



\$872,000,000

Freddie Mac

**STRUCTURED AGENCY CREDIT RISK (STACR®) DEBT NOTES,
Series 2015-HQA1 Due March 2028**

Offered Notes: The Classes (“**Original Classes**”) of Notes (“**Original Notes**”) shown below and the Classes (“**MAC Classes**”) of Modifiable And Combinable STACR Notes (“**MAC Notes**” and, together with the Original Notes, the “**Notes**”) on Schedule I

Offering Terms: The dealers (each, a “**Dealer**”) named below are offering the Notes

Global Agent: U.S. Bank National Association

Closing Date: September 28, 2015

Note Classes	Original Class Principal Balance	Class Coupon	CUSIP Number	Maturity Date	Expected Ratings (Fitch/KBRA) ⁽²⁾	Price to Public	Dealer Discounts	Proceeds to Issuer
Class M-1	\$160,000,000	(1)	3137G0GC7	March 2028	A–sf/A–(sf)	100%	0.25%	99.75%
Class M-2	360,000,000	(1)	3137G0GF0	March 2028	BBB–sf/BBB–(sf)	100%	0.25%	99.75%
Class M-3	272,000,000	(1)	3137G0GJ2	March 2028	B+sf/B+(sf)	100%	0.50%	99.50%
Class B	80,000,000	(1)	3137G0GM5	March 2028	NR/NR	100%	0.50%	99.50%

(1) See “*Summary of Terms — Interest*” herein.

(2) See “*Ratings*” herein.

You should read this Offering Circular together with all documents that are incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular. See “*Additional Information*” herein.

The Structured Agency Credit Risk (STACR) Debt Notes, including the Original Notes and the MAC Notes, are complex financial instruments and may not be suitable investments for you. You should consider carefully the risk factors described beginning on page 20 of this Offering Circular and on page 30 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. You should not purchase Notes unless you understand and are able to bear these and any other applicable risks. You should purchase Notes only if you understand the information contained in this Offering Circular and the documents that we incorporate by reference in this Offering Circular.

Because of applicable U.S. securities law exemptions, we have not registered the Notes with any U.S. federal or state securities commission. No U.S. securities commission has reviewed this Offering Circular.

The Notes are obligations (or interests in obligations) of Freddie Mac only. The MAC Notes represent interests in the Class M-1, Class M-2 and Class M-3 Notes (collectively, the “Class M Notes”). The Notes, including any interest or return of discount on the Notes, are unsecured general obligations (or interests in such obligations) having the same priority as all of Freddie Mac’s other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. The United States does not guarantee the Notes or any interest or return of discount on the Notes. The Notes are not debts or obligations (or interests in debts or obligations) of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than Freddie Mac.

This Offering Circular may only be used for the purposes for which it has been published.

The Index of Significant Definitions beginning on page 135 of this Offering Circular shows where definitions of certain defined terms appear in this Offering Circular.

The Notes are expected to be made eligible for trading in book-entry form through the Same-Day Funds Settlement System of The Depository Trust Company (“**DTC**”), which may include delivery through Clearstream Banking, société anonyme and the Euroclear System, against payment therefor in immediately available funds.

BofA Merrill Lynch

Co-Lead Manager and Joint Bookrunner

NOMURA

Co-Lead Manager and Joint Bookrunner

BNP PARIBAS

Co-Manager

Deutsche Bank Securities

Co-Manager

The Williams Capital Group, L.P.

Selling Group Member

September 24, 2015

THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN 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.

AS DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR, THE NOTES ARE LINKED TO THE CREDIT AND PRINCIPAL PAYMENT RISK OF A CERTAIN POOL OF RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOANS BUT ARE NOT BACKED OR SECURED BY SUCH MORTGAGE LOANS. THE OCCURRENCE OF CREDIT EVENTS (AS DEFINED HEREIN) OR MODIFICATION EVENTS (AS DEFINED HEREIN) ON SUCH MORTGAGE LOANS AS DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR, COULD RESULT IN WRITE-DOWNS OF THE CLASS PRINCIPAL BALANCES OF THE NOTES TO THE EXTENT LOSSES ARE REALIZED ON SUCH MORTGAGE LOANS AS A RESULT OF SUCH EVENTS. IN ADDITION, THE INTEREST ENTITLEMENT OF THE NOTES MAY BE SUBJECT TO REDUCTION BASED ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MODIFICATION EVENTS ON SUCH MORTGAGE LOANS TO THE EXTENT LOSSES ARE REALIZED WITH RESPECT THERETO, AS FURTHER DESCRIBED HEREIN UNDER “*DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES — HYPOTHETICAL STRUCTURE AND CALCULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE REFERENCE TRANCHES — ALLOCATION OF MODIFICATION LOSS AMOUNT*”. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE ON THE NOTES (INCLUDING PAYMENTS DIRECTED TO INTERESTS IN THE ORIGINAL NOTES) WILL BE SOLELY THE UNSECURED OBLIGATION OF FREDDIE MAC.

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR CONTAINS SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE NOTES AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE ISSUER, THE GLOBAL AGENT AND THE EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATOR WITH RESPECT TO THE NOTES. POTENTIAL INVESTORS ARE URGED TO REVIEW THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR IN ITS ENTIRETY.

PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS ARE NOT TO CONSTRUE THE CONTENTS OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR OR ANY PRIOR OR SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS FROM FREDDIE MAC, THE GLOBAL AGENT, THE EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATOR OR A DEALER OR ANY OF THEIR OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES OR AGENTS AS INVESTMENT, LEGAL, ACCOUNTING OR TAX ADVICE. PRIOR TO INVESTING IN THE NOTES A PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER SHOULD CONSULT WITH ITS ATTORNEY AND ITS INVESTMENT, ACCOUNTING, REGULATORY AND TAX ADVISORS TO DETERMINE THE CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES AND ARRIVE AT AN INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF SUCH INVESTMENT, INCLUDING THE RISKS RELATED THERETO.

NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR. THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY ANY SECURITIES OTHER THAN THE NOTES. THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR THE SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY, NOR SHALL THERE BE ANY SALE OF THE NOTES, IN ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH OFFER, SOLICITATION OR SALE WOULD BE UNLAWFUL PRIOR TO REGISTRATION OR QUALIFICATION UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF SUCH STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION. THE DELIVERY OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AT ANY TIME DOES NOT IMPLY THAT INFORMATION HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF ANY TIME SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR OR THE EARLIER DATES REFERENCED HEREIN.

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN PREPARED BY FREDDIE MAC SOLELY FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF THE NOTES.

FREDDIE MAC IS IN CONSERVATORSHIP; POTENTIAL RECEIVERSHIP

FREDDIE MAC CONTINUES TO OPERATE UNDER THE CONSERVATORSHIP THAT COMMENCED ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2008, CONDUCTING ITS BUSINESS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY (“FHFA”) AS ITS CONSERVATOR (THE “CONSERVATOR”). UPON ITS APPOINTMENT, FHFA, AS CONSERVATOR, IMMEDIATELY SUCCEEDED TO ALL RIGHTS, TITLES, POWERS AND PRIVILEGES OF FREDDIE MAC AND OF ANY STOCKHOLDER, OFFICER OR DIRECTOR OF FREDDIE MAC WITH RESPECT TO FREDDIE MAC’S BUSINESS AND ITS ASSETS. THE CONSERVATOR HAS DIRECTED AND WILL CONTINUE TO DIRECT CERTAIN OF FREDDIE MAC’S BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES. UNDER THE REFORM ACT, FHFA MUST PLACE FREDDIE MAC INTO RECEIVERSHIP IF THE DIRECTOR OF FHFA MAKES A DETERMINATION IN WRITING THAT ITS ASSETS ARE, AND FOR A PERIOD OF 60 DAYS HAVE BEEN, LESS THAN ITS OBLIGATIONS. FHFA HAS NOTIFIED FREDDIE MAC THAT THE MEASUREMENT PERIOD FOR ANY MANDATORY RECEIVERSHIP DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO ITS ASSETS AND OBLIGATIONS WOULD COMMENCE NO EARLIER THAN THE SEC PUBLIC FILING DEADLINE FOR ITS QUARTERLY OR ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND WOULD CONTINUE FOR 60 CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THAT DATE. FHFA HAS ALSO ADVISED FREDDIE MAC THAT, IF, DURING THAT 60-DAY PERIOD, FREDDIE MAC RECEIVES 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, INCLUDING CONDITIONS THAT FHFA HAS ALREADY ASSERTED EXISTED AT THE TIME THE THEN DIRECTOR OF FHFA PLACED FREDDIE MAC INTO CONSERVATORSHIP. THESE INCLUDE: A SUBSTANTIAL DISSIPATION OF ASSETS OR EARNINGS DUE TO UNSAFE OR UNSOUND PRACTICES; THE EXISTENCE OF AN UNSAFE OR UNSOUND CONDITION TO TRANSACT BUSINESS; AN INABILITY TO MEET ITS OBLIGATIONS IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS; A WEAKENING OF ITS CONDITION DUE TO UNSAFE OR UNSOUND PRACTICES OR CONDITIONS; CRITICAL UNDERCAPITALIZATION; THE LIKELIHOOD OF LOSSES THAT WILL DEplete SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF ITS CAPITAL; OR BY CONSENT. A RECEIVERSHIP WOULD TERMINATE THE CURRENT CONSERVATORSHIP.

IF FHFA WERE TO BECOME FREDDIE MAC’S RECEIVER, IT COULD EXERCISE CERTAIN POWERS THAT COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE NOTES.

IN ITS CAPACITY AS RECEIVER, FHFA WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO TRANSFER OR SELL ANY ASSET OR LIABILITY OF FREDDIE MAC, INCLUDING ITS OBLIGATION TO MAKE PAYMENTS ON THE NOTES, WITHOUT ANY APPROVAL, ASSIGNMENT OR CONSENT OF ANY PARTY. IF FHFA, AS RECEIVER, WERE TO TRANSFER SUCH OBLIGATION TO ANOTHER PARTY, HOLDERS OF THE NOTES WOULD HAVE TO RELY ON THAT PARTY FOR SATISFACTION OF THE OBLIGATION AND WOULD BE EXPOSED TO THE CREDIT RISK OF THAT PARTY.

DURING A RECEIVERSHIP, CERTAIN RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF THE NOTES MAY NOT BE ENFORCEABLE AGAINST FHFA, OR ENFORCEMENT OF SUCH RIGHTS MAY BE DELAYED.

THE REFORM 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THE NOTES

IF THE ISSUER OR DEALERS DETERMINE THAT A CONDITION IS NOT SATISFIED IN ANY MATERIAL RESPECT, SUCH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR WILL BE NOTIFIED, AND NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR THE DEALERS WILL HAVE ANY OBLIGATION TO SUCH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR TO DELIVER ANY PORTION OF THE NOTES WHICH SUCH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR HAS COMMITTED TO PURCHASE, AND THERE WILL BE NO LIABILITY BETWEEN THE DEALERS, THE ISSUER 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.

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 DEALERS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE 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 SECURITIES MENTIONED HEREIN OR DERIVATIVES THEREOF (INCLUDING OPTIONS). IN ADDITION, THE DEALERS 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 — THE INTERESTS OF FREDDIE MAC, THE DEALERS AND OTHERS MAY CONFLICT WITH AND BE ADVERSE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE NOTEHOLDERS — POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF THE DEALERS 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 NOTES SUPERSEDES ALL PRIOR INFORMATION REGARDING SUCH NOTES. THE NOTES 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 Freddie Mac’s control. These forward looking statements speak only 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.

FREDDIE MAC

General

Freddie Mac was chartered by Congress in 1970 under the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (the “**Freddie Mac Act**”) with a public mission to stabilize the nation’s residential mortgage markets and expand opportunities for homeownership and affordable rental housing.

Our statutory mission is to provide liquidity, stability and affordability to the U.S. housing market. We are involved in the U.S. housing market by participating in the secondary mortgage market. We do not participate directly in the primary mortgage market. Our participation in the secondary mortgage market includes providing our credit guarantee for mortgages originated by mortgage lenders in the primary mortgage market and investing in mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities.

Although we are chartered by Congress, we alone are responsible for making payments on our securities. Neither the U.S. government nor any agency or instrumentality of the U.S. government, other than Freddie Mac, guarantees our securities and other obligations.

Our statutory mission, as defined in our charter, is:

- To provide stability in the secondary market for residential mortgages;
- To respond appropriately to the private capital market;
- To provide ongoing assistance to the secondary market for residential mortgages (including activities related to mortgages on housing for low- and moderate-income families involving a reasonable economic return that may be less than the return received on other activities) by increasing the liquidity of mortgage investments and improving the distribution of investment capital available for residential mortgage financing; and
- To promote access to mortgage credit throughout the U.S. (including central cities, rural areas and other underserved areas) by increasing the liquidity of mortgage investments and improving the distribution of investment capital available for residential mortgage financing.

Conservatorship and Related Matters

The Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (the “**Reform Act**”) became law on July 30, 2008 and was effective immediately. The Reform Act established FHFA as an independent agency with general supervisory and regulatory authority over Freddie Mac. FHFA assumed the duties of Freddie Mac’s former

regulators, the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“**HUD**”), with respect to safety, soundness and mission oversight of Freddie Mac. HUD remains Freddie Mac’s regulator with respect to fair lending matters.

We continue to operate under the conservatorship that commenced on September 6, 2008, conducting our business under the direction of FHFA as our Conservator. Upon its appointment, FHFA, as Conservator, immediately succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of Freddie Mac and of any stockholder, officer or director of Freddie Mac with respect to our business and our assets. The Conservator has directed and will continue to direct certain of our business activities and strategies. The Conservator has delegated certain authority to our Board of Directors to oversee, and to management to conduct, day-to-day operations. The directors serve on behalf of, and exercise authority as directed by, the Conservator. There is significant uncertainty as to whether or when we will emerge from conservatorship, as it has no specified termination date, and as to what changes may occur to our business structure during or following conservatorship, including whether we will continue to exist. We are not aware of any current plans of our Conservator to significantly change our business model or capital structure in the near-term. Our future structure and role will be determined by the Administration of the United States President and Congress, and there are likely to be significant changes beyond the near-term. We have no ability to predict the outcome of these deliberations. See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Freddie Mac*”.

On February 11, 2011, the Administration delivered a report to Congress that lays out the Administration’s plan to reform the U.S. housing finance market, including options for structuring the government’s long-term role in a housing finance system in which the private sector is the dominant provider of mortgage credit. The report recommends winding down Freddie Mac and the Federal National Mortgage Association (“**Fannie Mae**”), stating that the Administration will work with FHFA to determine the best way to responsibly reduce the role of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae in the market and ultimately wind down both institutions. The report states that these efforts must be undertaken at a deliberate pace, which takes into account the impact that these changes will have on borrowers and the housing market.

