount and timing of Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans will affect the yield on the Certificates. To the extent Realized Losses are allocated to a Class of Certificates, the Class Principal Amount of such Class of Certificates will be reduced, without any corresponding distribution of principal, by the amount of such Realized Losses, as described under “*Description of the Certificates — Principal — Reductions in Class Principal Amounts Due to Allocation of Realized Losses*”. Realized Losses (including, but not limited to, Realized Losses resulting from Modifications) can be caused by, but are not limited to, mortgagor mismanagement of credit and unforeseen events. The rate of delinquencies on re-performing Mortgage Loans may be higher than for other types of Mortgage Loans. Furthermore, the rate and timing of any Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans will be affected by the general economic condition of the region of the country in which the related mortgaged properties are located. See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Mortgage Loans — Risks Associated with Mortgage Loans Generally*” and “*— Geographic Concentration May Increase Risk of Losses Due to Adverse Economic Conditions, Natural Disasters or Climate Change*”. The risk of Realized Losses is greater and prepayments are less likely in regions where a weak or deteriorating economy exists, as may be evidenced by, among other factors, increasing unemployment or falling property values. The yield on any Class of Certificates and the rate and timing of Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans may also be affected by servicing decisions by the Servicer.

Prepayment Considerations and Risks

The rate of principal distributions on the Certificates and the yield to maturity of Certificates purchased at a price other than par are directly related to the rate and timing of payments of principal on the Mortgage Loans. The principal payments on the Mortgage Loans may be in the form of scheduled principal or unscheduled principal. Any unscheduled principal may result in distributions to an investor of amounts that would otherwise be distributed over the remaining term of the Mortgage Loans.

The rate at which Mortgage Loans prepay may be influenced by a number of factors, including general economic conditions, mortgage market interest rates, availability of mortgage funds, the value of the mortgaged property, solicitations, Servicer decisions and homeowner mobility.

- In general, if prevailing mortgage rates fall significantly below the mortgage rates on the Mortgage Loans, the Mortgage Loans are likely to prepay at higher rates than if prevailing mortgage interest rates remain at or above the mortgage rates on the Mortgage Loans.
- Conversely, if prevailing mortgage rates rise above the mortgage rates on the Mortgage Loans, the rate of prepayment would be expected to decrease.

The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments may significantly affect an investor's actual yield to maturity, even if the average rate of principal prepayments is consistent with an investor's expectations. In general, the earlier the payment of principal of the Mortgage Loans the greater the effect on an investor's yield to maturity. As a result, the effect on investors' yield due to principal prepayments occurring at a rate higher (or lower) than the rate investors anticipate during the period immediately following the issuance of the Certificates may not be offset by a subsequent like reduction (or increase) in the rate of principal prepayments. Prospective investors should also consider the risk, in the case of a Certificate purchased at a discount (and particularly the Principal Only Certificates) that a slower than anticipated rate of payments in respect of principal (including prepayments) on the Mortgage Loans will have a negative effect on the yield to maturity of such Certificate. Prospective investors should also consider the risk, in the case of a Certificate purchased at a premium or any Interest Only Certificates, that a faster than anticipated rate of payments in respect of principal (including prepayments) on the Mortgage Loans will have a negative effect on the yield to maturity of such Certificate. Prospective investors should make decisions as to the appropriate prepayment assumptions to be used in deciding whether to purchase Certificates.

A mortgagor may make a full or partial prepayment on a Mortgage Loan at any time without paying a penalty. A mortgagor may fully prepay a Mortgage Loan for several reasons, including an early payoff, a sale of the related mortgaged property or a refinancing of the Mortgage Loan. A mortgagor who makes a partial prepayment of principal may request that the monthly principal and interest installments be recalculated, provided that the monthly payments are current. Any recalculation of payments must be documented by a modification agreement. The recalculated payments cannot result in an extended maturity date or a change in the interest rate. In addition, the repurchase of a Mortgage Loan (or the payment of a Loss Indemnification Amount) by the Seller has the same effect on the Mortgage Group as a prepayment. As such, the rate and timing of repurchases (and any such indemnification payments) will also affect the yield on the Certificates.

Furthermore, to the extent any Realized Losses or Certificate Writedown Amounts are allocated to reduce the Class Principal Amount of the Guaranteed Certificates, the Guarantor is required to make a Guarantor Principal Payment in respect of the related Principal Deficiency Amount. Any such Guarantor Principal Payments will have the same effect as principal prepayments on the Mortgage Loans distributed to Guaranteed Certificates.

The majority of the Mortgage Loans include "due-on-sale" clauses, which allow the holder of such Mortgage Loans to demand payment in full of the remaining principal balance upon sale or certain transfers of the property securing such Mortgage Loan.

Assumptions Relating to Declining Balances Tables, Cumulative Realized Losses Table and Yield Tables

The tables on the following pages have been prepared on the basis of the following assumptions (the "Modeling Assumptions"):

- (a) the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans are as set forth in the loan level tape related to the Mortgage Loans (as of the Cut-Off Date);
- (b) the initial Class Principal Amounts and Class Notional Amounts for the Certificates are as set forth and described herein;
- (c) the scheduled monthly payment for each Mortgage Loan is based on its outstanding Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance, current mortgage rate and remaining term to maturity so that it will fully amortize, subject to the expiration of any applicable interest-only term, in amounts sufficient for the repayment thereof over its remaining term to maturity as of the Cut-Off Date;

- (d) (i) with respect to the Cumulative Realized Losses Table and Yield Tables, the Mortgage Loans experience defaults at the indicated constant default rate (the “**CDR**”) percentages, there is no lag between the related default and the application of any Realized Losses, the Loss Severity is 25%, and all recoveries related to the defaulted Mortgage Loans are received by the Trust at the time of liquidation; and (ii) with respect to the Declining Balances Tables, the Mortgage Loans do not experience any Realized Losses;
- (e) each monthly payment of scheduled principal and interest on the Mortgage Loans is timely received on the last day of each month beginning in February 2025 (except in the case of the defaults described in (d)(i) above);
- (f) principal prepayments in full on the Mortgage Loans are received, together with thirty (30) days’ interest thereon, on the last day of each month beginning in February 2025;
- (g) there are no partial principal prepayments on the Mortgage Loans;
- (h) the Mortgage Loans prepay at the indicated constant prepayment rate (“**CPR**”) percentages;
- (i) no Mortgage Loans are purchased, substituted, or removed from any Group after the Cut-Off Date;
- (j) there are no Modifications or Payment Deferrals nor any Principal Forbearance Losses in connection with the Mortgage Loans after the Cut-Off Date;
- (k) there are no HAMP incentive payments;
- (l) there is no Optional Termination (except in the case of “*Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination*”);
- (m) the Certificates are issued on March 11, 2025;
- (n) distributions on the Certificates are received on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of each month beginning in March 2025;
- (o) the Servicing Fee Rate is 0.1500% per annum; the Excess Servicing Fee Rate is 0.0500% per annum; the Securities Administrator Fee Rate is 0.0170% per annum, subject to a monthly minimum Securities Administrator Fee of \$3,500; the Trust Agent Fee is \$1,540 per month, and the Trust Agent Engagement Period ends on the twelfth Distribution Date following the Collection Period during which the Warranty Period expires; the Guarantor Oversight Fee Rate is 0.0500% per annum; the Custodian Fee Rate is 0.0065% per annum multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans and the denominator of which is the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans; all other fees and Expenses are assumed to be zero;
- (p) there are no Subsequent Recoveries related to the Mortgage Loans;
- (q) there are no delinquencies related to the Mortgage Loans;
- (r) Initial Principal Forbearance Amounts are not amortized but can be prepaid or defaulted and any such amounts (that are not prepaid or defaulted) are paid in full at maturity;
- (s) each Mortgage Loan with an adjustable-rate will adjust its mortgage rate on the next applicable reset date, determined according to its ARM initial rate reset date, due date of next payment and ARM subsequent rate reset frequency as identified on the data tape; in addition, any applicable ARM rounding is subsequently applied to the resulting mortgage rate;
- (t) each Mortgage Loan with a step-rate will increase its mortgage rate on the date(s) identified on the loan level tape, with such date(s) adjusted to account for any monthly mortgage payment made by the borrower in advance or any monthly payments that are delinquent as of the Cut-Off Date;
- (u) each Mortgage Loan with an index of FTSE USD IBOR Consumer Cash Fallback 12-Month is assumed to have an index of One-Year Term SOFR, and will adjust its mortgage rate according to

its gross margin plus a margin adjustment of 0.71513%; and each Mortgage Loan with an index of FTSE USD IBOR Consumer Cash Fallback 6-Month is assumed to have an index of Six-Month Term SOFR, and will adjust its mortgage rate according to its gross margin plus a margin adjustment of 0.42826%;

- (v) One-Year Term SOFR will remain constant at 4.23900% per annum; Six-Month Term SOFR will remain constant at 4.30100% per annum; One-Year Weekly CMT will remain constant at 4.23200% per annum; and Three-Year Weekly CMT will remain constant at 4.29600% per annum;
- (w) there are no Servicing Advances or Pre-Existing Servicing Advances;
- (x) there are no Loss Indemnification Amounts or Servicing Remedy Amounts;
- (y) there are no Pay-ahead Reserve Account Deposits or Pay-ahead Reserve Account Releases; and
- (z) there is no Guarantor Nonpayment Event.

Although the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans for the tables have been prepared on the basis of the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans, there is no assurance that the Modeling Assumptions will reflect the actual characteristics or performance of the Mortgage Loans or that the performance of the Certificates will conform to the results set forth in the tables.

Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates

Weighted average life of a Class of Certificates refers to the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of issuance of such Class of Certificates until its Class Principal Amount or Class Notional Amount, as applicable, is reduced to zero. The weighted average lives of the Certificates will be influenced by, among other things, the rate at which principal of the Mortgage Loans is actually paid by the related mortgagor, which may be in the form of scheduled amortization or prepayments, any HAMP incentive payments made on behalf of the mortgagor, the Repurchase Price or Loss Indemnification Amounts paid by the Seller in connection with Material Breaches with respect to the Mortgage Loans, Servicing Remedy Amounts paid by the Servicer, the timing of changes in such rate of principal payments and repurchases and indemnification payments and the timing and rate of allocation of Realized Losses, Certificate Writedown Amounts and Subsequent Recoveries to the Certificates. The interaction of the foregoing factors may have different effects on each Class of Certificates and the effects on any such Class may vary at different times during the life of such Class. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the weighted average life of any Class of Certificates.

Prepayments on mortgage loans are commonly measured relative to a constant prepayment standard or model. The model used in this Offering Circular for the Mortgage Loans is a CPR. CPR assumes that the outstanding principal balance of a pool of mortgage loans prepays at a specified constant annual rate. In projecting monthly cashflows, this annual rate is converted to an equivalent monthly rate.

CPR does not purport to be either a historical description of the prepayment experience of mortgage loans or a prediction of the anticipated rate of prepayment of any mortgage loans, including the Mortgage Loans. The percentages of CPR in the tables below do not purport to be historical correlations of relative prepayment experience of the Mortgage Loans or predictions of the anticipated relative rate of prepayment of the Mortgage Loans. Variations in the prepayment experience and the number of Mortgage Loans that prepay may increase or decrease the percentages of initial Class Principal Amounts or Class Notional Amounts (and weighted average lives) shown in the Declining Balances Tables below. Such variations may occur even if the average prepayment experience of all such Mortgage Loans equals any of the specified percentages of CPR.

When a Mortgage Loan defaults and experiences a Realized Loss, it will incur a loss severity. The loss severity is calculated by dividing the Realized Loss by the Unpaid Principal Balance of the related Mortgage Loan at liquidation (the “**Loss Severity**”). A Loss Severity of 25% assumes that 25% of the Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loan in default is not recovered at liquidation. Any Loss Severity assumption used herein does not purport to be a prediction of the anticipated Loss Severity on the Mortgage Loans. The rate and extent of Realized Losses experienced on the Mortgage Loans are likely to differ from those assumed and may

differ significantly. Further, it is unlikely the Mortgage Loans will incur Realized Losses at any specified Loss Severity rate.

It is unlikely that the Mortgage Loans will prepay or experience Realized Losses at any of the rates specified or at the times assumed or that Realized Losses will be incurred according to one particular pattern. The Cumulative Realized Losses Table and the Yield Tables below assumes the Mortgage Loans incur a constant rate of default each month relative to the then outstanding Unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans. The CDR does not purport to be a prediction of the anticipated rate of defaults on the Mortgage Loans. The rate and extent of actual defaults experienced on the Mortgage Loans are likely to differ from those assumed and may differ significantly. A rate of 1% CDR assumes defaults occur on Mortgage Loans at an annual rate of 1%, which remains in effect through the remaining lives of such Mortgage Loans. Further, it is unlikely the Mortgage Loans will default at any specified percentage of CDR.

The Declining Balances Tables, Cumulative Realized Losses Table and Yield Tables have been prepared on the basis of the Modeling Assumptions described above under “— *Assumptions Relating to Declining Balances Tables, Cumulative Realized Losses Table and Yield Tables*”. There may be discrepancies between the characteristics of the actual Mortgage Loans and the characteristics of the representative mortgage loans assumed in preparing the Declining Balances Tables, Cumulative Realized Losses Table and Yield Tables. Any such discrepancy may have an effect upon the percentages of initial Class Principal Amounts outstanding set forth in the Declining Balances Tables (and the weighted average lives of the Certificates set forth in the Declining Balances Tables). In addition, to the extent that the Mortgage Loans have characteristics that differ from those assumed in preparing the following Declining Balances Tables, the Class Principal Amount of a Class of Certificates could be reduced to zero earlier or later than indicated by the applicable Declining Balances Table.

Furthermore, the information contained in the Declining Balances Tables with respect to the weighted average life of any Certificate is not necessarily indicative of the weighted average life of that Class of Certificates that might be calculated or projected under different or varying prepayment assumptions.

It is not likely that all of the Mortgage Loans will have the interest rates or remaining terms to maturity assumed or that the Mortgage Loans will prepay at the indicated CPR percentages. In addition, the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans could produce slower or faster reductions of the Class Principal Amounts than indicated in the Declining Balances Tables at the various CPR percentages specified.

Declining Balances Tables

Based upon the Modeling Assumptions, the following Declining Balances Tables indicate the projected weighted average lives of each Class of Offered Certificates and sets forth the percentages of the initial Class Principal Amount or Class Notional Amount, as applicable, of each Class that would be outstanding after each of the dates shown at various CPR percentages.

Percentages of Initial Class Principal Amounts or Class Notional Amounts and Weighted Average Lives

Date	Class MT, Class MT-IO, Class MTU, Class 40MT, Class 45MT, Class 50MT, Class 55MT and Class 60MT					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	98	93	88	83	78	73
February 25, 2027	97	87	78	69	60	53
February 25, 2028	95	81	68	57	47	39
February 25, 2029	93	75	60	47	37	28
February 25, 2030	92	70	53	40	28	20
February 25, 2031	90	65	46	32	22	14
February 25, 2032	88	60	41	26	16	9
February 25, 2033	86	56	36	21	12	6
February 25, 2034	84	52	31	17	9	4
February 25, 2035	82	48	27	14	6	2
February 25, 2036	80	44	23	11	4	*
February 25, 2037	77	41	20	8	3	0
February 25, 2038	75	38	17	6	1	0
February 25, 2039	72	34	14	5	*	0
February 25, 2040	70	31	12	3	0	0
February 25, 2041	67	28	10	2	0	0
February 25, 2042	65	26	8	1	0	0
February 25, 2043	62	23	7	*	0	0
February 25, 2044	59	21	5	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	56	19	4	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	53	16	3	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	50	15	2	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	47	13	1	0	0	0
February 25, 2049	44	11	*	0	0	0
February 25, 2050	40	9	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2051	35	7	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2052	32	6	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2053	28	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2054	24	3	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2055	20	2	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2056	17	1	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2057	13	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2058	10	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2059	6	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2060	3	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2061 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	20.60	11.27	7.05	4.92	3.71	2.93
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	20.53	11.04	6.80	4.73	3.56	2.82

* Indicates a value greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Class MT-25						
Date	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	98	92	86
February 25, 2027	100	100	91	81	71	62
February 25, 2028	100	95	80	67	56	46
February 25, 2029	100	89	70	56	44	33
February 25, 2030	100	82	62	47	33	23
February 25, 2031	100	76	55	38	25	16
February 25, 2032	100	71	48	31	19	11
February 25, 2033	100	66	42	25	14	7
February 25, 2034	99	61	37	20	10	4
February 25, 2035	96	56	32	16	7	2
February 25, 2036	94	52	27	13	5	*
February 25, 2037	91	48	23	10	3	0
February 25, 2038	88	44	20	8	1	0
February 25, 2039	85	40	17	6	*	0
February 25, 2040	82	37	14	4	0	0
February 25, 2041	79	33	12	2	0	0
February 25, 2042	76	30	10	1	0	0
February 25, 2043	73	27	8	*	0	0
February 25, 2044	70	25	6	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	66	22	5	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	63	19	4	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	59	17	2	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	55	15	1	0	0	0
February 25, 2049	52	13	1	0	0	0
February 25, 2050	47	11	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2051	42	8	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2052	37	7	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2053	33	5	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2054	28	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2055	24	2	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2056	19	1	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2057	15	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2058	11	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2059	7	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2060	4	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2061 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	23.47	13.08	8.19	5.73	4.32	3.41
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	23.39	12.80	7.90	5.49	4.14	3.27

* Indicates a value greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

**Class MA, Class MA-IO, Class MAU,
Class 40MA, Class 45MA, Class 50MA,
Class 55MA and Class 60MA**

Date	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	98	91	84	77	71	64
February 25, 2027	96	83	70	58	47	37
February 25, 2028	94	75	58	42	30	19
February 25, 2029	91	67	46	30	16	4
February 25, 2030	89	60	37	19	5	0
February 25, 2031	86	53	29	10	0	0
February 25, 2032	84	47	21	2	0	0
February 25, 2033	81	41	14	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	78	36	8	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	76	31	3	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	73	26	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	70	21	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2038	66	17	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2039	63	12	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2040	60	8	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2041	57	5	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2042	53	1	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2043	49	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2044	46	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	42	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	38	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	34	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	29	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2049	25	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2050	20	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2051	14	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2052	9	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2053	4	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2054 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	16.73	7.21	4.18	2.87	2.15	1.69
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	16.73	7.21	4.18	2.87	2.15	1.69

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

**Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class MBU,
Class 40MB, Class 45MB, Class 50MB,
Class 55MB and Class 60MB**

Date	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2027	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2028	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2029	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2030	100	100	100	100	100	79
February 25, 2031	100	100	100	100	86	55
February 25, 2032	100	100	100	100	65	37
February 25, 2033	100	100	100	86	48	24
February 25, 2034	100	100	100	69	35	14
February 25, 2035	100	100	100	55	25	7
February 25, 2036	100	100	93	44	16	1
February 25, 2037	100	100	80	34	10	0
February 25, 2038	100	100	68	26	5	0
February 25, 2039	100	100	58	19	1	0
February 25, 2040	100	100	49	13	0	0
February 25, 2041	100	100	41	8	0	0
February 25, 2042	100	100	34	4	0	0
February 25, 2043	100	93	27	1	0	0
February 25, 2044	100	83	22	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	100	74	17	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	100	66	12	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	100	58	8	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	100	50	5	0	0	0
February 25, 2049	100	43	2	0	0	0
February 25, 2050	100	36	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2051	100	29	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2052	100	23	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2053	100	17	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2054	95	12	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2055	80	8	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2056	66	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2057	52	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2058	39	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2059	25	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2060	12	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2061 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	32.20	23.47	15.64	11.10	8.42	6.67
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	31.92	22.52	14.65	10.31	7.81	6.19

* Indicates a value greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Date	Class MA-1					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	90	56	22	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	79	14	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	68	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	57	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	45	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	33	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	20	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	7	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	4.46	1.14	0.63	0.43	0.32	0.25
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	4.46	1.14	0.63	0.43	0.32	0.25

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Date	Class MA-2					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	88	54	20
February 25, 2027	100	100	52	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	100	74	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	100	37	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	100	1	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	93	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	79	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	64	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	49	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2038	34	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2039	18	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2040	1	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2041 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	11.90	3.65	2.04	1.38	1.03	0.81
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	11.90	3.65	2.04	1.38	1.03	0.81

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Date	Class MA-3					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2027	100	100	100	93	38	0
February 25, 2028	100	100	90	14	0	0
February 25, 2029	100	100	34	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	100	100	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	100	68	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	100	36	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	100	7	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2038	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2039	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2040	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2041	85	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2042	67	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2043	49	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2044	31	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	11	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2046 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	17.91	6.57	3.72	2.54	1.89	1.49
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	17.91	6.57	3.72	2.54	1.89	1.49

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Date	Class MA-4					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2027	100	100	100	100	100	88
February 25, 2028	100	100	100	100	52	0
February 25, 2029	100	100	100	52	0	0
February 25, 2030	100	100	87	*	0	0
February 25, 2031	100	100	46	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	100	100	10	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	100	100	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	100	81	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	100	56	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	100	32	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	100	9	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2038	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2039	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2040	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2041	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2042	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2043	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2044	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	92	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	71	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	50	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2049	28	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2050	2	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2051 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	22.96	10.27	5.93	4.06	3.04	2.39
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	22.96	10.27	5.93	4.06	3.04	2.39

* Indicates a value greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Date	Class MA-5					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2027	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2028	100	100	100	100	100	96
February 25, 2029	100	100	100	100	83	20
February 25, 2030	100	100	100	100	23	0
February 25, 2031	100	100	100	51	0	0
February 25, 2032	100	100	100	10	0	0
February 25, 2033	100	100	74	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	100	100	42	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	100	100	13	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	100	100	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	100	100	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2038	100	86	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2039	100	64	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2040	100	43	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2041	100	24	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2042	100	5	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2043	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2044	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2049	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2050	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2051	71	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2052	46	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2053	19	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2054 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	26.82	14.73	8.78	6.06	4.55	3.59
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	26.82	14.73	8.78	6.06	4.55	3.59

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Class MA-25						
Date	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	97	88	80
February 25, 2027	100	100	88	73	59	47
February 25, 2028	100	93	72	53	37	23
February 25, 2029	100	84	58	37	20	5
February 25, 2030	100	75	46	24	6	0
February 25, 2031	100	67	36	12	0	0
February 25, 2032	100	59	27	2	0	0
February 25, 2033	100	51	18	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	98	45	10	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	95	38	3	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	91	32	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	87	27	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2038	83	21	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2039	79	16	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2040	75	10	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2041	71	6	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2042	66	1	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2043	62	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2044	57	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	52	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	47	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	42	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	37	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2049	31	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2050	25	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2051	17	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2052	11	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2053	5	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2054 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	19.83	8.74	5.08	3.48	2.61	2.05
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	19.83	8.74	5.08	3.48	2.61	2.05

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Class MA-35						
Date	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2027	100	100	100	98	79	62
February 25, 2028	100	100	97	71	50	31
February 25, 2029	100	100	78	50	27	6
February 25, 2030	100	100	62	32	8	0
February 25, 2031	100	89	48	17	0	0
February 25, 2032	100	78	36	3	0	0
February 25, 2033	100	69	24	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	100	60	14	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	100	51	4	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	100	43	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	100	36	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2038	100	28	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2039	100	21	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2040	100	14	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2041	95	8	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2042	89	2	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2043	83	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2044	77	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	70	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	63	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	57	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	49	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2049	42	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2050	33	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2051	23	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2052	15	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2053	6	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2054 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	22.51	10.46	6.11	4.19	3.14	2.47
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	22.51	10.46	6.11	4.19	3.14	2.47

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Date	Class MA-45					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2027	100	100	100	100	100	94
February 25, 2028	100	100	100	100	75	47
February 25, 2029	100	100	100	76	41	10
February 25, 2030	100	100	93	49	11	0
February 25, 2031	100	100	72	25	0	0
February 25, 2032	100	100	54	5	0	0
February 25, 2033	100	100	36	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	100	90	20	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	100	77	6	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	100	65	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	100	54	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2038	100	42	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2039	100	31	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2040	100	21	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2041	100	12	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2042	100	3	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2043	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2044	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	100	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	96	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	85	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	75	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2049	63	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2050	50	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2051	35	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2052	23	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2053	9	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2054 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	24.85	12.45	7.32	5.04	3.78	2.98
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	24.85	12.45	7.32	5.04	3.78	2.98

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Date	Class TA, Class TA-IO, Class TAU and Class TAW					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	94	87	81	74	67	61
February 25, 2027	87	75	63	52	42	32
February 25, 2028	80	63	48	34	23	13
February 25, 2029	74	53	35	21	9	0
February 25, 2030	67	43	24	10	0	0
February 25, 2031	59	33	15	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	52	24	7	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	44	17	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	37	10	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	30	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	23	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	17	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2038	11	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2039	6	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2040	1	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2041 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	7.31	4.58	3.20	2.39	1.88	1.52
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	7.31	4.58	3.20	2.39	1.88	1.52

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Date	Class TB, Class TB-IO, Class TBU and Class TBW					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2027	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2028	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2029	100	100	100	100	100	95
February 25, 2030	100	100	100	100	92	63
February 25, 2031	100	100	100	100	66	41
February 25, 2032	100	100	100	76	46	25
February 25, 2033	100	100	97	57	30	13
February 25, 2034	100	100	78	42	19	5
February 25, 2035	100	100	61	29	11	0
February 25, 2036	100	96	48	20	4	0
February 25, 2037	100	81	37	12	0	0
February 25, 2038	100	68	28	7	0	0
February 25, 2039	100	57	20	2	0	0
February 25, 2040	100	46	14	0	0	0
February 25, 2041	88	37	9	0	0	0
February 25, 2042	73	29	4	0	0	0
February 25, 2043	60	21	1	0	0	0
February 25, 2044	47	15	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	35	10	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	25	5	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	16	2	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	7	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2049 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	19.00	15.17	11.45	8.92	7.19	5.91
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	19.00	15.17	11.44	8.81	7.01	5.71

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Date	Class TT, Class TT-IO, Class TTU and Class TTW					
	Prepayment Speed (CPR)					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2026	95	90	85	80	75	70
February 25, 2027	90	81	72	64	56	49
February 25, 2028	85	73	61	51	42	35
February 25, 2029	80	64	51	41	32	24
February 25, 2030	75	57	43	32	23	16
February 25, 2031	69	50	36	25	16	10
February 25, 2032	64	43	30	19	11	6
February 25, 2033	58	38	24	14	8	3
February 25, 2034	53	33	19	10	5	1
February 25, 2035	47	28	15	7	3	0
February 25, 2036	42	24	12	5	1	0
February 25, 2037	38	20	9	3	0	0
February 25, 2038	33	17	7	2	0	0
February 25, 2039	29	14	5	1	0	0
February 25, 2040	26	12	3	0	0	0
February 25, 2041	22	9	2	0	0	0
February 25, 2042	18	7	1	0	0	0
February 25, 2043	15	5	*	0	0	0
February 25, 2044	12	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2045	9	2	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2046	6	1	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2047	4	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2048	2	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2049 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Stated Final Distribution Date	10.23	7.22	5.26	4.02	3.20	2.62
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination**	10.23	7.22	5.26	4.00	3.16	2.57

* Indicates a value greater than zero but less than 0.5%

** Based on assumption that the Optional Termination occurs on the first eligible Distribution Date.

Yield Considerations with Respect to the Certificates

The weighted average life of, and the yield to maturity on, the Offered Certificates will be sensitive to the rate and timing of prepayments and Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans. If the actual rate of Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans is higher than those assumed by prospective investors, the actual yield to maturity of a Certificate may be lower than the expected yield. The timing of prepayments and Realized Losses on Mortgage Loans may also affect prospective investors' actual yield to maturity, even if the rate of Realized Losses is consistent with prospective investors' expectations.