The report states that the government is committed to ensuring that Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae have sufficient capital to perform under any guarantees issued now or in the future and the ability to meet any of their debt obligations, and further states that the Administration will not pursue policies or reforms in a way that would impair the ability of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae to honor their obligations. The report states the Administration’s belief that, under the companies’ senior preferred stock purchase agreements (with respect to the agreement, as amended, with Freddie Mac, the “**Purchase Agreement**”) with the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“**Treasury**”), there is sufficient funding to ensure the orderly and deliberate wind down of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, as described in the Administration’s plan.

On February 21, 2012, FHFA sent to Congress a strategic plan for the next phase of the conservatorships of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. The plan sets forth objectives and steps FHFA is taking or will take to meet FHFA’s obligations as Conservator. FHFA states that the steps envisioned in the plan are consistent with each of the housing finance reform frameworks set forth in the report delivered by the Administration to Congress on February 11, 2011, as well as with the leading congressional proposals previously introduced. FHFA indicates that the plan leaves open all options for Congress and the Administration regarding the resolution of the conservatorships and the degree of government involvement in supporting the secondary mortgage market in the future.

FHFA’s plan provides lawmakers and the public with an outline of how FHFA as Conservator intends to guide Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae over the next few years, and identifies three strategic goals:

- *Build*. Build a new infrastructure for the secondary mortgage market;
- *Contract*. Gradually contract Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae’s dominant presence in the marketplace while simplifying and shrinking their operations; and
- *Maintain*. Maintain foreclosure prevention activities and credit availability for new and refinanced mortgages.

On January 14, 2015, FHFA instituted an updated scorecard for use by both Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae that details specific priorities for Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae in 2015 that builds upon the three strategic goals

announced in FHFA's strategic plan for enterprise conservatorship. We are focused on the following primary business objectives: (a) providing credit availability for mortgages and maintaining foreclosure prevention activities; (b) minimizing our credit losses; (c) developing mortgage market enhancements in support of a new infrastructure for the secondary mortgage market; (d) maintaining sound credit quality on the loans we purchase or guarantee; (e) contracting the dominant presence of Freddie Mac in the marketplace; and (f) strengthening our infrastructure and improving overall efficiency while also focusing on retention of key employees. Our business objectives reflect direction we have received from the Conservator, including FHFA's 2015 conservatorship scorecard. Among the objectives listed in the scorecard is the requirement that we enter into credit risk sharing arrangements. We continue to align our resources and internal business plans to meet the goals and objectives provided to us by FHFA.

For information on the 2015 conservatorship scorecard and the strategic plan, see our current report on Form 8-K dated January 15, 2015.

Purchase Agreement

On September 7, 2008, we, through FHFA, in its capacity as Conservator, and Treasury entered into the Purchase Agreement. The Purchase Agreement was subsequently amended and restated on September 26, 2008, and further amended on May 6, 2009, December 24, 2009, and August 17, 2012. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, on September 8, 2008 we issued to Treasury: (a) one million shares of variable liquidation preference senior preferred stock (with an initial liquidation preference of \$1 billion), which we refer to as the senior preferred stock; and (b) a warrant to purchase, for a nominal price, shares of our common stock equal to 79.9% of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding on a fully diluted basis at the time the warrant is exercised, which we refer to as the warrant. We did not receive any cash proceeds from Treasury as a result of issuing the senior preferred stock or the warrant. However, deficits in our net worth have made it necessary for us to make substantial draws on Treasury's funding commitment under the Purchase Agreement. As a result, the aggregate liquidation preference of the senior preferred stock has increased from \$1.0 billion as of September 8, 2008 to \$72.3 billion as of September 30, 2013. Under the Purchase Agreement, our ability to repay the liquidation preference of the senior preferred stock is limited and we will not be able to do so for the foreseeable future, if at all.

As of June 30, 2015, the amount of available funding remaining under the Purchase Agreement was \$140.5 billion. This amount will be reduced by any future draws.

In addition to the issuance of the senior preferred stock and warrant, we are required under the Purchase Agreement to pay a quarterly commitment fee to Treasury. Under the Purchase Agreement, the fee is to be determined in an amount mutually agreed to by us and Treasury with reference to the market value of Treasury's funding commitment as then in effect. However, for each quarter commencing as of January 1, 2013 and thereafter, by agreement with Treasury no periodic commitment fee under the Purchase Agreement was or will be set, accrued or payable. Treasury had waived the fee for all applicable quarters prior to that date.

The Purchase Agreement provides that, on a quarterly basis, we generally may draw funds up to the amount, if any, by which our total liabilities exceed our total assets, as reflected on our GAAP balance sheet for the applicable fiscal quarter (referred to as the deficiency amount), provided that the aggregate amount funded under the Purchase Agreement may not exceed Treasury's commitment. The Purchase Agreement provides that the deficiency amount will be calculated differently if we become subject to receivership or other liquidation process. The deficiency amount may be increased above the otherwise applicable amount upon our mutual written agreement with Treasury. In addition, if the Director of FHFA determines that the Director will be mandated by law to appoint a receiver for us unless our capital is increased by receiving funds under the commitment in an amount up to the deficiency amount (subject to the maximum amount that may be funded under the Purchase Agreement), then FHFA, in its capacity as our Conservator, may request that Treasury provide funds to us in such amount. The Purchase Agreement also provides that, if we have a deficiency amount as of the date of completion of the liquidation of our assets, we may request funds from Treasury in an amount up to the deficiency amount (subject to the maximum amount that may be funded under the agreement). Any amounts that we draw under the Purchase Agreement will be added to the liquidation preference of the senior preferred stock. No additional shares of senior preferred stock are required to be issued under the Purchase Agreement.

The Purchase Agreement provides that Treasury's funding commitment will terminate under any of the following circumstances: (a) the completion of our liquidation and fulfillment of Treasury's obligations under its funding commitment at that time; (b) the payment in full of, or reasonable provision for, all of our liabilities (whether or not contingent, including mortgage guarantee obligations); and (c) the funding by Treasury of the maximum amount of the commitment under the Purchase Agreement. In addition, Treasury may terminate its funding commitment and declare the Purchase Agreement null and void if a court vacates, modifies, amends, conditions, enjoins, stays or otherwise affects the appointment of the Conservator or otherwise curtails the Conservator's powers. Treasury may not terminate its funding commitment under the Purchase Agreement solely by reason of our being in conservatorship, receivership or other insolvency proceeding, or due to our financial condition or any adverse change in our financial condition.

The Purchase Agreement provides that most provisions of the agreement may be waived or amended by mutual written agreement of the parties; however, no waiver or amendment of the agreement is permitted that would decrease Treasury's aggregate funding commitment or add conditions to Treasury's funding commitment if the waiver or amendment would adversely affect in any material respect the holders of our debt securities or Freddie Mac mortgage guarantee obligations.

In the event of our default on payments with respect to our debt securities (including the Original Notes and the MAC Notes representing interests in the Class M Notes) or Freddie Mac mortgage guarantee obligations, if Treasury fails to perform its obligations under its funding commitment and if we and/or the Conservator are not diligently pursuing remedies in respect of that failure, the holders of these debt securities (including the Original Notes and the MAC Notes representing interests in the Class M Notes) or Freddie Mac mortgage guarantee obligations may file a claim in the United States Court of Federal Claims for relief requiring Treasury to fund to us the lesser of: (a) the amount necessary to cure the payment defaults on our debt and Freddie Mac mortgage guarantee obligations; and (b) the lesser of: (i) the deficiency amount; and (ii) the maximum amount of the commitment less the aggregate amount of funding previously provided under the commitment. Any payment that Treasury makes under those circumstances will be treated for all purposes as a draw under the Purchase Agreement that will increase the liquidation preference of the senior preferred stock.

The Purchase Agreement has an indefinite term and can terminate only in limited circumstances, which do not include the end of the conservatorship. The Purchase Agreement therefore could continue after the conservatorship ends.

We are dependent upon the continued support of Treasury and FHFA in order to continue operating our business. Our ability to access funds from Treasury under the Purchase Agreement is critical to keeping us solvent and avoiding appointment of a receiver by FHFA under statutory mandatory receivership provisions.

RISK RETENTION

In connection with Article 405(1) of EU Regulation 575/2013, technical standards in relation thereto adopted by the European Commission and guidelines and other materials published by the European Banking Authority in relation thereto (collectively, “**Article 405(1)**”), Freddie Mac will undertake in the Risk Retention Letter that among other things it (i) will retain a material net economic interest in the transaction constituted by the issuance of the Notes of not less than 5% in the form specified in paragraph (a) of Article 405(1) and (ii) will not sell, hedge or otherwise mitigate its credit risk under or associated with such retained interest or the Reference Obligations, except to the extent permitted in accordance with Article 405(1). Each prospective investor in the Notes is required to independently assess and determine the sufficiency for the purposes of complying with Article 405(1) of the information described under “*Retention Requirements*” and in this Offering Circular generally. See “*Retention Requirements*” and “*Risk Factors — Governance and Regulation — Legislative or Regulatory Actions Could Adversely Affect Our Business Activities and the Reference Pool*”.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS IN CLASS B NOTES

BECAUSE THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CLASS B NOTES IS UNCLEAR, THE CHARACTERIZATION OF PAYMENTS ON THE CLASS B NOTES FOR U.S. WITHHOLDING TAX PURPOSES IS ALSO UNCLEAR. AS A RESULT, TO THE EXTENT THAT FREDDIE MAC MAKES PAYMENTS TO A BENEFICIAL OWNER NOT EXEMPT FROM WITHHOLDING WITH RESPECT TO A CLASS B NOTE, FREDDIE MAC AND ITS PAYING AGENT INTEND TO WITHHOLD U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX ON THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF EACH CLASS COUPON PAYMENT (AS ADJUSTED AS A RESULT OF ANY MODIFICATION EVENTS (AS SUCH TERM IS DEFINED HEREIN)) WITH RESPECT TO SUCH CLASS B NOTE, AND FREDDIE MAC EXPECTS THAT OTHER WITHHOLDING AGENTS MAKING SUCH PAYMENTS TO A NON-U.S. BENEFICIAL OWNER WILL ALSO WITHHOLD ON SUCH PAYMENTS. FREDDIE MAC WILL NOT GROSS UP FOR ANY SUCH WITHHELD AMOUNTS. ACCORDINGLY, POTENTIAL INVESTORS THAT ARE NON-U.S. BENEFICIAL OWNERS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE SUITABILITY OF THE CLASS B NOTES FOR INVESTMENT.

NOTICE TO EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA INVESTORS

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT ANY OFFER OF NOTES IN ANY MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA WHICH HAS IMPLEMENTED THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE (EACH, A “**RELEVANT MEMBER STATE**”) WILL BE MADE PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION UNDER THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE (AS DEFINED BELOW) FROM THE REQUIREMENT TO PUBLISH A PROSPECTUS FOR OFFERS OF NOTES. ACCORDINGLY ANY PERSON MAKING OR INTENDING TO MAKE AN OFFER IN THAT RELEVANT MEMBER STATE OF NOTES WHICH ARE THE SUBJECT OF AN OFFERING CONTEMPLATED IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AS COMPLETED MAY ONLY DO SO IN CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH NO OBLIGATION ARISES FOR THE ISSUER OR A DEALER TO PUBLISH A PROSPECTUS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 3 OF THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE IN RELATION TO SUCH OFFER. NONE OF THE ISSUER OR ANY OF THE DEALERS HAS AUTHORIZED, NOR DOES ANY OF THEM AUTHORIZE, THE MAKING OF ANY OFFER OF NOTES IN CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH AN OBLIGATION ARISES FOR THE ISSUER OR A DEALER TO PUBLISH A PROSPECTUS FOR SUCH OFFER. THE EXPRESSION “PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE” MEANS DIRECTIVE 2003/71/EC (AS AMENDED, INCLUDING BY DIRECTIVE 2010/73/EU), AND INCLUDES ANY RELEVANT IMPLEMENTING MEASURE IN EACH RELEVANT MEMBER STATE.

NOTICE TO UNITED KINGDOM INVESTORS

WITHIN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR IS DIRECTED ONLY AT PERSONS WHO HAVE PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE IN MATTERS RELATING TO INVESTMENTS AND WHO QUALIFY EITHER (A) AS INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 19(5)

OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 (FINANCIAL PROMOTION) ORDER 2005 OR ARTICLE 14(5) OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 (PROMOTION OF COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES)(EXEMPTIONS) ORDER 2001, OR (B) AS HIGH NET WORTH COMPANIES, UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS OR TRUSTEES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 49(2) OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 (FINANCIAL PROMOTION) ORDER 2005 OR ARTICLE 22(2) OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 (PROMOTION OF COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES)(EXEMPTIONS) ORDER 2001 (TOGETHER, **“EXEMPT PERSONS”**). IT MAY NOT BE PASSED ON EXCEPT TO EXEMPT PERSONS OR OTHER PERSONS IN CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH SECTION 21(1) OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 DOES NOT APPLY TO THE ISSUER (ALL SUCH PERSONS TOGETHER BEING REFERRED TO AS **“RELEVANT PERSONS”**). THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR MUST NOT BE ACTED ON OR RELIED ON BY PERSONS WHO ARE NOT RELEVANT PERSONS. ANY INVESTMENT OR INVESTMENT ACTIVITY TO WHICH THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR RELATES, INCLUDING THE NOTES, IS AVAILABLE ONLY TO RELEVANT PERSONS AND WILL BE ENGAGED IN ONLY WITH RELEVANT PERSONS. ANY PERSONS OTHER THAN RELEVANT PERSONS SHOULD NOT ACT OR RELY ON THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR.

POTENTIAL INVESTORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ARE ADVISED THAT ALL, OR MOST, OF THE PROTECTIONS AFFORDED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM REGULATORY SYSTEM WILL NOT APPLY TO AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES AND THAT COMPENSATION WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UNDER THE UNITED KINGDOM FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPENSATION SCHEME.

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 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the SEC on February 19, 2015; (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 Notes, 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, the Debt Agreement, the Global Agency Agreement, the Exchange Administration Agreement and the Risk Retention Letter from:

Freddie Mac — Investor Inquiry
1551 Park Run Drive, Mailstop D50
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 also make these documents available on our internet website at this address: **Internet Website:** www.freddiemac.com*

We also make available on our internet website certain pool- and loan-level information regarding each of the Mortgage Loans backing our PCs based on information furnished to us by the sellers and servicers of the Mortgage Loans. Certain pool or loan-level information provided in this Offering Circular, similarly, is based upon information reported and furnished to us by sellers and servicers 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 information furnished to us by sellers and servicers regarding the Mortgage Loans and make no representations or warranties concerning the accuracy or completeness of that information. In addition, sellers sometimes provide information about certain Mortgage Loans that they sell to us in separate additional supplements (“**Additional Supplements**”). We have not verified the information in Additional Supplements and make no representations or warranties concerning the accuracy or completeness of that information.

* 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.

An investor may access the Guide (as defined in this Offering Circular) through www.freddiemac.com by clicking on “Doing Business with Freddie Mac” and then on “Single-Family-Forms and the Guide.” The investor should then click on “All Regs” which can be found under “Top Links” and “Access the Guide”.

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TRANSACTION SUMMARY

On the Closing Date, we will issue the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Notes (collectively, the “**Original Notes**”), which are unsecured general obligations of Freddie Mac. The Class M-1, Class M-2 and Class M-3 Notes (collectively, the “**Class M Notes**”) are modifiable and combinable with the Modifiable And Combinable STACR Notes, which are interests in the Class M Notes, identified on Schedule I (the “**MAC Notes**”) and, together with the Original Notes, the “**Notes**”), and vice versa. The Notes are structured to be subject to the performance of a certain pool (the “**Reference Pool**”) of residential mortgage loans (the “**Reference Obligations**”), with an aggregate unpaid principal balance as of August 15, 2015 (the “**Cut-off Date**”) of approximately \$19,376,912,431 (the “**Cut-off Date Balance**”). Each Reference Obligation was acquired by Freddie Mac between August 1, 2014 and November 30, 2014 and securitized into a Participation Certificate (“**PC**”) by February 28, 2015 and remained in such PC as of September 2, 2015 and meets the Eligibility Criteria described under “*Summary of Terms — The Reference Pool*”. The Notes may be subject to write-down of their Class Principal Balances based on the occurrence of Credit Events (as defined in this Offering Circular) or Modification Events (as defined in this Offering Circular) with respect to the Reference Obligations as described in this Offering Circular. In addition, the interest entitlement of the Notes may be subject to reduction based on the occurrence of Modification Events with respect to the Reference Obligations as described in this Offering Circular. See “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches*”. Further, the amount of principal required to be paid by Freddie Mac on the Original Notes on each Payment Date will be based on the principal payment experience of the Reference Pool as described in this Offering Circular.

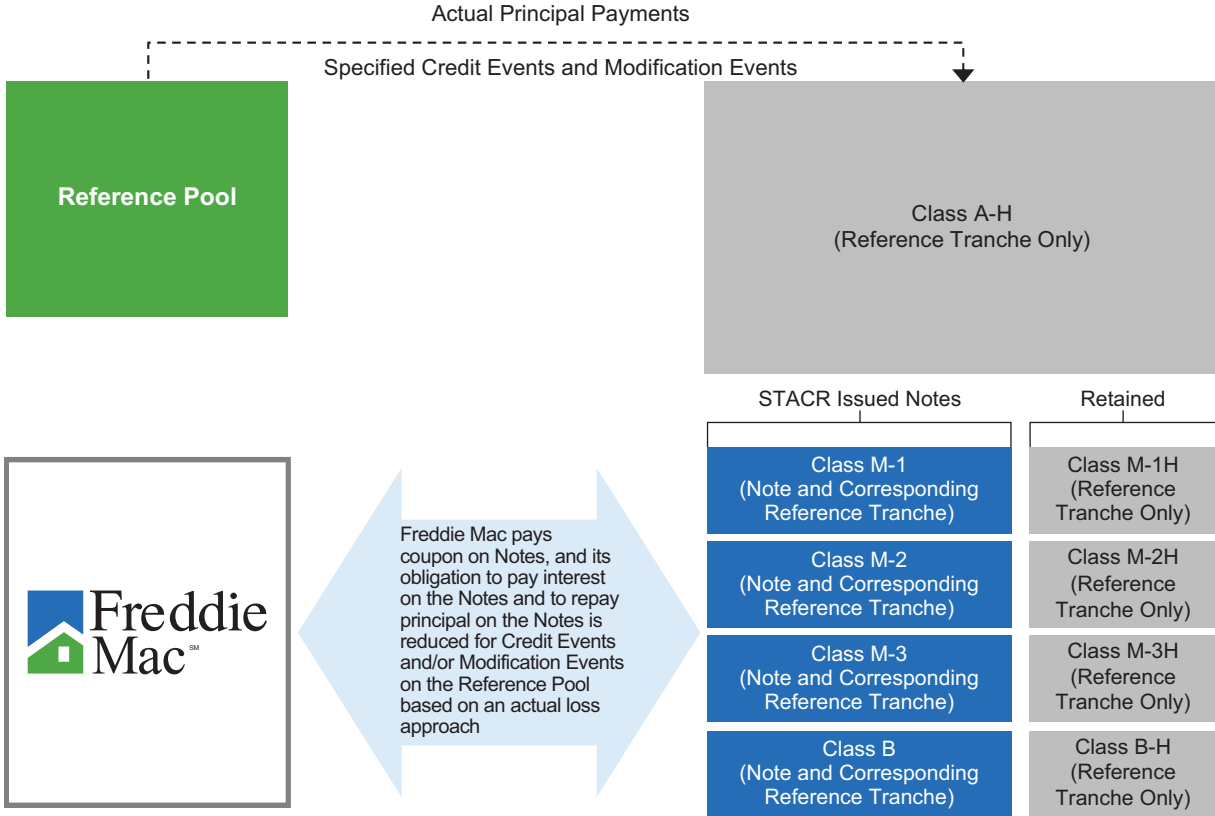
For the avoidance of doubt, the Notes are not secured or backed by the Reference Pool and under no circumstances will the actual cash flow from the Reference Obligations be paid or otherwise made available to the holders of the Notes (each, a “**Holder**” or “**Noteholder**” and, collectively, the “**Holders**” or “**Noteholders**”). Interest and principal payable on the Notes (including interest and principal that is directed to be paid to the MAC Notes) will be solely the obligation of Freddie Mac. However, because the Notes will be subject to the Credit Event, Modification Event and prepayment risks related to the Reference Obligations, investors in the Notes should review and understand all the information related to the Reference Pool in this Offering Circular and information otherwise made available to such investors as if they were investing in securities backed by the Reference Pool.

Solely for purposes of making the calculations for each Payment Date of (i) any principal write-downs (or write-ups) on the Notes as a result of Credit Events (or reversals thereof) or Modification Events on the Reference Obligations, (ii) any reduction or increase in interest amounts on the Notes as a result of Modification Events on the Reference Obligations and (iii) principal payments required to be made on the Notes by Freddie Mac, a hypothetical structure of nine (9) Classes of reference tranches (each, a “**Reference Tranche**”) deemed to be backed by the Reference Pool has been established as set forth in the table below. Pursuant to the hypothetical structure:

- The Class A-H Reference Tranche is senior to all the other Reference Tranches and therefore does not provide any credit enhancement to the other Reference Tranches.
- The Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to the Class A-H Reference Tranche and are senior to the Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches.
- The Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to the Class A-H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches and are senior to the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches.
- The Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to the Class A-H, Class M-1, Class M-1H, Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches and are senior to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches.
- The Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to all the other Reference Tranches and therefore do not benefit from any credit enhancement.

Each Class of Reference Tranche will have the initial Class Notional Amount set forth in the table below and the aggregate of the initial Class Notional Amounts of all the Reference Tranches will equal the Cut-off Date Balance of the Reference Pool.

Transaction Diagram



<u>Classes of Reference Tranches</u>	<u>Initial Class Notional Amount</u>	<u>Initial Subordination⁽¹⁾</u>
Class A-H	\$18,223,986,141	5.95%
Class M-1 and Class M-1H ⁽²⁾	\$ 193,769,124	4.95% ⁽³⁾
Class M-2 and Class M-2H ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 435,980,530	2.70% ⁽⁵⁾
Class M-3 and Class M-3H ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 329,407,512	1.00% ⁽⁷⁾
Class B and Class B-H ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 193,769,124	0.00%

- (1) Represents the initial subordination and initial credit enhancement of such Class or Classes of Reference Tranches, which is equal to the percentage of the Cut-off Date Balance of the Reference Pool represented by the aggregate initial Class Notional Amount of the Class or Classes of Reference Tranches subordinate to the subject Class or Classes of Reference Tranches.
- (2) Pursuant to the hypothetical structure, the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other. The initial Class Notional Amount shown is the aggregate amount for the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches combined. The initial Class Notional Amount of the Class M-1 Reference Tranche is \$160,000,000 (which corresponds to the initial Class Principal Balance of the Class M-1 Notes) and the initial Class Notional Amount for the Class M-1H Reference Tranche is \$33,769,124.
- (3) Represents the initial subordination and credit enhancement available to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches in the aggregate.
- (4) Pursuant to the hypothetical structure, the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other. The initial Class Notional Amount shown is the aggregate amount for the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches combined. The initial Class Notional Amount of the Class M-2 Reference Tranche is \$360,000,000 (which corresponds to the initial Class Principal Balance of the Class M-2 Notes) and the initial Class Notional Amount for the Class M-2H Reference Tranche is \$75,980,530.
- (5) Represents the initial subordination and credit enhancement available to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches in the aggregate.
- (6) Pursuant to the hypothetical structure, the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other. The initial Class Notional Amount shown is the aggregate amount for the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches combined. The initial Class Notional Amount of the Class M-3 Reference Tranche is \$272,000,000 (which corresponds to the initial Class Principal Balance of the Class M-3 Notes) and the initial Class Notional Amount for the Class M-3H Reference Tranche is \$57,407,512.
- (7) Represents the initial subordination and credit enhancement available to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches in the aggregate.
- (8) Pursuant to the hypothetical structure, the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other. The initial Class Notional Amount shown is the aggregate amount for the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches combined. The initial Class Notional Amount of the Class B Reference Tranche is \$80,000,000 (which corresponds to the initial Class Principal Balance of the Class B Notes) and the initial Class Notional Amount for the Class B-H Reference Tranche is \$113,769,124.

The Class M-1 Reference Tranche will correspond to the Class M-1 Notes, the Class M-2 Reference Tranche will correspond to the Class M-2 Notes, the Class M-3 Reference Tranche will correspond to the Class M-3 Notes and the Class B Reference Tranche will correspond to the Class B Notes. With respect to any Payment Date, any reductions in the Class Notional Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche, allocated pursuant to the hypothetical structure as described in this Offering Circular as a result of the occurrence of Credit Events or Modification Events on the Reference Obligations, will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable. Similarly, with respect to any Payment Date, the amount of any Modification Loss Amount allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche pursuant to *clause (g), (e), (c) or (a)*, as applicable, of the “*Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” will result in a corresponding reduction of the Interest Payment Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable. Further, with respect to any Payment Date, the amount of any principal collections on the Reference Obligations that are allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche, pursuant to the hypothetical structure described in this Offering Circular, will result in Freddie Mac being required to pay a corresponding amount of principal on such Payment Date to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable. As a result of this relationship between the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes on the one hand, and its corresponding Class of Reference Tranche on the other hand, investors in the Notes should review and understand all the information related to the hypothetical structure and the Reference Tranches in this Offering Circular and otherwise made available to such investors as if they were investing in the Class of Reference Tranche corresponding to their Class of Notes.

The effect of the Notes being linked to the Reference Pool and the corresponding Classes of Reference Tranches established pursuant to the hypothetical structure is that Freddie Mac is transferring certain credit risk that it bears with respect to the Reference Pool to the extent that the Notes are subject to (i) principal write-downs as a result of the occurrence of Credit Events or Modification Events on the Reference Obligations and (ii) interest amount reductions as a result of Modification Events on the Reference Obligations, in each case as described in this Offering Circular. Because Freddie Mac is not issuing any notes that correspond to the Class A-H, Class M-1H, Class M-2H, Class M-3H and Class B-H Reference Tranches, Freddie Mac is effectively initially retaining the credit risk that it bears with respect to the Reference Pool as represented by such Classes of Reference Tranches pursuant to the hypothetical structure. On the Closing Date:

- the Class M-1H Reference Tranche will represent no less than 5% of the combined initial Class Notional Amount of the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches,
- the Class M-2H Reference Tranche will represent no less than 5% of the combined initial Class Notional Amount of the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches,
- the Class M-3H Reference Tranche will represent no less than 5% of the combined initial Class Notional Amount of the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, and
- the Class B-H Reference Tranche will represent no less than 50% of the combined initial Class Notional Amount of the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches.

On the Closing Date, Freddie Mac intends to enter into the Risk Retention Letter irrevocably restricting its ability to transfer or hedge more than a 95% *pro rata* share of the credit risk on any of (i) the Class A-H Reference Tranche, (ii) the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches (in the aggregate), (iii) the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches (in the aggregate), (iv) the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches (in the aggregate) or (v) the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches (in the aggregate). Additionally, Freddie Mac does not intend, through this transaction or any subsequent transactions, to enter into agreements that transfer or hedge more than a 50% *pro rata* share of the credit risk on the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches (in the aggregate). Any transfers or hedges that are not so restricted may be effected by, among others, Freddie Mac issuing a new series of STACR notes in the future that references the Reference Pool related to the Notes of this transaction. See “*Retention Requirements*” and “*Risk Factors — Governance and Regulation — Legislative or Regulatory Actions Could Adversely Affect Our Business Activities and the Reference Pool*”.

Modifiable And Combinable STACR Notes (MAC Notes)

The Holders of Class M Notes can exchange all or part of those Classes for proportionate interests in the related MAC Classes and vice versa. This process may occur repeatedly. The MAC Classes receive payments from their related Class M Notes. Schedule I describes the characteristics of MAC Classes, the available **“Combinations”** of Class M Notes and MAC Notes and the exchange procedures and fees.

In this Offering Circular, we use the term **“Notes”** to include Original Notes and MAC Notes and the term **“Class”** or **“Classes”** to include Original Classes, MAC Classes and the Classes of Reference Tranches.

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.

Title of Series	Structured Agency Credit Risk (STACR) Debt Notes, Series 2015-HQA1.
Issuer	Freddie Mac, a government-sponsored enterprise chartered by Congress, is the “ Issuer ”.
Global Agent	U.S. Bank National Association (“ U.S. Bank ”) will act as global agent (the “ Global Agent ”) pursuant to a global agency agreement (the “ Global Agency Agreement ”) entered into with Freddie Mac. See “ <i>The Agreements — The Global Agency Agreement</i> ”.
Exchange Administrator	U.S. Bank will act as the exchange administrator (the “ Exchange Administrator ”) for the Class M Notes and MAC Notes pursuant to an exchange administration agreement (the “ Exchange Administration Agreement ”) entered into with Freddie Mac. See “ <i>The Agreements — The Exchange Administration Agreement</i> ”.

Notes:

Original Notes	Class M-1 Notes, Class M-2 Notes, Class M-3 Notes and Class B Notes.
MAC Notes	The Modifiable And Combinable STACR Notes described in <u>Schedule I</u> .
Class Principal Balance	The “ Class Principal Balance ” of each Class of Original Notes as of any Payment Date is the maximum dollar amount of principal to which the Holders of such Class of Notes are then entitled, with such amount being equal to the initial Class Principal Balance of such Class of Notes, <i>minus</i> the aggregate amount of principal paid by Freddie Mac on such Class of Notes on such Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates, <i>minus</i> the aggregate amount of Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to reduce the Class Principal Balance of such Class of Notes on such Payment Date and on all prior Payment Dates, and <i>plus</i> the aggregate amount of Tranche Write-up Amounts allocated to increase the Class Principal Balance of such Class of Notes on such Payment Date and on all prior Payment Dates (in each case, without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). The Class Principal Balance of each Class of Original Notes will at all times equal the Class Notional Amount of the Reference Tranche that corresponds to such Class of Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, no Tranche Write-up Amount or Tranche Write-down Amount will be applied twice on the same Payment Date.