Cumulative Realized Losses Table

Based upon the Modeling Assumptions, the following Cumulative Realized Losses Table indicates the projected cumulative Realized Losses as a percentage of the aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance as of the Cut-Off Date shown at various CPR percentages, CDR percentages and a 25% Loss Severity.

Cumulative Realized Losses (as a % of Aggregate Cut-Off Date Balance)

<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
1.5%	6.42%	4.16%	2.93%	2.22%	1.75%	
3.0%	10.90%	7.33%	5.33%	4.11%	3.30%	
4.5%	14.06%	9.79%	7.30%	5.74%	4.67%	
6.0%	16.33%	11.73%	8.95%	7.16%	5.90%	

Yield Tables

Based upon the Modeling Assumptions, the following tables show pre-tax yields to maturity (corporate bond equivalent) of the Offered Certificates at various CPR percentages, CDR percentages, 25% Loss Severity and at the indicated assumed prices, plus accrued interest, as applicable.

Class MT Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 84.06167%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.26%	4.93%	5.74%	6.63%	7.59%	
1.5%	4.42%	5.10%	5.92%	6.80%	7.74%	
3.0%	4.64%	5.32%	6.09%	6.98%	7.97%	
4.5%	4.87%	5.57%	6.34%	7.19%	8.11%	
6.0%	5.13%	5.84%	6.61%	7.45%	8.35%	

Class MT-IO Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 21.46875%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	16.77%	12.19%	7.34%	2.06%	(3.75)%	
1.5%	15.56%	11.04%	6.24%	1.28%	(4.11)%	
3.0%	14.14%	9.77%	5.27%	0.42%	(5.33)%	
4.5%	12.59%	8.28%	3.87%	(0.66)%	(5.34)%	
6.0%	10.99%	6.72%	2.36%	(2.11)%	(6.69)%	

Class MTU Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 85.40347%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.43%	5.03%	5.76%	6.56%	7.43%	
1.5%	4.57%	5.19%	5.93%	6.71%	7.56%	
3.0%	4.77%	5.38%	6.08%	6.88%	7.77%	
4.5%	4.98%	5.61%	6.31%	7.07%	7.89%	
6.0%	5.21%	5.85%	6.55%	7.30%	8.11%	

Class 40MT Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 89.42886%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.90%	5.33%	5.82%	6.38%	6.97%	
1.5%	5.00%	5.43%	5.94%	6.48%	7.06%	
3.0%	5.14%	5.57%	6.05%	6.59%	7.20%	
4.5%	5.29%	5.72%	6.20%	6.72%	7.28%	
6.0%	5.45%	5.89%	6.37%	6.88%	7.43%	

Class 45MT Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 92.11245%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	5.20%	5.51%	5.87%	6.26%	6.69%	
1.5%	5.27%	5.58%	5.95%	6.33%	6.75%	
3.0%	5.37%	5.68%	6.02%	6.41%	6.85%	
4.5%	5.48%	5.79%	6.13%	6.51%	6.91%	
6.0%	5.60%	5.91%	6.25%	6.62%	7.02%	

Class 50MT Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 94.79605%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	5.49%	5.68%	5.90%	6.15%	6.42%	
1.5%	5.53%	5.73%	5.96%	6.20%	6.46%	
3.0%	5.60%	5.79%	6.00%	6.25%	6.52%	
4.5%	5.66%	5.86%	6.07%	6.30%	6.55%	
6.0%	5.74%	5.93%	6.15%	6.38%	6.62%	

Class 55MT Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 97.47964%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	5.76%	5.84%	5.94%	6.05%	6.16%	
1.5%	5.78%	5.87%	5.96%	6.07%	6.18%	
3.0%	5.81%	5.89%	5.98%	6.09%	6.21%	
4.5%	5.84%	5.92%	6.01%	6.11%	6.22%	
6.0%	5.87%	5.95%	6.05%	6.14%	6.25%	

Class 60MT Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 100.16324%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	6.02%	6.00%	5.98%	5.95%	5.92%	
1.5%	6.02%	6.00%	5.97%	5.94%	5.92%	
3.0%	6.01%	5.99%	5.97%	5.94%	5.91%	
4.5%	6.00%	5.98%	5.96%	5.93%	5.91%	
6.0%	5.99%	5.97%	5.95%	5.92%	5.90%	

Class MA Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 88.86589%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	3.98%	4.76%	5.71%	6.75%	7.86%	
1.5%	4.16%	4.99%	5.98%	7.03%	8.14%	
3.0%	4.41%	5.24%	6.21%	7.28%	8.42%	
4.5%	4.70%	5.55%	6.49%	7.52%	8.66%	
6.0%	5.01%	5.86%	6.80%	7.81%	8.91%	

Class MA-IO Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 17.15625%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	21.02%	13.59%	4.16%	(7.10)%	(19.69)%	
1.5%	19.18%	11.36%	1.33%	(10.27)%	(22.90)%	
3.0%	16.96%	8.91%	(1.12)%	(13.11)%	(26.23)%	
4.5%	14.35%	5.87%	(4.23)%	(15.79)%	(28.87)%	
6.0%	11.40%	2.49%	(7.83)%	(19.28)%	(31.69)%	

Class MAU Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 89.93816%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.15%	4.85%	5.70%	6.62%	7.61%	
1.5%	4.31%	5.05%	5.93%	6.87%	7.86%	
3.0%	4.54%	5.28%	6.14%	7.10%	8.11%	
4.5%	4.79%	5.55%	6.39%	7.31%	8.33%	
6.0%	5.07%	5.83%	6.67%	7.57%	8.55%	

Class 40MA Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 93.15496%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	(Group M)
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	(Group T)
0.0%	4.65%	5.10%	5.65%	6.25%	6.89%	
1.5%	4.75%	5.24%	5.81%	6.42%	7.06%	
3.0%	4.90%	5.38%	5.94%	6.56%	7.22%	
4.5%	5.07%	5.56%	6.10%	6.70%	7.36%	
6.0%	5.24%	5.74%	6.28%	6.87%	7.50%	

Class 45MA Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 95.29949%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	(Group M)
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	(Group T)
0.0%	4.96%	5.26%	5.63%	6.02%	6.44%	
1.5%	5.03%	5.35%	5.73%	6.13%	6.55%	
3.0%	5.13%	5.45%	5.82%	6.22%	6.65%	
4.5%	5.24%	5.56%	5.92%	6.31%	6.74%	
6.0%	5.36%	5.68%	6.04%	6.42%	6.84%	

Class 50MA Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 97.44402%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	(Group M)
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	(Group T)
0.0%	5.27%	5.42%	5.60%	5.80%	6.00%	
1.5%	5.31%	5.46%	5.65%	5.85%	6.06%	
3.0%	5.35%	5.51%	5.69%	5.90%	6.11%	
4.5%	5.41%	5.57%	5.75%	5.94%	6.15%	
6.0%	5.47%	5.63%	5.80%	5.99%	6.20%	

Class 55MA Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 99.58855%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	(Group M)
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	(Group T)
0.0%	5.57%	5.57%	5.57%	5.58%	5.58%	
1.5%	5.57%	5.57%	5.58%	5.58%	5.58%	
3.0%	5.57%	5.57%	5.58%	5.58%	5.58%	
4.5%	5.57%	5.57%	5.58%	5.58%	5.59%	
6.0%	5.57%	5.57%	5.58%	5.58%	5.59%	

Class 60MA Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 101.73308%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	(Group M)
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	(Group T)
0.0%	5.85%	5.72%	5.55%	5.37%	5.18%	
1.5%	5.82%	5.68%	5.50%	5.32%	5.13%	
3.0%	5.78%	5.63%	5.46%	5.28%	5.08%	
4.5%	5.73%	5.58%	5.41%	5.23%	5.04%	
6.0%	5.67%	5.52%	5.36%	5.18%	4.99%	

Class MB Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 70.16943%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	(Group M)
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	(Group T)
0.0%	4.86%	5.15%	5.71%	6.42%	7.21%	
1.5%	4.88%	5.21%	5.79%	6.46%	7.22%	
3.0%	4.98%	5.36%	5.89%	6.57%	7.41%	
4.5%	5.10%	5.55%	6.11%	6.74%	7.44%	
6.0%	5.26%	5.75%	6.33%	6.97%	7.67%	

Class MB-IO Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 33.32813%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	11.89%	11.39%	9.92%	7.42%	4.05%	
1.5%	11.86%	11.24%	9.62%	7.24%	4.06%	
3.0%	11.71%	10.86%	9.26%	6.79%	3.25%	
4.5%	11.48%	10.35%	8.52%	6.13%	3.21%	
6.0%	11.12%	9.74%	7.72%	5.18%	2.21%	

Class MBU Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 72.25244%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	5.02%	5.28%	5.79%	6.43%	7.16%	
1.5%	5.04%	5.33%	5.87%	6.47%	7.17%	
3.0%	5.12%	5.47%	5.96%	6.58%	7.34%	
4.5%	5.23%	5.64%	6.15%	6.73%	7.37%	
6.0%	5.38%	5.82%	6.36%	6.94%	7.58%	

Class 40MB Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 78.50146%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	5.45%	5.64%	6.01%	6.48%	7.01%	
1.5%	5.47%	5.68%	6.07%	6.51%	7.02%	
3.0%	5.53%	5.78%	6.13%	6.59%	7.15%	
4.5%	5.61%	5.90%	6.28%	6.70%	7.17%	
6.0%	5.71%	6.04%	6.43%	6.86%	7.32%	

Class 45MB Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 82.66748%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	5.72%	5.86%	6.15%	6.51%	6.93%	
1.5%	5.73%	5.89%	6.19%	6.54%	6.93%	
3.0%	5.77%	5.97%	6.24%	6.60%	7.03%	
4.5%	5.84%	6.06%	6.35%	6.68%	7.05%	
6.0%	5.92%	6.17%	6.47%	6.80%	7.16%	

Class 50MB Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 86.83350%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	5.96%	6.07%	6.27%	6.54%	6.84%	
1.5%	5.97%	6.09%	6.31%	6.56%	6.85%	
3.0%	6.00%	6.14%	6.34%	6.60%	6.92%	
4.5%	6.05%	6.21%	6.42%	6.66%	6.93%	
6.0%	6.11%	6.29%	6.51%	6.75%	7.02%	

Class 55MB Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 90.99951%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	6.19%	6.26%	6.39%	6.57%	6.76%	
1.5%	6.20%	6.27%	6.41%	6.58%	6.77%	
3.0%	6.22%	6.31%	6.44%	6.61%	6.81%	
4.5%	6.25%	6.35%	6.49%	6.65%	6.82%	
6.0%	6.28%	6.40%	6.55%	6.71%	6.88%	

Class 60MB Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 95.16553%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	6.41%	6.44%	6.51%	6.59%	6.69%	
1.5%	6.41%	6.45%	6.52%	6.60%	6.69%	
3.0%	6.42%	6.46%	6.53%	6.61%	6.72%	
4.5%	6.43%	6.49%	6.55%	6.63%	6.72%	
6.0%	6.45%	6.51%	6.58%	6.66%	6.75%	

Class MA-1 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 99.15930%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	3.18%	3.51%	3.88%	4.26%	4.67%	
1.5%	3.27%	3.61%	3.97%	4.36%	4.76%	
3.0%	3.36%	3.71%	4.07%	4.46%	4.87%	
4.5%	3.45%	3.80%	4.17%	4.56%	4.96%	
6.0%	3.55%	3.91%	4.28%	4.66%	5.07%	

Class MA-2 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 94.70253%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	3.55%	4.34%	5.25%	6.22%	7.24%	
1.5%	3.74%	4.57%	5.49%	6.46%	7.48%	
3.0%	3.96%	4.81%	5.73%	6.70%	7.73%	
4.5%	4.22%	5.05%	5.97%	6.95%	7.98%	
6.0%	4.48%	5.29%	6.22%	7.20%	8.23%	

Class MA-3 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 89.65892%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	3.81%	4.62%	5.61%	6.68%	7.81%	
1.5%	3.98%	4.85%	5.86%	6.93%	8.07%	
3.0%	4.25%	5.10%	6.11%	7.19%	8.33%	
4.5%	4.54%	5.38%	6.37%	7.46%	8.60%	
6.0%	4.86%	5.70%	6.64%	7.72%	8.87%	

Class MA-4 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 84.15535%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.08%	4.78%	5.73%	6.77%	7.89%	
1.5%	4.22%	5.02%	6.01%	7.09%	8.22%	
3.0%	4.47%	5.26%	6.25%	7.33%	8.48%	
4.5%	4.76%	5.59%	6.50%	7.57%	8.73%	
6.0%	5.07%	5.92%	6.84%	7.83%	8.98%	

Class MA-5 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 77.95393%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.43%	4.97%	5.85%	6.84%	7.90%	
1.5%	4.52%	5.18%	6.11%	7.11%	8.16%	
3.0%	4.71%	5.43%	6.30%	7.35%	8.46%	
4.5%	4.97%	5.74%	6.61%	7.56%	8.67%	
6.0%	5.25%	6.06%	6.94%	7.89%	8.91%	

Class MA-25 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 86.70811%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.01%	4.75%	5.69%	6.71%	7.80%	
1.5%	4.17%	4.98%	5.95%	6.99%	8.08%	
3.0%	4.42%	5.23%	6.18%	7.23%	8.35%	
4.5%	4.70%	5.53%	6.45%	7.47%	8.59%	
6.0%	5.00%	5.84%	6.76%	7.76%	8.84%	

Class MA-35 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 84.00609%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.12%	4.82%	5.75%	6.78%	7.88%	
1.5%	4.26%	5.04%	6.02%	7.06%	8.16%	
3.0%	4.50%	5.29%	6.24%	7.31%	8.44%	
4.5%	4.78%	5.60%	6.52%	7.54%	8.68%	
6.0%	5.09%	5.92%	6.83%	7.83%	8.92%	

Class MA-45 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 81.12005%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.25%	4.88%	5.79%	6.81%	7.90%	
1.5%	4.37%	5.10%	6.07%	7.10%	8.19%	
3.0%	4.60%	5.35%	6.28%	7.34%	8.47%	
4.5%	4.87%	5.67%	6.56%	7.57%	8.70%	
6.0%	5.17%	6.00%	6.90%	7.86%	8.94%	

Class MT-25 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 81.83662%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.29%	4.91%	5.70%	6.57%	7.51%	
1.5%	4.42%	5.08%	5.88%	6.73%	7.66%	
3.0%	4.63%	5.29%	6.04%	6.91%	7.88%	
4.5%	4.86%	5.53%	6.29%	7.11%	8.01%	
6.0%	5.11%	5.80%	6.55%	7.37%	8.25%	

Class TA Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 96.09150%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.14%	4.69%	5.26%	5.71%	6.20%	
1.5%	4.20%	4.76%	5.34%	5.80%	6.29%	
3.0%	4.27%	4.83%	5.41%	5.87%	6.36%	
4.5%	4.35%	4.90%	5.49%	5.95%	6.44%	
6.0%	4.44%	4.99%	5.56%	6.02%	6.52%	

Class TB Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 85.13356%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.71%	5.12%	5.64%	6.07%	6.55%	
1.5%	4.70%	5.21%	5.77%	6.15%	6.59%	
3.0%	4.76%	5.19%	5.72%	6.27%	6.77%	
4.5%	4.83%	5.27%	5.75%	6.17%	6.72%	
6.0%	4.91%	5.37%	5.85%	6.23%	6.69%	

Class TA-IO Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 14.42188%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	26.19%	8.22%	(11.66)%	(27.29)%	(43.73)%	
1.5%	24.20%	5.90%	(14.25)%	(30.30)%	(47.13)%	
3.0%	22.08%	3.57%	(16.73)%	(32.76)%	(49.50)%	
4.5%	19.53%	1.17%	(19.23)%	(35.23)%	(51.87)%	
6.0%	16.67%	(1.93)%	(21.53)%	(37.7)%	(54.25)%	

Class TB-IO Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 34.37500%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	13.51%	10.68%	6.02%	1.45%	(4.02)%	
1.5%	13.53%	9.94%	4.70%	0.74%	(4.14)%	
3.0%	13.18%	10.10%	5.19%	(0.72)%	(6.50)%	
4.5%	12.74%	9.34%	4.93%	0.68%	(5.09)%	
6.0%	12.23%	8.54%	3.96%	0.00%	(4.73)%	

Class TT Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 93.52991%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.35%	4.86%	5.40%	5.83%	6.30%	
1.5%	4.39%	4.94%	5.50%	5.91%	6.36%	
3.0%	4.45%	4.96%	5.51%	6.00%	6.49%	
4.5%	4.53%	5.04%	5.56%	5.99%	6.50%	
6.0%	4.62%	5.13%	5.64%	6.06%	6.52%	

Class TT-IO Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 19.51563%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	19.19%	9.65%	0.58%	(6.60)%	(14.41)%	
1.5%	18.10%	8.36%	(1.12)%	(7.54)%	(14.63)%	
3.0%	16.85%	7.77%	(0.91)%	(9.50)%	(17.49)%	
4.5%	15.39%	6.52%	(1.66)%	(7.87)%	(15.16)%	
6.0%	13.83%	5.07%	(2.95)%	(8.93)%	(15.18)%	

Class TTU Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 95.48147%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.60%	4.95%	5.31%	5.60%	5.91%	
1.5%	4.63%	5.00%	5.37%	5.65%	5.95%	
3.0%	4.68%	5.02%	5.38%	5.71%	6.03%	
4.5%	4.73%	5.07%	5.42%	5.70%	6.04%	
6.0%	4.79%	5.13%	5.47%	5.75%	6.05%	

Class TTW Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 96.45725%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.73%	4.99%	5.26%	5.48%	5.72%	
1.5%	4.75%	5.03%	5.31%	5.52%	5.75%	
3.0%	4.78%	5.04%	5.32%	5.57%	5.82%	
4.5%	4.82%	5.08%	5.35%	5.56%	5.82%	
6.0%	4.87%	5.13%	5.39%	5.60%	5.83%	

Class TAU Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 97.53369%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.41%	4.73%	5.07%	5.34%	5.62%	
1.5%	4.44%	4.77%	5.12%	5.39%	5.68%	
3.0%	4.48%	4.81%	5.16%	5.43%	5.72%	
4.5%	4.53%	4.86%	5.20%	5.47%	5.77%	
6.0%	4.58%	4.91%	5.24%	5.52%	5.81%	

Class TAW Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 98.25478%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.54%	4.75%	4.98%	5.15%	5.34%	
1.5%	4.56%	4.78%	5.01%	5.18%	5.38%	
3.0%	4.59%	4.81%	5.03%	5.21%	5.41%	
4.5%	4.62%	4.83%	5.06%	5.24%	5.43%	
6.0%	4.65%	4.87%	5.09%	5.27%	5.47%	

Class TBU Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 88.57106%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	4.96%	5.26%	5.65%	5.97%	6.33%	
1.5%	4.95%	5.33%	5.75%	6.03%	6.35%	
3.0%	5.00%	5.31%	5.71%	6.12%	6.49%	
4.5%	5.05%	5.38%	5.73%	6.05%	6.45%	
6.0%	5.10%	5.45%	5.80%	6.09%	6.43%	

Class TBW Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 90.28981%)

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>12% CPR</u>	<u>16% CPR</u>	<u>(Group M)</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>20% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>(Group T)</u>
0.0%	5.08%	5.33%	5.65%	5.92%	6.22%	
1.5%	5.07%	5.39%	5.73%	5.97%	6.24%	
3.0%	5.11%	5.37%	5.71%	6.05%	6.36%	
4.5%	5.15%	5.43%	5.72%	5.98%	6.32%	
6.0%	5.20%	5.48%	5.78%	6.02%	6.30%	

Prospective investors should make investment decisions based on determinations of anticipated rates of prepayments and Realized Losses under a variety of scenarios. Prospective investors should fully consider the risk that the occurrence of Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans could result in the failure to fully recover investments.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from sales of the Certificates will be used as the consideration to Freddie Mac for the transfer of the Mortgage Loans to the Trust.

CERTAIN LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE MORTGAGE LOANS

The following discussion provides general summaries of certain legal aspects of mortgage loans which are general in nature. The summaries do not purport to be complete. They do not reflect the laws of any particular state nor the laws of all states in which the mortgaged properties may be situated. This is because these legal aspects are governed in part by the law of the state that applies to a particular mortgaged property and the laws of the states may vary substantially. You should refer to the applicable federal and state laws governing the Mortgage Loans.

Security Instruments

Mortgages and Deeds of Trust. Mortgage loans are evidenced by promissory notes or other similar evidences of indebtedness secured by first mortgages, deeds of trust or similar security instruments (each, a “**Mortgage**”), depending upon the prevailing practice and law in the state in which the related mortgaged property is located, on residential properties consisting of one- to four-unit dwelling units, townhouses, individual condominium units, individual units in planned unit developments, individual co-operative units or manufactured homes. Each mortgage note and related mortgage loan are obligations of one or more mortgagors and require the related mortgagor to make monthly payments of principal and interest. In some states, a mortgage or deed of trust creates a lien upon the real property encumbered by the mortgage or deed of trust. However, in other states, the mortgage or deed of trust conveys legal title to the property, respectively, to the mortgagee or to a trustee for the benefit of the mortgagee subject to a condition subsequent (*i.e.*, the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby). The lien created by the mortgage or deed of trust is not prior to the lien for real estate taxes and assessments and other charges imposed under governmental police powers. Priority between mortgages depends on their terms or on the terms of separate subordination or inter-creditor agreements, on the knowledge of the parties in some cases and generally on the order of recordation of the mortgages in the appropriate recording office. There are two parties to a mortgage, the mortgagor, who is the homeowner, and the mortgagee, who is the lender. In the case of a land trust, there are three parties because title to the property is held by a land trustee under a land Pooling Trust of which the mortgagor is the beneficiary; at origination of a mortgage loan, the mortgagor executes a separate undertaking to make payments on the mortgage note. Although a deed of trust is similar to a mortgage, a deed of trust has three parties: the trustor, who is the mortgagor-homeowner; the beneficiary, who is the lender; and a third-party grantee called the trustee. Under a deed of trust, the mortgagor grants the property, irrevocably until the debt is paid, in trust, generally with a power of sale, to the trustee to secure payment of the obligation. The trustee’s authority under a deed of trust, the grantee’s authority under a deed to secure debt and the mortgagee’s authority under a mortgage are governed by the law of the state in which the real property is located, the express provisions of the deed of trust or mortgage, and, in deed of trust transactions, the directions of the beneficiary.

Foreclosure

Foreclosing Mortgages and Deeds of Trust. Foreclosure of a deed of trust in most states is generally most efficiently accomplished by a non-judicial trustee’s sale under a specific provision in the deed of trust which authorizes the trustee to sell the property upon any default by the mortgagor under the terms of the note or deed of trust. In addition to any notice requirements contained in a deed of trust, in some states the trustee must record a notice of default and send a copy to the trustor and to any person who has recorded a request for a copy of notice of default and notice of sale. In addition, the trustee must provide notice in some states to any other individual having an interest of record in the real property, including any junior lienholders. If the deed of trust is not reinstated within a specified period, a notice of sale must be posted in a public place and, in most states, published for a specific period of time in one or more newspapers in a specified manner prior to the date of trustee’s sale. In addition, some state laws require that a copy of the notice of sale be posted on the property and sent to all parties having an interest of record in the real property.

In some states, the trustor has the right to reinstate the loan at any time following default until shortly before the trustee’s sale. Generally in these states, the mortgagor, or any other person having a junior encumbrance on the real estate, may, during a reinstatement period, cure the default by paying the entire amount in arrears plus the costs and expenses incurred in enforcing the obligation.

Generally, the action is initiated by the service of legal pleadings upon all parties having an interest of record in the real property. Delays in completion of the foreclosure may occasionally result from difficulties in locating necessary parties. Over the past few years, judicial foreclosure proceedings have become increasingly contested, with challenges often raised to the right of the foreclosing party to maintain the foreclosure action. The resolution of these proceedings can be time-consuming.

In the case of foreclosure under either a mortgage or a deed of trust, the sale by the sheriff or other designated officer or by the trustee is a public sale. The proceeds received by the referee or trustee from the sale are applied first to the costs, fees and expenses of the sale and then in satisfaction of the indebtedness secured by the mortgage or deed of trust under which the sale was conducted. Any remaining proceeds are generally payable to the holders of junior mortgages or deeds of trust and other liens and claims in order of their priority, whether or not the mortgagor is in default under such instruments. Any additional proceeds are generally payable to the mortgagor or trustor. The payment of the proceeds to the holders of junior mortgages may occur in the foreclosure action of the senior mortgagee or may require the institution of separate legal proceedings. It is common for the lender to purchase the property from the trustee, sheriff or other designated officer for a credit bid less than or equal to the unpaid principal amount of the note plus the accrued and unpaid interest and fees due under the note and the expense of foreclosure. If the credit bid is equal to, or more than, the mortgagor's obligations on the loan, the mortgagor's debt will be extinguished. However, if the lender purchases the property for an amount less than the total amount owed to the lender, it preserves its right against a mortgagor to seek a deficiency judgment if such a remedy is available under state law and the related loan documents, in which case the mortgagor's obligation will continue to the extent of the deficiency. Regardless of the purchase price paid by the foreclosing lender, the lender will be responsible to pay the costs, fees and expenses of the sale, which sums are generally added to the mortgagor's indebtedness. In some states, there is a statutory minimum purchase price which the lender must offer for the property and generally, state law controls the maximum amount of foreclosure costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, which may be recovered by a lender. Thereafter, subject to the right of the mortgagor in some states to remain in possession during any redemption period, the lender will assume the burdens of ownership, including obtaining hazard insurance, paying taxes and making the repairs at its own expense as are necessary to render the property suitable for sale. Generally, the lender will obtain the services of a real estate broker and pay the broker's commission in connection with the subsequent sale of the property. Depending upon market conditions, the ultimate proceeds of the sale of the property may not equal the lender's investment in the loan and, as described above, in some states, the lender may be entitled to a deficiency judgment. Any such loss in connection with a Mortgage Loan will be treated as a Realized Loss experienced on such Mortgage Loan.

Foreclosure proceedings are governed by general equitable principles. Some of these equitable principles are designed to relieve the mortgagor from the legal effect of its defaults under the loan documents. Examples of judicial remedies that have been fashioned include judicial requirements that the lender undertake affirmative and expensive actions to determine the causes for the mortgagor's default and the likelihood that the mortgagor will be able to reinstate the loan. In some cases, courts have substituted their judgment for the lender's judgment and have required that lenders reinstate loans or recast payment schedules in order to accommodate mortgagors who are suffering from temporary financial disability. In other cases, courts have limited the right of the lender to foreclose if the default under the mortgage instrument is not monetary, such as the mortgagor's failure to adequately maintain the property or the mortgagor's execution of a second mortgage or deed of trust affecting the property. Finally, some courts have been faced with the issue of whether or not federal or state constitutional provisions reflecting due process concerns for adequate notice require that mortgagors under deeds of trust or mortgages receive notices in addition to the statutorily-prescribed minimums. For the most part, these cases have upheld the notice provisions as being reasonable or have found that the sale by a trustee under a deed of trust, or under a mortgage having a power of sale, does not involve sufficient state action to afford constitutional protection to the mortgagor.