The Class Principal Balance as of any Payment Date of each outstanding Class of MAC Notes that is entitled to principal will be equal to the outstanding Class Principal Balance or aggregate outstanding Class Principal Balance as of such Payment Date of the portion or portions of the related Class or Classes of Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Note.

Notional Principal Amount	Each of the Class M-1I, Class M-2I and Class M-3I Notes (the “ Interest Only MAC Notes ”) receives interest payments but does not receive principal payments. For calculating interest payments, each Class of outstanding Interest Only MAC Notes has a “ Notional Principal Amount ” as of any Payment Date equal to the outstanding Class Principal Balance as of such Payment Date of the portion of the related Class of Class M Notes that was exchanged for such Interest Only MAC Note.
Payment Date	Payments on the Notes will be made by the Global Agent on the twenty-fifth (25 th) day of each month (or, if such day is not a Business Day (as defined herein), then on the next succeeding Business Day) beginning in October 2015 (each, a “ Payment Date ”).
Closing Date	On or about September 28, 2015 (the “ Closing Date ”).
Record Date	The Business Day immediately preceding a Payment Date, with respect to Book-Entry Notes, and the last Business Day of the preceding month of a Payment Date, with respect to Definitive Notes (the “ Record Date ”).
Maturity Date	The maturity date for the Notes will be the Payment Date in March 2028 (the “ Maturity Date ”).
Early Redemption Option	We may redeem the Original Notes prior to the Maturity Date on any Payment Date at the earlier of (i) on or after the Payment Date on which the aggregate unpaid principal balance of the Reference Obligations is less than or equal to 10% of the Cut-off Date Balance of the Reference Obligations or (ii) on or after the Payment Date in September 2025, by paying an amount equal to the outstanding Class Principal Balance, after allocation of the Tranche Write-down Amount or Tranche Write-up Amount, if any, for such Payment Date, of each Class of Original Notes (without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes), plus accrued and unpaid interest (the “ Early Redemption Option ”). If on the Early Redemption Date (defined below) a Class of MAC Notes that is entitled to principal is outstanding, all principal amounts that are payable by Freddie Mac on Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to and payable on such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination. See “ <i>Description of the Notes — Early Redemption Option</i> ”.
Termination Date	The Notes will no longer be entitled to payments of principal and interest after the date (the “ Termination Date ”) which is the earliest of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the Maturity Date; (2) the Payment Date (the “Early Redemption Date”) on which the Original Notes are redeemed by Freddie Mac pursuant to its Early Redemption Option as described under “<i>Description of the Notes — Early Redemption Option</i>”; and (3) the Payment Date on which the aggregate Class Principal Balance of all outstanding Classes of Original Notes is reduced to zero (without giving effect to any allocations of Tranche Write-down Amounts or Tranche Write-up Amounts on such

Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates) and accrued and unpaid interest due on the Original Notes has been paid in full.

Projected Recovery Amount On the Termination Date, Freddie Mac will determine the fair value of the estimated amount of subsequent recoveries, at its sole discretion, on the Credit Event Reference Obligations. This amount (the **“Projected Recovery Amount”**) will be included in the Principal Recovery Amount on the Termination Date, as described under *“Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches”*.

Notes Acquired by Freddie Mac Freddie Mac may, from time to time, repurchase or otherwise acquire some or all of any Class of Notes at any price or prices, in the open market or otherwise.

Legal Status The Notes are unsecured general obligations (or interests in such obligations) having the same priority as all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. The MAC Notes represent interests in the Class M Notes. **The United States does not guarantee the Notes or any interest or return of discount on the Notes. The Notes are not debts or obligations (or interests in debts or obligations) of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than Freddie Mac.**

Form of Notes The Notes will be book-entry Notes (the **“Book-Entry Notes”**) and will be held through the book-entry system of DTC, and, as applicable, Euroclear and Clearstream. The Notes will be available in fully-registered form (the **“Definitive Notes”**) only in limited circumstances. See *“Description of the Notes — Form, Registration and Transfer of the Notes”*.

Hypothetical Structure Solely for purposes of making the calculations for each Payment Date of (i) any principal write-downs (or write-ups) on the Notes as a result of Credit Events (or reversals thereof) or Modification Events on the Reference Obligations, (ii) any reduction or increase in interest amounts on the Notes as a result of Modification Events on the Reference Obligations and (iii) principal payments required to be made on the Notes by Freddie Mac, a hypothetical structure of nine (9) classes of Reference Tranches deemed to be backed by the Reference Pool has been established as set forth in the table under *“Transaction Summary”* above. The calculations with respect to the Reference Tranches will be based on the Credit Event, Modification Event and principal payment experience of the Reference Pool and the hypothetical structure as described in this Offering Circular. See *“Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches”*.

Reference Tranches The Reference Tranches are the Class A-H, Class M-1, Class M-1H, Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches. See *“Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches”*.

Corresponding Classes of Reference

Tranches With respect to the Class M-1 Notes, the Class M-1 Reference Tranche. With respect to the Class M-2 Notes, the Class M-2 Reference Tranche. With respect to the Class M-3 Notes, the Class M-3 Reference Tranche. With respect to the Class B Notes, the Class B Reference Tranche.

Corresponding Classes of Notes With respect to the Class M-1 Reference Tranche, the Class M-1 Notes. With respect to the Class M-2 Reference Tranche, the Class M-2 Notes. With respect to the Class M-3 Reference Tranche, the Class M-3 Notes. With respect to the Class B Reference Tranche, the Class B Notes.

Senior Reference Tranche The Class A-H Reference Tranche.

Mezzanine Reference Tranches The Class M-1, Class M-1H, Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches (each, a **“Mezzanine Reference Tranche”**).

Junior Reference Tranches The Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches (each, a **“Junior Reference Tranche”**).

Reporting Period for Hypothetical

Structure For any Payment Date and for purposes of making calculations with respect to the hypothetical structure and the Reference Tranches, the reporting periods (each, a **“Reporting Period”**) will be:

- (1) in the case of all principal collections, other than full prepayments, on the Reference Obligations, the period from and including the 16th day of the second calendar month preceding the month in which such Payment Date occurs to and including the 15th day of the calendar month immediately preceding the month in which such Payment Date occurs,
- (2) in the case of full principal prepayments on the Reference Obligations, in the case of determining loan modifications, Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects, Underwriting Defects, Unconfirmed Servicing Defects, Minor Servicing Defects or Major Servicing Defects, and in the case of determining Credit Events resulting from short sales being settled, from charge-offs, from the related Mortgage Note being sold to a third-party, from the related Mortgage Note being sold during the foreclosure process, or from an REO disposition, the period from but excluding the 2nd Business Day of the calendar month immediately preceding the month in which such Payment Date occurs to and including the 2nd Business Day of the calendar month in which such Payment Date occurs, and
- (3) in the case of determining delinquency status with respect to each Reference Obligation, the last day of the second calendar month preceding the month in which such Payment Date occurs.

Certain Relationships and Affiliations

We are the Issuer in this transaction. Further, we guarantee the PCs that are backed by the Reference Obligations. Our obligations under such guarantees are not collateralized. These roles and our relationships with the related sellers/servicers may give rise to conflicts of interest as further described in this Offering Circular under “Risk Factors — The Interests of Freddie Mac, the Dealers and Others May Conflict With and be Adverse to the Interests of the Noteholders — Interests of Freddie Mac May Not Be Aligned With the Interests of the Noteholders”. Furthermore, as set forth in the table below, one of the Dealers is affiliated with the specified seller and servicer of the specified percentage of the Reference Obligations included in the Reference Pool:

<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Affiliated Seller and Servicer</u>	<u>% of Reference Obligations (by Cut-off Date Balance)</u>
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	Bank of America, N.A.	2.76%

See “Risk Factors — The Interests of Freddie Mac, the Dealers and Others May Conflict With and be Adverse to the Interests of the Noteholders — Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Dealers and their Affiliates”.

Interest

The following Classes of Notes bear interest at the applicable per annum interest rates (each, a “Class Coupon”) shown in the following table. The initial Class Coupons apply only to the first Accrual Period. We determine One-Month LIBOR using the ICE Method as described under “Description of the Notes — Interest”.

<u>Class of Notes</u>	<u>Initial Class Coupon</u>	<u>Class Coupon Formula</u>	<u>Class Coupon Subject to Minimum Rate</u>
M-1	1.4443%	One-Month LIBOR + 1.25%	0%
M-2	2.8443%	One-Month LIBOR + 2.65%	0%
M-3	4.8943%	One-Month LIBOR + 4.70%	0%
M-1F ⁽¹⁾	0.9443%	One-Month LIBOR + 0.75%	0%
M-2F ⁽¹⁾	2.0943%	One-Month LIBOR + 1.90%	0%
M-3F ⁽¹⁾	3.8943%	One-Month LIBOR + 3.70%	0%
M-12 ⁽¹⁾	2.413530769%	Weighted average coupon ⁽²⁾	0%
MA ⁽¹⁾	3.265512121%	Weighted average coupon ⁽³⁾	0%
B	8.9943%	One-Month LIBOR + 8.80%	0%

- (1) MAC Notes.
- (2) The weighted average coupon for the Class M-12 Notes is a per annum rate equal to (i) the total interest payable to the Class M-1 and Class M-2 Notes on the related Payment Date, divided by the unpaid Class Principal Balance of the Class M-12 Notes immediately prior to the related Payment Date, multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is 360 and the denominator of which is the actual number of days in the related Accrual Period.
- (3) The weighted average coupon for the Class MA Notes is a per annum rate equal to (i) the total interest payable to the Class M-1, Class M-2 and Class M-3 Notes on the related Payment Date, divided by the unpaid Class Principal Balance of the Class MA Notes immediately prior to the related Payment Date, multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is 360 and the denominator of which is the actual number of days in the related Accrual Period.

The Class M-1I, Class M-2I and Class M-3I Notes, which are Interest Only MAC Notes, bear interest at the fixed rates per annum of 0.50%, 0.75% and 1.00%, respectively.

The “**Accrual Period**” with respect to each Payment Date is the period beginning on and including the prior Payment Date (or, in the case of the first Payment Date, the Closing Date) and ending on and including the day preceding such Payment Date.

The amount of interest that will accrue on a given Class of Notes during each Accrual Period is equal to:

- the Class Coupon for such Class of Notes for such Accrual Period (calculated using the Class Coupon formula as described above, if applicable), multiplied by
- the Class Principal Balance (or Notional Principal Amount) of such Class of Notes immediately prior to such Payment Date, multiplied by
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual number of days in such Accrual Period and the denominator of which is 360.

Interest on the Notes will be payable monthly on each Payment Date commencing in October 2015.

The interest entitlement of the Notes may be subject to reduction or increase to the extent that the Reference Obligations experience Modification Events, as further described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” and “*— Allocation of Modification Gain Amount*”.

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

Principal

On the Maturity Date or, if Freddie Mac exercises its Early Redemption Option, the final Payment Date applicable in connection therewith, Freddie Mac will pay 100% of the outstanding Class Principal Balance as of such date for each Class of Original Notes (without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). On all other Payment Dates, Freddie Mac will pay principal on each Class of Original Notes (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) in an amount equal to the portion of the Senior Reduction Amount and/or Subordinate Reduction Amount, as applicable, allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of the corresponding Class of Reference Tranche on such Payment Date pursuant to the terms of the hypothetical structure described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount*”.

If on the Maturity Date or any Payment Date a Class of MAC Notes that is entitled to principal is outstanding, all principal amounts that are payable by Freddie Mac on Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to and payable on such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination. The Interest Only MAC Notes are not entitled to receive payments of principal.

Reductions in Class Principal Balances of the Notes Due to Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts

On each Payment Date, including on the Termination Date, the Class Principal Balance of each Class of Original Notes will be reduced (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes), without any corresponding payment of principal, by the amount of the reduction, if any, in the Class Notional Amount of the corresponding Class of Reference Tranche due to the allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts to such Class of Reference Tranche on such Payment Date pursuant to the terms of the hypothetical structure described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts*”.

If on the Maturity Date or any Payment Date a Class of MAC Notes is outstanding, all Tranche Write-down Amounts that are allocable to Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to reduce the Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

Increases in Class Principal Balances of the Notes Due to Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts

On each Payment Date, including on the Termination Date, the Class Principal Balance of each Class of Original Notes will be increased (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) by the amount of the increase, if any, in the Class Notional Amount of the corresponding Class of Reference Tranche due to the allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts to such Class of Reference Tranche on such Payment Date pursuant to the terms of the hypothetical structure described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts*”.

If on the Maturity Date or any Payment Date a Class of MAC Notes is outstanding, all Tranche Write-up Amounts that are allocable to Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to

increase the Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches

Solely for purposes of making the calculations for each Payment Date of (i) any principal write-downs (or write-ups) on the Notes as a result of Credit Events (or reversals thereof) or Modification Events on the Reference Obligations, (ii) any reduction or increase in interest amounts on the Notes as a result of Modification Events on the Reference Obligations and (iii) principal payments required to be made on the Notes by Freddie Mac, a hypothetical structure of nine (9) Classes of Reference Tranches (the Class A-H, Class M-1, Class M-1H, Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches) deemed to be backed by the Reference Pool has been established as indicated in the table set forth under “*Transaction Summary*” above. Pursuant to the hypothetical structure, the Class A-H Reference Tranche is senior to all the other Reference Tranches and therefore does not provide any credit enhancement to the other Reference Tranches. The Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to the Class A-H Reference Tranche and are senior to the Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches. The Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to the Class A-H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches and are senior to the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches. The Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to the Class A-H, Class M-1, Class M-1H, Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches and are senior to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches. The Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to all the other Reference Tranches and therefore do not benefit from any credit enhancement. Each Class of Reference Tranche will have an initial Class Notional Amount indicated in the table set forth under “*Transaction Summary*” above and the aggregate of the initial Class Notional Amounts of all the Reference Tranches will equal the Cut-off Date Balance of the Reference Pool.

The “**Class Notional Amount**” of each Class of Reference Tranche as of any Payment Date is a notional amount equal to the initial Class Notional Amount of such Class of Reference Tranche, *minus* the aggregate amount of Senior Reduction Amounts and/or Subordinate Reduction Amounts allocated to such Class of Reference Tranche on such Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates, *minus* the aggregate amount of Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of such Class of Reference Tranche on such Payment Date and on all prior Payment Dates, and *plus* the aggregate amount of Tranche Write-up Amounts allocated to increase the Class Notional Amount of such Class of Reference Tranche on such Payment Date and on all prior Payment Dates. For the avoidance of doubt, no Tranche Write-up Amount or Tranche Write-down Amount will be applied twice on the same Payment Date.

Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, the Tranche Write-down Amount, if any, for such Payment Date will be allocated, *first*, to reduce any Overcollateralization Amount for such Payment Date, until such Overcollateralization Amount is reduced to zero, and, *second*, to reduce the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority, in each case until its Class Notional Amount is reduced to zero:

- (i) *first*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (ii) *second*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iii) *third*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,

(iv) *fourth*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and

(v) *fifth*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche.

Because the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Notes correspond to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Reference Tranches, respectively, any Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranches pursuant to the hypothetical structure will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). If Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, all Tranche Write-down Amounts that are allocable to such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to reduce the Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

See “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts*”.

Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, the Tranche Write-up Amount, if any, for such Payment Date will be allocated to increase the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority until the cumulative Tranche Write-up Amount allocated to each such Class of Reference Tranche is equal to the cumulative Tranche Write-down Amount previously allocated to such Class of Reference Tranche on or prior to such Payment Date:

(i) *first*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche,

(ii) *second*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,

(iii) *third*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,

(iv) *fourth*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and

(v) *fifth*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date.

Because the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Notes correspond to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Reference Tranches, respectively, any Tranche Write-up Amounts allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranches pursuant to the hypothetical structure will result in a corresponding increase in the Class Principal Balance of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). If Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, all Tranche Write-up Amounts that are allocable to such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to increase the Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

To the extent that the Tranche Write-up Amount on any Payment Date exceeds the Tranche Write-up Amount allocated on such Payment Date pursuant to clauses (i) through (v) above, such excess (the “**Write-up Excess**”) will be available as overcollateralization to offset any Tranche Write-down Amounts on future Payment Dates prior to such Tranche Write-down Amounts being allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amounts of the Reference Tranches. On each Payment Date, the “**Overcollateralization Amount**” equals (a) the aggregate amount of Write-up Excesses for such Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates, *minus* (b) the aggregate amount of Write-up Excesses used to offset Tranche Write-down Amounts on all prior Payment Dates.

See “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts*”.

Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount

On each Payment Date prior to the Termination Date, after allocation of the Tranche Write-down Amount or Tranche Write-up Amount, if any, for such Payment Date as described under “— *Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts*” and “— *Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts*” above, the Senior Reduction Amount will be allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority, in each case until its Class Notional Amount is reduced to zero:

- (i) *first*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche,
- (ii) *second*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iii) *third*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iv) *fourth*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and
- (v) *fifth*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date.

On each Payment Date prior to the Termination Date, after allocation of the Senior Reduction Amount and the Tranche Write-down Amount or Tranche Write-up Amount, if any, for such Payment Date as described under “— *Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts*” and “—*Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts*” above, the Subordinate Reduction Amount will be allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority, in each case until its Class Notional Amount is reduced to zero:

- (i) *first*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (ii) *second*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iii) *third*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iv) *fourth*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and
- (v) *fifth*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche.

Because the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Notes correspond to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Reference Tranches, respectively, any Senior Reduction Amount and/or Subordinate Reduction Amount, as applicable, allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche pursuant to the hypothetical structure will result in a requirement of Freddie Mac to make a corresponding payment of principal to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). If Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, all principal amounts that are payable by Freddie Mac on such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to and payable on such MAC Notes that are entitled to principal in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

See “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount*”.

Allocation of Modification Loss Amount and Modification Gain Amount

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, certain losses or gains associated with Modification Events will be allocated as described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” and “— *Allocation of Modification Gain Amount*”.

The Reference Pool

The Reference Pool will consist of the Reference Obligations, which are Mortgage Loans that were acquired by Freddie Mac between August 1, 2014 and November 30, 2014 and that meet the Eligibility Criteria and have no Underwriting Defects, Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects, Major Servicing Defects, Minor Servicing Defects or Unconfirmed Servicing Defects as of September 2, 2015 that were known to Freddie Mac or that were subsequently discovered through the Third-Party Diligence Provider’s due diligence review as described under “*The Reference Obligations — Third-Party Due Diligence Review*”.

The “**Eligibility Criteria**” to be satisfied with respect to each Reference Obligation in the Reference Pool are as follows:

- (a) is a fully amortizing, fixed-rate, one- to four-unit, first lien Mortgage Loan, which has an original term of 30 years;
- (b) was originated on or after May 1, 2014;
- (c) was securitized into a PC by February 28, 2015 and remained in such PC as of September 2, 2015;
- (d) has not been prepaid in full as of September 2, 2015;
- (e) as of September 2, 2015, the servicer has not reported that the borrower of a Reference Obligation has filed for bankruptcy;
- (f) has not been repurchased by the applicable seller or servicer as of September 2, 2015;
- (g) has no Underwriting Defects, Major Servicing Defects, Minor Servicing Defects, Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects or Unconfirmed Servicing Defects found in Freddie Mac’s internal quality control process as of September 2, 2015;
- (h) as of July 31, 2015, has never been reported to be 30 days or more delinquent since purchase by Freddie Mac;
- (i) was originated with documentation as described under “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Underwriting Standards — Documentation*” in Annex A;
- (j) is not covered by pool insurance;
- (k) has an original loan-to-value ratio that is (i) greater than 80% and (ii) less than or equal to 95%;
- (l) subject to any applicable TOBs, is not subject to recourse or other credit enhancement;
- (m) was not originated under Freddie Mac’s Relief Refinance program (including the Home Affordable Refinance Program (“**HARP**”) which is FHFA’s name for Relief Refinance Mortgage Loans with an LTV greater than 80%);
- (n) was not originated under Home Possible® or other affordable mortgage programs of Freddie Mac;
- (o) was not associated with a mortgage revenue bond purchased by Freddie Mac;
- (p) had an original principal balance greater than or equal to \$5,000; and
- (q) was not originated under a government program (e.g., FHA, VA or Guaranteed Rural Housing loans).

We expect the Reference Obligations to 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 Reference Obligations or to a percentage or weighted average of the Reference Obligations, unless otherwise noted, that reference is based on the aggregate unpaid principal balance of the Reference Obligations as of the 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.

Selected Reference Obligation Data as of the Cut-off Date

	Range or Total	Average or Weighted Average
Number of Reference Obligations	89,103	—
Aggregate Original Principal Balance	\$19,760,715,000	—
Original Principal Balance	\$16,000 to \$626,000	\$221,774
Aggregate Principal Balance	\$19,376,912,431	—
Principal Balance	\$449 to \$619,116	\$217,466
Mortgage Rate	3.500% to 5.875%	4.416%
Remaining Term to Maturity (months)	345 to 352	349
Original Term to Maturity (months)	360	360
Loan Age (months)	6 to 14	11
Original Loan-to-Value Ratio	81% to 95%	92%
Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio	81% to 95%	92%
Original Debt-to-Income Ratio ⁽¹⁾	3% to 50%	35%
Original Credit Score ⁽²⁾	617 to 829	747
Latest Maturity Date	December 2044	—

(1) Calculated based only on those Reference Obligations that had non-zero original debt-to-income ratios.
(2) Calculated based only on those Reference Obligations that had non-zero original Credit Scores for the Mortgages.

Top Five Geographic Concentration of Mortgaged Properties

California	9.23%
Texas	8.37%
Florida	5.43%
Illinois	4.01%
Pennsylvania	3.87%
Maximum Three-Digit Zip Code Concentration	1.37%

The characteristics of the Reference Pool will change from time to time to reflect subsequent payments, prepayments and Credit Events with respect to the Reference Obligations. In addition, the characteristics of the Reference Pool may change because:

- After the issuance of the Notes, Reference Obligations will be removed (any such removal, a “**Reference Pool Removal**”) from the Reference Pool because (i) the Reference Obligation becomes a Credit Event Reference Obligation; (ii) the Reference Obligation is paid in full; (iii) of the identification and final determination, through Freddie Mac’s quality control process, of an Underwriting Defect or Major Servicing Defect relating to the Reference Obligation; (iv) of the discovery of a violation of the Eligibility Criteria for such Reference Obligation; or (v) the Reference Obligation 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 borrowers with negative equity in the underlying mortgage loan. Reference Obligations will not be removed from the Reference Pool if they undergo a temporary or permanent modification and they do not meet any other criteria in the prior sentence to be removed.

See “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount*” for a description of how Reference Pool Removals affect the Notes. In the event that a Reference Obligation that was previously removed from the Reference Pool is discovered to have been removed in error, such Reference Obligation will be

reinstated into the Reference Pool. See “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations With Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts*”. See “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Servicing Standards*” and “— *Quality Control Process*” in Annex A for a description of how Major Servicing Defects, Minor Servicing Defects and Underwriting Defects may be discovered through Freddie Mac’s quality control processes.

Were these changes ever to occur, they may materially alter the Reference Pool characteristics shown above and the weighted average lives and yields to maturity of the Notes.

Additional information on the Reference Pool appears under “*The Reference Obligations*” and in Appendix A.

Prepayment and Yield Considerations

The yield to maturity on the Notes will be sensitive to the rate and timing of principal payments (which will be affected by prepayments, Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations). As a result, the yield on Notes may fluctuate significantly:

- In general, yields on the Notes are sensitive to the rate and timing of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations (and the severity of losses with respect thereto), as (i) Credit Events and Modification Events may result in Tranche Write-down Amounts that are allocable to reduce the Class Principal Balance of the Notes, and (ii) Modification Events may reduce the interest due on the Notes, in each case as described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches*”.
- If investors purchased Notes at a premium 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 investor may not even recover their investment in the Notes.
- Conversely, if investors purchased Notes at a discount, and principal payments occur at a rate slower than such investors assumed, such investors’ actual yield to maturity will be lower than anticipated.
- Further, if investors purchase Interest Only MAC Notes and principal payments allocated to the related Class M Notes occur at a faster rate than such investors assumed, such investors’ actual yield to maturity will be lower than assumed or such investors may not even recover their investments in such MAC Notes.

The yield to maturity on the Notes (other than the Interest Only MAC Notes) will be sensitive to changes in the rate of One-Month LIBOR. In addition, the yield to maturity of the Notes will be increasingly sensitive to the level and timing of Credit Events and Modification Events (and the severity of losses realized with respect thereto) on the Reference Obligations because the Tranche Write-down Amount with respect to any Payment Date will be allocated, *first*, to reduce any Overcollateralization Amount for such Payment Date, until such Overcollateralization Amount is reduced to zero, and, *second*, to reduce the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority, in each case until its Class Notional Amount is reduced to zero: *first*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, *second*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata* based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, *third*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata* based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, *fourth*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata* based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and *fifth*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche. Any such Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes), as applicable, in each case, until the aggregate Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to each such Class of Reference Tranche reduces its Class Notional Amount to zero. If Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, all Tranche Write-down Amounts that are allocable to such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to reduce the Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the

related Combination. Because the Class B Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class B Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-3, Class M-2 and Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts. Similarly, because the Class M-3 Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class M-3 Notes and any related MAC Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-2 and Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts after the Class Notional Amounts of the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are reduced to zero. Further, because the Class M-2 Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class M-2 Notes and any related MAC Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts after the Class Notional Amounts of the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are reduced to zero.

Because the Reference Obligations may be prepaid at any time, it is not possible to predict the rate at which investors will receive payments of principal.

See “*Prepayment and Yield Considerations*”.

United States Federal Tax Consequences

We will receive an opinion from Shearman & Sterling LLP that, although the matter is not free from doubt, the Class M Notes will be characterized as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the Class B Notes should be treated as derivatives for U.S. federal income tax purposes. While it is not entirely clear what type of derivative the Class B Notes should be, we intend to take the position that each Class B Note will be treated as a notional principal contract (“NPC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes (except with respect to Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners for purposes of U.S. federal withholding tax, as described below). We and each Beneficial Owner of a Note, by acceptance of such Note, will agree to treat such Note in such manner unless a change in law or administrative practice requires a Note to be treated in some other manner.

Because the U.S. federal income tax characterization of the Class B Notes is unclear, the characterization of payments on the Class B Notes for U.S. withholding tax purposes is also unclear. As a result, to the extent that Freddie Mac makes payments to a Beneficial Owner not exempt from withholding with respect to a Class B Note, Freddie Mac and its paying agent intend to withhold U.S. federal income tax on the entire amount of each Class Coupon payment (as adjusted as a result of any Modification Events) with respect to such Class B Note. Further, Freddie Mac expects that other withholding agents making such payments to a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner will also withhold on such payments. Freddie Mac will not gross up for such withheld amounts. Accordingly, potential investors that are Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult with their tax advisors regarding the suitability of the Class B Notes for investment. See “*Risk Factors — Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Notes*”, “*— Freddie Mac and its Paying Agent Intend to Withhold U.S. Federal Income Tax on the Entire Amount of Each Class Coupon Payment (as Adjusted as a Result of any Modification Events) with Respect to the Class B Notes in Respect of Payments Made to Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners and Freddie Mac Will Not Gross Up for Such Withheld Amounts*” and “*Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners — Class B Notes*”.

The MAC Notes represent interests in the Class M Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The arrangement under which MAC Classes are created (the “MAC Pool”) will be classified as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See “*Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences*” for additional information.

Legal Investment

To the extent that 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 Notes. 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 Notes.

- Prospective investors should be aware that the Notes do not represent an interest in and are not secured by the Reference Pool or any Reference Obligation.
- The Notes will not constitute “mortgage related securities” for purposes of the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984, as amended (“SMMEA”).

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 the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or any foreign, United States federal, state or local law which is similar to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (“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 a Note could give rise to a transaction prohibited or not otherwise permissible under ERISA, the Code or Similar Law.

Subject to the considerations and conditions described under “*Certain ERISA Considerations*”, it is expected that the Notes (including the Class B Notes and the MAC Notes) 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*”.

Ratings

It is a condition to the issuance of the Notes that the Class M Notes receive from Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”) and Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc. (“KBRA”) (each, a “Rating Agency” and together, the “Rating Agencies”) the ratings identified for such Notes on the front cover of this Offering Circular and that the MAC Notes receive from the Rating Agencies the ratings identified for such Notes on Schedule I. The Class B Notes will not be rated by either Rating Agency. See “*Ratings*”. The ratings assigned to the rated Notes will be subject to ongoing monitoring, upgrades, downgrades, withdrawals and surveillance by each Rating Agency after the date of issuance of such Notes.

The ratings address the likelihood of the timely receipt of payments of interest to which the Holders of the rated Notes are entitled and, with respect to the Classes of rated Notes entitled to principal payments, the ultimate payment of principal by the Maturity Date. The ratings of the rated Notes should be evaluated independently from similar ratings on other types of securities. The ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the rated Notes and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the Rating Agencies.