Under certain loan modification programs, to the extent a servicer is considering qualifying the related mortgagor for a loan modification after foreclosure proceedings have already been initiated, the foreclosure proceedings must be halted until the servicer has determined whether the mortgagor has qualified for the loan modification. This is a requirement under the Guide and became part of the CFPB's regulatory amendments that

became effective for all mortgage servicers on January 10, 2014. In all cases the Servicer will be required to service the Mortgage Loans in accordance with applicable law, including the CFPB servicing regulations.

In response to an unusually large number of foreclosures in recent years, a growing number of states have enacted laws that subject the holder to certain notice and/or waiting periods prior to commencing a foreclosure. For example, in Massachusetts, the Attorney General's Office may review and possibly terminate the foreclosure of any 1-4 family residential mortgage that is secured by the mortgagor's principal dwelling. In some instances, these laws require the servicer of the mortgage to consider modification of the mortgage or an alternative option prior to proceeding with foreclosure. The effect of these laws has been to delay foreclosure in particular jurisdictions.

The Mortgages or the "Assignments of Mortgage" for some of the Mortgage Loans may have been recorded in the name of Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS"), solely as nominee for the originator and its successors and assigns. Subsequent assignments of those Mortgages are registered electronically through the MERS system. The recording of mortgages in the name of MERS has been challenged in a number of states. Although many decisions have accepted MERS as mortgagee, some courts have held that MERS is not a proper party to conduct a foreclosure and have required that the mortgage be reassigned to the entity that is the economic owner of the mortgage loan before a foreclosure can be conducted. In states where such a rule is in effect, there may be delays and additional costs in commencing, prosecuting and completing foreclosure proceedings and conducting foreclosure sales of mortgaged properties. In addition, mortgagors are raising new challenges to the recording of mortgages in the name of MERS, including challenges questioning the ownership and enforceability of mortgage loans registered in MERS. An adverse decision in any jurisdiction may delay the foreclosure process.

With respect to any mortgage loans registered on the MERS system, the Servicer will comply with all of the requirements of MERS regarding instituting foreclosure proceedings.

With respect to any Mortgage Loan registered on the MERS system, the Servicer will be required to cause such registered Mortgage Loan to be updated to reflect the ownership of such Mortgage Loan by the Trust.

Rights of Redemption

The purpose of a foreclosure action in respect of a mortgaged property is to enable the lender to realize upon its security and to bar the mortgagor, and all persons who have interests in the property that are subordinate to that of the foreclosing lender, from exercise of their "equity of redemption". The doctrine of equity of redemption provides that, until the property encumbered by a mortgage has been sold in accordance with a properly conducted foreclosure and foreclosure sale, those having interests that are subordinate to that of the foreclosing lender have an equity of redemption and may redeem the property by paying the entire debt with interest. Those having an equity of redemption must generally be made parties and joined in the foreclosure proceeding and provided statutorily prescribed notice, in the case of a non-judicial foreclosure, in order for their equity of redemption to be terminated.

The equity of redemption is a common-law (non-statutory) right which should be distinguished from post-sale statutory rights of redemption. In some states, after sale pursuant to a deed of trust or foreclosure of a mortgage, the mortgagor and foreclosed junior lienors are given a statutory period in which to redeem the property. In some states, statutory redemption may occur only upon payment of the foreclosure sale price. In other states, redemption may be permitted if the former mortgagor pays only a portion of the sums due. The effect of a statutory right of redemption is to diminish the ability of the lender to sell the foreclosed property because the exercise of a right of redemption would defeat the title of any purchase through a foreclosure. Consequently, the practical effect of the redemption right is to force the lender to maintain the property and pay the expenses of ownership until the redemption period has expired. In some states, a post-sale statutory right of redemption may exist following a judicial foreclosure, but not following a trustee's sale under a deed of trust.

Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders

Some states have imposed statutory prohibitions which limit the remedies of a beneficiary under a deed of trust or a mortgagee under a mortgage. In some states (including California), statutes limit the right of the beneficiary or mortgagee to obtain a deficiency judgment against the mortgagor following non-judicial foreclosure by power of sale. A deficiency judgment is a personal judgment against the former mortgagor equal in most cases to the difference between the net amount realized upon the public sale of the real property and the amount due to the lender. In the case of a mortgage loan secured by a property owned by a trust where the mortgage note is executed on behalf of the trust, a deficiency judgment against the trust following foreclosure or sale under a deed of trust, even if obtainable under applicable law, may be of little value to the mortgagee or beneficiary if there are no trust assets against which the deficiency judgment may be executed. Some state statutes require the beneficiary or mortgagee to exhaust the security afforded under a deed of trust or mortgage by foreclosure in an attempt to satisfy the full debt before bringing a personal action against the mortgagor. In other states, the lender has the option of bringing a personal action against the mortgagor on the debt without first exhausting the security; however, in some of these states, the lender, following judgment on the personal action, may be deemed to have elected a remedy and may be precluded from exercising other remedies, including with respect to the security. Consequently, the practical effect of the election requirement, in those states permitting the election, is that lenders will usually proceed against the security first rather than bringing a personal action against the mortgagor. This also allows the lender to avoid the delays and costs associated with going to court. Finally, in some states, statutory provisions limit any deficiency judgment against the former mortgagor following a foreclosure to the excess of the outstanding debt over the fair value of the property at the time of the public sale. The purpose of these statutes is generally to prevent a beneficiary or mortgagee from obtaining a large deficiency judgment against the former mortgagor as a result of low or no bids at the foreclosure sale.

In addition to laws limiting or prohibiting deficiency judgments, numerous other federal and state statutory provisions, including the federal bankruptcy laws and state laws affording relief to debtors, may interfere with or affect the ability of the secured mortgage lender to realize upon collateral or enforce a deficiency judgment. For example, under the United States Bankruptcy Code, virtually all actions (including foreclosure actions and deficiency judgment proceedings) to collect a debt are automatically stayed upon the filing of the bankruptcy petition and, often, no interest or principal payments are made during the course of the bankruptcy case. The delay and the consequences thereof caused by the automatic stay can be significant. Also, under the United States Bankruptcy Code, the filing of a petition in a bankruptcy by or on behalf of a junior lienor may stay the senior lender from taking action to foreclose out the junior lien. Moreover, with respect to federal bankruptcy law, a court with federal bankruptcy jurisdiction may permit a debtor through his or her Chapter 11 or Chapter 13 rehabilitative plan to cure a monetary default in respect of a mortgage loan on a debtor's residence by paying arrearage within a reasonable time period and reinstating the original mortgage loan payment schedule even though the lender accelerated the mortgage loan and final judgment of foreclosure had been entered in state court (provided no sale of the residence had yet occurred) prior to the filing of the debtor's petition. Some courts with federal bankruptcy jurisdiction have approved plans, based on the particular facts of the reorganization case, that effected the curing of a mortgage loan default by paying arrearage over a number of years.

Courts with federal bankruptcy jurisdiction have also indicated that the terms of a mortgage loan secured by property of the debtor may be modified. These courts have allowed modifications that include reducing the amount of each monthly payment, changing the rate of interest, altering the repayment schedule, forgiving all or a portion of the debt and reducing the lender's security interest to the value of the residence, thus leaving the lender a general unsecured creditor for the difference between the value of the residence and the outstanding balance of the loan. Generally, however, the terms of a mortgage loan secured only by a mortgage on real property that is the debtor's principal residence may not be modified pursuant to a plan confirmed pursuant to Chapter 13 except with respect to mortgage payment arrearages, which may be cured within a reasonable time period.

Tax liens arising under the Code may have priority over the lien of a mortgage or deed of trust. In addition, substantive requirements are imposed upon mortgage lenders in connection with the origination and the servicing of mortgage loans by numerous federal and some state consumer protection laws and their implementing regulations. These laws and regulations include the federal Truth-in-Lending Act and Regulation Z, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and Regulation X, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Regulation B, the Fair

Credit Billing Act and Regulation Z, the Fair Credit Reporting Act and Regulation V and related statutes. These federal laws impose specific statutory liabilities upon lenders who originate mortgage loans and who fail to comply with the provisions of the law. Further, violations of the laws could result in a mortgagor's defense to foreclosure or an unwinding or rescission of the transaction. In some cases, this liability may affect assignees of the mortgage loans.

Environmental Legislation

Under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ("**CERCLA**"), and under state law in some states, a secured party that participates in managing a mortgaged property, takes a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, purchases a mortgaged property at a foreclosure sale or operates a mortgaged property may become liable for the costs of cleaning up hazardous substances regardless of whether the secured party has contaminated the property. CERCLA imposes strict, as well as joint and several, liability on several classes of potentially responsible parties, including current owners and operators of the property who did not cause or contribute to the contamination. Furthermore, liability under CERCLA is not limited to the original or unamortized principal balance of a loan or to the value of the property securing a loan. Such excess cleanup liabilities could become the responsibility of the Servicer and could reduce the assets available to make distributions to Certificateholders. Lenders may be held liable under CERCLA as owners or operators unless they qualify for the secured creditor exemption to CERCLA. This exemption exempts from the definition of owners and operators those who, without participating in the management of a facility, hold indicia of ownership primarily to protect a security interest in the facility.

The Asset Conservation, Lender Liability and Deposit Insurance Act of 1996 (the "**Conservation Act**") amended, among other things, the provisions of CERCLA with respect to lender liability and the secured creditor exemption. The Conservation Act offers substantial protection to lenders by defining the activities in which a lender can engage and still have the benefit of the secured creditor exemption. In order for a lender to be deemed to have participated in the management of a mortgaged property, the lender must participate in the operational affairs of the property of the mortgagor, whether directly or indirectly. The Conservation Act provides that "merely having the capacity to influence, or unexercised right to control" operations does not constitute participation in management. A lender will lose the protection of the secured creditor exemption only if it exercises decision-making control over the mortgagor's environmental compliance and hazardous substance handling and disposal practices, assumes day-to-day management of all operational functions of the mortgaged property, or imposes limitations on a mortgagor's spending for such purposes. The Conservation Act also provides that a lender will continue to have the benefit of the secured creditor exemption even if it forecloses on a mortgaged property, purchases it at a foreclosure sale or accepts a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure provided that the lender seeks to sell the mortgaged property at the earliest practicable commercially reasonable time on commercially reasonable terms and complies with other requirements.

Other federal and state laws may impose liability on a secured party that takes a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, purchases a mortgaged property at a foreclosure sale, or operates a mortgaged property on which contaminants other than CERCLA hazardous substances are present, including petroleum, agricultural chemicals, asbestos, radon, and lead-based paint. The cleanup costs may be substantial. It is possible that any such cleanup costs could become a liability of the Trust and reduce the amounts otherwise payable to the Certificateholders. Moreover, federal and state statutes may impose a lien for any cleanup costs incurred by the state on the property that is the subject of the cleanup costs. All subsequent liens on the property generally are subordinated to the lien and, in some states, even prior recorded liens are subordinated to such lien. In the latter states, the security interest of the Trustee in a related parcel of real property that is subject to the lien could be adversely affected.

Traditionally, many residential mortgage lenders have not taken steps to evaluate whether contaminants are present with respect to any mortgaged property prior to the origination of the mortgage loan or prior to foreclosure or accepting a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. Accordingly, none of the originators nor any other party has made the evaluations prior to the origination of the related Mortgage Loan. The Servicer will not be required by the Pooling and Servicing Agreement to undertake these evaluations prior to foreclosure or accepting a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. There are no representations with respect to environmental issues related to the Mortgage Loans that will be made by the Seller. No party other than the Seller has made any representations or warranties or assumes any liability with respect to the absence or effect of contaminants on any related real

property or any casualty, personal injury or other liability resulting from the presence or effect of contaminants. However, the Servicer will not be obligated to foreclose on related real property or accept a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure if it knows or reasonably believes that there are material contaminated conditions on the property. A failure to foreclose may reduce the amounts otherwise available to Certificateholders.

Consumer Protection Laws

In addition, substantive requirements are imposed upon mortgage lenders in connection with the origination and the servicing of mortgage loans by numerous federal and some state consumer protection laws. These laws include TILA, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, TILA/RESPA Integrated Disclosure Rule, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act and related statutes and regulations promulgated thereunder. These federal laws impose specific statutory liabilities upon lenders who originate mortgage loans and who fail to comply with the provisions of the law. In some cases, this liability may affect assignees of the mortgage loans. In particular, an originator's failure to comply with certain requirements of TILA and Regulation Z promulgated thereunder, could subject both originators and assignees of such obligations to monetary penalties and could result in obligors' rescinding the mortgage loans either against the originators or assignees or in a defense to foreclosure of the loan. Further, the failure of the mortgagor to use the correct form of notice of right to cancel in connection with non-purchase money transactions could subject the originator and assignees to extended mortgagor rescission rights.

Federal and State Anti-Predatory Lending Laws and Restrictions on Servicing

Under the anti-predatory lending laws of some states, the mortgagor is required to meet a net tangible benefit test in connection with the origination of the mortgage loan. This test may be highly subjective and open to interpretation. As a result, a court may determine that a mortgage loan does not meet the test even if the originator or original seller reasonably believed that the test was satisfied. Any determination by a court that a Mortgage Loan does not meet the test will result in a violation of the state anti-predatory lending law, in which case the Seller will be required to purchase such Mortgage Loan from the Trust if such determination arises during the Warranty Period.

Notably, in rules promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Act by the CFPB, effective with respect to applications for loans taken on or after January 10, 2014, the thresholds for coverage under HOEPA, the primary anti-predatory lending law, have been lowered and that statute has become more stringent. State laws that replicate HOEPA have also become more onerous in their respective requirements.

Local, state and federal legislatures, state and federal banking regulatory agencies, state attorneys general offices, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and state and local governmental authorities have continued to focus on lending and servicing practices by some companies, primarily in the non-prime lending industry, sometimes referred to as "predatory lending" and "abusive servicing" practices. Sanctions have been imposed by various agencies for practices such as charging excessive fees, imposing higher interest rates than the credit risk of some mortgagors warrant, failing to disclose adequately the material terms of loans to mortgagors and abusive servicing and collections practices.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act, which is designed to improve accountability and transparency in the financial system and to protect consumers from abusive financial services practices, creates various new requirements affecting mortgage servicers, including mandatory escrow accounts for certain mortgage loans; notice requirements for consumers who waive escrow services; certain prohibitions related to mortgage servicing with respect to force-placed hazard insurance, qualified written requests, requests to correct certain servicing errors, and requests concerning the identity and contact information for an owner or assignee of a loan; requirements for prompt crediting of payments, processing of payoff statements, and monthly statements with certain disclosures for adjustable-rate mortgage loans; and late fee restrictions on high-cost loans. In addition, a new executive agency and consumer financial regulator, the CFPB, was established in the Federal Reserve System under the Dodd-Frank Act. On July 21, 2011, the regulation of the offering and provision of consumer financial products or services, including mortgage servicing, under federal consumer financial laws, was generally transferred and consolidated into the CFPB.

The Dodd-Frank Act sets forth certain objectives for and the functions of the CFPB. The objectives of the CFPB, as identified under the Dodd-Frank Act, are to ensure that: (1) consumers are provided with timely and understandable information to make responsible decisions about financial transactions; (2) consumers are protected from unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts and practices and from discrimination; (3) outdated, unnecessary, or unduly burdensome regulations are regularly identified and addressed in order to reduce unwarranted regulatory burdens; (4) federal consumer financial law is enforced consistently, without regard to the status of a person as a depository institution, in order to promote fair competition; and (5) markets for consumer financial products and services operate transparently and efficiently to facilitate access and innovation. The primary functions of the CFPB under the Dodd-Frank Act are: (1) conducting financial education programs; (2) collecting, investigating, and responding to consumer complaints; (3) collecting, researching, monitoring, and publishing information relevant to the functioning of markets for consumer financial products and services to identify risks to consumers and the proper functioning of such markets; (4) subject to certain sections of the Dodd-Frank Act, supervising covered persons for compliance with federal consumer financial law, and taking appropriate enforcement action to address violations of federal consumer financial law; (5) issuing rules, orders, and guidance implementing federal consumer financial law; and (6) performing such support activities as may be necessary or useful to facilitate the other functions of the CFPB. On February 10, 2025, the acting director of the CFPB issued a stop work order for all CFPB staff, which remains in place as of the date of this Offering Circular. It is unclear whether and when the CFPB will resume enforcement actions and how the stop work order will affect the disposition of ongoing enforcement actions by the CFPB.

Several federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations have been adopted, or are under consideration, that are intended to protect consumers from predatory lending and abusive servicing practices, and in some instances establish or propose a servicing standard and duty of care for mortgage servicers. On January 4, 2011, the CFPB implementation team entered into an information sharing memorandum of understanding with the Conference of State Bank Supervisors to promote state and federal cooperation and consistent examination procedures among regulators of providers of consumer financial products and services, including mortgage servicers.

Further, in a rule that became effective on April 1, 2011, under Regulation Z and future rule-making under the Dodd-Frank Act, sweeping changes with respect to permissible and prohibited loan originator compensation were implemented that prohibit loan originator compensation based on loan terms or conditions (other than the amount of the principal), dual compensation of loan originators and various loan steering activities.

In 2008, Congress enacted The Mortgage Disclosure Improvement Act of 2008 (the “**MDIA**”), which requires creditors to furnish early TILA disclosures for all closed-end mortgage transactions that are secured by a consumer’s dwelling, including loans secured by primary, secondary or vacation homes, and regardless of whether the loans are for purchase money or non-purchase money transactions. While the early TILA disclosure must still be given within three (3) Business Days of application, the MDIA and MDIA rule now require that the early TILA disclosure be provided at least seven Business Days prior to consummation of the transaction. Further, if the disclosed annual percentage rate exceeds certain tolerances as set forth in TILA and Regulation Z, the creditor must provide corrected disclosures disclosing an accurate annual percentage rate and all changed terms no later than three (3) Business Days before consummation. Significantly, this means that multiple early TILA disclosures may be required.

In addition, the Federal Reserve Board adopted an amendment to Regulation Z on July 14, 2008 (the “**July Rule**”). Notably, the July Rule, which took effect on October 1, 2009: (i) created a new category of loans called “higher-priced mortgage loans”; (ii) instituted new protections for both this new category of “higher-priced mortgage loans” as well as for the existing category of “high-cost mortgages” under HOEPA; (iii) enacted certain prohibited acts and practices for all closed-end credit transactions secured by a consumer’s principal dwelling; (iv) revised the disclosures required in advertisements for credit secured by a consumer’s dwelling and prohibited certain practices in connection with closed-end mortgage advertising; and (v) required disclosures for closed-end mortgages secured by a consumer’s principal dwelling to be provided earlier in the transaction and before consumers pay any fee except for a fee for obtaining a consumer’s credit history. Effective January 10, 2014, the Ability-to-Repay Rules superseded the underwriting requirements applicable to these “higher-priced mortgage loans,” but the requirements applicable to appraisals and homeownership counseling still apply to that class of loans.

Enforceability of Due-On-Sale Clauses

The majority of the Mortgage Loans include “due-on-sale clauses” which allow the holder of such Mortgage Loan to demand payment in full of the remaining principal balance upon sale or certain transfers of the property securing such Mortgage Loan. The enforceability of these clauses has been the subject of legislation or litigation in many states, and in some cases the enforceability of these clauses was limited or denied. However, the Garn-St. Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 (the “**Garn-St Germain Act**”) preempts state constitutional, statutory and case law that prohibits the enforcement of due-on-sale clauses and permits lenders to enforce these clauses in accordance with their terms, subject to limited exceptions. The Garn-St Germain Act does “encourage” lenders to permit assumption of loans at the original rate of interest or at some other rate less than the average of the original rate and the market rate.

The Garn-St Germain Act also sets forth nine specific instances in which a mortgage lender covered by the Garn-St Germain Act may not exercise a due-on-sale clause, notwithstanding the fact that a transfer of the property may have occurred. These include, amongst others, certain intra-family transfers, some transfers by operation of law, leases of fewer than three (3) years and the creation of a junior encumbrance. Regulations promulgated under the Garn-St Germain Act also prohibit the imposition of a prepayment penalty upon the acceleration of a loan pursuant to a due-on-sale clause.

The inability to enforce or the absence of a due-on-sale clause may result in any Mortgage Loan bearing an interest rate below the current market rate being assumed by the buyers rather than being paid off, which may have an impact upon the average life of such Mortgage Loans and the number of Mortgage Loans which may be outstanding until maturity.

Subordinate Financing

When a mortgagor encumbers mortgaged property with one or more junior liens, the senior lender is subjected to additional risk. First, the mortgagor may have difficulty servicing and repaying multiple loans. In addition, if the junior loan permits recourse to the mortgagor (as junior loans often do) and the senior loan does not, a mortgagor may be more likely to repay sums due on the junior loan than those on the senior loan. Second, acts of the senior lender that prejudice the junior lender or impair the junior lender’s security may create a superior equity in favor of the junior lender. For example, if the mortgagor and the senior lender agree to an increase in the principal amount of or the interest rate payable on the senior loan, the senior lender may lose its priority to the extent an existing junior lender is harmed or the mortgagor is additionally burdened. Third, if the mortgagor defaults on the senior loan and/or any junior loan or loans, the existence of junior loans and actions taken by junior lenders can impair the security available to the senior lender and can interfere with or delay the taking of action by the senior lender. Moreover, the bankruptcy of a junior lender may operate to stay foreclosure or similar proceedings by the senior lender. In addition, the consent of the junior lender is required in connection with certain loan modifications, short sales and deeds-in-lieu of foreclosure, which may delay or prevent the loss mitigation actions taken by the senior lender.

Applicability of Usury Laws

Title V of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (“**Title V**”) provides that state usury limitations shall not apply to some types of residential first mortgage loans originated by some lenders after March 31, 1980. A similar federal statute was in effect with respect to mortgage loans made during the first three months of 1980. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to issue rules and regulations and to publish interpretations governing implementation of Title V. The statute authorized any state to reimpose interest rate limits by adopting, before April 1, 1983, a law or constitutional provision which expressly rejects application of the federal law. In addition, even where Title V is not so rejected, any state is authorized by the law to adopt a provision limiting discount points or other charges on mortgage loans covered by Title V. Some states have taken action to reimpose interest rate limits or to limit discount points or other charges.

As indicated in Appendix C to this Offering Circular, the Seller will represent that each Mortgage Loan, to the best of the Seller’s knowledge meets or is exempt from applicable state, federal or local laws, regulations and other requirements pertaining to usury, such that no material adverse effect could reasonably be expected to have

occurred, or such noncompliance was cured, as permitted by applicable law; provided that the Seller makes such representation and warranty solely with respect to the Mortgage Loans in respect of which the statute of limitations period has not yet expired as of the Closing Date for any claim or dispute arising from an alleged violation of such applicable federal, state and local usury laws. However, the mortgage rates on the Mortgage Loans will be subject to applicable usury laws as in effect from time to time.

Forfeitures in Drug and RICO Proceedings

Federal law provides that property owned by persons convicted of drug-related crimes or of criminal violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute (“**RICO**”) can be seized by the government if the property was used in, or purchased with the proceeds of, these crimes. Under procedures contained in the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, the government may seize the property even before conviction. The government must publish notice of the forfeiture proceeding and may give notice to all parties “known to have an alleged interest in the property,” including the holders of mortgage loans.

A lender may avoid forfeiture of its interest in the property if it establishes that: (1) its mortgage was executed and recorded before commission of the crime upon which the forfeiture is based, or (2) the lender was, at the time of execution of the mortgage, “reasonably without cause to believe” that the property was used in, or purchased with the proceeds of, illegal drug or RICO activities.

CERTAIN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

General

The following generally describes the anticipated material federal income tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of the Offered Certificates. It does not address special rules that may apply to particular types of investors. The authorities on which this discussion is based are subject to change or differing interpretations, and any such change or interpretation could apply retroactively. Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the Offered Certificates.

Elections will be made to treat applicable portions of the Trust as REMICs under the Code. Assuming (1) such elections, (2) compliance with the applicable agreements and (3) compliance with changes in the law, each of the REMIC Pools will qualify as a REMIC for federal income tax purposes. In that case, a REMIC Pool will not be subject to tax. In addition, the following will be treated as regular interests in the Upper-Tier REMIC Pool: (i) uncertificated classes of regular interests corresponding to each of the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MA-IO, Class MB, Class MB-IO, Class TA, Class TB, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates (the “**Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interests**”) and (ii) uncertificated classes of regular interests corresponding to each of the Class A-IO, Class M, Class B, Class B-IO and Class XS-IO Certificates (together with the Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interests, the “**Upper-Tier Regular Interests**”). The Class R Certificates will represent ownership of the sole class of residual interests in each of the REMIC Pools created in the structure. The portion of the Trust consisting of (i) the Upper-Tier Regular Interests, (ii) the right of the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates to receive Guarantor Contribution Payments, (iii) the right of the Class M Certificates to receive, and the obligation of the Class B-IO Certificates to pay, Cap Carryover (each of the rights and obligations described in (ii) and (iii), an “**Interest Rate Contract**”) and (iv) the related amounts held from time to time in the Payment Account will be treated as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of the Code (the “**Grantor Trust**”) and the Senior, Interest Only and Subordinate Certificates will represent undivided beneficial interests in their respective portions of the Grantor Trust.

Status of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates

Except as provided below, the Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interests will constitute assets described in Code Section 7701(a)(19)(C) and “real estate assets” under Code Section 856(c)(4)(A), to the extent the assets of the related REMIC Pools are so treated. Interest on the regular interests will be “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property” within the meaning of Code Section 856(c)(3)(B) in the same proportion that the income of the REMIC Pools is so treated. If at all times 95% or more of the assets or income of the related REMIC Pool qualifies for any of the foregoing treatments, the Senior Upper-Tier Regular

Interests (and income on them) will qualify for the corresponding status in their entirety. In determining the tax status of the Upper-Tier REMIC Pool, however, we will apply the 95% test assuming lower-tier regular interests have the same characteristics as the related REMIC Pool. Where a REMIC Pool is backed by mortgages having a loan-to-value ratio of greater than 100%, a *pro rata* portion of the interest income on the related REMIC regular interests may not be treated as “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property” within the meaning of Code Section 856(c)(3)(B). Because a portion of the mortgages will have such loan-to-value ratios, we may be required to report certain information, pursuant to regulations under Code Section 6049, with respect to the Upper-Tier Regular Interests. The Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interests will be “qualified mortgages” under Code Section 860G(a)(3) for another REMIC.

The foregoing treatments will not apply to the portion of the basis of the holder of a Certificate that is allocable to an Interest Rate Contract. Because the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates represent, in part, the right to receive payments under an Interest Rate Contract, they may not be suitable for inclusion in another REMIC.

Taxation of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates

General

The Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates generally will be taxed as newly originated debt instruments for federal income tax purposes. Interest, original issue discount (“OID”) and market discount accrued on a regular interest will constitute ordinary income to the beneficial owner. As a beneficial owner of a Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate, you must account for interest income on the accrual method.

Original Issue Discount

If a Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interest is issued with OID, a beneficial owner would be required to include such OID in income as it accrues, without regard to the timing of distributions. In the absence of guidance which applies specifically to REMIC regular interests, Freddie Mac and the Securities Administrator will report OID, if any, to the IRS and the beneficial owners of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates based on regulations under Code Sections 1271 through 1275 (the “OID regulations”).

The total amount of OID on a Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interest is the excess of its “stated redemption price” over its “issue price”. The issue price is the price at which a substantial portion of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate is first sold to the public. The issue price generally includes any pre-issuance accrued interest unless you exclude such amount from the issue price and treat a portion of the stated interest payable on the first Distribution Date as a return of that accrued interest rather than as an amount payable under the instrument.