In addition, these ratings do not address: (i) the likelihood, timing, or frequency of prepayments (both voluntary and involuntary) on the Reference Obligations and their impact on interest payments or the degree to which such prepayments might differ from those originally anticipated, (ii) the possibility that a Noteholder might suffer a lower than anticipated yield, (iii) the tax treatment of the rated Notes or the effect of taxes on the payments received, (iv) the likelihood or willingness of the parties to the respective documents to meet their contractual obligations or the likelihood or willingness of any party or court to enforce, or hold enforceable, the documents in whole or in part, (v) an assessment of the yield to maturity that investors may experience, or (vi) other non-credit risks, including, without limitation, market risks or liquidity.

The ratings take into consideration certain credit risks with respect to the Reference Obligations. However, as noted above, the ratings do not represent an assessment of the likelihood, timing or frequency of principal prepayments (both voluntary and involuntary) on the Reference Obligations, or the degree to which such prepayments might differ from those originally anticipated. In general, the ratings address credit risk and not prepayment risk. In addition, the ratings do not represent an assessment of the yield to maturity that investors may experience or the possibility that the Holders of the Interest Only MAC Notes might not fully recover their

initial investment in the event of Credit Events, Modification Events or rapid prepayments on the Reference Obligations (including both voluntary and involuntary prepayments).

As indicated in this Offering Circular, the Interest Only MAC Notes are only entitled to payments of interest. In the event that Holders of the Interest Only MAC Notes do not fully recover their investment as a result of (i) a high rate of Credit Events and Modification Events that result in losses being realized with respect thereto, or (ii) rapid principal prepayments on the Reference Obligations, all amounts “due” to such Holders will nevertheless have been paid, and such result is consistent with the ratings received on the Interest Only MAC Notes. For example, if the Reference Obligations were to prepay in the initial month following the Closing Date, Holders of the Interest Only MAC Notes would receive only a single month’s interest and, therefore, would suffer a nearly complete loss of their investment. The Notional Principal Amounts of the Interest Only MAC Notes on which interest is calculated will be reduced by the allocation under the hypothetical structure described in this Offering Circular of Tranche Write-down Amounts and prepayments, whether voluntary or involuntary, to the related Reference Tranches and Class M Notes from which their respective Notional Principal Amounts are derived. The ratings do not address the timing or magnitude of reductions of such Notional Principal Amounts, but only the obligation to pay interest timely on the Notional Principal Amounts as so reduced from time to time. Therefore, the ratings of the Interest Only MAC Notes should be evaluated independently from similar ratings on other types of securities.

Other nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“**NRSROs**”), as defined in Section 3(a)(62) of the Exchange Act, that we have not engaged to rate the rated Notes may issue unsolicited credit ratings or commentary on one or more Classes of the Notes, relying on information they receive pursuant to Rule 17g-5 under the Exchange Act (“**Rule 17g-5**”) or otherwise. If any such unsolicited ratings or commentary are issued, we cannot assure you that they will not be different from the ratings assigned by the Rating Agencies, and if lower than the Rating Agencies’ ratings, whether such unsolicited ratings or commentary will have an adverse impact on the liquidity, market value and regulatory characteristics of such Notes. Further, a determination by the SEC that either or both of the Rating Agencies no longer qualifies as an NRSRO or is no longer qualified to rate the rated Notes, could adversely affect the liquidity, market value and regulatory characteristics of the rated Notes. See “*Ratings*”, “*Risk Factors — Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Notes — A Reduction, Withdrawal or Qualification of the Ratings on the Rated Notes, or the Issuance of an Unsolicited Rating on the Rated Notes, May Adversely Affect the Market Value of Those Notes and/or Limit an Investor’s Ability to Resell Those Notes*” and “*— The Ratings on the Rated Notes May Not Reflect All Risks*”.

RISK FACTORS

General

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 Notes. In particular, prospective investors in the Notes should be aware that:

- The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones relating to the Notes. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known or that are currently deemed immaterial also may impair an investment in the Notes. If any of the following risks actually occur, an investment in the Notes could be materially and adversely affected.
- The risks and uncertainties of the MAC Notes reflect the risks and uncertainties of the related Class M Notes that may be exchanged for such MAC Notes. Accordingly, investors in the MAC Notes should consider the risks described herein of the related Class M Notes as if they were investing directly in such Class M Notes.
- 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.
- Each prospective investor is responsible for determining whether the Notes constitute a legal investment for such prospective investor.
- The Notes will not constitute “mortgage related securities” for purposes of SMMEA, and the Notes may be regarded as high-risk, derivative, risk-linked or otherwise complex securities. The Notes should not be purchased by prospective investors who are prohibited from acquiring securities having the foregoing characteristics.
- The Notes are not suitable investments for all prospective investors. The Notes are complex financial instruments. Because the Notes are linked to the Reference Pool and the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Reference Tranches established pursuant to the hypothetical structure described in this Offering Circular, prospective investors should not purchase any Note unless they or their financial advisors possess the necessary expertise to analyze the potential risks associated with an investment in mortgage securities.
- Prospective investors should not purchase any Notes unless they understand, and are able to bear, the prepayment, credit, liquidity, market and other risks associated with the Notes.
- Prospective investors should not construe the issuance of the Notes as an endorsement by Freddie Mac of the performance of the Reference Obligations.

Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool

The Notes Bear the Risk of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Pool

The performance of the Notes will be affected by the Credit Event and Modification Event experience of the Reference Obligations and particularly the severity of the losses realized with respect thereto. The Notes are not backed by the Reference Obligations and payments on the Reference Obligations will not be available to make payments on the Notes. However, each Class of Notes will have credit exposure to the Reference Obligations, and the yield to maturity on the Notes will be directly related to the amount and timing of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations (and the severity of losses realized with respect thereto). See “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches*”. In addition, while principal modifications that result in a negative adjustment in the unpaid principal balance of a Reference Obligations will initially result in an unscheduled principal payment being made to the Notes, if such Reference Obligation subsequently becomes a Credit Event Reference Obligation, such principal reduction will be allocated as a loss amount.

A Credit Event or Modification Event may occur due to one or more of a wide variety of factors, including a decline in real estate values, and adverse changes in the Mortgagor's financial condition and the Mortgagor's employment. A decline in real estate values or economic conditions nationally or in the regions where the related Mortgaged Properties are concentrated may increase the risk of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations (as well as the severity of the losses realized with respect thereto). In addition, Reference Obligations secured by second homes and investment properties may have a higher risk of being subject to a Credit Event or Modification Event than those secured by primary residences.

Following a Credit Event or Modification Event with respect to a Reference Obligation and to the extent losses are realized with respect thereto, pursuant to the hypothetical structure, a Tranche Write-down Amount could be applied to reduce the Class Notional Amount of the most subordinate Class of Reference Tranche that still has a Class Notional Amount greater than zero. Because each Class of Notes corresponds to a related Class of Reference Tranche, any Tranche Write-down Amount allocated to a Class of Reference Tranche pursuant to the hypothetical structure will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the corresponding Class of Notes and any related MAC Notes. Any such reductions in Class Principal Balance may result in a loss of all or a portion of the investor's investment in the Notes. See "*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts*". Similarly, following a Modification Event with respect to a Reference Obligation and to the extent that losses are realized with respect thereto, a Modification Loss Amount could be allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche pursuant to clause (g), (e), (c) or (a), as applicable, of the "*Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*" described under "*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*", which would result in a corresponding reduction of the Interest Payment Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable. Because the Class B Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class B Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-3, Class M-2 and Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to reduce its Interest Payment Amount. Similarly, because the Class M-3 Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class M-3 Notes and any related MAC Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-2 and Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to reduce their Interest Payment Amounts after the Class Notional Amounts of the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are reduced to zero. Further, because the Class M-2 Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class M-2 Notes and any related MAC Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to reduce their Interest Payment Amounts after the Class Notional Amounts of the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are reduced to zero.

Delay in Liquidation; Liquidation Proceeds May Be Less Than Mortgage Balance

Substantial delays in distributions of principal on the Notes could be encountered in connection with the liquidation of delinquent Reference Obligations. Delays in foreclosure proceedings may ensue in certain states experiencing increased volumes of delinquent mortgage loans. Further, reimbursement of advances made by the seller/servicers and liquidation expenses such as legal fees, real estate taxes, accrued delinquent interest and maintenance and preservation expenses will reduce Net Liquidation Proceeds and could result in greater losses being allocated to the Notes.

The Timing of Credit Events and Modification Events (and the Severity of Losses Realized with Respect Thereto) May Adversely Affect Returns on the Notes; Seller/Servicer Effecting a Repurchase of Reference Obligations on a Timely Basis May Adversely Affect Returns on Notes

The timing of (i) Tranche Write-down Amounts caused by Credit Events and Modification Events and (ii) the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts caused by Modification Events, and the severity of losses realized with respect thereto, in each case may adversely affect the return earned on the Notes. The timing of the occurrence of Credit Events and Modification Events may significantly affect the actual yield on the Notes, even

if the average rate of Credit Event occurrences and Modification Event occurrences are consistent with your expectations. In general, the earlier the occurrence of Credit Events and Modification Events, the greater the effect on your yield to maturity. The timing of Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts could be affected by one or more of a wide variety of factors, including the creditworthiness of the Mortgagor, the Mortgagor's willingness and ability to continue to make payments, and the timing of market economic developments, as well as legislation, legal actions or programs that allow for the modification of loans or for borrowers to obtain relief through bankruptcy or other avenues. The timing of Tranche Write-up Amounts will also affect the yield on the Notes. In the process of confirming whether an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect will become an Underwriting Defect, or similarly, confirming whether an Unconfirmed Servicing Defect will become a Major Servicing Defect or Minor Servicing Defect, whether a seller or servicer effects a repurchase of, or the amount of time it may take to repurchase, a Reference Obligation will affect the rate at which Tranche Write-up Amounts are allocated to increase the Class Notional Amounts of the Reference Tranches. The process for determining whether a Reference Obligation has an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect, Underwriting Defect, Unconfirmed Servicing Defect, Minor Servicing Defect or Major Servicing Defect will be at Freddie Mac's discretion and may require the applicable seller or servicer to repurchase such Reference Obligation or agree with Freddie Mac to an alternative remedy (e.g., indemnification). This process may be time-consuming and could result in delays in allocating, or ultimately result in no allocation of, Tranche Write-up Amounts. Freddie Mac may have interests in determining whether to pursue remedies for Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects or Unconfirmed Servicing Defects that may conflict with those of investors in the Notes. Any Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of a Class of Reference Tranche will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the corresponding Class or Classes of Notes, which will also result in a reduction in the interest paid on those Notes. Therefore, the timing of Tranche Write-down Amounts, as well as the overall amount of such Tranche Write-down Amounts, will affect the return on the Notes. In addition, to the extent that the Class Principal Balance of a Class of Notes is written down due to the allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts, the interest that accrues on such Class of Notes will be lower than if such Notes had not been written down. It should be noted that if in the future the Class Principal Balance of such Class or Classes of Notes is written up due to the allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts, the Holders of such Notes will not be entitled to the interest that would have accrued had such write-downs not occurred. Credit Events may ultimately be reversed, resulting in Tranche Write-up Amounts that write up the Class Notional Amounts of the Reference Tranches. During the period in which Tranche Write-down Amounts have been allocated, prior to any reversal of Credit Events, the Notes will have lost accrued interest on the Class Principal Balance that was so written down due to the allocation of such Tranche Write-down Amounts for the period of time during which the Credit Event existed and was not reversed. See "*Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Notes — Significant Write-downs of the Notes That are Subsequently Subject to Write-ups Will Result in Lost Accrued Interest*" below. Similarly, any Modification Loss Amounts allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche pursuant to *clause (g), (e), (c) or (a)*, as applicable, of the "*Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*" described under "*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*" will result in a corresponding reduction of the Interest Payment Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable. Therefore, the timing of the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts, as well as the overall amount of such Modification Loss Amounts, will affect the return on the Notes.

Further, to the extent that Credit Events occur and are later reversed resulting in the allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts to write up the Class Notional Amounts of the Reference Tranches, during the period in which the Tranche Write-up Amounts had not yet occurred, the Minimum Credit Enhancement Test, the Cumulative Net Loss Test and the Delinquency Test may not be satisfied due to such Credit Events. As a result, any Unscheduled Principal that may otherwise have been allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and/or Class B Reference Tranches during such period will instead be allocated to the Class A-H Reference Tranche, thereby reducing the amount of principal that Freddie Mac is required to pay to the Noteholders during such period.

Freddie Mac's Limited Review of a Sample of a Small Percentage of the Reference Obligations May Not Reveal All Aspects Which Could Lead to Increases in the Principal Loss Amounts and Modification Loss Amounts Allocated to the Notes

We have undertaken certain limited loan review procedures with respect to various aspects of a sample of a small percentage of the Reference Obligations, including a review of the underwriting of certain of the Reference Obligations conducted by each seller and verification of certain aspects of the Reference Obligations. See “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process — Performing Loan Quality Control Review*” and “*— Limitations of the Quality Control Review Process*” in Annex A. This review was not conducted specifically in connection with the Reference Pool, but with respect to a sample of all our Mortgage Loans in the normal course of our quality control process. During the course of this review, certain of the Reference Obligations were included in the sample that was reviewed. In conducting these review procedures, we relied on information and resources available to us. These review procedures were intended to discover certain material discrepancies and possible Underwriting Defects in the sample of the Mortgage Loans (including the sampled Reference Obligations) reviewed. However, these procedures did not constitute a re-underwriting of the Mortgage Loans (including the sampled Reference Obligations), and were not designed or intended to discover every possible defect and may not be consistent with the type and scope of review that any individual investor would deem appropriate. In addition, to the extent that the limited review conducted did reveal factors that could affect how the Reference Obligations may perform, we may have incorrectly assessed the potential significance of the discrepancies that we identified or Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects that we failed to identify. There can be no assurance that any review process conducted uncovered relevant facts that could be indicative of how the reviewed Reference Obligations will perform. In addition, because our review was not conducted specifically in connection with the Reference Pool, but with respect to a sample of all of our Mortgage Loans in the normal course of our quality control process, we cannot assure you that the error rates we found in the course of our review are applicable to the Reference Pool. Investors should note that we undertook this limited loan file review with respect to only a sample of the Reference Obligations and did not undertake any loan file review for the remaining Reference Obligations. The selection of the Mortgage Loans that were reviewed was made by Freddie Mac and not by any independent third party.

Furthermore, in our limited review we did not review the sampled Reference Obligations to ensure that the originators abided by federal, state and local laws and regulations, such as consumer protection laws, in originating the loans, other than laws where Freddie Mac may face legal liability for the originators' noncompliance. We rely on representations and warranties from our sellers that the Reference Obligations have been originated and are being serviced in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations and on federal regulatory agencies that are responsible for enforcing laws that protect mortgagors in this regard. If a Credit Event or Modification Event occurs with respect to a Reference Obligation and we perform a review of such Reference Obligation, we do not have procedures in place to review the Reference Obligation to determine whether an Underwriting Defect exists with respect to such Reference Obligation as a result of a breach of the representation and warranty concerning compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. Investors should note that to the extent a Credit Event or Modification Event with respect to a Reference Obligation occurs and the Reference Obligation does not comply with all applicable laws, we may not discover a breach related thereto.

Freddie Mac's Limited Review of a Sample of a Small Percentage of the Reference Obligations Covers Only Some of the Defects Which Could Lead to Credit Events or Modification Events and Would Not Detect All Potentially Relevant Defects

Mortgage Loan and mortgage security credit risk is influenced by various factors, including, primarily, the credit profile of the borrower (e.g., Credit Score, credit history, and monthly income relative to debt payments), documentation level, the number of borrowers, the features of the mortgage itself, the purpose of the mortgage, occupancy type, the type of property securing the mortgage, the LTV, and local and regional economic conditions, including home prices and unemployment rates. Freddie Mac's limited review of the Reference Obligations addresses only some of these factors. Importantly, it does not address economic conditions, unemployment rates or other factors that in the past have had, and in the future could have, a material adverse effect on the value of the Reference Obligations and the Notes. Investors should note that this limited review of

the Reference Obligations by Freddie Mac only covers some of the defects which could lead to Credit Events or Modification Events.

Freddie Mac's Quality Control and Quality Assurance Processes Are Not Designed to Protect Noteholders

As part of its on-going quality control, Freddie Mac undertakes quality control reviews and quality assurance reviews of small samples of the Mortgage Loans that sellers deliver to Freddie Mac. These processes are intended to determine, among other things, the accuracy of the representations and warranties made by the sellers in respect of the Mortgage Loans that are sold to Freddie Mac. While investors may benefit from the quality control and quality assurance processes to the extent that any Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect identified ultimately becomes an Underwriting Defect resulting in a Tranche Write-up Amount, Freddie Mac's processes are not designed or intended to protect Noteholders. Freddie Mac has ultimate discretion to determine whether or not to pursue the remediation of any Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects identified through the quality control and quality assurance processes and has no express obligation to do so. Any benefit that investors may derive from the information associated with the quality control and quality assurance processes should be weighed against the fact that the Mortgage Loans subject to the monthly review by Freddie Mac may or may not mirror the loans that are in the Initial Cohort Pool. Investors are encouraged to make their own determination as to the extent to which they place reliance on the limited quality control and quality assurance processes undertaken by Freddie Mac. Additionally, Freddie Mac may at any time change its quality control and quality assurance processes in a manner that is detrimental to the Noteholders. See "*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process*" in Annex A.

Freddie Mac's Review of Reference Obligations That Become Credit Event Reference Obligations May Not Result in Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligations

We will examine through our non-performing loan quality control process every Credit Event Reference Obligation, provided applicable representations and warranties are still in effect. See "*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Sunset of Representations and Warranties*" and "*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process — Non-Performing Loan Quality Control Review*" in Annex A. If we determine through our non-performing loan quality control process that a Credit Event Reference Obligation has an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect or Unconfirmed Servicing Defect, Notes that previously had their Class Principal Balances reduced as a result of being allocated Tranche Write-down Amounts may be entitled to have their Class Principal Balances increased to the extent of any resulting Tranche Write-up Amounts that are allocated to the applicable Class of Notes, as described under "*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts*". It is possible, however, that Credit Event Reference Obligations with certain underwriting or servicing defects may still go undetected despite being subjected to such non-performing loan quality control review. Moreover, in the event Freddie Mac discovers an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect or Unconfirmed Servicing Defect, we will have the sole discretion to determine (i) whether any finding is deemed to be material, and (ii) upon concluding that a finding is material, whether to require the seller or servicer to repurchase the related Reference Obligation, whether to enter into a repurchase settlement in respect of the related Reference Obligation, and if so, for how much, or whether to waive the seller's or servicer's requirement to repurchase the related Reference Obligation.

It should be noted that we do not differentiate between the Credit Event Reference Obligations and Mortgage Loans that are not in the Reference Pool in pursuing remedies. In addition, even if we determine that an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect or Unconfirmed Servicing Defects exist with respect to a Reference Obligation, we cannot assure you that the related seller or servicer will ultimately repurchase such Reference Obligation or that they will agree with us on an alternative remedy (e.g., indemnification), which may result in such Reference Obligation not being reclassified as having an Underwriting Defect, Major Servicing Defect or Minor Servicing Defect. Investors in the Notes are encouraged to make their own determination as to the extent to which they place reliance on our loan review procedures.

Limited Scope and Size of the Third-Party Diligence Provider’s Review of the Reference Obligations May Not Reveal Aspects of the Reference Obligations Which Could Lead to Credit Events or Modification Events

In connection with the offering of the Notes, Freddie Mac engaged a third-party diligence provider (the “**Third-Party Diligence Provider**”) to undertake certain limited loan review procedures with respect to various aspects of a very limited number of Reference Obligations (850 by loan count, which is approximately 0.95% of the Reference Pool) and did not undertake these loan review procedures for the remaining Reference Obligations. In selecting the sample for review, the Third-Party Diligence Provider was limited to (i) the 4,265 Reference Obligations that were previously selected for review by Freddie Mac as part of its Random Sample QC Selection, as described under “*The Reference Obligations — Results of Freddie Mac Quality Control*”, and (ii) three additional Mortgage Loans reviewed by Freddie Mac as a part of its ongoing quality control processes. The 850 loans were selected randomly rather than on a targeted basis. As a result, the 850 loan random sample may be of more limited use than a targeted sample for identifying errors with respect to loans that may have a higher propensity for default. Had the 850 loan sample been selected on a targeted basis, the results may have been different and potentially may have had a higher error rate than the error rate found by Freddie Mac on its Random Sample QC Selection. The review was performed on a small sample selected from a group of Mortgage Loans that did not include all of the Mortgage Loans included in the Reference Pool. As a result, the Mortgage Loans that were not included in the review may have characteristics that were not discovered, noted or analyzed as part of the Third-Party Diligence Provider’s review that could, nonetheless, result in those Mortgage Loans experiencing Credit Events or Modification Events in the future. Additionally, Freddie Mac’s own credit related quality control process revealed an error rate of approximately 1.1%. Accordingly, if the error rate on the entire Initial Cohort Pool is also 1.1% and such errors or discrepancies increase the likelihood of a Credit Event or Modification Event, then investors may fail to recover their initial investment in the Notes. Investors are encouraged to make their own determination as to value of the due diligence undertaken by the Third-Party Diligence Provider, the extent to which the characteristics of the Reference Pool can be extrapolated from the error rate and the extent to which investors believe that errors and discrepancies found during the various loan reviews described herein may indicate an increased likelihood of Credit Events (and an increased likelihood of Credit Event Net Losses) or Modification Events (and an increased likelihood of principal write-downs and/or interest reduction amounts on the Notes).

The procedures undertaken by the Third-Party Diligence Provider included, among others, a review of the underwriting of certain of the Reference Obligations conducted by the related originators and verification of certain aspects of the Reference Obligations. The review was not intended to be a re-underwriting of the Mortgage Loans and was in many ways substantially more limited than the scope of review undertaken as part of diligence on other recently issued residential mortgage loan securitization transactions. Specifically, the review scope was limited to the scope that Freddie Mac undertakes in its internal quality control process. In conducting these review procedures, the Third-Party Diligence Provider relied on information and resources available to it (which were limited and which, in most cases, were not independently verified). These review procedures were intended to discover certain material discrepancies and possible material defects in the Reference Obligations reviewed. However, these procedures did not constitute a re-underwriting of the Reference Obligations, and were not designed or intended to discover every possible discrepancy or defect. In addition, the Third-Party Diligence Provider conducted procedures designed by Freddie Mac, in consultation with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“**BofA Merrill Lynch**”), to sample Freddie Mac’s data regarding characteristics of the Reference Obligations, which data was used to generate the numerical information about the Reference Pool included in this Offering Circular. In connection with such data review, the Third-Party Diligence Provider identified certain discrepancies with respect to approximately 5.79% of the Mortgage Loans (by loan count) that were so reviewed, as described under “*The Reference Obligations — Third-Party Due Diligence Review — Data Integrity Review*”, which discrepancies are individually identified in Appendix B. Further, because Freddie Mac did not update the mortgage loan data tape to correct these discrepancies, the numerical disclosure in this Offering Circular does not reflect a correction to any of these discrepancies with respect to the related Reference Obligations. Further, in connection with the compliance review, the Third-Party Diligence Provider identified no discrepancies with respect to the Mortgage Loans that were so reviewed. There can be no assurance that any review process conducted uncovered relevant facts that could be determinative of how the reviewed Reference Obligations will perform.

Furthermore, to the extent that the limited review conducted by the Third-Party Diligence Provider did reveal factors that could affect how the Reference Obligations will perform, the Third-Party Diligence Provider may have incorrectly assessed the potential severity of those factors. The process for identifying and determining the factors that could affect how the Reference Obligations will perform is inherently subjective. In certain instances, Freddie Mac identified such factors where the Third-Party Diligence Provider did not (6 loans); and conversely, in certain instances, the Third-Party Diligence Provider identified such factors where Freddie Mac did not (4 loans).

Investors are encouraged to make their own determination as the extent to which they place reliance on the limited review procedures of Freddie Mac and the Third-Party Diligence Provider engaged by Freddie Mac.

See *“The Reference Obligations — Third-Party Due Diligence Review”*.

Underwriting Standards Used by Many of Our Sellers May be Less Stringent than Required by Our Guide

As described under *“General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Underwriting Standards”* in Annex A, many of our sellers have negotiated contracts with us that enable such sellers to sell Mortgage Loans to us under terms of business (**“TOBs”**) that vary from, and may be less stringent than, the terms of our Guide. Mortgage Loans originated pursuant to TOBs that are less stringent than the underwriting standards in our Guide may experience a higher rate of Credit Events and Modification Events (and greater losses realized with respect thereto) than Mortgage Loans originated in accordance with the Guide. Many of the Reference Obligations have been originated pursuant to TOBs that are less stringent than the underwriting standards set forth in the Guide, which may result in such Reference Obligations experiencing a higher rate of Credit Events and Modification Events (and greater losses realized with respect thereto) than the Reference Obligations originated in accordance with the Guide. In addition, because the TOBs vary by seller, the performance of the Reference Obligations across the Reference Pool may not be uniform or consistent, which may adversely affect the Notes.

Recent Developments in the Residential Mortgage Market, Turbulence in the Financial Markets and Lack of Liquidity for Mortgage-Related Securities May Adversely Affect the Performance and Market Value of the Notes

The single-family housing market showed improvement in 2014, despite a significant inventory of seriously delinquent loans and REO properties available in the market. The serious delinquency rate of our single-family loans declined during that time period, but the serious delinquency rate of the loans originated from 2005 through 2008 that we acquired remains high compared to similar rates for loans we acquired in years prior to 2005 due to weakness in home prices in the last several years, persistently high unemployment in many areas, extended foreclosure timelines and continued challenges faced by servicers in processing large volumes of delinquent loans, including adjusting their processes to accommodate changes in servicing standards, such as those dictated by legislative or regulatory authorities and by us. Residential loan performance has been generally worse in areas with higher unemployment rates and where declines in property values have been more significant during recent years. In its National Delinquency Survey, the Mortgage Bankers Association presents delinquency rates both for mortgages it classifies as subprime and for mortgages it classifies as prime conventional. The delinquency rates of subprime mortgages are markedly higher than those of prime conventional loan products in the Mortgage Bankers Association survey; however, the delinquency experience in prime conventional mortgage loans originated during the years 2005 through 2008 has been significantly worse than in any year since the 1930s. These developments could adversely affect the performance and market value of the Notes.

Market and economic conditions during the past several years 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. and Europe and the systemic impact of inflation or deflation, energy costs and geopolitical issues have contributed to increased market volatility and diminished expectations for the U.S. economy. Increased market uncertainty and instability in both U.S. and international capital and credit markets, combined with weakness in business and consumer confidence and labor markets have contributed to volatility in domestic and international markets.

Losses on all types of residential mortgage loans have increased due to declines in residential real estate values, resulting in reduced home equity. Although home prices have shown greater stability and increased in

some geographic areas, there can be no assurance that a decline will not resume and continue for an indefinite period of time in the future. A decline in property values or the failure of property values to increase where the outstanding balances of the 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-value properties. 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 2013, 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.

There is particular uncertainty about the prospects for growth in the U.S. economy. A number of factors influence the potential uncertainty, including, but not limited to, weakness in the employment market, rising government debt levels, prospective Federal Reserve System (the “**Federal Reserve**”) policy shifts, the withdrawal of government interventions into the financial markets, changing U.S. consumer spending patterns, and changing expectations for inflation and deflation. Income growth and unemployment levels affect borrowers’ ability to repay mortgage loans, and there is risk that economic activity could be weaker than anticipated following the recent serious recession. See “— *Governance and Regulation*” below when considering the impact of regulation on Noteholders. Although the U.S. economy, by most measurements, has emerged from the recent recession, the recovery could be fragile and unsustainable, under which circumstances another, possibly more severe, recession may ensue. Continued concerns about the economic conditions in the United States and Europe, including downgrades of the long-term debt ratings of the European Economic and Monetary Union (“**Eurozone**”) nations and the United States, generally have contributed to increased market volatility and diminished growth expectations for the U.S. economy.

Subsequent to the financial crisis, the Federal Reserve adopted an easing stance in monetary policy referred to as “quantitative easing”. For example, buying mortgage-backed securities and cutting interest rates, which are intended to lower the cost of borrowing, resulting in higher investment activity which, in turn, stimulates the economy. Based on the stabilization of unemployment, as well as the increase in home prices, in January 2014 the Federal Reserve began to reduce quantitative easing and in October 2014 announced the end of its quantitative easing program. This may have a negative impact on the Reference Obligations. Interest rates are likely to increase, reducing the availability of refinancing alternatives for the Reference Obligations. The economic conditions experienced from 2007 to the present have been unique and unprecedented in terms of the level of home price declines, as well as the subsequent government intervention. There can be no assurance that the factors that caused such financial crisis (or any other factors) will not have similar effects on the mortgage market in the future.

As a result of market conditions and other factors, the cost and availability of credit has been and may in the future continue to be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. Concern about the stability of the markets and the creditworthiness of counterparties has led many lenders and institutional investors to reduce, and in some cases discontinue, lending to certain borrowers. Continued 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, the difficult economic environment 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 Reference Obligations and, accordingly, increase the occurrence of delinquencies, Credit Events and Modification Events (and possibly the severity of losses realized with respect thereto) with respect to the Reference Obligations and adversely affect the amount of liquidation proceeds realized in connection with certain Credit Events. 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, the secondary market for mortgage-related securities is experiencing extremely limited liquidity. These conditions may continue or worsen in the future. Limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-

related securities could adversely affect a Noteholder's ability to sell the Notes or the price such Noteholder receives for the Notes and may continue to have a material adverse effect on the market value of mortgage-related securities, especially those that are more sensitive to prepayment or credit risk.

These factors and general market conditions, together with the limited amount of credit enhancement available to the Noteholders (as further described in this Offering Circular), could adversely affect the performance and market value of your Notes and result in a full or partial loss of your initial principal investment. See "*Prepayment and Yield Considerations — Yield Considerations with Respect to the Notes*". There can be no assurance that governmental intervention or other actions or events will improve these conditions in the near future.