In general, the stated redemption price is the sum of all distributions except for stated interest actually payable at least annually based on a single fixed rate, certain variable rates, or certain combinations of fixed and variable rates. For this purpose, the discussion below assumes that the sum of such distributions will be based on the “Pricing Speed”, which is the assumed rate of prepayment of the related Mortgages used in pricing the regular interests. The Pricing Speed that will be used in determining the rate of accrual of OID and market discount, if any, for federal income tax purposes is a formula that will combine CPR and CDR rates that will increase over time: (i) with respect to CPR, for Group M, 5.0% CPR for the first Distribution Date (that relates to the first Collection Period), increasing thereafter at a constant rate to 8.0% CPR for the 24th Distribution Date (that relates to the 24th Collection Period), after which it will remain constant; and for Group T, 15.0% CPR; and (ii) with respect to CDR for both Groups, 0.0% CDR for the first Distribution Date (that relates to the first Collection Period), increasing thereafter at a constant rate until reaching 1.0% CDR for the 36th Distribution Date (that relates to the 36th Collection Period), after which it will remain constant, factoring in loss severity of 25%. Further, it will be assumed that the Optional Termination is exercised on the earliest possible Distribution Date, as described in this Offering Circular. See “Prepayment and Yield Considerations — Assumptions Relating to Declining Balances Tables, Cumulative Realized Losses Table and Yield Tables”. A beneficial owner taking a contrary position to these assumptions should consult their tax advisor.

If the interval between the issue date and the first Distribution Date exceeds the interval between subsequent Distribution Dates, a portion of the interest distributions in all periods is included in the stated redemption price, unless a special rule relating to debt instruments with increasing rates of interest, described below, applies. The portion included in the stated redemption price is equal to the difference between (1) the stated interest rate for subsequent periods and (2) the effective rate of interest for the long first accrual period.

Under a de minimis rule, OID will be considered zero and all interest distributions will be excluded from the stated redemption price if the amount of the OID is less than 0.25% of the Class's stated redemption price multiplied by the Class's weighted average maturity. The weighted average maturity of a Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate is computed based on the number of full years (*i.e.*, rounding down partial years) each distribution of principal is scheduled to be outstanding. The schedule of such distributions likely should be determined in accordance with the Pricing Speed.

Depending on the applicable issue prices, the Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interests corresponding to the Class MA-1, Class MA-2, Class MA-3, Class MA-4, Class MA-5, Class MB, Class TA and Class TB Certificates may be issued with OID. The Class MA-IO, Class MB-IO, Class TA-IO and Class TB-IO Certificates will be issued with OID.

The beneficial owner of a regular interest generally must include in income the OID accrued for each day on which the beneficial owner holds such interest, including the date of purchase, but excluding the date of disposition. The OID accruing on a regular interest in any period equals:

$$\text{PV End} + \text{Dist} - \text{PV Beg}$$

Where:

PV End = present value of all remaining distributions to be made as of the end of the accrual period;

Dist = distributions made during the accrual period includable in stated redemption price; and

PV Beg = present value of all remaining distributions as of the beginning of the accrual period.

The present value of the remaining distributions is calculated based on (1) the original yield to maturity of the regular interest, (2) events (including actual prepayments) that have occurred prior to the end of the period and (3) the Pricing Speed. For these purposes, the original yield to maturity of a regular interest will be calculated based on its issue price and assuming that it will be prepaid in all periods in accordance with the Pricing Speed. The OID accruing during any accrual period will then be divided by the number of days in the period to determine the daily portion of OID for each day.

The daily portions of OID generally will increase if prepayments on the Mortgage Loans exceed the Pricing Speed and decrease if prepayments are slower than the Pricing Speed. If the relative principal distribution priorities of a series of the regular interests change, any increase or decrease in the present value of the remaining distributions to be made on any such class will affect the computation of OID for the period in which the change in distribution priority occurs.

If OID accruing during any accrual period, computed as described above, is negative for any such period, you will be entitled to offset such amount only against future positive OID accruing from your regular interest, and Freddie Mac and the Securities Administrator intend to report income to the IRS in all cases in this manner. The treatment of such negative amounts is not entirely clear. For example, you may be entitled to deduct a loss to the extent that your remaining basis would exceed the maximum amount of future distributions to which you are entitled, assuming no further prepayments of the Mortgages (or, perhaps, assuming prepayments at a rate equal to the Pricing Speed). You should consult your tax advisors regarding a regular interest that has a negative amount of OID during any accrual period.

If you are the initial purchaser of interests in two or more series of the regular interests, you should be aware that the OID regulations may treat such interests as a single debt instrument for purposes of such regulations.

If a subsequent beneficial owner of a regular interest acquires such regular interest for a price greater than its "adjusted issue price," but less than its remaining stated redemption price, the daily portion for any day is reduced by an amount equal to the product of (1) such daily portion and (2) a fraction, the numerator of which is

the amount by which the price exceeds the adjusted issue price and the denominator of which is the sum of the daily portions for such regular interest for all days on and after the date of purchase. The adjusted issue price of a regular interest on any given day is equal to its issue price, increased by all OID previously includable with respect to that interest and reduced by the amount of all previous distributions with respect to that interest included in its stated redemption price at maturity.

Market Discount

The market discount rules may also apply to the Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interests. Market discount with respect to a regular interest that is not purchased at a premium equals the excess of the adjusted issue price over your initial basis in the regular interest.

The Conference Committee Report accompanying the Tax Reform Act of 1986 provides that, until the Treasury Department issues regulations, market discount would accrue (a) on the basis of a constant interest rate (similar to the method described above for accruing OID) or (b) alternatively, in the ratio of OID accrued for the relevant period to the total remaining OID at the beginning of such period.

You generally must recognize accrued market discount as ordinary income to the extent of any distributions includable in the stated redemption price. Moreover, you generally must treat a portion of any gain on a sale or exchange as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued, but unrecognized, market discount to the date of disposition. Alternatively, you may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues on all market discount instruments that you acquire in that taxable year or after. You may revoke such an election only with the consent of the IRS.

In addition, the deduction for a portion of interest expense on any indebtedness that you incur or maintain in order to purchase or carry a regular interest purchased with market discount may be required to be deferred. The deferred portion would not exceed the portion of market discount that accrues but is not taken into income currently. Any such deferred interest expense is, in general, allowed as a deduction not later than the year in which the related market discount income is recognized.

Under a de minimis rule, market discount with respect to a regular interest will be considered to be zero if the amount of the market discount is less than 0.25% of the class's stated redemption price multiplied by the class's weighted average maturity. The weighted average maturity of a regular interest is computed based on the number of full years (*i.e.*, rounding down partial years) that each distribution of principal is scheduled to be outstanding. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the application of the market discount rules as well as the advisability of making any election with respect to market discount.

Premium

An interest in a Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interest, other than Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interests whose stated interest is partially or entirely included in their stated redemption prices, that is purchased at a cost (net of accrued interest) greater than its principal amount generally is considered to be purchased at a premium. You may elect under Code Section 171 to amortize such premium under the constant interest method, using the Pricing Speed. Such premium is an offset to interest income from an interest in a Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate, rather than a separate interest deduction. In addition, the Committee Report indicates Congress intended that the methods for determining the accrual of market discount described above which are alternatives to accrual on the basis of a constant interest rate also will apply for purposes of amortizing bond premium on obligations such as the Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interests. An election made by you generally would apply to all your debt instruments, unless the election is revoked with the IRS's consent. If your election to amortize bond premium was effective as of October 22, 1986, you may choose to have such election apply to obligations issued after September 27, 1985.

Constant Yield Election

The OID regulations allow you to elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a debt instrument by using the constant yield method. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, de minimis OID, OID, de minimis market discount and market discount, as adjusted by premium. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the advisability of making this election.

Sale or Exchange of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates

A beneficial owner generally will recognize gain or loss upon sale or exchange of a Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate equal to the difference, if any, between the amount received and its adjusted basis in the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate. A beneficial owner's adjusted basis in a Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate generally will equal the cost of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate, increased by income previously included and reduced (but not below zero) by previous distributions.

Subject to the discussion below, any gain or loss realized with respect to a Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term or short-term depending on how long the beneficial owner has held such Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate. Such gain or loss will be ordinary income or loss (1) for a bank or thrift institution; and (2) to the extent of any accrued, but unrecognized, market discount or to the extent income recognized by you is less than the income that you would have recognized if the yield on such interest were 110% of the applicable federal rate under Code Section 1274(d).

Taxation of the MACR Certificates

General

The arrangement pursuant to which the MACR Certificates are created and administered (a “**MACR Pool**”) will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of the Code. The interests in the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates that have been exchanged for MACR Certificates (including any exchanges effective on the date of issuance of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates) will be the assets of the MACR Pool and the MACR Certificates will represent beneficial ownership of these interests in the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates.

Tax Accounting for MACR Certificates

A MACR Certificate will represent beneficial ownership of an interest in the related Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates. You must allocate your basis in the MACR Certificate among the interests in the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates in accordance with their relative fair market values as of the time of acquisition. Beneficial owners of the MACR Certificates must tax account for their beneficial ownership interests in each of the underlying Exchangeable Certificates in the manner described above under “— *Taxation of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates — Original Issue Discount*”. Similarly, on the sale of such a MACR Certificate, you must allocate the amount received on the sale among the interests in the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates underlying the MACR Certificates in accordance with their relative fair market values as of the time of sale. Gain or loss will be determined in the manner described above. See “— *Sale or Exchange of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates*” above.

Where a MACR Certificate represents beneficial ownership of a disproportionate part of the principal and interest payments on one or more Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates (a “**Strip**”), you will be treated as owning, pursuant to Code Section 1286, “stripped bonds” to the extent of your share of principal payments and “stripped coupons” to the extent of your share of interest payments on such Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates. Although the tax treatment of a Strip is unclear, we intend to treat each Strip as a single debt instrument for purposes of information reporting. The IRS, however, could take a different position. For example, the IRS could contend that a Strip should be treated as a pro rata part of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate to the extent that the Strip represents a pro rata portion of it, and “stripped bonds” or “stripped coupons” with respect to the remainder. You should consult your tax advisors regarding this matter.

We intend to report with respect to a MACR Certificate assuming that all payments on a Strip are included in the stated redemption price of the Strip. You should calculate OID with respect to each Strip and include it in ordinary income as it accrues, which may be prior to the receipt of cash attributable to such income, in accordance with a constant yield method that takes into account the compounding of interest. See “— *Taxation of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates — Original Issue Discount*” above. You should determine your yield to maturity based on your purchase price allocated to the Strip and on a schedule of payments projected using a prepayment assumption, and then make periodic adjustments to take into account actual prepayment experience. It is not clear whether the prepayment assumption you should use to calculate OID would be

determined at the time of purchase of the Strip or would be the original Pricing Speed with respect to the related Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate. You should consult your tax advisors regarding this matter. For purposes of information reporting relating to OID, we will use the original yield to maturity of the Strip determined as of the date of issuance of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates, calculated based on the original Pricing Speed.

If OID accruing with respect to a Strip, computed as described above, is negative for any period, you will be entitled to offset such amount only against future positive OID accruing from such Strip, and we intend to report income in all cases in this manner. Although not entirely free from doubt, you may be entitled to deduct a loss to the extent that your remaining basis would exceed the maximum amount of future payments to which you are entitled with respect to such Strip, assuming no further prepayments of the Mortgage Loans (or, perhaps, assuming prepayments at a rate equal to the Pricing Speed). Although the issue is not free from doubt, all or a portion of such loss may be treated as a capital loss if you treat the Strip as a capital asset.

You will realize gain or loss on the sale of a Strip in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and your adjusted basis in the Strip. Your adjusted basis generally is equal to your allocated cost of the Strip, increased by income previously included, and reduced (but not below zero) by distributions previously received. Except as described below, any gain or loss on such sale will be capital gain or loss if you held your interest as a capital asset and will be long-term if the interest has been held for the long-term capital gain holding period (more than one year). Such gain or loss will be ordinary income or loss (1) for a bank or thrift institution or (2) to the extent income recognized by you is less than the income that would have been recognized if the yield on such interest were 110% of the applicable federal rate under Code Section 1274(d).

If you exchange a Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate for several MACR Certificates and then sell one of the MACR Certificates, the sale will subject you to the coupon stripping rules of Code Section 1286. You must allocate your basis in the exchanged Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate between the part of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate underlying the MACR Certificate sold and the part of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate underlying the MACR Certificates retained in proportion to their relative fair market values as of the date of such sale. You are treated as purchasing the interest retained for the amount of basis allocated to such interest. You must calculate OID with respect to the retained interest as described above.

Although the matter is not free from doubt, if you acquire in one transaction a combination of MACR Certificates that may be exchanged for a Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate, you should be treated as owning the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificate.

Taxation of the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates

A Guaranteed High Coupon Certificate will represent beneficial ownership of an Interest Rate Contract and an interest in the related Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificate, which itself represents ownership of one or more REMIC regular interests. Beneficial owners of the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates must allocate the price they pay for such Certificates between the interest in the related Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificate and the Interest Rate Contract in accordance with their relative fair market values as of the time of acquisition, including for purposes of determining their tax basis in such assets. Beneficial owners of the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates must tax account for their beneficial ownership interests in each of the underlying related Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificate in the manner described above under “— *Taxation of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates — Original Issue Discount.*” Similarly, on the sale of such a Guaranteed High Coupon Certificate, you must allocate the amount received on the sale among the interest in the related Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificate and the Interest Rate Contract underlying the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificate in accordance with their relative fair market values as of the time of sale. Gain or loss will be determined in the manner described above. See “— *Sale or Exchange of the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates*” above.

Taxation of the Interest Rate Contracts

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement will provide that holders of Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates are intended to be treated for federal income tax purposes as having entered into their proportionate share of the rights of such Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates under the related Interest Rate Contracts. Each holder will have agreed to the following characterization and to treat an Interest Rate Contract as a notional principal

contract under applicable regulations, beneficially owned by the holder through a Grantor Trust and which is not an asset of any REMIC created under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement.

For tax reporting purposes, Freddie Mac intends to treat the rights of holders of Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates to receive Guarantor Contribution Payments and the related Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificates as having values reflected in the following table:

<u>Class of MACR Certificates</u>	<u>Related Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificate Allocation</u>	<u>Guarantor Contribution Payments Allocation</u>
40MT	85.40347	4.02539
45MT	85.40347	6.70898
50MT	85.40347	9.39258
55MT	85.40347	12.07617
60MT	85.40347	14.75977
40MA	89.93816	3.21680
45MA	89.93816	5.36133
50MA	89.93816	7.50586
55MA	89.93816	9.65039
60MA	89.93816	11.79492
40MB	72.25244	6.24902
45MB	72.25244	10.41504
50MB	72.25244	14.58106
55MB	72.25244	18.74707
60MB	72.25244	22.91309

The portion, if any, of the purchase price allocated to an Interest Rate Contract will be treated as cap premium (“**Cap Premium**”) paid by the holders of Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates. Such Cap Premium will reduce the purchase price allocable to the related Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificate. The initial amount of such Cap Premium will be furnished by the Seller to the Trustee and Securities Administrator for federal income tax reporting purposes, but such amounts may differ for purchasers after the initial issuance of the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates. A beneficial owner of a Guaranteed High Coupon Certificate will be required to amortize any Cap Premium under a level payment method as if the Cap Premium represented the present value of a series of equal payments made over the life of the Interest Rate Contract (adjusted to take into account decreases in notional principal amount), discounted at a rate equal to the rate used to determine the amount of the Cap Premium (or some other reasonable rate). Prospective purchasers of Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates should consult their own tax advisors regarding the appropriate method of amortizing any related Cap Premium. Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the rules for non-periodic payments made under a notional principal contract.

Under applicable regulations, (i) all taxpayers must recognize periodic payments with respect to a notional principal contract under the accrual method of accounting, and (ii) any periodic payments received under an Interest Rate Contract must be netted against payments deemed made to the related counterparty as a result of the related Cap Premium over the recipient’s taxable year, rather than accounted for on a gross basis. Net income or deduction with respect to net payments under a notional principal contract for a taxable year should constitute ordinary income or ordinary deduction. Miscellaneous itemized deductions described in Code Section 67, previously available to U.S. beneficial owners who are individuals, estates or trusts, are not deductible for tax years beginning before January 1, 2026, and such U.S. beneficial owners may not be able to deduct such amounts to any extent in computing their alternative minimum tax liability. Net deductions from a notional principal contract for a taxable year are treated as miscellaneous itemized deductions for such U.S. beneficial owners. The IRS could contend the amount is capital gain or loss, but such treatment is unlikely, at least in the absence of further regulations. Any regulations requiring capital gain or loss treatment presumably would apply only prospectively. Individuals, trusts and estates may be limited in their ability to deduct any such net deduction and should consult their tax advisors prior to investing in the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates.

Exchanges of MACR Certificates and Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates

An exchange of an interest in one or more Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates for an interest in one or more MACR Certificates, or vice versa (or an exchange of an interest in one or more MACR Certificates for an

interest in one or more other MACR Certificates), will not be a taxable exchange. After the exchange, you will be treated as continuing to own the interests in the Guaranteed Exchangeable Certificates that you owned immediately prior to the exchange. However, investors should note that the Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates are not permitted to be exchanged for their related Guaranteed Exchangeable or GMACR Certificates, or vice versa, at any time after the Closing Date by anyone other than Freddie Mac.

Taxation of Certain Foreign Investors

Interest, including OID, distributable with respect to the Senior Upper-Tier Regular Interests to an investor that is a non-U.S. person not engaged in a U.S. trade or business will be considered “portfolio interest” and, therefore, will not be subject to the 30% federal withholding tax provided that the non-U.S. person provides an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E (or an acceptable substitute form), signed under penalties of perjury, identifying the investor and stating, among other things, that the investor in the Offered Certificate is a non-U.S. person. In the case of an Offered Certificate held by a foreign partnership or foreign trust, the form described in the preceding sentence must be provided by the partners or beneficiaries, as the case may be, rather than by the foreign partnership or foreign trust. If this form is not provided, the 30% federal withholding tax may apply unless an income tax treaty reduces or eliminates such tax. If the interest is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by a non-U.S. person and the non-U.S. person provides an IRS Form W-8ECI (or an acceptable substitute form), the interest distributions will not be subject to the 30% federal withholding tax. The non-U.S. person, however, will be subject to federal income tax at regular rates and non-U.S. persons that are corporations for federal income tax purposes may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax.

Any portion of a Class Coupon payment that represents any Guarantor Contribution Payment received by an investor that is a non-U.S. person not engaged in a U.S. trade or business will not be subject to federal withholding tax.

If you are an investor in an Offered Certificate and are a non-U.S. person, you should consult your tax advisors.

Backup Withholding

Distributions made on the Offered Certificates and proceeds from the sale of the Offered Certificates to or through certain brokers may be subject to a federal “backup” withholding tax on “reportable payments” (including interest accruals, OID and, under certain circumstances, distributions in reduction of principal amount) unless, in general, you comply with certain procedures or are an exempt recipient. Any amounts so withheld from distributions on the Offered Certificates would be refunded by the IRS or allowed as a credit against your federal income tax.

Reporting and Administrative Matters

Reports will be made to the IRS and to holders of record of the Offered Certificates that are not excepted from the reporting requirements.

Treasury Regulations require the Securities Administrator to file an annual information return with the IRS and to furnish to holders of the Certificates their respective shares of income and expenses with respect to their interests in the Grantor Trust.

The IRS has published final regulations that establish a reporting framework for interests in “widely held fixed investment trusts” and place the responsibility of reporting on the person in the ownership chain who holds an interest for a beneficial owner. A widely-held fixed investment trust is defined as an arrangement classified as an “investment trust” under Treasury Regulations Section 301.7701-4(c), in which any interest is held by a middleman, which includes, but is not limited to (i) a custodian of a person’s account, (ii) a nominee and (iii) a broker holding an interest for a customer in street name.

Under these regulations, the Securities Administrator will be required to file IRS Form 1099 (or any successor form) with the IRS with respect to holders of the Certificates who are not “exempt recipients” (a term that includes corporations, trusts, securities dealers, middlemen and certain other non-individuals) and do not

hold such Certificates through a middleman, to report the trust's gross income and, in certain circumstances, unless the Securities Administrator reports under the safe harbor as described in the last sentence of this paragraph, if any trust assets were disposed of or certificates are sold in secondary market sales, the portion of the gross proceeds relating to the trust assets that are attributable to such holder. The same requirements would be imposed on middlemen holding such Certificates on behalf of the related holders. Under certain circumstances, the Securities Administrator may report under the safe harbor for widely-held mortgage trusts, as such term is defined under Treasury Regulations Section 1.671-5.

These regulations also require that the Securities Administrator make available information regarding interest income and information necessary to compute any OID to (i) exempt recipients (including middlemen) and non-calendar year taxpayers, upon request, in accordance with the requirements of the regulations and (ii) applicable holders who do not hold their Certificates through a middleman. The information must be provided to parties specified in clause (i) on or before the later of the 44th day after the close of the calendar year to which the request relates and 28 days after the receipt of the request. The information must be provided to parties specified in clause (ii) on or before March 15 of the calendar year following the year for which the statement is being furnished.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Investors should be aware that under legislation and related administrative guidance (commonly known as “**FATCA**”), certain payments in respect of the Guaranteed Certificates received by a non-U.S. entity may be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% if such non-U.S. entity fails to take the required steps to provide certain information regarding its “United States accounts” or its direct or indirect “substantial U.S. owners.” The required steps and the information to be provided will depend on whether the non-U.S. entity is considered a “foreign financial institution” for this purpose, and if an intergovernmental agreement exists between the United States and an applicable foreign country that may modify the applicable requirements. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application and impact of the FATCA withholding rules based on their particular circumstances, including the applicability of any intergovernmental agreement modifying these rules.

THE U.S. FEDERAL TAX DISCUSSION SET FORTH ABOVE IS INCLUDED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE DEPENDING UPON A BENEFICIAL OWNER'S PARTICULAR SITUATION. BENEFICIAL OWNERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE GUARANTEED CERTIFICATES, INCLUDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES UNDER THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, STATES, LOCALITIES, COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN SUCH TAX LAWS.

STATE AND LOCAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the federal income tax consequences described in “*Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences*” above, potential investors should consider the state and local income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Offered Certificates. State and local income tax law may differ substantially from the corresponding federal law, and this discussion does not purport to describe any aspect of the income tax laws of any state or local taxing jurisdiction. Therefore, potential investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the various tax consequences of investments in the Offered Certificates.

LEGAL INVESTMENT

If prospective investors' investment activities are subject to investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities, prospective investors may be subject to restrictions on investment in the Certificates. Prospective investors should consult legal, tax and accounting advisers for assistance in determining the suitability of and consequences of the purchase, ownership and sale of the Certificates.

None of the Seller, the Underwriters, the Trustee, the Servicer, the Custodian, the Guarantor, the Trust Agent or the Securities Administrator or any of their respective affiliates have made or will make any representation as to (i) the proper characterization of the Certificates for legal investment or other purposes, (ii) the ability of particular prospective investors to purchase Certificates for legal investment or other purposes or (iii) the ability of particular prospective investors to purchase Certificates under applicable investment restrictions. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, none of the Issuer, the Underwriters, the Securities Administrator or any of their respective affiliates have made or will make any representation as to the characterization of the Certificates as a United States or non-United States investment under any state insurance code or related regulations. None of the Issuer, the Underwriters, the Securities Administrator or any of their respective affiliates are aware of any published precedent that addresses such characterization. There can be no assurance as to the nature of any advice or other action that may result from such consideration or the effect, if any, such advice or other action resulting from such consideration may have on the Certificates.

CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

A Department of Labor regulation provides that if an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“**ERISA**”) acquires a “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate,” then, for purposes of the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code, the plan’s assets include the certificate and all of its rights in the certificate, but do not, solely by reason of the plan’s holding of the certificate, include any of the mortgages underlying the certificate. Under this regulation, the term “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate” includes a certificate “backed by, or evidencing an interest in, specified mortgages or participation interests therein” if Freddie Mac guarantees the interest and principal payable on the certificate.

The regulation makes it clear that Freddie Mac and other persons, in providing services for the assets in the pool, would not be subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA, or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Code Section 4975, merely by reason of the plan’s investment in a certificate.

The Offered Certificates should qualify as “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificates”.

Governmental plans and certain church plans, while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code, may nevertheless be subject to local, state or other federal laws that are substantially similar to provisions of ERISA and the Code. Fiduciaries of any such plans should consult with their own legal advisors before purchasing Offered Certificates.

All employee benefit plan investors should consult with their legal advisors to determine whether the purchase, holding or resale of an Offered Certificate could give rise to a transaction that is prohibited or is not otherwise permissible under either ERISA or the Code.

In addition, because Freddie Mac, the Issuer, the Underwriters, the Custodian, the Securities Administrator, the Servicer and the Trust Agent (the “**Transaction Parties**”), or their respective affiliates, may receive certain benefits in connection with the sale or holding of the Offered Certificates, the purchase or holding of the Offered Certificates using “plan assets” of any Plan over which any of these parties or their affiliates has discretionary authority or control, or renders “investment advice” (within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA and/or Code Section 4975 and applicable regulations) for a fee (direct or indirect) with respect to the assets of a Plan, or is the employer or other sponsor of a Plan, might be deemed to be a violation of the prohibited transaction provisions of Part 4, Subtitle B, Title I of ERISA or Code Section 4975 (or could otherwise constitute a violation of fiduciary responsibilities under Title I of ERISA). Accordingly, the Offered Certificates may not be purchased using the assets of any Plan if any Transaction Party or their respective affiliates has discretionary authority or control or renders investment advice for a fee with respect to the assets of the Plan, or is the employer or other sponsor of the Plan, unless an applicable prohibited transaction exemption is available (all of the conditions of which are satisfied) to cover the purchase and holding of the Offered Certificates or the transaction is not otherwise prohibited.

DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

We will offer the Offered Certificates to or through the Underwriters under the terms and conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement, dated on or before the Closing Date (as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time, the **“Underwriting Agreement”**), among us, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (**“Citigroup”**), and BofA Securities, Inc. (**“BofA Securities”**), under which Citigroup is acting for itself and as representative of each of Nomura, Oppenheimer, StoneX Financial and Zeus Financial, each in its capacity as an underwriter. Citigroup, BofA Securities, Nomura, Oppenheimer, StoneX Financial and Zeus Financial are collectively referred to as the **“Underwriters”**.

The Underwriters will be acting as Freddie Mac’s agents in the placing of the Offered Certificates and the Underwriters’ responsibility in this regard is limited to a “commercially reasonable best efforts” basis in placing the Offered Certificates with no understanding, express or implied, on the Underwriters’ part of a commitment to purchase or place the Offered Certificates. Freddie Mac will sell the Offered Certificates to each purchaser through the Underwriters as agents and the Underwriters will have no ownership interest in or title to the Offered Certificates prior to the purchase thereof by the purchasers and, in the event any such purchase is not consummated for any reason by a purchaser, will have no obligation to purchase any related Offered Certificates from Freddie Mac for their own accounts; *provided, however*, that the Underwriters will have the right, but will not be obligated to purchase Offered Certificates as principals for their own accounts or to facilitate the sale of any Offered Certificates to a purchaser by acting as initial purchaser. The Underwriting Agreement entitles the Underwriters or us to terminate such sale in certain circumstances before payment for the Offered Certificates is made to us. Except under certain circumstances, any Underwriter may sell the Offered Certificates it has purchased as principal to other dealers at a concession, in the form of a discount that other Underwriters receive. The concession may be all or a portion of the underwriting compensation. For a description of potential conflicts that exist among the parties involved in this transaction, see *“Risk Factors — General Risk Factors — The Liquidity of the Certificates May be Limited — There May be Limited Liquidity of the Certificates, Which May Limit Investors’ Ability to Sell the Certificates”*.

The Underwriting Agreement provides that Freddie Mac will be required to indemnify the Underwriters against certain civil liabilities under the Securities Act or contribute to payments to be made in respect of such liabilities.

The Underwriters may make a secondary market in the Certificates, but are not obligated to do so. There can be no assurance that a secondary market for the Certificates will develop or, if it does develop, that it will continue.

On the Closing Date, Freddie Mac, as sponsor of the securitization in which the Certificates are to be issued, will not retain credit risk pursuant to the provisions of the Risk Retention Rule governing residential single family securitizations because FHFA, as conservator and in furtherance of the goals of the conservatorship, has exercised its authority under Section 1234.12(f)(3) of the Risk Retention Rule to direct Freddie Mac to sell or otherwise hedge the credit risk that Freddie Mac otherwise would be required to retain under the Risk Retention Rule and has instructed Freddie Mac to take such action necessary to effect this outcome.

Price Stabilization

In connection with this offering, the Underwriters, acting directly or through affiliates, may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the Offered Certificates. Such transactions may include stabilizing transactions pursuant to which the Underwriters, acting directly or through affiliates, may bid for or purchase Offered Certificates in the open market or otherwise for the purpose of stabilizing the market price of the Offered Certificates. An Underwriter, acting directly or through affiliates, may also create a short position for its account by selling more Offered Certificates in connection with the offering than it is committed to purchase from Freddie Mac, and in such case may purchase Offered Certificates in the open market following completion of the offering to cover all or a portion of such short position. Any of the transactions described in this paragraph may result in the maintenance of the price of the Offered Certificates at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. None of the transactions described in this paragraph is required, and if any are undertaken, they may be discontinued at any time.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, the Issuer and their respective affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

Delivery and Settlement

It is expected that delivery of the Offered Certificates to investors will be made in book-entry form through the Same-Day Funds Settlement System of DTC, which may include delivery through Clearstream and Euroclear on or about the Closing Date, against payment therefor in immediately available funds. See *“Description of the Certificates — Form, Registration and Transfer of the Certificates”*.

Limited Liquidity

There is a limited secondary market for the Offered Certificates, and there can be no assurance that such a market will continue, further develop or, if it does further develop, that it will provide investors with a sufficient level of liquidity of investment. The Underwriters will have no obligation to make a market in the Offered Certificates. Even if an Underwriter engages in market-making activities with respect to the Offered Certificates, it may discontinue or limit such activities at any time. In addition, the liquidity of the Offered Certificates may be affected by present uncertainties and future unfavorable developments concerning legal investment. Consequently, prospective investors should be aware that they may be required to bear the financial risks of an investment in the Offered Certificates for an indefinite period of time. See *“Risk Factors — General Risk Factors — The Liquidity of the Certificates May be Limited — There May be Limited Liquidity of the Certificates, Which May Limit Investors’ Ability to Sell the Certificates”*.

Selling Restrictions

The Offered Certificates may be offered and sold outside of the United States, within the United States or simultaneously outside of and within the United States, only where it is legal to make such offers and sales. See Appendix B for more information.

Notice to Canadian Investors

The Offered Certificates may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the Offered Certificates must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this Offering Circular (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 (or, in the case of securities issued or guaranteed by the government of a Non-Canadian jurisdiction, section 3A.4) of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts (NI 33-105), the Underwriters are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

LEGAL MATTERS

Freddie Mac’s General Counsel or one of its Deputy General Counsels will render an opinion on the legality of the Offered Certificates. Certain tax matters with respect to the Offered Certificates will be passed upon for the Issuer by Allen Overy Shearman Sterling US LLP.

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SCHEDULE I

**AVAILABLE COMBINATIONS OF EXCHANGEABLE CERTIFICATES AND
MACR CERTIFICATES**

Combination	Class of Exchangeable or MACR Certificates	Initial Class Principal Amount or Initial Class Notional Amount⁽¹⁾	Exchange Proportions	Class of MACR Certificates	Maximum Initial Class Principal Amount or Initial Class Notional Amount⁽¹⁾	Initial Class Coupon	Exchange Proportions	CUSIP Number
1	MA MA-IO	\$495,868,000 \$30,991,750(2)	100.00% 6.25%(2)	MAU	\$495,868,000	3.25%	100.00%	35563PZ28
2	MB MB-IO	\$165,290,000 \$10,330,625(2)	100.00% 6.25%(2)	MBU	\$165,290,000	3.25%	100.00%	35563PZ36
3	MA MB MA-IO MB-IO	\$495,868,000 \$165,290,000 \$30,991,750(2) \$10,330,625(2)	74.9999243751% 25.0000756249% 4.6874952734%(2) 1.5625047266%(2)	MTU	\$661,158,000	3.25%	100.00%	35563PYZ6
4	MA MB	\$495,868,000 \$165,290,000	74.9999243751% 25.0000756249%	MT	\$661,158,000	3.00%	100.00%	35563PYM5
5	MA-IO MB-IO	\$30,991,750(2) \$10,330,625(2)	74.9999243751%(2) 25.0000756249%(2)	MT-IO	\$41,322,375(2)	4.00%	100.00%(2)	35563PZ44
6	MA-2 MA-3 MA-4 MA-5 MB	\$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$95,868,000 \$165,290,000	17.8202930369% 17.8202930369% 17.8202930369% 17.0839585286% 29.4551623607%	MT-25	\$561,158,000	3.00%	100.00%	35563PYN3
7	MA-1 MA-2 MA-3 MA-4 MA-5	\$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$95,868,000	20.1666572556% 20.1666572556% 20.1666572556% 20.1666572556% 19.3333709778%	MA	\$495,868,000	3.00%	100.00%	35563PYP8
8	MA-2 MA-3 MA-4 MA-5	\$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$95,868,000	25.2609455677% 25.2609455677% 25.2609455677% 24.2171632969%	MA-25	\$395,868,000	3.00%	100.00%	35563PYV5
9	MA-3 MA-4 MA-5	\$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$95,868,000	33.7988562467% 33.7988562467% 32.4022875066%	MA-35	\$295,868,000	3.00%	100.00%	35563PYW3
10	MA-4 MA-5	\$100,000,000 \$95,868,000	51.0547920028% 48.9452079972%	MA-45	\$195,868,000	3.00%	100.00%	35563PYX1
11 ⁽³⁾	MTU	\$661,158,000	100.00%	40MT	\$661,158,000	4.00%(4)	100.00%	35563PZ77
12 ⁽³⁾	MAU	\$495,868,000	100.00%	40MA	\$495,868,000	4.00%(4)	100.00%	35563PZ85
13 ⁽³⁾	MBU	\$165,290,000	100.00%	40MB	\$165,290,000	4.00%(4)	100.00%	35563PZ93
14 ⁽³⁾	MTU	\$661,158,000	100.00%	45MT	\$661,158,000	4.50%(4)	100.00%	35563PZA0
15 ⁽³⁾	MAU	\$495,868,000	100.00%	45MA	\$495,868,000	4.50%(4)	100.00%	35563PZB8
16 ⁽³⁾	MBU	\$165,290,000	100.00%	45MB	\$165,290,000	4.50%(4)	100.00%	35563PZC6
17 ⁽³⁾	MTU	\$661,158,000	100.00%	50MT	\$661,158,000	5.00%(4)	100.00%	35563PZD4
18 ⁽³⁾	MAU	\$495,868,000	100.00%	50MA	\$495,868,000	5.00%(4)	100.00%	35563PZE2
19 ⁽³⁾	MBU	\$165,290,000	100.00%	50MB	\$165,290,000	5.00%(4)	100.00%	35563PZF9
20 ⁽³⁾	MTU	\$661,158,000	100.00%	55MT	\$661,158,000	5.50%(4)	100.00%	35563PZG7
21 ⁽³⁾	MAU	\$495,868,000	100.00%	55MA	\$495,868,000	5.50%(4)	100.00%	35563PZH5
22 ⁽³⁾	MBU	\$165,290,000	100.00%	55MB	\$165,290,000	5.50%(4)	100.00%	35563PZJ1
23 ⁽³⁾	MTU	\$661,158,000	100.00%	60MT	\$661,158,000	6.00%(4)	100.00%	35563PZK8
24 ⁽³⁾	MAU	\$495,868,000	100.00%	60MA	\$495,868,000	6.00%(4)	100.00%	35563PZL6
25 ⁽³⁾	MBU	\$165,290,000	100.00%	60MB	\$165,290,000	6.00%(4)	100.00%	35563PZM4
26	TA TB	\$49,034,000 \$16,344,000	75.0007647833% 24.9992352167%	TT	\$65,378,000	3.50%	100.00%	35563PZN2
27	TA TB TA-IO TB-IO	\$49,034,000 \$16,344,000 \$4,903,400(2) \$1,634,400(2)	75.0007647833% 24.9992352167% 7.5000764783%(2) 2.4999235217%(2)	TTU	\$65,378,000	4.00%	100.00%	35563PZR3
28	TA TA-IO	\$49,034,000 \$4,903,400(2)	100.00% 10.00%(2)	TAU	\$49,034,000	4.00%	100.00%	35563PZS1
29	TB TB-IO	\$16,344,000 \$1,634,400(2)	100.00% 10.00%(2)	TBU	\$16,344,000	4.00%	100.00%	35563PZT9

Combination	Class of Exchangeable or MACR Certificates	Initial Class Principal Amount or Initial Class Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Exchange Proportions	Class of MACR Certificates	Maximum Initial Class Principal Amount or Initial Class Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Initial Class Coupon	Exchange Proportions	CUSIP Number
30	TA	\$49,034,000	75.0007647833%	TTW	\$65,378,000	4.25%	100.00%	35563PZU6
	TB	\$16,344,000	24.9992352167%					
	TA-IO	\$7,355,100(2)	11.2501147175%(2)					
	TB-IO	\$2,451,600(2)	3.7498852825%(2)					
31	TA	\$49,034,000	100.00%	TAW	\$49,034,000	4.25%	100.00%	35563PZV4
	TA-IO	\$7,355,100(2)	15.00%(2)					
32	TB	\$16,344,000	100.00%	TBW	\$16,344,000	4.25%	100.00%	35563PZW2
	TB-IO	\$2,451,600(2)	15.00%(2)					
33	TA-IO	\$7,355,100(2)	75.0007647833%(2)	TT-IO	\$9,806,700(2)	5.00%	100.00%(2)	35563PZX0
	TB-IO	\$2,451,600(2)	24.9992352167%(2)					
34	B	\$22,763,960	100.00%	BX	\$22,763,960(5)	(6)	100.00%	35563VAF3
	A-IO	\$726,536,000(2)	95.7499210316%(2)(11)					
	B-IO	\$32,248,960(2)	4.2500789684%(2)(11)					
35	B	\$22,763,960	100.00%	BBIO	\$22,763,960(7)	(8)	100.00%	35563VAG1
	B-IO	\$32,248,960(2)	100.00%(2)(11)					
36	B	\$22,763,960	100.00%	BXS	\$22,763,960(9)	(10)	100.00%	35563VAH9
	A-IO	\$726,536,000(2)	47.8749605158%(2)(11)					
	B-IO	\$32,248,960(2)	2.1250394842%(2)(11)					
	XS-IO	\$758,784,960(2)	50.00%(2)(11)					

- (1) Exchangeable Certificates and/or MACR Certificates in any combination shown above may be exchanged only in the proportion that the maximum initial Class Principal Amounts or initial Class Notional Amounts, as applicable, of such Certificates bear to one another as shown above.
- (2) Represents an initial Class Notional Amount or a percentage of an initial Class Notional Amount.
- (3) On and after the Closing Date, combination will only be exchangeable by Freddie Mac.
- (4) Interest accrued on Guaranteed High Coupon Certificates in excess of interest accrued on the related Guaranteed Base Coupon Certificates will be paid pursuant to the Guarantor Contribution Payment.
- (5) The Class BX Certificates will have a Class Principal Amount equal to the outstanding Class Principal Amount of the portions of the Class B Certificates that were so exchanged. Additionally, the Class BX Certificates will have a Class Notional Amount equal to the aggregate outstanding Class Notional Amount of the portions of the Class A-IO and Class B-IO Certificates that were so exchanged. On the Closing Date, the maximum initial Class Principal Amount of the Class BX Certificates will be \$22,763,960 and the maximum initial Class Notional Amount of the Class BX Certificates will be \$758,784,960.
- (6) The Class Coupon of the Class BX Certificates for each Distribution Date will be a per annum rate equal to 12 times (a) the aggregate Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount otherwise payable to the related portions of the Class A-IO and Class B-IO Certificates that were exchanged for the Class BX Certificates divided by (b)(i) for so long as the Class Principal Amount of the Class BX Certificates is greater than zero, the outstanding Class Principal Amount of the Class BX Certificates immediately before that Distribution Date or (ii) for so long as the Class Principal Amount of the Class BX Certificates is zero and the Class Notional Amount of the Class BX Certificates is greater than zero, the outstanding Class Notional Amount of the Class BX Certificates immediately before that Distribution Date. The initial Class Coupon of the Class BX Certificates with respect to the first Distribution Date will be approximately 8.37195% per annum.
- (7) The Class BBIO Certificates will have a Class Principal Amount equal to the outstanding Class Principal Amount of the portions of the Class B Certificates that were so exchanged. Additionally, the Class BBIO Certificates will have a Class Notional Amount equal to the outstanding Class Notional Amount of the portions of the Class B-IO Certificates that were so exchanged. On the Closing Date, the maximum initial Class Principal Amount of the Class BBIO Certificates will be \$22,763,960 and the maximum initial Class Notional Amount of the Class BBIO Certificates will be \$32,248,960.
- (8) The Class Coupon of the Class BBIO Certificates for each Distribution Date will be a per annum rate equal to 12 times (a) the Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount otherwise payable to the related portions of the Class B-IO Certificates that were exchanged for the Class BBIO Certificates divided by (b)(i) for so long as the Class Principal Amount of the Class BBIO Certificates is greater than zero, the outstanding Class Principal Amount of the Class BBIO Certificates immediately before that Distribution Date or (ii) for so long as the Class Principal Amount of the Class BBIO Certificates is zero and the Class Notional Amount of the Class BBIO Certificates is greater than zero, the outstanding Class Notional Amount of the Class BBIO Certificates immediately before that Distribution Date. The initial Class Coupon of the Class BBIO Certificates with respect to the first Distribution Date will be approximately 2.89156% per annum.
- (9) The Class BXS Certificates will have a Class Principal Amount equal to the outstanding Class Principal Amount of the portions of the Class B Certificates that were so exchanged. Additionally, the Class BXS Certificates will have a Class Notional Amount equal to the aggregate outstanding Class Notional Amount of the portions of the Class A-IO, Class B-IO and Class XS-IO Certificates that were so exchanged. On the Closing Date, the maximum initial Class Principal Amount of the Class BXS Certificates will be \$22,763,960 and the maximum initial Class Notional Amount of the Class BXS Certificates will be \$1,517,569,920.
- (10) The Class Coupon of the Class BXS Certificates for each Distribution Date will be a per annum rate equal to 12 times (a) the aggregate Interest Accrual Portion of the Interest Distribution Amount otherwise payable to the related portions of the Class A-IO, Class B-IO and Class XS-IO Certificates that were exchanged for the Class BXS Certificates divided by (b)(i) for so long as the Class Principal Amount of the Class BXS Certificates is greater than zero, the outstanding Class Principal Amount of the Class BXS Certificates immediately before that Distribution Date or (ii) for so long as the Class Principal Amount of the Class BXS Certificates is zero and the Class Notional Amount of the Class BXS Certificates is greater than zero, the outstanding Class Notional Amount of the Class BXS Certificates immediately before that Distribution Date. The initial Class Coupon of the Class BXS Certificates with respect to the first Distribution Date will be approximately 10.03859% per annum.
- (11) This exchange proportion represents the percentage of contribution to the maximum initial Class Notional Amount of the related class of MACR Certificates. For the avoidance of doubt, the initial Class Notional Amount of the Exchangeable Certificates may be exchanged only in proportion to the initial Class Principal Amount of the Class B Certificates as shown in this combination.

Appendix A

The Mortgage Pool as of the Cut-Off Date

Loan Type of Mortgage Loans

Loan Type at Modification	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Fixed-Rate***	4,219	697,823,781	91.97	165,400	27,249,685	3.965	474	400	691	45
Step-Rate	421	56,829,625	7.49	134,987	14,694,774	4.394	458	295	724	46
Adjustable-Rate***	38	4,131,555	0.54	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

*** Non-Modified Loans are included in Fixed-Rate and Adjustable-Rate.

Loan Type of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Loan Type at Modification	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Fixed-Rate	3,722	633,675,562	91.77	170,251	25,297,773	3.932	474	417	691	46
Step-Rate	421	56,829,625	8.23	134,987	14,694,774	4.394	458	295	724	46
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Type of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Loan Type at Modification	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Fixed-Rate***	497	64,148,219	93.95	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37
Adjustable-Rate***	38	4,131,555	6.05	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

*** Non-Modified Loans are included in Fixed-Rate and Adjustable-Rate.

Loan Type of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Loan Type at Modification	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Fixed-Rate***	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

*** Non-Modified Loans are included in Fixed-Rate.

Loan Type of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Loan Type at Modification	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Adjustable-Rate***	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

*** Non-Modified Loans are included in Adjustable-Rate.

Unpaid Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans

Range of Unpaid Principal Balances (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
0.01 to 50,000.00	579	19,281,618	2.54	33,302	523,805	5.166	444	304	693	22
50,000.01 to 100,000.00	1,203	90,187,908	11.89	74,969	4,497,013	4.593	462	352	689	34
100,000.01 to 150,000.00	943	115,825,700	15.26	122,827	6,943,109	4.274	471	370	689	40
150,000.01 to 200,000.00	615	106,842,583	14.08	173,728	7,444,857	4.073	472	383	694	45
200,000.01 to 250,000.00	432	97,047,585	12.79	224,647	7,146,860	3.955	473	383	696	47
250,000.01 to 300,000.00	305	83,318,968	10.98	273,177	4,508,410	3.810	476	407	693	50
300,000.01 to 350,000.00	230	74,580,724	9.83	324,264	4,407,092	3.733	477	408	708	49
350,000.01 to 400,000.00	133	50,039,198	6.59	376,235	2,688,074	3.671	478	418	691	51
400,000.01 to 450,000.00	71	29,934,075	3.95	421,607	619,488	3.718	480	432	685	51
450,000.01 to 500,000.00	74	35,051,264	4.62	473,666	1,355,047	3.593	480	427	685	54
Greater than or equal to 500,000.01	93	56,675,336	7.47	609,412	1,934,367	3.495	479	437	702	54
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Unpaid Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Range of Unpaid Principal Balances (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
0.01 to 50,000.00	440	15,012,344	2.17	34,119	426,307	4.997	444	356	691	24
50,000.01 to 100,000.00	1,063	79,887,667	11.57	75,153	4,280,851	4.514	462	375	692	35
100,000.01 to 150,000.00	841	103,454,309	14.98	123,013	6,635,531	4.197	471	390	690	41
150,000.01 to 200,000.00	564	97,834,867	14.17	173,471	7,247,861	4.024	472	397	693	45
200,000.01 to 250,000.00	391	87,792,149	12.71	224,532	6,745,259	3.932	473	400	699	47
250,000.01 to 300,000.00	286	78,165,951	11.32	273,308	4,351,610	3.792	476	417	694	50
300,000.01 to 350,000.00	214	69,415,861	10.05	324,373	4,250,210	3.727	477	419	707	50
350,000.01 to 400,000.00	125	46,977,444	6.80	375,820	2,617,510	3.672	478	425	689	52
400,000.01 to 450,000.00	65	27,360,719	3.96	420,934	565,831	3.708	480	443	687	50
450,000.01 to 500,000.00	67	31,674,919	4.59	472,760	1,102,786	3.605	480	445	680	56
Greater than or equal to 500,000.01	87	52,925,958	7.66	608,344	1,768,790	3.485	479	449	700	55
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Unpaid Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Range of Unpaid Principal Balances (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
0.01 to 50,000.00	139	4,269,275	6.25	30,714	97,498	5.758	N/A	121	701	18
50,000.01 to 100,000.00	140	10,300,241	15.09	73,573	216,162	5.189	N/A	170	671	28
100,000.01 to 150,000.00	102	12,371,391	18.12	121,288	307,578	4.893	N/A	201	683	34
150,000.01 to 200,000.00	51	9,004,717	13.19	176,563	196,996	4.575	N/A	233	700	38
200,000.01 to 250,000.00	41	9,255,436	13.56	225,742	401,601	4.164	N/A	225	675	38
250,000.01 to 300,000.00	19	5,153,018	7.55	271,211	156,800	4.075	N/A	263	685	41
300,000.01 to 350,000.00	16	5,164,863	7.56	322,804	156,882	3.814	N/A	262	718	43
350,000.01 to 400,000.00	8	3,061,755	4.48	382,719	70,564	3.657	N/A	300	720	41
400,000.01 to 450,000.00	6	2,573,356	3.77	428,893	53,657	3.834	N/A	311	657	58
450,000.01 to 500,000.00	7	3,376,344	4.94	482,335	252,261	3.478	N/A	264	733	38
Greater than or equal to 500,000.01	6	3,749,378	5.49	624,896	165,577	3.641	N/A	272	731	43
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Unpaid Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Range of Unpaid Principal Balances (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
0.01 to 50,000.00	130	4,008,114	6.25	30,832	97,498	5.660	N/A	122	702	18
50,000.01 to 100,000.00	132	9,718,182	15.15	73,623	216,162	5.051	N/A	173	670	28
100,000.01 to 150,000.00	90	10,842,279	16.90	120,470	238,124	4.500	N/A	209	686	35
150,000.01 to 200,000.00	45	7,937,172	12.37	176,382	164,607	4.198	N/A	246	697	39
200,000.01 to 250,000.00	38	8,563,757	13.35	225,362	379,780	3.934	N/A	225	680	38
250,000.01 to 300,000.00	19	5,153,018	8.03	271,211	156,800	4.075	N/A	263	685	41
300,000.01 to 350,000.00	16	5,164,863	8.05	322,804	156,882	3.814	N/A	262	718	43
350,000.01 to 400,000.00	8	3,061,755	4.77	382,719	70,564	3.657	N/A	300	720	41
400,000.01 to 450,000.00	6	2,573,356	4.01	428,893	53,657	3.834	N/A	311	657	58
450,000.01 to 500,000.00	7	3,376,344	5.26	482,335	252,261	3.478	N/A	264	733	38
Greater than or equal to 500,000.01	6	3,749,378	5.84	624,896	165,577	3.641	N/A	272	731	43
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Unpaid Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Unpaid Principal Balances (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
0.01 to 50,000.00	9	261,160	6.32	29,018	0	7.235	N/A	98	699	14
50,000.01 to 100,000.00	8	582,060	14.09	72,757	0	7.430	N/A	120	688	18
100,000.01 to 150,000.00	12	1,529,112	37.01	127,426	69,454	7.742	N/A	150	660	28
150,000.01 to 200,000.00	6	1,067,544	25.84	177,924	32,389	7.410	N/A	138	727	26
200,000.01 to 250,000.00	3	691,678	16.74	230,559	21,821	6.980	N/A	236	612	41
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Initial Principal Forbearance Amount of Mortgage Loans

Range of Initial Principal Forbearance Amounts (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
None	3,412	533,120,354	70.26	156,249	0	3.981	472	405	692	41
0.01 to 50,000.00	984	151,412,009	19.95	153,874	18,013,159	4.088	472	356	689	51
50,000.01 to 100,000.00	214	49,505,961	6.52	231,336	14,656,518	3.974	479	352	714	58
100,000.01 to 150,000.00	51	17,251,117	2.27	338,257	6,082,588	4.332	478	369	711	70
150,000.01 to 200,000.00	10	4,122,735	0.54	412,273	1,674,996	4.521	480	360	708	54
200,000.01 to 250,000.00	6	3,057,569	0.40	509,595	1,386,160	4.804	480	404	700	86
250,000.01 to 300,000.00	1	315,216	0.04	315,216	254,700	4.937	480	302	738	70
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Initial Principal Forbearance Amount of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Range of Initial Principal Forbearance Amounts (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
None	3,015	489,961,030	70.96	162,508	0	3.923	472	422	693	42
0.01 to 50,000.00	853	129,776,769	18.79	152,142	16,387,676	4.063	472	374	689	52
50,000.01 to 100,000.00	207	46,020,751	6.66	222,322	14,206,426	3.973	479	361	711	60
100,000.01 to 150,000.00	51	17,251,117	2.50	338,257	6,082,588	4.332	478	369	711	70
150,000.01 to 200,000.00	10	4,122,735	0.60	412,273	1,674,996	4.521	480	360	708	54
200,000.01 to 250,000.00	6	3,057,569	0.44	509,595	1,386,160	4.804	480	404	700	86
250,000.01 to 300,000.00	1	315,216	0.05	315,216	254,700	4.937	480	302	738	70
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Initial Principal Forbearance Amount of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Range of Initial Principal Forbearance Amounts (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
None	397	43,159,323	63.21	108,714	0	4.630	N/A	214	688	33
0.01 to 50,000.00	131	21,635,241	31.69	165,155	1,625,483	4.227	N/A	244	691	43
50,000.01 to 100,000.00	7	3,485,210	5.10	497,887	450,092	3.984	N/A	227	757	39
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Initial Principal Forbearance Amount of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Range of Initial Principal Forbearance Amounts (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
None	364	39,835,209	62.10	109,437	0	4.400	N/A	219	687	33
0.01 to 50,000.00	126	20,827,801	32.47	165,300	1,501,819	4.102	N/A	248	694	44
50,000.01 to 100,000.00	7	3,485,210	5.43	497,887	450,092	3.984	N/A	227	757	39
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Initial Principal Forbearance Amount of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Initial Principal Forbearance Amounts (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
None	33	3,324,115	80.46	100,731	0	7.383	N/A	152	690	26
0.01 to 50,000.00	5	807,440	19.54	161,488	123,664	7.780	N/A	161	613	31
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

AVM Current Loan-to-Value of Mortgage Loans

Range of AVM Current Loan-to-Value (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Less than or equal to 50	3,588	494,064,695	65.11	137,699	16,318,563	4.133	469	381	695	36
51 to 60	633	144,766,111	19.08	228,698	10,836,632	3.853	479	406	689	55
61 to 70	285	71,098,732	9.37	249,469	6,810,204	3.573	479	409	701	65
71 to 80	107	28,515,308	3.76	266,498	3,712,041	3.630	480	414	696	75
81 to 90	42	12,332,083	1.63	293,621	2,482,141	3.650	480	414	670	85
91 to 100	11	3,304,380	0.44	300,398	755,985	4.176	480	415	632	96
101 to 110	8	3,652,920	0.48	456,615	822,025	4.979	480	449	689	105
111 to 120	1	88,650	0.01	88,650	29,362	4.375	480	401	774	117
121 to 130	2	508,038	0.07	254,019	153,736	3.746	480	422	709	122
151 to 153	1	454,042	0.06	454,042	147,435	4.000	480	373	715	153
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

AVM Current Loan-to-Value of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Range of AVM Current Loan-to-Value (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Less than or equal to 50	3,102	437,788,849	63.40	141,131	14,696,112	4.075	469	403	696	36
51 to 60	598	136,522,021	19.77	228,298	10,544,249	3.838	479	412	688	56
61 to 70	274	68,085,130	9.86	248,486	6,708,519	3.570	479	414	700	65
71 to 80	105	28,117,310	4.07	267,784	3,681,078	3.628	480	415	696	75
81 to 90	41	11,983,846	1.74	292,289	2,454,046	3.609	480	418	668	85
91 to 100	11	3,304,380	0.48	300,398	755,985	4.176	480	415	632	96
101 to 110	8	3,652,920	0.53	456,615	822,025	4.979	480	449	689	105
111 to 120	1	88,650	0.01	88,650	29,362	4.375	480	401	774	117
121 to 130	2	508,038	0.07	254,019	153,736	3.746	480	422	709	122
151 to 153	1	454,042	0.07	454,042	147,435	4.000	480	373	715	153
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

AVM Current Loan-to-Value of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Range of AVM Current Loan-to-Value (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Less than or equal to 50	486	56,275,846	82.42	115,794	1,622,450	4.582	N/A	208	691	32
51 to 60	35	8,244,091	12.07	235,545	292,383	4.088	N/A	297	692	54
61 to 70	11	3,013,602	4.41	273,964	101,685	3.642	N/A	303	719	65
71 to 80	2	397,998	0.58	198,999	30,963	3.815	N/A	301	709	72
81 to 90	1	348,237	0.51	348,237	28,094	4.875	N/A	255	705	84
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

AVM Current Loan-to-Value of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Range of AVM Current Loan-to-Value (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Less than or equal to 50	449	52,378,164	81.65	116,655	1,498,787	4.363	N/A	213	692	32
51 to 60	34	8,010,218	12.49	235,595	292,383	4.030	N/A	297	689	54
61 to 70	11	3,013,602	4.70	273,964	101,685	3.642	N/A	303	719	65
71 to 80	2	397,998	0.62	198,999	30,963	3.815	N/A	301	709	72
81 to 90	1	348,237	0.54	348,237	28,094	4.875	N/A	255	705	84
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

AVM Current Loan-to-Value of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of AVM Current Loan-to-Value (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Less than or equal to 50	37	3,897,683	94.34	105,343	123,664	7.540	N/A	145	669	26
51 to 60	1	233,872	5.66	233,872	0	6.000	N/A	303	801	52
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Mortgage Rate of Mortgage Loans

Range of Current Mortgage Rates (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1.501 to 2.000	52	8,291,464	1.09	159,451	2,294,558	1.999	479	383	731	59
2.001 to 2.500	28	7,503,754	0.99	267,991	118,397	2.381	480	365	702	43
2.501 to 3.000	632	139,793,497	18.42	221,192	1,602,552	2.881	479	434	706	47
3.001 to 3.500	643	128,453,705	16.93	199,772	2,728,828	3.264	476	421	694	46
3.501 to 4.000	905	158,056,286	20.83	174,648	11,248,080	3.859	470	384	693	48
4.001 to 4.500	684	106,272,400	14.01	155,369	7,401,092	4.289	469	374	692	45
4.501 to 5.000	765	115,714,016	15.25	151,260	12,809,647	4.802	471	363	690	44
5.001 to 5.500	264	31,242,392	4.12	118,342	2,497,799	5.302	462	355	689	40
5.501 to 6.000	220	24,326,369	3.21	110,574	486,190	5.817	473	371	675	39
6.001 to 6.500	181	17,463,663	2.30	96,484	594,557	6.315	477	392	674	40
6.501 to 7.000	145	10,977,688	1.45	75,708	130,596	6.774	462	330	670	35
7.001 to 7.500	85	6,170,873	0.81	72,599	41,030	7.277	473	308	682	32
7.501 to 8.000	47	3,336,914	0.44	70,998	111,226	7.829	454	217	676	29
8.001 to 8.500	19	835,889	0.11	43,994	3,571	8.358	449	226	637	20
8.501 to 9.000	8	346,052	0.05	43,257	0	8.722	461	307	706	26
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Mortgage Rate of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Range of Current Mortgage Rates (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1.501 to 2.000	52	8,291,464	1.20	159,451	2,294,558	1.999	479	383	731	59
2.001 to 2.500	18	4,766,381	0.69	264,799	12,400	2.369	480	454	693	48
2.501 to 3.000	602	134,030,353	19.41	222,642	1,463,051	2.883	479	442	706	48
3.001 to 3.500	590	118,986,635	17.23	201,672	2,501,496	3.257	476	433	693	46
3.501 to 4.000	836	145,321,943	21.05	173,830	10,841,655	3.860	470	396	692	48
4.001 to 4.500	608	95,655,799	13.85	157,329	7,185,053	4.287	469	388	693	46
4.501 to 5.000	683	104,928,086	15.20	153,628	12,362,857	4.801	471	377	692	45
5.001 to 5.500	234	28,312,275	4.10	120,993	2,364,737	5.296	462	371	689	40
5.501 to 6.000	178	20,581,690	2.98	115,627	341,290	5.814	473	409	670	40
6.001 to 6.500	147	15,388,223	2.23	104,682	559,711	6.319	477	426	673	42
6.501 to 7.000	98	8,047,233	1.17	82,115	45,867	6.774	462	401	668	37
7.001 to 7.500	56	4,277,051	0.62	76,376	10,100	7.293	473	386	684	36
7.501 to 8.000	24	1,222,939	0.18	50,956	9,772	7.801	454	339	681	30
8.001 to 8.500	11	403,598	0.06	36,691	0	8.385	449	356	632	25
8.501 to 9.000	6	291,516	0.04	48,586	0	8.710	461	350	706	28
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Mortgage Rate of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Range of Current Mortgage Rates (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
2.001 to 2.500	10	2,737,373	4.01	273,737	105,997	2.404	N/A	209	717	34
2.501 to 3.000	30	5,763,143	8.44	192,105	139,500	2.836	N/A	245	704	37
3.001 to 3.500	53	9,467,069	13.87	178,624	227,333	3.359	N/A	271	701	44
3.501 to 4.000	69	12,734,343	18.65	184,556	406,425	3.845	N/A	257	708	42
4.001 to 4.500	76	10,616,601	15.55	139,692	216,038	4.302	N/A	239	681	34
4.501 to 5.000	82	10,785,930	15.80	131,536	446,789	4.804	N/A	226	676	36
5.001 to 5.500	30	2,930,117	4.29	97,671	133,062	5.352	N/A	206	688	36
5.501 to 6.000	42	3,744,679	5.48	89,159	144,900	5.829	N/A	160	700	31
6.001 to 6.500	34	2,075,441	3.04	61,042	34,846	6.292	N/A	140	689	26
6.501 to 7.000	47	2,930,454	4.29	62,350	84,729	6.774	N/A	136	677	29
7.001 to 7.500	29	1,893,822	2.77	65,304	30,930	7.240	N/A	131	680	25
7.501 to 8.000	23	2,113,974	3.10	91,912	101,455	7.846	N/A	147	673	28
8.001 to 8.500	8	432,291	0.63	54,036	3,571	8.333	N/A	105	640	16
8.501 to 9.000	2	54,536	0.08	27,268	0	8.788	N/A	75	707	15
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Mortgage Rate of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Range of Current Mortgage Rates (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
2.001 to 2.500	10	2,737,373	4.27	273,737	105,997	2.404	N/A	209	717	34
2.501 to 3.000	30	5,763,143	8.98	192,105	139,500	2.836	N/A	245	704	37
3.001 to 3.500	53	9,467,069	14.76	178,624	227,333	3.359	N/A	271	701	44
3.501 to 4.000	69	12,734,343	19.85	184,556	406,425	3.845	N/A	257	708	42
4.001 to 4.500	76	10,616,601	16.55	139,692	216,038	4.302	N/A	239	681	34
4.501 to 5.000	81	10,776,987	16.80	133,049	446,789	4.804	N/A	226	676	36
5.001 to 5.500	30	2,930,117	4.57	97,671	133,062	5.352	N/A	206	688	36
5.501 to 6.000	41	3,510,807	5.47	85,629	144,900	5.818	N/A	150	692	30
6.001 to 6.500	34	2,075,441	3.24	61,042	34,846	6.292	N/A	140	689	26
6.501 to 7.000	42	2,552,629	3.98	60,777	84,729	6.767	N/A	136	683	31
7.001 to 7.500	16	484,803	0.76	30,300	8,007	7.292	N/A	100	691	18
7.501 to 8.000	8	266,021	0.41	33,253	713	7.746	N/A	107	670	23
8.001 to 8.500	5	178,349	0.28	35,670	3,571	8.475	N/A	83	644	21
8.501 to 9.000	2	54,536	0.09	27,268	0	8.788	N/A	75	707	15
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Mortgage Rate of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Current Mortgage Rates (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
4.501 to 5.000	1	8,943	0.22	8,943	0	5.000	N/A	27	796	2
5.501 to 6.000	1	233,872	5.66	233,872	0	6.000	N/A	303	801	52
6.501 to 7.000	5	377,825	9.14	75,565	0	6.821	N/A	134	634	19
7.001 to 7.500	13	1,409,019	34.10	108,386	22,922	7.222	N/A	142	676	27
7.501 to 8.000	15	1,847,953	44.73	123,197	100,742	7.861	N/A	153	673	28
8.001 to 8.500	3	253,942	6.15	84,647	0	8.235	N/A	120	638	13
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Credit Score of the Mortgagors of Mortgage Loans

Range of Current Credit Scores	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Available	151	15,753,888	2.08	104,330	834,063	4.600	468	352	N/A	39
451 to 500	39	6,106,711	0.80	156,582	267,384	4.040	480	424	485	48
501 to 550	191	31,784,444	4.19	166,411	1,121,178	4.071	477	414	528	47
551 to 600	346	58,737,800	7.74	169,762	2,370,205	4.053	479	414	579	47
601 to 650	688	106,965,794	14.10	155,474	5,253,930	4.209	477	402	627	46
651 to 700	1,047	164,271,600	21.65	156,897	6,811,299	4.145	474	392	677	45
701 to 750	1,024	169,064,394	22.28	165,102	10,914,047	3.933	471	387	725	46
751 to 800	938	162,049,705	21.36	172,761	11,457,276	3.783	469	377	774	44
801 to 850	254	44,050,624	5.81	173,428	3,038,741	3.796	468	386	810	43
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Credit Score of the Mortgagors of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Range of Current Credit Scores	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Available	108	12,659,472	1.83	117,217	771,773	4.430	468	394	N/A	41
451 to 500	36	5,672,548	0.82	157,571	233,561	4.055	480	437	485	50
501 to 550	173	29,775,602	4.31	172,113	1,064,309	4.001	477	428	529	48
551 to 600	314	54,596,577	7.91	173,874	2,275,826	4.017	479	428	579	48
601 to 650	601	95,515,120	13.83	158,927	4,890,236	4.167	477	421	627	47
651 to 700	919	148,775,906	21.55	161,889	6,475,596	4.091	474	411	677	46
701 to 750	911	154,630,445	22.39	169,737	10,510,168	3.890	471	402	725	47
751 to 800	840	146,320,068	21.19	174,191	10,738,850	3.748	469	393	774	45
801 to 850	241	42,559,446	6.16	176,595	3,032,226	3.764	468	393	810	43
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Credit Score of the Mortgagors of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Range of Current Credit Scores	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Available	43	3,094,415	4.53	71,963	62,289	5.267	N/A	180	N/A	29
451 to 500	3	434,162	0.64	144,721	33,822	3.836	N/A	259	484	33
501 to 550	18	2,008,842	2.94	111,602	56,869	5.105	N/A	209	522	36
551 to 600	32	4,141,222	6.07	129,413	94,379	4.522	N/A	226	580	37
601 to 650	87	11,450,673	16.77	131,617	363,693	4.549	N/A	241	629	38
651 to 700	128	15,495,694	22.69	121,060	335,703	4.653	N/A	212	675	33
701 to 750	113	14,433,949	21.14	127,734	403,879	4.375	N/A	231	725	38
751 to 800	98	15,729,638	23.04	160,507	718,426	4.098	N/A	228	771	38
801 to 850	13	1,491,178	2.18	114,706	6,514	4.629	N/A	199	810	35
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Credit Score of the Mortgagors of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Range of Current Credit Scores	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Available	40	2,776,296	4.33	69,407	37,653	5.030	N/A	183	N/A	29
451 to 500	3	434,162	0.68	144,721	33,822	3.836	N/A	259	484	33
501 to 550	15	1,424,348	2.22	94,957	35,048	4.065	N/A	219	526	38
551 to 600	29	3,866,637	6.03	133,332	71,457	4.350	N/A	233	580	38
601 to 650	79	10,927,312	17.03	138,320	363,693	4.404	N/A	247	629	39
651 to 700	122	14,641,290	22.82	120,011	303,314	4.491	N/A	216	675	33
701 to 750	109	14,054,889	21.91	128,944	403,879	4.276	N/A	233	725	39
751 to 800	90	15,001,174	23.39	166,680	696,531	3.923	N/A	232	771	39
801 to 850	10	1,022,112	1.59	102,211	6,514	3.736	N/A	189	810	32
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Credit Score of the Mortgagors of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Current Credit Scores	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Available	3	318,119	7.70	106,040	24,637	7.482	N/A	161	N/A	34
501 to 550	3	584,494	14.15	194,831	21,821	7.673	N/A	184	512	30
551 to 600	3	274,586	6.65	91,529	22,922	7.126	N/A	126	574	25
601 to 650	8	523,361	12.67	65,420	0	7.480	N/A	117	630	21
651 to 700	6	854,404	20.68	142,401	32,389	7.476	N/A	146	670	25
701 to 750	4	379,060	9.17	94,765	0	7.936	N/A	154	723	31
751 to 800	8	728,463	17.63	91,058	21,895	7.653	N/A	127	780	20
801 to 850	3	469,067	11.35	156,356	0	6.564	N/A	222	808	42
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Origination of Mortgage Loans

Range of Loan Ages from Origination (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 60	360	111,423,509	14.68	309,510	1,758,850	3.262	479	418	691	54
61 to 72	199	56,186,232	7.40	282,343	435,345	3.510	480	430	698	50
73 to 84	107	21,307,416	2.81	199,135	347,192	4.003	477	425	682	48
85 to 96	156	31,929,130	4.21	204,674	350,893	3.845	467	408	701	40
97 to 108	157	28,730,960	3.79	183,000	501,810	3.696	458	395	700	35
109 to 120	113	17,934,146	2.36	158,709	226,939	3.755	466	404	692	36
121 to 132	154	25,225,711	3.32	163,803	922,563	4.059	473	395	681	39
133 to 144	314	51,559,327	6.79	164,202	530,996	3.771	479	402	691	37
145 to 156	161	24,131,430	3.18	149,885	808,244	3.731	468	384	688	40
157 to 168	123	19,266,775	2.54	156,640	581,541	4.284	472	388	702	40
Greater than or equal to 169	2,834	371,090,323	48.91	130,942	35,603,748	4.430	471	371	695	45
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Range of Loan Ages from Origination (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 60	266	89,023,753	12.89	334,676	1,230,749	3.231	479	454	687	56
61 to 72	174	50,712,234	7.34	291,450	228,816	3.452	480	445	700	50
73 to 84	92	19,237,640	2.79	209,105	212,934	3.912	477	443	684	49
85 to 96	134	28,936,446	4.19	215,944	267,895	3.773	467	427	706	41
97 to 108	138	25,866,714	3.75	187,440	325,766	3.639	458	414	701	35
109 to 120	94	15,933,215	2.31	169,502	175,255	3.688	466	426	693	37
121 to 132	129	21,397,662	3.10	165,873	718,264	3.948	473	426	678	41
133 to 144	260	44,969,540	6.51	172,960	425,384	3.704	479	430	692	38
145 to 156	134	21,591,367	3.13	161,130	750,063	3.710	468	408	689	42
157 to 168	105	17,208,067	2.49	163,886	506,425	4.208	472	411	705	41
Greater than or equal to 169	2,617	355,628,548	51.50	135,892	35,150,996	4.342	471	381	695	46
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Range of Loan Ages from Origination (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 60	94	22,399,756	32.81	238,295	528,101	3.385	N/A	277	709	45
61 to 72	25	5,473,998	8.02	218,960	206,529	4.068	N/A	288	686	46
73 to 84	15	2,069,776	3.03	137,985	134,258	4.899	N/A	251	660	45
85 to 96	22	2,992,685	4.38	136,031	82,998	4.551	N/A	216	647	30
97 to 108	19	2,864,247	4.19	150,750	176,044	4.238	N/A	225	692	40
109 to 120	19	2,000,930	2.93	105,312	51,685	4.292	N/A	235	686	30
121 to 132	25	3,828,050	5.61	153,122	204,299	4.691	N/A	221	700	31
133 to 144	54	6,589,787	9.65	122,033	105,611	4.235	N/A	211	686	31
145 to 156	27	2,540,064	3.72	94,076	58,181	3.903	N/A	179	681	27
157 to 168	18	2,058,707	3.02	114,373	75,116	4.925	N/A	187	682	33
Greater than or equal to 169	217	15,461,775	22.64	71,252	452,753	6.306	N/A	139	687	26
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Range of Loan Ages from Origination (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%) [*]	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months) ^{**}	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 60	93	22,165,884	34.55	238,343	528,101	3.357	N/A	277	708	45
61 to 72	25	5,473,998	8.53	218,960	206,529	4.068	N/A	288	686	46
73 to 84	15	2,069,776	3.23	137,985	134,258	4.899	N/A	251	660	45
85 to 96	21	2,781,290	4.34	132,442	61,177	4.310	N/A	212	659	30
97 to 108	19	2,864,247	4.47	150,750	176,044	4.238	N/A	225	692	40
109 to 120	19	2,000,930	3.12	105,312	51,685	4.292	N/A	235	686	30
121 to 132	24	3,703,777	5.77	154,324	204,299	4.574	N/A	220	699	30
133 to 144	52	6,344,274	9.89	122,005	105,611	4.102	N/A	211	686	31
145 to 156	27	2,540,064	3.96	94,076	58,181	3.903	N/A	179	681	27
157 to 168	18	2,058,707	3.21	114,373	75,116	4.925	N/A	187	682	33
Greater than or equal to 169	184	12,145,274	18.93	66,007	350,910	5.983	N/A	142	690	26
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Loan Ages from Origination (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%) [*]	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months) ^{**}	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 60	1	233,872	5.66	233,872	0	6.000	N/A	303	801	52
85 to 96	1	211,395	5.12	211,395	21,821	8.000	N/A	270	504	34
121 to 132	1	124,273	3.01	124,273	0	8.000	N/A	232	739	44
133 to 144	2	245,513	5.94	122,757	0	7.614	N/A	226	675	34
Greater than or equal to 169	33	3,316,501	80.27	100,500	101,843	7.490	N/A	127	677	24
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Modification of Mortgage Loans*

Range of Loan Ages from Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)**	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)***	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Modified	397	43,159,323	5.69	108,714	0	4.630	N/A	214	688	33
Less than or equal to 12	134	23,597,211	3.11	176,099	564,873	4.316	479	460	605	48
13 to 24	374	78,768,401	10.38	210,611	2,188,641	4.096	479	456	658	51
25 to 36	1,128	225,791,952	29.76	200,170	3,191,089	3.434	480	435	701	44
37 to 48	696	137,403,370	18.11	197,419	5,440,665	4.092	476	413	701	45
49 to 60	254	38,399,061	5.06	151,177	2,443,984	4.282	461	369	678	44
61 to 72	133	17,220,786	2.27	129,480	755,536	4.710	479	413	664	41
73 to 84	256	33,578,341	4.43	131,165	2,089,039	4.229	430	348	706	43
85 to 96	119	14,699,599	1.94	123,526	555,101	4.250	477	377	697	46
97 to 108	130	16,000,672	2.11	123,082	1,737,819	3.824	478	370	709	52
109 to 120	140	17,644,405	2.33	126,031	1,809,043	4.133	472	358	710	49
Greater than or equal to 121	917	112,521,838	14.83	122,706	21,292,333	4.511	464	309	719	46
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Calculated from most recent Modification or PDP.

** Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

*** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Modification of Mortgage Loans — Group M*

Range of Loan Ages from Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)**	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)***	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Less than or equal to 12	131	23,217,318	3.36	177,231	516,094	4.330	479	465	605	48
13 to 24	368	77,388,856	11.21	210,296	2,100,675	4.107	479	459	657	52
25 to 36	1,070	213,525,458	30.92	199,557	2,099,338	3.408	480	445	700	44
37 to 48	654	131,377,270	19.03	200,883	4,730,226	4.061	476	422	702	46
49 to 60	237	34,800,511	5.04	146,838	2,322,762	4.288	461	381	673	44
61 to 72	133	17,220,786	2.49	129,480	755,536	4.710	479	413	664	41
73 to 84	253	33,251,739	4.82	131,430	2,083,881	4.213	430	350	706	43
85 to 96	112	13,834,282	2.00	123,520	548,221	4.233	477	387	698	47
97 to 108	128	15,722,724	2.28	122,834	1,734,439	3.811	478	373	711	53
109 to 120	140	17,644,405	2.56	126,031	1,809,043	4.133	472	358	710	49
Greater than or equal to 121	917	112,521,838	16.30	122,706	21,292,333	4.511	464	309	719	46
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Calculated from most recent Modification or PDP.

** Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

*** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Modification of Mortgage Loans — Group T*

Range of Loan Ages from Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)**	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)***	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Modified	397	43,159,323	63.21	108,714	0	4.630	N/A	214	688	33
Less than or equal to 12	3	379,893	0.56	126,631	48,779	3.389	N/A	153	613	44
13 to 24	6	1,379,545	2.02	229,924	87,967	3.446	N/A	290	703	42
25 to 36	58	12,266,494	17.97	211,491	1,091,751	3.924	N/A	256	712	46
37 to 48	42	6,026,101	8.83	143,479	710,438	4.816	N/A	209	673	39
49 to 60	17	3,598,550	5.27	211,679	121,222	4.224	N/A	255	726	42
73 to 84	3	326,602	0.48	108,867	5,158	5.785	N/A	155	711	27
85 to 96	7	865,317	1.27	123,617	6,880	4.516	N/A	220	670	31
97 to 108	2	277,948	0.41	138,974	3,380	4.504	N/A	203	620	40
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Calculated from most recent Modification or PDP.

** Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

*** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Modification of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)*

Range of Loan Ages from Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)**	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)***	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Modified	364	39,835,209	62.10	109,437	0	4.400	N/A	219	687	33
Less than or equal to 12	3	379,893	0.59	126,631	48,779	3.389	N/A	153	613	44
13 to 24	6	1,379,545	2.15	229,924	87,967	3.446	N/A	290	703	42
25 to 36	55	11,710,997	18.26	212,927	1,014,619	3.755	N/A	260	718	46
37 to 48	40	5,774,158	9.00	144,354	663,906	4.688	N/A	213	671	40
49 to 60	17	3,598,550	5.61	211,679	121,222	4.224	N/A	255	726	42
73 to 84	3	326,602	0.51	108,867	5,158	5.785	N/A	155	711	27
85 to 96	7	865,317	1.35	123,617	6,880	4.516	N/A	220	670	31
97 to 108	2	277,948	0.43	138,974	3,380	4.504	N/A	203	620	40
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Calculated from most recent Modification or PDP.

** Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

*** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Age from Modification of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)*

Range of Loan Ages from Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)**	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)***	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Modified	33	3,324,115	80.46	100,731	0	7.383	N/A	152	690	26
25 to 36	3	555,497	13.45	185,166	77,132	7.685	N/A	182	581	32
37 to 48	2	251,943	6.10	125,971	46,532	8.000	N/A	114	765	30
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Calculated from most recent Modification or PDP.

** Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

*** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Original Term since Modification of Mortgage Loans

Range of Original Terms since Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Modified / PDP Only	535	68,279,774	9.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36
1 to 240	43	2,479,248	0.33	57,657	94,242	4.437	187	107	747	23
241 to 270	16	1,350,919	0.18	84,432	36,183	4.635	260	165	715	27
271 to 300	47	3,490,136	0.46	74,258	24,908	4.474	286	161	734	22
301 to 330	54	4,575,710	0.60	84,735	65,468	4.178	315	197	735	28
331 to 360	122	13,545,922	1.79	111,032	210,677	4.544	352	230	726	32
361 to 390	32	4,493,781	0.59	140,431	231,294	4.272	375	271	722	39
391 to 420	22	2,473,496	0.33	112,432	82,103	4.133	405	288	732	42
421 to 450	22	2,505,864	0.33	113,903	141,083	4.360	438	289	713	38
451 to 480	3,785	655,590,112	86.40	173,207	39,106,589	3.937	480	417	692	47
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Original Term since Modification of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Range of Original Terms since Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 240	43	2,479,248	0.36	57,657	94,242	4.437	187	107	747	23
241 to 270	16	1,350,919	0.20	84,432	36,183	4.635	260	165	715	27
271 to 300	47	3,490,136	0.51	74,258	24,908	4.474	286	161	734	22
301 to 330	54	4,575,710	0.66	84,735	65,468	4.178	315	197	735	28
331 to 360	122	13,545,922	1.96	111,032	210,677	4.544	352	230	726	32
361 to 390	32	4,493,781	0.65	140,431	231,294	4.272	375	271	722	39
391 to 420	22	2,473,496	0.36	112,432	82,103	4.133	405	288	732	42
421 to 450	22	2,505,864	0.36	113,903	141,083	4.360	438	289	713	38
451 to 480	3,785	655,590,112	94.94	173,207	39,106,589	3.937	480	417	692	47
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Original Term since Modification of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Range of Original Terms since Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Modified / PDP Only	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Original Term since Modification of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Range of Original Terms since Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Modified / PDP Only	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Original Term since Modification of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Original Terms since Modification (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Modified / PDP Only	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Remaining Term to Maturity of Mortgage Loans

Range of Remaining Terms (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 120	204	10,601,777	1.40	51,969	445,632	5.299	225	92	701	20
121 to 180	236	21,393,732	2.82	90,651	648,629	5.109	304	150	706	30
181 to 240	213	25,809,506	3.40	121,171	474,984	4.455	342	215	710	31
241 to 300	261	37,830,953	4.99	144,946	3,784,024	4.503	430	282	706	40
301 to 360	807	122,910,582	16.20	152,306	22,103,115	4.248	477	327	713	49
361 to 372	146	19,598,982	2.58	134,240	1,953,703	4.174	479	367	702	49
373 to 384	149	20,197,682	2.66	135,555	2,293,172	3.823	480	378	706	53
385 to 396	126	17,083,320	2.25	135,582	866,323	4.314	480	392	685	47
397 to 408	202	26,959,864	3.55	133,465	2,373,167	4.371	480	401	688	47
409 to 420	185	28,172,111	3.71	152,282	2,120,487	4.517	480	415	658	47
421 to 432	139	21,733,497	2.86	156,356	774,768	4.107	480	426	671	44
433 to 444	651	129,943,168	17.13	199,605	826,246	3.835	480	441	705	44
445 to 456	923	188,206,963	24.80	203,908	1,296,662	3.442	480	449	697	45
457 to 468	333	69,811,517	9.20	209,644	1,728,032	4.119	480	462	656	52
469 to 480	103	18,531,306	2.44	179,916	379,178	4.257	480	472	605	50
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Remaining Term to Maturity of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Range of Remaining Terms (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 120	56	2,893,540	0.42	51,670	74,458	4.687	225	90	731	19
121 to 180	101	7,015,399	1.02	69,459	172,466	4.725	304	155	725	28
181 to 240	104	10,580,192	1.53	101,733	103,769	4.541	342	213	738	30
241 to 300	187	24,820,693	3.59	132,731	3,316,965	4.562	430	285	721	39
301 to 360	738	104,956,952	15.20	142,218	21,713,151	4.403	477	329	715	50
361 to 372	146	19,598,982	2.84	134,240	1,953,703	4.174	479	367	702	49
373 to 384	149	20,197,682	2.93	135,555	2,293,172	3.823	480	378	706	53
385 to 396	126	17,083,320	2.47	135,582	866,323	4.314	480	392	685	47
397 to 408	202	26,959,864	3.90	133,465	2,373,167	4.371	480	401	688	47
409 to 420	185	28,172,111	4.08	152,282	2,120,487	4.517	480	415	658	47
421 to 432	139	21,733,497	3.15	156,356	774,768	4.107	480	426	671	44
433 to 444	651	129,943,168	18.82	199,605	826,246	3.835	480	441	705	44
445 to 456	923	188,206,963	27.26	203,908	1,296,662	3.442	480	449	697	45
457 to 468	333	69,811,517	10.11	209,644	1,728,032	4.119	480	462	656	52
469 to 480	103	18,531,306	2.68	179,916	379,178	4.257	480	472	605	50
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Remaining Term to Maturity of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Range of Remaining Terms (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 120	148	7,708,236	11.29	52,083	371,173	5.534	N/A	93	690	20
121 to 180	135	14,378,334	21.06	106,506	476,163	5.298	N/A	147	696	31
181 to 240	109	15,229,314	22.30	139,718	371,215	4.394	N/A	216	691	32
241 to 300	74	13,010,260	19.05	175,814	467,059	4.402	N/A	276	678	42
301 to 360	69	17,953,630	26.29	260,198	389,965	3.516	N/A	311	702	47
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Remaining Term to Maturity of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Range of Remaining Terms (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 120	131	6,522,065	10.17	49,787	292,253	5.162	N/A	90	693	19
121 to 180	119	12,248,004	19.09	102,924	453,241	4.919	N/A	149	699	32
181 to 240	106	14,859,528	23.16	140,184	371,215	4.309	N/A	216	691	32
241 to 300	73	12,798,864	19.95	175,327	445,238	4.347	N/A	276	681	42
301 to 360	68	17,719,758	27.62	260,585	389,965	3.483	N/A	311	701	47
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Remaining Term to Maturity of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Remaining Terms (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 120	17	1,186,171	28.71	69,775	78,921	7.629	N/A	110	672	22
121 to 180	16	2,130,330	51.56	133,146	22,922	7.417	N/A	137	679	25
181 to 240	3	369,786	8.95	123,262	0	7.743	N/A	228	708	38
241 to 300	1	211,395	5.12	211,395	21,821	8.000	N/A	270	504	34
301 to 360	1	233,872	5.66	233,872	0	6.000	N/A	303	801	52
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Modification Flag of Mortgage Loans

Modification Flag	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Yes	4,281	715,625,637	94.31	167,163	42,068,122	3.970	473	401	694	46
No	397	43,159,323	5.69	108,714	0	4.630	N/A	214	688	33
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Modification Flag of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Modification Flag	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Yes	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Modification Flag of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Modification Flag	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No	397	43,159,323	63.21	108,714	0	4.630	N/A	214	688	33
Yes	138	25,120,451	36.79	182,032	2,075,575	4.195	N/A	242	700	43
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Modification Flag of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Modification Flag	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No	364	39,835,209	62.10	109,437	0	4.400	N/A	219	687	33
Yes	133	24,313,011	37.90	182,805	1,951,911	4.086	N/A	245	703	43
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Modification Flag of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Modification Flag	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No	33	3,324,115	80.46	100,731	0	7.383	N/A	152	690	26
Yes	5	807,440	19.54	161,488	123,664	7.780	N/A	161	613	31
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Purpose at Origination of Mortgage Loans

Loan Purpose at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No Cash-out Refinance	1,992	325,485,288	42.90	163,396	17,578,348	3.911	474	391	699	45
Purchase	1,386	216,605,557	28.55	156,281	12,553,533	4.061	472	391	687	48
Cash-out Refinance	1,295	216,319,663	28.51	167,042	11,884,875	4.106	472	390	693	43
Unspecified Refinance	5	374,452	0.05	74,890	51,366	4.344	467	312	705	33
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Purpose at Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Loan Purpose at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No Cash-out Refinance	1,772	297,482,726	43.08	167,880	16,838,342	3.888	474	408	698	46
Cash-out Refinance	1,150	196,766,058	28.50	171,101	11,295,900	4.060	472	406	695	44
Purchase	1,216	195,881,951	28.37	161,087	11,806,939	3.974	472	408	686	49
Unspecified Refinance	5	374,452	0.05	74,890	51,366	4.344	467	312	705	33
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Purpose at Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Loan Purpose at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No Cash-Out Refinance	220	28,002,562	41.01	127,284	740,006	4.148	N/A	216	706	34
Purchase	170	20,723,607	30.35	121,904	746,594	4.854	N/A	233	692	40
Cash-out Refinance	145	19,553,605	28.64	134,852	588,975	4.559	N/A	226	673	35
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Purpose at Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Loan Purpose at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No Cash-out Refinance	210	27,088,723	42.23	128,994	740,006	4.037	N/A	218	705	35
Purchase	155	19,086,193	29.75	123,137	644,751	4.627	N/A	240	690	41
Cash-out Refinance	132	17,973,303	28.02	136,161	567,154	4.306	N/A	232	678	36
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Loan Purpose at Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Loan Purpose at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Purchase	15	1,637,414	39.63	109,161	101,843	7.577	N/A	144	706	30
Cash-out Refinance	13	1,580,302	38.25	121,562	21,821	7.387	N/A	157	616	25
No Cash-out Refinance	10	913,839	22.12	91,384	0	7.345	N/A	164	722	27
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Property Type at Origination of Mortgage Loans

Property Type at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Single-Family	3,722	582,557,794	76.78	156,517	33,514,847	4.058	474	390	692	45
Planned Unit Development	544	117,152,555	15.44	215,354	4,107,113	3.837	468	396	691	46
Condominium	336	52,818,451	6.96	157,198	3,800,742	3.811	475	394	715	49
Manufactured Housing	72	5,438,758	0.72	75,538	592,920	4.614	461	358	692	39
Cooperative	4	817,402	0.11	204,350	52,500	3.896	480	317	716	50
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Property Type at Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Property Type at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Single-Family	3,296	531,797,746	77.02	161,346	32,036,043	4.012	474	406	692	46
Planned Unit Development	481	106,045,829	15.36	220,469	3,796,242	3.784	468	412	692	46
Condominium	298	47,232,753	6.84	158,499	3,538,985	3.740	475	412	718	50
Manufactured Housing	66	5,099,414	0.74	77,264	568,777	4.565	461	367	694	39
Cooperative	2	329,443	0.05	164,722	52,500	4.616	480	352	773	30
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Property Type at Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Property Type at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Single-Family	426	50,760,048	74.34	119,155	1,478,804	4.523	N/A	218	696	35
Planned Unit Development	63	11,106,726	16.27	176,297	310,871	4.338	N/A	239	681	38
Condominium	38	5,585,699	8.18	146,992	261,756	4.397	N/A	245	686	42
Co-operative	2	487,958	0.71	243,979	0	3.488	N/A	293	677	63
Manufactured Housing	6	339,343	0.50	56,557	24,143	5.311	N/A	218	667	47
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Property Type at Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Property Type at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Single-Family	397	47,812,320	74.53	120,434	1,412,166	4.345	N/A	221	697	36
Planned Unit Development	56	10,103,995	15.75	180,428	278,483	4.013	N/A	248	684	39
Condominium	36	5,404,602	8.43	150,128	237,120	4.299	N/A	249	687	42
Co-operative	2	487,958	0.76	243,979	0	3.488	N/A	293	677	63
Manufactured Housing	6	339,343	0.53	56,557	24,143	5.311	N/A	218	667	47
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Property Type at Origination of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Property Type at Origination	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Single-Family	29	2,947,727	71.35	101,646	66,638	7.381	N/A	159	685	26
Planned Unit Development	7	1,002,731	24.27	143,247	32,389	7.630	N/A	143	655	31
Condominium	2	181,096	4.38	90,548	24,637	7.628	N/A	116	652	34
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Judicial Foreclosure State of Mortgage Loans

Judicial Foreclosure State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Non-Judicial	1,924	341,461,625	45.00	177,475	10,961,948	3.929	475	400	689	43
Judicial	2,754	417,323,335	55.00	151,534	31,106,174	4.078	471	383	698	47
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Judicial Foreclosure State of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Judicial Foreclosure State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Non-Judicial	1,658	303,630,118	43.97	183,130	9,721,932	3.876	475	421	689	44
Judicial	2,485	386,875,068	56.03	155,684	30,270,615	4.033	471	396	698	48
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Judicial Foreclosure State of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Judicial Foreclosure State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Non-Judicial	266	37,831,507	55.41	142,224	1,240,016	4.360	N/A	231	692	37
Judicial	269	30,448,267	44.59	113,191	835,560	4.625	N/A	215	693	36
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Judicial Foreclosure State of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Judicial Foreclosure State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Non-Judicial	245	35,324,479	55.07	144,182	1,140,988	4.145	N/A	237	694	37
Judicial	252	28,823,740	44.93	114,380	810,923	4.461	N/A	219	693	36
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Judicial Foreclosure State of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Judicial Foreclosure State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Non-Judicial	21	2,507,028	60.68	119,382	99,027	7.414	N/A	157	663	28
Judicial	17	1,624,526	39.32	95,560	24,637	7.505	N/A	148	702	27
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Geographic Concentration of the Mortgage Properties (State)

State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Illinois	599	103,660,326	13.66	173,056	15,372,651	3.957	477	372	716	58
California	315	98,529,255	12.99	312,791	1,093,723	3.593	477	425	702	43
Florida	444	75,404,292	9.94	169,829	6,808,280	3.966	449	363	704	42
New York	285	72,529,757	9.56	254,490	2,212,278	3.914	479	413	698	43
Ohio	560	50,929,366	6.71	90,945	3,316,412	4.456	470	356	688	43
Michigan	414	45,298,248	5.97	109,416	4,476,484	4.384	472	352	698	41
New Jersey	126	29,976,335	3.95	237,907	1,182,787	3.743	480	416	695	47
Maryland	109	24,586,325	3.24	225,563	416,159	3.620	478	416	692	52
Texas	159	21,467,905	2.83	135,018	372,478	4.135	466	396	665	41
Georgia	140	20,917,277	2.76	149,409	940,727	4.044	475	400	676	43
Indiana	224	19,680,337	2.59	87,859	658,517	4.558	474	373	692	38
Virginia	91	17,768,959	2.34	195,263	578,781	3.902	479	408	685	47
Massachusetts	71	17,481,495	2.30	246,218	398,176	4.038	475	416	669	44
Pennsylvania	129	16,561,330	2.18	128,382	229,661	4.177	476	406	669	45
North Carolina	102	13,957,861	1.84	136,842	861,380	4.261	469	382	678	42
Other	910	130,035,892	17.14	142,897	3,149,629	4.144	475	394	680	43
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Geographic Concentration of the Mortgage Properties (State) — Group M

State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Illinois	564	99,457,177	14.40	176,343	15,249,173	3.940	477	378	716	59
California	281	89,851,462	13.01	319,756	805,003	3.588	477	440	703	44
Florida	429	72,940,781	10.56	170,025	6,746,013	3.937	449	367	704	42
New York	239	63,497,558	9.20	265,680	1,852,898	3.848	479	439	697	44
Ohio	495	46,878,987	6.79	94,705	3,258,540	4.385	470	373	689	44
Michigan	374	42,398,004	6.14	113,364	4,437,756	4.357	472	363	700	42
New Jersey	111	27,521,480	3.99	247,941	1,073,282	3.697	480	435	695	49
Maryland	99	22,668,062	3.28	228,970	312,037	3.522	478	431	691	52
Georgia	124	18,930,620	2.74	152,666	900,528	3.992	475	417	675	43
Texas	136	18,506,930	2.68	136,080	241,412	4.114	466	425	661	42
Indiana	206	18,490,133	2.68	89,758	658,214	4.529	474	386	691	39
Virginia	77	16,180,948	2.34	210,142	523,048	3.753	479	428	686	48
Massachusetts	61	15,186,410	2.20	248,958	374,247	4.005	475	439	665	45
Pennsylvania	113	14,706,274	2.13	130,144	205,174	4.193	476	426	670	46
North Carolina	87	12,725,845	1.84	146,274	806,729	4.234	469	401	680	43
Other	747	110,564,517	16.01	148,011	2,548,492	4.052	475	425	678	44
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Geographic Concentration of the Mortgage Properties (State) — Group T

State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
New York	46	9,032,199	13.23	196,352	359,381	4.379	N/A	224	709	35
California	34	8,677,793	12.71	255,229	288,721	3.647	N/A	269	691	37
Illinois	35	4,203,148	6.16	120,090	123,478	4.313	N/A	235	708	44
Ohio	65	4,050,379	5.93	62,314	57,871	5.229	N/A	168	675	30
Texas	23	2,960,975	4.34	128,738	131,066	4.267	N/A	213	690	37
Michigan	40	2,900,244	4.25	72,506	38,727	4.744	N/A	187	680	28
Washington	12	2,783,348	4.08	231,946	148,279	4.179	N/A	223	701	32
Florida	15	2,463,512	3.61	164,234	62,266	4.754	N/A	236	706	34
New Jersey	15	2,454,855	3.60	163,657	109,505	4.264	N/A	204	698	33
Massachusetts	10	2,295,086	3.36	229,509	23,929	4.255	N/A	259	695	38
Arizona	12	2,079,336	3.05	173,278	20,045	4.256	N/A	227	669	39
Georgia	16	1,986,658	2.91	124,166	40,199	4.533	N/A	241	690	41
Maryland	10	1,918,263	2.81	191,826	104,121	4.831	N/A	240	707	51
Pennsylvania	16	1,855,056	2.72	115,941	24,487	4.053	N/A	250	661	36
Utah	10	1,842,543	2.70	184,254	45,986	4.177	N/A	257	669	35
Other	176	16,776,379	24.57	95,320	497,513	4.942	N/A	205	690	36
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Geographic Concentration of the Mortgage Properties (State) — Group T (Fixed)

State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
New York	44	8,812,712	13.74	200,289	359,381	4.302	N/A	226	707	35
California	31	8,366,584	13.04	269,890	288,721	3.484	N/A	275	694	38
Illinois	33	4,059,578	6.33	123,018	123,478	4.180	N/A	236	709	45
Ohio	61	3,857,304	6.01	63,234	57,871	5.123	N/A	168	675	31
Texas	22	2,812,728	4.38	127,851	108,144	4.135	N/A	217	696	37
Michigan	37	2,779,882	4.33	75,132	38,727	4.647	N/A	190	678	28
New Jersey	14	2,320,368	3.62	165,741	84,869	4.081	N/A	209	698	32
Massachusetts	10	2,295,086	3.58	229,509	23,929	4.255	N/A	259	695	38
Washington	8	2,279,977	3.55	284,997	126,458	3.392	N/A	230	721	33
Florida	12	2,050,018	3.20	170,835	62,266	4.244	N/A	255	712	36
Georgia	15	1,971,277	3.07	131,418	40,199	4.506	N/A	242	690	41
Maryland	10	1,918,263	2.99	191,826	104,121	4.831	N/A	240	707	51
Arizona	11	1,832,925	2.86	166,630	20,045	3.866	N/A	239	689	39
Pennsylvania	15	1,766,401	2.75	117,760	24,487	3.897	N/A	256	655	36
Utah	9	1,644,734	2.56	182,748	45,986	3.812	N/A	270	651	35
Other	165	15,380,384	23.98	93,214	443,229	4.715	N/A	210	688	37
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Geographic Concentration of the Mortgage Properties (State or District) — Group T (ARM)

State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Washington	4	503,371	12.18	125,843	21,821	7.700	N/A	191	608	26
Virginia	3	462,972	11.21	154,324	32,389	7.872	N/A	126	711	28
Florida	3	413,494	10.01	137,831	0	7.205	N/A	141	679	24
California	3	311,209	7.53	103,736	0	7.881	N/A	122	601	12
Arizona	1	246,411	5.96	246,411	0	7.125	N/A	143	525	36
Kentucky	2	244,836	5.93	122,418	0	7.806	N/A	119	682	27
Missouri	1	233,872	5.66	233,872	0	6.000	N/A	303	801	52
New York	2	219,487	5.31	109,744	0	7.375	N/A	123	790	14
Utah	1	197,809	4.79	197,809	0	7.125	N/A	148	812	33
Ohio	4	193,076	4.67	48,269	0	7.316	N/A	178	676	26
Texas	1	148,247	3.59	148,247	22,922	7.125	N/A	143	578	37
Illinois	2	143,570	3.47	71,785	0	7.957	N/A	202	666	32
New Jersey	1	134,487	3.26	134,487	24,637	8.000	N/A	114	N/A	41
Louisiana	1	124,273	3.01	124,273	0	8.000	N/A	232	739	44
Michigan	3	120,362	2.91	40,121	0	6.958	N/A	116	742	20
Other	6	434,079	10.51	72,347	21,895	7.461	N/A	114	680	16
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Delinquency Status of Mortgage Loans

Current Delinquency Status	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Current	4,656	754,739,375	99.47	162,100	41,840,474	4.009	473	391	694	45
Bankruptcy Current	22	4,045,585	0.53	183,890	227,648	4.176	480	412	616	43
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Delinquency Status of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Current Delinquency Status	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Current	4,123	686,572,562	99.43	166,523	39,780,352	3.961	473	407	694	46
Bankruptcy Current	20	3,932,625	0.57	196,631	212,195	4.147	480	419	615	43
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Delinquency Status of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Current Delinquency Status	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Current	533	68,166,813	99.83	127,893	2,060,122	4.478	N/A	224	692	36
Bankruptcy Current	2	112,961	0.17	56,480	15,453	5.287	N/A	179	648	29
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Delinquency Status of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Current Delinquency Status	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Current	495	64,035,259	99.82	129,364	1,936,458	4.286	N/A	229	693	37
Bankruptcy Current	2	112,961	0.18	56,480	15,453	5.287	N/A	179	648	29
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Current Delinquency Status of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Current Delinquency Status	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Current	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Number of Remaining Steps of Step-Rate Mortgage Loans

Number of Remaining Steps	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
None	421	56,829,625	100.00	134,987	14,694,774	4.394	458	295	724	46
Total/Weighted Average:	421	56,829,625	100.00	134,987	14,694,774	4.394	458	295	724	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Number of Remaining Steps of Step-Rate Mortgage Loans — Group M

Number of Remaining Steps	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
None	421	56,829,625	100.00	134,987	14,694,774	4.394	458	295	724	46
Total/Weighted Average:	421	56,829,625	100.00	134,987	14,694,774	4.394	458	295	724	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Last Step Rate of Step-Rate Mortgage Loans

Last Step Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
3.375	25	2,999,543	5.28	119,982	548,200	3.375	457	312	720	42
3.500	23	2,526,809	4.45	109,861	478,537	3.500	438	295	704	38
3.625	14	2,901,326	5.11	207,238	535,596	3.625	450	316	733	59
3.750	14	1,761,261	3.10	125,804	302,413	3.750	455	308	720	47
3.760	1	81,549	0.14	81,549	33,200	3.760	468	314	722	38
3.875	23	3,149,668	5.54	136,942	491,726	3.875	444	298	748	41
4.000	16	1,822,609	3.21	113,913	264,760	4.000	444	291	698	39
4.125	19	2,625,209	4.62	138,169	555,022	4.125	451	301	704	53
4.250	28	3,665,187	6.45	130,900	790,370	4.250	451	292	721	46
4.375	28	3,781,013	6.65	135,036	904,854	4.375	469	310	730	44
4.500	34	4,461,625	7.85	131,224	1,025,908	4.500	457	296	727	47
4.625	13	1,318,090	2.32	101,392	236,669	4.625	447	282	723	40
4.750	53	7,054,896	12.41	133,111	1,838,138	4.750	465	291	731	46
4.875	23	3,635,990	6.40	158,087	853,923	4.875	452	284	708	46
4.937	1	315,216	0.55	315,216	254,700	4.937	480	302	738	70
5.000	64	8,341,507	14.68	130,336	3,428,955	5.000	471	293	720	46
5.125	31	4,674,719	8.23	150,797	1,759,342	5.125	469	289	746	44
5.250	10	1,535,897	2.70	153,590	335,623	5.250	432	252	696	51
5.625	1	177,511	0.31	177,511	56,840	5.625	480	302	701	23
Total/Weighted Average:	421	56,829,625	100.00	134,987	14,694,774	4.394	458	295	724	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Last Step Rate of Step-Rate Mortgage Loans — Group M

Last Step Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
3.375	25	2,999,543	5.28	119,982	548,200	3.375	457	312	720	42
3.500	23	2,526,809	4.45	109,861	478,537	3.500	438	295	704	38
3.625	14	2,901,326	5.11	207,238	535,596	3.625	450	316	733	59
3.750	14	1,761,261	3.10	125,804	302,413	3.750	455	308	720	47
3.760	1	81,549	0.14	81,549	33,200	3.760	468	314	722	38
3.875	23	3,149,668	5.54	136,942	491,726	3.875	444	298	748	41
4.000	16	1,822,609	3.21	113,913	264,760	4.000	444	291	698	39
4.125	19	2,625,209	4.62	138,169	555,022	4.125	451	301	704	53
4.250	28	3,665,187	6.45	130,900	790,370	4.250	451	292	721	46
4.375	28	3,781,013	6.65	135,036	904,854	4.375	469	310	730	44
4.500	34	4,461,625	7.85	131,224	1,025,908	4.500	457	296	727	47
4.625	13	1,318,090	2.32	101,392	236,669	4.625	447	282	723	40
4.750	53	7,054,896	12.41	133,111	1,838,138	4.750	465	291	731	46
4.875	23	3,635,990	6.40	158,087	853,923	4.875	452	284	708	46
4.937	1	315,216	0.55	315,216	254,700	4.937	480	302	738	70
5.000	64	8,341,507	14.68	130,336	3,428,955	5.000	471	293	720	46
5.125	31	4,674,719	8.23	150,797	1,759,342	5.125	469	289	746	44
5.250	10	1,535,897	2.70	153,590	335,623	5.250	432	252	696	51
5.625	1	177,511	0.31	177,511	56,840	5.625	480	302	701	23
Total/Weighted Average:	421	56,829,625	100.00	134,987	14,694,774	4.394	458	295	724	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Clean Pay History of Mortgage Loans

Clean Pay History (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 5	299	45,976,130	6.06	153,766	3,904,426	3.992	477	385	655	47
6 to 11	413	71,776,021	9.46	173,792	2,641,756	4.256	477	399	634	46
12 to 23	554	101,436,628	13.37	183,099	3,158,524	4.194	479	419	667	48
24 to 35	963	182,709,194	24.08	189,729	3,397,567	3.639	478	423	699	44
Greater than or equal to 36	2,449	356,886,987	47.03	145,728	28,965,849	4.107	467	365	715	45
Total/Weighted Average:	4,678	758,784,960	100.00	162,203	42,068,122	4.010	473	391	694	45

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Clean Pay History of Mortgage Loans — Group M

Clean Pay History (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 5	254	40,926,732	5.93	161,129	3,666,143	3.927	477	406	655	49
6 to 11	319	59,103,318	8.56	185,277	2,368,171	4.223	477	434	630	48
12 to 23	473	89,330,719	12.94	188,860	2,853,257	4.130	479	444	666	49
24 to 35	872	167,803,614	24.30	192,435	2,611,674	3.608	478	439	698	44
Greater than or equal to 36	2,225	333,340,803	48.27	149,816	28,493,303	4.062	467	377	716	46
Total/Weighted Average:	4,143	690,505,186	100.00	166,668	39,992,547	3.962	473	407	694	46

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Clean Pay History of Mortgage Loans — Group T

Clean Pay History (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 5	45	5,049,398	7.40	112,209	238,284	4.493	N/A	215	654	32
6 to 11	94	12,672,703	18.56	134,816	273,585	4.410	N/A	237	656	36
12 to 23	81	12,105,909	17.73	149,456	305,267	4.659	N/A	231	681	38
24 to 35	91	14,905,580	21.83	163,798	785,893	4.005	N/A	241	714	42
Greater than or equal to 36	224	23,546,184	34.48	105,117	472,546	4.710	N/A	204	710	33
Total/Weighted Average:	535	68,279,774	100.00	127,626	2,075,575	4.479	N/A	224	692	36

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Clean Pay History of Mortgage Loans — Group T (Fixed)

Clean Pay History (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 5	42	4,874,658	7.60	116,063	238,284	4.389	N/A	219	655	33
6 to 11	87	11,795,463	18.39	135,580	251,764	4.185	N/A	242	662	37
12 to 23	73	11,059,108	17.24	151,495	272,879	4.409	N/A	236	677	39
24 to 35	84	14,287,525	22.27	170,090	762,971	3.851	N/A	245	716	42
Greater than or equal to 36	211	22,131,465	34.50	104,888	426,014	4.532	N/A	209	710	33
Total/Weighted Average:	497	64,148,219	100.00	129,071	1,951,911	4.287	N/A	228	693	37

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Clean Pay History of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Clean Pay History (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1 to 5	3	174,740	4.23	58,247	0	7.253	N/A	106	604	14
6 to 11	7	877,240	21.23	125,320	21,821	7.452	N/A	165	588	29
12 to 23	8	1,046,801	25.34	130,850	32,389	7.325	N/A	180	719	32
24 to 35	7	618,055	14.96	88,294	22,922	7.520	N/A	166	652	31
Greater than or equal to 36	13	1,414,719	34.24	108,825	46,532	7.538	N/A	128	721	23
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100.00	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Index of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Index	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
FTSE USD IBOR Consumer Cash										
Fallback 12-Month***	16	2,370,279	57.37	148,142	123,664	7.369	N/A	178	656	32
FTSE USD IBOR Consumer Cash										
Fallback 6-Month****	10	1,060,545	25.67	106,055	0	7.599	N/A	127	734	21
1 YR Weekly CMT	11	691,788	16.74	62,890	0	7.520	N/A	114	648	21
3 YR Weekly CMT	1	8,943	0.22	8,943	0	5.000	N/A	27	796	2
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

*** As a result of the London Stock Exchange Group plc (LSEG) retirement of the Refinitiv brand and replacement of “Refinitiv” with “FTSE” in its interest rate product names, as of November 19, 2023, the public replacement index name is “FTSE USD IBOR Consumer Cash Fallback 12-month”.

**** As a result of the London Stock Exchange Group plc (LSEG) retirement of the Refinitiv brand and replacement of “Refinitiv” with “FTSE” in its interest rate product names, as of November 19, 2023, the public replacement index name is “FTSE USD IBOR Consumer Cash Fallback 6-month”.

Gross Margin of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Gross Margin	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
2.001 to 2.500	20	2,876,230	69.62	143,812	123,664	7.344	N/A	170	684	31
2.501 to 3.000	17	1,227,303	29.71	72,194	0	7.688	N/A	116	663	20
3.001 to 3.500	1	28,021	0.68	28,021	0	7.500	N/A	94	608	16
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Subsequent Adjustment Cap of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Subsequent Adjustment Cap	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1.000	6	554,594	13.42	92,432	0	7.932	N/A	119	677	18
2.000	32	3,576,961	86.58	111,780	123,664	7.373	N/A	159	677	29
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Minimum Rate of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Minimum Rate	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
0.000	31	3,154,492	76.35	101,758	101,843	7.570	N/A	138	659	26
2.001 to 2.500	6	951,219	23.02	158,537	21,821	7.079	N/A	207	732	33
2.501 to 3.000	1	25,843	0.63	25,843	0	6.625	N/A	111	613	19
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Maximum Rate of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Maximum Rate	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
7.501 to 8.000	2	358,145	8.67	179,073	0	6.694	N/A	278	779	49
8.001 to 8.500	1	119,014	2.88	119,014	0	8.000	N/A	223	675	37
8.501 to 9.000	1	211,395	5.12	211,395	21,821	8.000	N/A	270	504	34
9.001 to 9.500	4	393,844	9.53	98,461	24,637	7.498	N/A	151	642	29
9.501 to 10.000	4	401,802	9.73	100,450	54,284	7.600	N/A	112	674	20
10.001 to 10.500	5	310,154	7.51	62,031	0	7.499	N/A	118	667	14
10.501 to 11.000	7	851,686	20.61	121,669	0	7.651	N/A	131	637	26
11.001 to 11.500	3	381,198	9.23	127,066	22,922	7.668	N/A	130	658	28
11.501 to 12.000	8	634,759	15.36	79,345	0	7.182	N/A	131	696	19
12.001 to 12.500	1	183,093	4.43	183,093	0	7.625	N/A	135	676	30
13.501 to 14.000	2	286,465	6.93	143,232	0	7.125	N/A	146	800	31
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Periodic Adjustment Frequency of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Periodic Adjustment Frequency	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
6	10	1,060,545	25.67	106,055	0	7.599	N/A	127	734	21
12	27	3,062,066	74.11	113,410	123,664	7.404	N/A	163	654	30
36	1	8,943	0.22	8,943	0	5.000	N/A	27	796	2
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Next Rate Reset of Mortgage Loans — Group T (ARM)

Range of Next Rate Reset	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance (%)	Average Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Initial Principal Forbearance Amount (\$)	Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate (%)*	Non-zero Weighted Average Original Term since Modification (months)**	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)	Non-zero Weighted Average Current Credit Score	Weighted Average AVM Current Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1	2	232,200	5.62	116,100	0	6.750	N/A	150	657	21
2	4	318,849	7.72	79,712	0	7.894	N/A	122	658	15
3	8	1,099,346	26.61	137,418	0	7.332	N/A	165	744	30
4	5	451,727	10.93	90,345	0	7.458	N/A	159	754	30
5	2	118,268	2.86	59,134	0	7.375	N/A	129	755	24
6	4	478,719	11.59	119,680	68,353	7.995	N/A	180	600	31
7	1	119,014	2.88	119,014	0	8.000	N/A	223	675	37
8	3	455,405	11.02	151,802	32,389	7.750	N/A	119	665	22
9	3	237,258	5.74	79,086	0	7.182	N/A	131	608	21
10	1	28,021	0.68	28,021	0	7.500	N/A	94	608	16
11	2	394,658	9.55	197,329	22,922	7.125	N/A	143	545	36
12	2	189,147	4.58	94,574	0	7.167	N/A	184	556	25
27	1	8,943	0.22	8,943	0	5.000	N/A	27	796	2
Total/Weighted Average:	38	4,131,555	100	108,725	123,664	7.451	N/A	154	677	27

* Weighted by Interest Bearing Unpaid Principal Balance.

** Calculation excludes all Non-Modified and PDP Only Loans.

Appendix B

Selling Restrictions

Canada

Each Underwriter has represented, warranted and agreed that:

(a) the sale and delivery of any Guaranteed Certificates to any purchaser who is located or resident in Canada or otherwise subject to the laws of Canada (each such purchaser, a **“Canadian Purchaser”**) by such Underwriter shall be made so as to be exempt from the prospectus filing requirements and exempt from, or in compliance with, the dealer registration requirements of all applicable securities laws, regulations, rules, instruments, rulings and orders, including those applicable in each of the provinces and territories of Canada (as defined in this section, the **“Securities Laws”**);

(b) (i) the Underwriter is an investment dealer as defined in section 1.1 of National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations (**“NI 31-103”**); or (ii) any sale and delivery of any Guaranteed Certificates to a Canadian Purchaser will be made through (A) an affiliate of the relevant Underwriter that is a registered investment dealer, exempt market dealer or restricted dealer; or (B) in compliance with the international dealer exemption from the dealer registration requirements, and otherwise in compliance with the representations, warranties, and agreements set out herein;

(c) each Canadian Purchaser is entitled under the Securities Laws to acquire the Guaranteed Certificates without a prospectus qualified under the Securities Laws, and such purchaser, (A) is a “permitted client” as defined in section 1.1 of NI 31-103 and an “accredited investor” as defined in section 73.3 of the Securities Act (Ontario) and National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions (**“NI 45-106”**) and is a person to which an Underwriter relying on the international dealer exemption from the dealer registration requirements or an Underwriter registered as a restricted dealer may sell the Guaranteed Certificates, or (B) is an “accredited investor” as defined in section 73.3 of the Securities Act (Ontario) and NI 45-106 who is purchasing the Guaranteed Certificates from a registered investment dealer or exempt market dealer;

(d) it will ensure that each Canadian Purchaser purchasing from it (i) has represented to it that such Canadian Purchaser is resident in Canada; (ii) has represented to it which categories set forth in the relevant definition of “accredited investor” as defined in section 73.3 of the Securities Act (Ontario) and NI 45-106 or “permitted client” in section 1.1 of NI 31-103, or both, as applicable, correctly describes such Canadian Purchaser; and (iii) consents to disclosure of all required information about the purchase to the relevant Canadian securities regulators or regulatory authorities;

(e) it has not provided and will not provide to any Canadian Purchaser any document or other material that would constitute an offering memorandum (other than this Offering Circular with respect to the private placement of the Guaranteed Certificates in Canada) within the meaning of the Securities Laws;

(f) it has not made and it will not make any written or oral representations to any Canadian Purchaser:

(i) that any person will resell or repurchase the Guaranteed Certificates purchased by such Canadian Purchaser;

(ii) that the Guaranteed Certificates will be freely tradeable by the Canadian Purchaser without any restrictions or hold periods;

(iii) that any person will refund the purchase price of the Guaranteed Certificates; or

(iv) as to the future price or value of the Guaranteed Certificates; and

(g) it will inform each Canadian Purchaser that:

(i) we are not a “reporting issuer” and are not, and may never be, a reporting issuer in any province or territory of Canada and there currently is no public market in Canada for any of the Guaranteed Certificates, and one may never develop;

(ii) the Guaranteed Certificates will be subject to resale restrictions under applicable Securities Law; and

(iii) such Canadian Purchaser's name and other specified information will be disclosed to the relevant Canadian securities regulators or regulatory authorities and may become available to the public in accordance with applicable laws.

European Economic Area

Each Underwriter represents, warrants and agrees, severally and not jointly, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Guaranteed Certificates to any EEA Retail Investor in the European Economic Area. For the purposes of this provision: (a) the expression **"EEA Retail Investor"** means a person who is one (or more) of the following: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, **"MiFID II"**); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the **"EU Prospectus Regulation"**); and (b) the expression "offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Guaranteed Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Guaranteed Certificates.

Japan

The Guaranteed Certificates have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the **"FIEA"**) and, accordingly, each Underwriter undertakes that it will not offer or sell any Guaranteed Certificates directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with the FIEA and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan. As used in this paragraph, "resident of Japan" means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan.

Korea

The Issuer is not making any representation with respect to eligibility of any recipients of this Offering Circular to acquire the Guaranteed Certificates referred to herein under the laws of Korea. The Guaranteed Certificates offered under this Offering Circular have not been and will not be registered with the Financial Services Commission of Korea for public offering in Korea under the Financial Investment Service and Capital Markets Act (**"FSCMA"**) and are therefore subject to certain transfer restrictions. The Guaranteed Certificates may not be offered, sold or delivered, directly or indirectly, or offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to any resident of Korea (as defined in the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law of Korea) except pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of Korea, including the FSCMA and the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law and the decrees and regulations thereunder.

People's Republic of China ("PRC", for the sole purpose herein, excluding Hong Kong, Macau Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan)

The Guaranteed Certificates may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly within the People's Republic of China (**"PRC"** which, for such purposes, does not include the Hong Kong or Macau Special Administrative Regions or Taiwan). The offering material or information contained herein relating to the Guaranteed Certificates, which has not been and will not be submitted to or approved/verified by or registered with any relevant governmental authorities in the PRC (including but not limited to the China Securities Regulatory Commission (**"CSRC"**)), may not be supplied to the public in the PRC or used in connection with any offer for the subscription or sale of the Guaranteed Certificates in the PRC. The offering material or information contained herein relating to the Guaranteed Certificates does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in the PRC. The Guaranteed Certificates may only be purchased by PRC investors that are authorized to engage in the purchase of Guaranteed Certificates of the type being offered or sold, including but

not limited to those that are authorized to engage in the purchase and sale of foreign exchange for themselves and on behalf of their customers and/or the purchase and sale of government bonds or financial bonds and/or the purchase and sale of debt securities denominated in foreign currency other than stocks. PRC investors are responsible for informing themselves about and observing all legal and regulatory restrictions, obtaining all relevant approvals/licences, verification and/or registrations themselves from relevant governmental authorities (including but not limited to the People's Bank of China, CSRC, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission and other regulatory bodies), and complying with all relevant PRC regulations, including, but not limited to, all relevant foreign exchange regulations and/or foreign investment regulations.

Singapore

This Offering Circular has not been, and will not be, registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the “**MAS**”), and the Guaranteed Certificates will be offered pursuant to exemptions under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “**SFA**”). Accordingly, this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Guaranteed Certificates may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Guaranteed Certificates be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to any persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Guaranteed Certificates are subscribed or purchased in reliance of an exemption under Section 274 or 275 of the SFA, the Guaranteed Certificates shall not be sold within the period of six months from the date of the initial acquisition of the Guaranteed Certificates, except to any of the following persons:

- (i) an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA);
- (ii) a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA); or
- (iii) any person pursuant to an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) of the SFA, unless expressly specified otherwise in Section 276(7) of the SFA or Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

Where the Guaranteed Certificates are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

(a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or

(b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor, securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each term as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferable within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Guaranteed Certificates pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA), or (in the case of such corporation) where the transfer arises from an offer referred to in Section 276(3)(i)(B) of the SFA or (in the case of such trust) where the transfer arises from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;

(4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or

(5) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

Spain

The Guaranteed Certificates may not be offered or sold in Spain other than by institutions authorized under the consolidated text of the Securities Market Law approved by Royal Legislative Decree 4/2015 of 23 October (*Real Decreto Legislativo 4/2015, de 23 de octubre, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley del Mercado de Valores*) (the “**Spanish Securities Market Law**”), Royal Decree 217/2008 of 15 February on the legal regime applicable to investment services companies (*Real Decreto 217/2008, de 15 de febrero, sobre el régimen jurídico de las empresas de servicios de inversión y de las demás entidades que prestan servicios de inversión*) and related legislation to provide investment services in Spain and in accordance with the provisions of the Spanish Securities Market Law and further developing legislation.

Neither the Guaranteed Certificates nor this Offering Circular have been registered with the Spanish Securities Markets Commission (*Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores*). Accordingly, the Guaranteed Certificates may not be offered, sold or distributed, nor may any subsequent resale of Guaranteed Certificates be carried out in Spain, except in circumstances which do not require the registration of a prospectus in Spain or without complying with all legal and regulatory requirements under Spanish securities laws.

Taiwan

The Guaranteed Certificates have not been and will not be registered with the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan, the Republic of China pursuant to relevant securities laws and regulations and may not be offered or sold in Taiwan, the Republic of China through a public offering or in circumstance which constitutes an offer within the meaning of the Securities and Exchange Act of Taiwan, the Republic of China that requires a registration or approval of the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan, the Republic of China. No person or entity in Taiwan, the Republic of China has been authorized to offer or sell the Guaranteed Certificates in Taiwan, the Republic of China.

United Kingdom

Each of the Underwriters will represent, warrant and agree, severally and not jointly, that (a) it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Guaranteed Certificates to any UK Retail Investor in the UK. For the purposes of this provision: (a) the expression “**UK Retail Investor**” means a person who is one (or more) of the following: (i) a retail client as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/565 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (as amended, the “**EUWA**”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended, the “**FSMA**”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; and (b) the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Guaranteed Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Guaranteed Certificates (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity, within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA, received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Guaranteed Certificates in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Trust and (c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Guaranteed Certificates in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Appendix C

Representations and Warranties

The Seller will make the following representations and warranties with respect to the Mortgage Loans as of the Closing Date or such other date as set forth herein. Each of the representations and warranties numbered 1 through 24 will be made by the Seller to the best of the Seller's knowledge, which means that the Seller will make such representation and warranty without any independent investigation. If it is discovered during the Warranty Period that the substance of any such representation or warranty is inaccurate and such inaccuracy is determined to constitute a Material Breach in accordance with the procedures described herein, then notwithstanding the Seller's lack of knowledge with respect to the substance of such representation or warranty being inaccurate at the time such representation or warranty was made, such inaccuracy will be deemed a Material Breach. These representations and warranties will expire at the end of the Warranty Period, except for (i) the Regulatory Compliance related representation and warranty, number 2 below, and the High-Cost Loans related representation and warranty, number 11 below, each solely with respect to Unable to Test Mortgage Loans and (ii) the REMIC-related representation and warranty, number 25 below, which will not expire. Schedule I hereto identifies the Existing Liens for certain Mortgage Loans and Schedule II hereto identifies the Unable to Test Mortgage Loans.

1. Loan Data.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, the information set forth in the mortgage loan schedule attached as an exhibit to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement (the "**Mortgage Loan Schedule**") is true and correct in all material respects as of the Cut-Off Date.

2. Regulatory Compliance.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, the Mortgage Loan complied in all material respects with all applicable federal, state, county and municipal laws regarding the origination or delivery of residential mortgage loans, including (without limitation) truth-in-lending, real estate settlement procedures, consumer credit protection, equal credit opportunity, predatory and abusive lending laws, licensing, environmental and hazardous conditions, zoning, and disclosure laws such that no material adverse effect could reasonably be expected to have occurred, or such noncompliance was cured, as permitted by applicable law; provided that it makes such representation and warranty solely with respect to the Mortgage Loan in respect of which the statute of limitations period has not yet expired as of the Closing Date for any claim or dispute arising from an alleged violation of such applicable federal, state and local laws. Breach of this representation and warranty is considered only when the noncompliance resulted in foreclosure or ultimate realization on the mortgage note being precluded.

3. Ability to Repay.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, if an application for a Mortgage Loan was taken on or after January 10, 2014, such Mortgage Loan complied with the "ability to repay" standards, if applicable, as set forth in Section 129C(a) of the federal Truth-in-Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1639c(a), and Section 1026.43(c) of Regulation Z in effect as of the date of the application such that no material adverse effect could reasonably be expected to have occurred, or such noncompliance was cured, as permitted by applicable law; provided that it makes such representation and warranty solely with respect to the Mortgage Loan in respect of which the statute of limitations period has not yet expired as of the Closing Date for any claim or dispute arising from an alleged violation of such applicable federal, state and local laws. Breach of this representation and warranty is considered only when the noncompliance resulted in foreclosure or ultimate realization on the mortgage note being precluded.

4. No Encumbrances or Pledges.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, immediately prior to the transfer and assignment contemplated hereunder, it was the sole owner and holder of the Mortgage Loan free and clear of pledges, financing statements, repurchase agreements, hypothecations, or security agreements and similar encumbrances and it has full right and authority to sell and assign the same.

5. No Mechanics' Liens.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, except with respect to the Existing Liens identified in Schedule I hereto, as of the Cut-Off Date, or if a valid and enforceable lien is identified as prior to the related Mortgage but as to which a lender's title policy, an attorney's opinion of title or title guaranty insures such Mortgage as a first priority lien, the related mortgaged property is free and clear of all mechanics' and materialmen's liens that have priority over the Mortgage Loan. For the avoidance of doubt, the Seller makes such representation and warranty solely with respect to a Mortgage Loan for which the statute of limitation period for enforcement of a superior mechanic's or materialman's lien has not expired as of the Closing Date.

6. Title, Lien Priority.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, and except with respect to the Existing Liens identified in Schedule I hereto, as of the Cut-Off Date, or if a valid and enforceable lien is identified as prior to the related Mortgage but as to which a lender's title policy, an attorney's opinion of title or title guaranty insures such Mortgage as a first priority lien, (A) the related mortgage constitutes a valid, existing and enforceable (subject to bankruptcy laws and general principles of equity) first lien and first priority security interest with respect to each Mortgage Loan on the mortgaged property subject only to: (i) the lien of real property taxes and assessments not yet due and unpaid; (ii) covenants, conditions and restrictions, rights of way, easements and other matters of public record as of the date of recording which are acceptable to mortgage lending institutions generally that do not interfere with the benefits of the security to be provided by the mortgage; (iii) liens created pursuant to any federal, state or local law, regulation or ordinance affording liens for the costs of cleanup of hazardous substances or hazardous wastes or for other environmental protection purposes; and (iv) other matters to which like properties are commonly subject that do not individually or in aggregate materially interfere with the benefits of the security to be provided by the mortgage, and (B) any security agreement, chattel mortgage, or equivalent document related to and delivered to the Servicer or the Custodian with any mortgage establishes in it a valid and subsisting first lien on the property described therein. For the avoidance of doubt, the Seller makes such representation and warranty solely with respect to a Mortgage Loan for which the statute of limitation period for enforcement of a superior lien has not expired as of the Closing Date.

7. Taxes Paid.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, except with respect to the Existing Liens outstanding identified in Schedule I hereto, as of the Cut-Off Date, all properly assessed property taxes and insurance premiums that previously became due have been paid or an escrow of funds has been established, to the extent permitted by law, in an amount sufficient to pay for any such item that remains unpaid and that has been assessed and is due and payable.

8. Mortgage Loan Legal and Binding.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, the mortgage note (or lost note affidavit, if applicable), the related mortgage, and other agreements required to be executed by the mortgagor at the closing of the Mortgage Loan in connection therewith are the valid and binding obligation of the maker thereof, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as such enforcement may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, or other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally and by general equity principles (regardless of whether such enforcement is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law).

9. Enforceable Right of Foreclosure.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, each Mortgage contains customary and enforceable provisions such as to render the rights and remedies of the holder thereof adequate for the realization against the related mortgaged property of the benefits of the security, including, if applicable, realization by judicial foreclosure (subject to any limitation arising from any bankruptcy, insolvency or other law for the relief of debtors).

10. No Rescission.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, no action has been taken that would give rise to any right of rescission, reformation, set off, counterclaim or defense, including the defense of usury with respect to the mortgage note and/or the Mortgage, provided that the Seller makes such representation and warranty solely with respect to the Mortgage Loan in respect of which the statute of limitations period has not yet expired as of the Closing Date for any claim or dispute arising from an alleged violation of such applicable federal, state and local laws.

11. High-Cost Loans.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, no Mortgage Loan is a "high-cost" loan; provided that the Seller makes such representation and warranty solely with respect to each Mortgage Loan sold by it hereunder as of the Closing Date for any claim or dispute arising from an alleged violation of applicable state, federal, or local laws, regulations, and other requirements pertaining to high-cost loans. This representation and warranty shall be considered breached only when the noncompliance resulted in foreclosure or ultimate realization on the mortgage note being precluded. For purposes of this representation, a "high-cost" loan is a Mortgage Loan that is secured by mortgaged property which at the time of origination was designated as "high-cost", "high-risk" or similar designation under applicable state law or that had an annual percentage rate or total points and fees that exceed the thresholds under the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994 and its implementing regulations.

12. Usury.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, the Mortgage Loan meets or is exempt from applicable state, federal or local laws, regulations and other requirements pertaining to usury, such that no material adverse effect could reasonably be expected to have occurred, or such noncompliance was cured, as permitted by applicable law; provided that the Seller makes such representation and warranty solely with respect to the Mortgage Loan in respect of which the statute of limitations period has not yet expired as of the Closing Date for any claim or dispute arising from an alleged violation of such applicable federal, state and local usury laws. Breach of this representation and warranty is considered only when the noncompliance resulted in foreclosure or ultimate realization on the mortgage note being precluded.

13. 1-4 Family; U.S.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, the Mortgage Loan was secured, at the time of origination, by one-to-four family residential real property located within one of the fifty (50) United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

14. Hazard Insurance.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, with respect to the Mortgage Loan, the improvements upon the related mortgaged property are covered by a valid and existing fire and hazard insurance policy that is consistent with the Guide Chapter 8202.

15. Flood Insurance.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, for each Mortgage Loan with respect to which the related mortgaged property is located in an area identified on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as having special flood hazards and flood insurance has been made available, a valid and existing flood insurance policy that is consistent with Guide Chapter 8202 is in effect.

16. Damage / Condemnation.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, (A) the related mortgaged property is not damaged by water, fire, earthquake, earth movement other than earthquake, windstorm, flood, tornado or similar casualty (excluding casualty from the presence of hazardous wastes or hazardous substances) in a manner which (i) materially affects in an adverse manner the value of the mortgaged property as security for the

Mortgage Loan or (ii) materially affects in an adverse manner the use for which the premises was intended or (iii) would render the entire mortgaged property uninhabitable, or (B) there is no proceeding commenced declaring the mortgaged property is subject to (i) total condemnation or (ii) partial condemnation wherein such partial condemnation involves a material portion of the mortgaged property so that it would render the mortgaged property uninhabitable.

17. Fraud.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, no fraud with respect to a Mortgage Loan has taken place on the part of the Seller in connection with the Seller's conveyance of such Mortgage Loan to the Trust on the Closing Date.

18. Natural Person.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, with respect to each Mortgage Loan, at the time of origination, unless otherwise indicated on the Mortgage Loan Schedule, each borrower is a natural person or other acceptable form.

19. Existence of Title Insurance.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, except with respect to the Mortgage Loans identified in the initial certification of the Custodian, the Mortgage Loan is covered by a mortgage title insurance policy, an attorney's opinion of title or title guaranty in favor of the lender and its successors (collectively "title insurance"). The title insurance meets the requirements of the Guide (or was otherwise satisfactory to Freddie Mac at the time Freddie Mac purchased the Mortgage Loan).

20. Complete Collateral File.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, except with respect to the Mortgage Loans identified in the initial certification, the Custodian is in possession (or such document has been released under an applicable Bailee letter) of the mortgage note (or lost note affidavit, if applicable), the related Mortgage or applicable security instrument with respect to each Mortgage Loan.

21. Deeds of Trust.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, the deed of trust required to be executed by the mortgagor at the closing of the Mortgage Loan in connection therewith is the valid and binding obligation of the maker thereof, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as such enforcement may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, or other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally and by general equity principles (regardless of whether such enforcement is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law).

22. Mortgage Recorded.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, except with respect to each Mortgage Loan secured by co-op shares, each original mortgage (i) has been recorded in the appropriate jurisdictions in which such recordation is necessary to perfect the lien, (ii) is in the process of being recorded or (iii) will be sent for recordation within twelve (12) months following the Closing Date.

23. No Default.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, as of the Cut-Off Date, there is no monetary default, monetary breach, monetary violation or event of acceleration existing under the terms, then existing, of the mortgage or the related mortgage note (*e.g.*, modified terms if applicable).

24. Fee Simple Estate.

To the best of the Seller's knowledge, except with respect to each Mortgage Loan secured by co-op shares, the mortgaged property is either a fee-simple estate or a residential leasehold estate. If the Mortgage Loan is secured by a residential leasehold estate, the terms of the lease must meet the following requirements:

- The terms of such lease permit the mortgaging of the leasehold estate; permit the assignment of the lease without the lessor's consent or permit the lessor to review and consent to or deny the proposed lessee based on the requirements of the Guide at the time of purchase of the Mortgage Loan; and permit the acquisition by the holder of the mortgage or a nominee of the rights of the lessee upon foreclosure or assignment in lieu of foreclosure.
- The terms of such lease do not allow the termination thereof upon the lessee's default without the holder of the mortgage being entitled to receive written notice of, and opportunity to cure, such default.

25. REMIC.

The Mortgage Loan is a "qualified mortgage" within the meaning of Code Section 860G(a)(3).

Schedule of Existing Liens

Schedule I to Appendix C

This Schedule I identifies certain Mortgage Loans that, as of the Cut-Off Date, have existing liens (“**Existing Liens**”) in the amounts shown in the following table. To the extent that any such Mortgage Loan experiences a loss within the Warranty Period, and the Independent Reviewer determines during its review that a portion of such loss is a direct result of an Existing Lien on that Mortgage Loan, the Seller will indemnify the Trust in an amount equal to the lesser of (i) the actual loss amount determined by the Independent Reviewer to be associated with the identified lien and (ii) the amount shown in Column C below (if such Existing Lien is an HOA lien) or Column D below (if such Existing Lien is a tax/municipal/property tax/mechanics lien).

A	B*	C	D*
Loan Identifier	Total \$ of HOA Liens	HOA Statutory Maximum Amount Superior to Mortgage	Total \$ of Tax/Municipal/ Property Tax/ Mechanics Liens
2501SCRT00601	\$21,050.79	\$1,620.00	
2501SCRT00755	\$3,636.70	\$891.50	
2501SCRT00777			\$3,500.00
2501SCRT00780			\$1,529.99
2501SCRT00879			\$7,801.28
2501SCRT00982			\$12,751.97
2501SCRT01049			\$305.43
2501SCRT01159	\$1,411.05	\$1,411.05	
2501SCRT01354			\$733.38
2501SCRT01426			\$408.40
2501SCRT01506	\$13,012.09	\$1,999.20	
2501SCRT01600	\$976.08	\$976.08	
2501SCRT01691	\$440.00	\$0.00	
2501SCRT01784			\$89.72
2501SCRT01845	\$922.32	\$830.00	
2501SCRT01992	\$20,114.16	\$2,148.00	
2501SCRT02351			\$4,393.00
2501SCRT02475			\$2,783.28
2501SCRT02516	\$4,614.00	\$0.00	
2501SCRT02544	\$10,152.34	\$1,425.00	\$772.04
2501SCRT02611			\$344.56
2501SCRT03002			\$50.28
2501SCRT03105			\$2,908.45
2501SCRT03138	\$3,436.24	\$0.00	
2501SCRT03217			\$344.56
2501SCRT03408			\$1,841.45
2501SCRT03539			\$6,593.36
2501SCRT03821			\$363.33
2501SCRT03903			\$1,121.95
2501SCRT03921			\$1,215.19
2501SCRT03962			\$4,619.94
2501SCRT04104	\$335,936.68	\$0.00	
2501SCRT04344			\$68.23
2501SCRT00581			\$1,058.19
2501SCRT04412			\$245.45
2501SCRT04422	\$1,770.43	\$584.00	
2501SCRT04521	\$7,782.51	\$2,238.00	
2501SCRT04655			\$2,600.00
2501SCRT02051	\$10,635.08	\$0.00	
Totals	\$435,890.47	\$14,122.83	\$58,443.43

* A dash “—” means that a lien was identified and filed, but no dollar amount was yet associated with such lien.

Schedule of Unable to Test Mortgage Loans

Schedule II to Appendix C

Loan Identifier
2501SCRT00149
2501SCRT00682
2501SCRT01342
2501SCRT02205
2501SCRT02598
2501SCRT04009