Appraisals May Not Accurately Reflect the Value or Condition of the Mortgaged Property; Loan-to-Value Ratios May Be Calculated Based on Appraised Value, Which May Not Be an Accurate Reflection of Current Market Value

In general, appraisals represent the analysis and opinion of the person performing the appraisal at the time the appraisal is prepared and are not guarantees of, and may not be indicative of, present or future value. We cannot assure you that another person would not have arrived at a different valuation, even if such person used the same general approach to and same method of valuing the property, or that different valuations would not have been reached by any originator based on its internal review of such appraisals.

The appraisals obtained in connection with the origination of the Reference Obligations sought to establish the amount a typically motivated buyer would pay a typically motivated seller at the time they were prepared. Such amount could be significantly higher than the amount obtained from the sale of a related Mortgaged Property under a distressed or liquidation sale. In addition, in certain real estate markets property values may have declined since the time the appraisals were obtained, and therefore the appraisals may not be an accurate reflection of the current market value of the related Mortgaged Properties. The Reference Obligations were originated on or after May 1, 2014 and the appraisals were generally prepared at the time of origination. The current market value of the related Mortgaged Properties could be lower, and in some cases significantly lower, than the values indicated in the appraisals obtained at the origination of the Reference Obligations and included in the original loan-to-value ratios reflected in this Offering Circular.

Because appraisals may not accurately reflect the value or condition of the related Mortgaged Property and because property values may have declined since the time appraisals were obtained, the original LTVs and the original combined LTVs that are disclosed in this Offering Circular may be lower, in some cases significantly lower, than the LTVs that would be determined if current appraised values of the related Mortgaged Properties were used to determine LTVs. Investors are encouraged to make their own determination as to the degree of reliance they place on the original LTVs and the original combined LTVs that are disclosed in this Offering Circular.

Credit Scores May Not Accurately Predict the Likelihood of Default

Each originator generally uses Credit Scores as part of its underwriting process. See "*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Underwriting Standards — Use of Credit Scoring*" in Annex A. Credit Scores are generated by models developed by third party credit reporting organizations that analyze data on consumers in order to establish patterns which are believed to be indicative of a mortgagor's probability of default. A Credit Score represents an opinion of the related credit reporting organization of a mortgagor's creditworthiness. The Credit Score is based on a mortgagor's historical credit data, including, among other things, payment history, delinquencies on accounts, levels of outstanding indebtedness, length of credit history, types of credit and bankruptcy experience. Credit Scores range from approximately 300 to approximately 850, with higher scores indicating an individual with a more favorable credit history compared to an individual with a lower score. A Credit Score purports only to be a measurement of the relative degree of risk a mortgagor represents to a lender, i.e., that a mortgagor with a higher score is statistically expected to be less likely to default in payment than a mortgagor with a lower score. In addition, it should be noted that Credit Scores were developed to indicate a level of default probability over a two-year period, which does not correspond to the life of most mortgage loans. Furthermore, Credit Scores were not developed specifically for use in connection with mortgage loans, but for

consumer loans in general. Therefore, Credit Scores do not address particular mortgage loan characteristics that influence the probability of repayment by the mortgagor. Freddie Mac does not make any representation or warranty as to any Mortgagor's current Credit Score or the actual performance of any Reference Obligation, or that a particular Credit Score should be relied upon as a basis for an expectation that a Mortgagor will repay the related Reference Obligation according to its terms.

Residential Real Estate Values May Fluctuate and Adversely Affect the Notes

No assurance can be given that values of the Mortgaged Properties have remained or will remain at their levels on the dates of origination of the Reference Obligations. If the residential real estate market should experience an overall decline in property values so that the outstanding balances of the Reference Obligations, and any secondary financing on the Mortgaged Properties, become equal to or greater than the value of the Mortgaged Properties, the actual rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses could be higher than expected. The Reference Obligations with relatively higher loan-to-value ratios will be particularly affected by any decline in real estate values. Any decline in real estate values may be more severe for Reference Obligations secured by high cost properties than those secured by low cost properties. Any decrease in the value of Reference Obligations may result in (i) Tranche Write-down Amounts that are allocable to the Notes to the extent Credit Events or Modification Events occur with respect to such Reference Obligations that result in losses being realized with respect thereto or (ii) interest reduction amounts on the Notes to the extent Modification Events occur with respect to such Reference Obligations that result in losses being realized with respect thereto.

The United States recently went through a recession with a large number of mortgage loan delinquencies and defaults, resulting in a large number of foreclosure properties being placed on the market, and losses realized by owners of mortgage loans, including securitization trusts. Many of these problems still exist with respect to the level of foreclosure properties and undercollateralized mortgage loans. Although economic indicators are beginning to show that the United States has emerged from the recent recession, losses on mortgage loans may continue to rise, or may remain at high levels, as a result of factors such as persistent high unemployment rates, high levels of foreclosures, and large inventories of unsold properties. Investors in the Notes should note that the ratings of the Notes are not a guaranty of the value of the Mortgaged Properties related to the Reference Obligations and Noteholders may incur losses regardless of the ratings.

Reduced Lending Capacities and/or Increases in Mortgage Interest Rates May Hinder Refinancing and Increase Risk of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations

Since 2006, a number of originators and servicers of residential mortgage loans have experienced serious financial difficulties and, in some cases, have gone out of business. These difficulties have resulted, in part, from declining markets for their mortgage loans as well as from claims for repurchases of mortgage loans previously sold under provisions that require repurchase in the event of early payment defaults or for breaches of representations and warranties regarding loan quality and characteristics. Many originators with large servicing portfolios have experienced rising costs of servicing as mortgage loan delinquencies have increased, without a compensating increase in servicing compensation. Moreover, mortgage interest rates have been at historical lows for several years. Mortgage rates have recently increased such that many Reference Obligations have interest rates below current mortgage rates. Furthermore, interest rates may continue to increase over time. Such further increase in interest rates, as well as reduced availability of affordable mortgage products, may result in slower prepayments on, and an adverse performance of, the Reference Obligations. Such performance may differ from historical performance. Additionally, efforts to impose stricter mortgage qualifications for borrowers or reduce the presence of Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae could lead to fewer alternatives for Mortgagors.

The Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law on July 21, 2010. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") published a final rule implementing Sections 1411 and 1412 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which generally requires creditors to make a reasonable, good faith determination of a consumer's ability to repay any consumer credit transaction secured by a dwelling and establishes certain protection from liability under this requirement for qualified mortgages. The final rule defines "qualified mortgage" and became effective on January 10, 2014. The final rule may result in a reduction in the availability of loans in the future that do not meet the criteria of a qualified mortgage as outlined in the final rule and may adversely affect the ability of Mortgagors to refinance the Reference Obligations. No assurances are given as to the effect of the new rule on the value of your Notes.

These trends may reduce alternatives for mortgagors seeking to refinance their mortgage loans. The reduced availability of refinancing options for mortgagors may result in higher rates of delinquencies, Credit Events and Modification Events (and losses realized with respect thereto) on the Reference Obligations.

The Rate and Timing of Principal Payment Collections on the Reference Obligations Will Affect the Yield on the Notes

Assuming Freddie Mac meets its payment obligations described herein, the rate and timing of payments of principal and the yield to maturity on the Notes will be directly related to the rate and timing of collections of principal payments on the Reference Obligations and the amount and timing of Credit Events and Modification Events that result in losses being realized with respect thereto. Mortgagors are permitted to prepay their Reference Obligations, in whole or in part, at any time, without penalty.

The principal payment characteristics of the Notes have been designed so that the Notes amortize based on the collections of principal payments on the Reference Obligations. The Mezzanine and Junior Reference Tranches will not be allocated unscheduled principal collections on the Reference Pool unless a target credit enhancement percentage, a cumulative net loss percentage and the delinquency test have all been satisfied and maintained. Unlike securities in a senior/subordinate private label residential mortgage-backed securitization, the principal payments required to be paid by Freddie Mac on the Notes will be based in part on Scheduled Principal that is collected on the Reference Obligations, rather than on scheduled payments due on the Reference Obligations, as described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount*”. In other words, to the extent that there is a delinquent Mortgagor who misses a payment (or makes only a partial scheduled payment) on a Reference Obligation, principal payments on the Notes will not be based on the amount that was due on such Reference Obligation, but, rather, only on Scheduled Principal and Unscheduled Principal actually collected on such Reference Obligation. Additionally, the Notes will only receive principal based on Unscheduled Principal upon the satisfaction of the Minimum Credit Enhancement Test, a Delinquency Test and the Cumulative Net Loss Test as described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount*”. Investors should make their own determination as to the effect of these features on the Notes.

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 interest rates:

- If prevailing interest rates for similar mortgage loans fall below the interest rates on the Reference Obligations, 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 Reference Obligations, the rate of principal prepayments would generally be expected to decrease.

The rate and timing of principal payments on the Reference Obligations will also be affected by the following:

- the amortization schedules of the Reference Obligations,
- the rate and timing of partial prepayments and full prepayments by Mortgagors, due to refinancing, job transfers, changes in property value or other factors,
- liquidations of, or modifications resulting in the reduction of the principal balance of, Reference Obligations,
- the time it takes for defaulted Reference Obligations to be modified or liquidated,
- the availability of loan modifications for delinquent or defaulted Reference Obligations, and
- the rate and timing of payment in full of Reference Obligations or other removals from the Reference Pool.

In addition, the occurrence of Credit Events and Reference Pool Removals could have the same effect on the Reference Pool as prepayments in full. As such, the (i) rate and timing of Credit Events (and any reversals thereof) and Modification Events, (ii) the severity of any losses with respect thereto and (iii) Reference Pool Removals, may also affect the yield on the Notes.

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

No representation is made as to the rate of principal payments, including principal prepayments, on the Reference Obligations or as to the yield to maturity of any Class of Notes. In addition, there can be no assurance that any of the Reference Obligations 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 Notes based on the anticipated yield to maturity of that Class of Notes resulting from its purchase price and the investor's own determination as to anticipated Reference Obligation prepayment, Credit Event and Modification Event experience under a variety of scenarios. The extent to which the Notes are purchased at a discount or a premium and the degree to which the timing of payments on the Notes is sensitive to prepayments will determine the extent to which the yield to maturity of the Notes may vary from the anticipated yield.

If investors are purchasing Notes at a discount, such prospective investors should consider the risk that if principal payments on the Reference Obligations occur at a rate slower than such prospective investors expected, such prospective investors' yield will be lower than expected. If prospective investors are purchasing Notes at a premium, such prospective investors should consider the risk that if principal payments on the Reference Obligations occur at a rate faster than such investors expected, such prospective investors' yield will be lower than expected and such investors may not even recover their investment in the Notes. If prospective investors are investing in Interest Only MAC Notes, such prospective investors should consider the risk that if principal payments allocated to the related Class of Class M Notes occur at a fast rate, such investors may not even recover their investments in such MAC Notes. 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 of the Reference Obligations, 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 Notes may not be offset by a subsequent like reduction (or increase) in the rate of principal prepayments. See "*Summary of Terms — Prepayment and Yield Considerations*" and "*Prepayment and Yield Considerations*".

For a more detailed discussion of these factors, see "*Prepayment and Yield Considerations*" and "*The Reference Obligations*".

Freddie Mac Does Not Re-Underwrite the Mortgage Loans it Acquires From its Sellers, Which May Adversely Affect the Performance of the Reference Obligations

We do not originate any Mortgage Loans, including the Reference Obligations. As described under "*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing*", we acquire Mortgage Loans, including the Reference Obligations, from our approved sellers pursuant to our contracts with such sellers. We do not re-underwrite the Mortgage Loans that we acquire and we have not done so with respect to the Reference Obligations, other than with respect to a quality control review of a very small percentage of Mortgage Loans or Reference Obligations that we may have reviewed as part of our quality assurance review, as described under "*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process — Quality Assurance*" in Annex A. We depend on our sellers' compliance with our contracts and rely on the sellers' representations and warranties to us that the Mortgage Loans being sold satisfy the underwriting standards and other requirements specified in the sellers' contracts with us. We generally do not independently verify compliance by our sellers with respect to their representations and warranties and, other than with respect to any Reference Obligations that we may have reviewed under our quality control process described in this Offering Circular, we have not done so with respect to the Reference Obligations. See "*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process — Performing Loan Quality Control Review*" and "*— Limitations of the Quality Control Review Process*" in Annex A. As a result, it is possible that if sellers have not complied with their obligations under their contracts with us that certain Reference Obligations may have Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects that we are not

aware of. Reference Obligations with Underwriting Defects are likely to experience Credit Events and Modification Events (and losses realized with respect thereto) at a higher rate than Reference Obligations without such defects, which could result in (i) Tranche Write-down Amounts being allocated to reduce the Class Principal Balances of the Notes (to the extent Credit Events and Modification Events occur with respect to such Reference Obligations that result in losses being realized with respect thereto) and (ii) interest reduction amounts on the Notes (to the extent Modification Events occur with respect to such Reference Obligations that result in losses being realized with respect thereto). Additionally, we do not independently verify the loan-level information and data reported or furnished to us by our sellers and servicers of the Mortgage Loans. Discrepancies in the loan-level information and data may come to our attention from sellers, servicers, vendors retained by us, third parties or through our quality control processes.

The Performance of the Reference Obligations Could be Dependent on the Servicers

The performance of the servicers servicing the Reference Obligations could have an impact on the amount and timing of principal collections on the related Reference Obligations and the rate and timing of the occurrence of Credit Events or Modification Events (and the severity of losses realized with respect thereto). As described under “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Servicing Standards*” in Annex A, servicers are generally required to service the Reference Obligations in accordance with the terms of our Guide, subject to any variation agreed to by us and the individual servicers. The servicers are only servicing for the benefit of Freddie Mac and have no duties or obligations to service for the benefit of investors in the Notes. We are the master servicer of the Reference Obligations and generally supervise and monitor the performance of the servicers, although we have no such duty to supervise and monitor the servicers’ performance for the benefit of the investors in the Notes. We cannot assure you that any supervision and monitoring of the servicers that we may undertake will be sufficient to determine material compliance by the servicers of their contractual obligations owed to us. The Reference Obligations will be serviced by many different servicers, and the individual performance of servicers will vary. As a result, the performance of the Reference Obligations may similarly vary, which may adversely affect the Notes. For example, the servicing practices of each servicer could have an impact on the timing and amount of Unscheduled Principal allocated to any Reference Obligation, which as a result will have an impact on the timing of principal payments made on the Notes. In addition, the servicing practices could impact the Net Liquidation Proceeds received by Freddie Mac and therefor result in an increase in Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to the Reference Tranches (and their corresponding Notes). Investors should note that with respect to any Reference Obligation that is removed from the Reference Pool due to it becoming a Credit Event Reference Obligation, if we subsequently discover that the applicable servicer breached any of its servicing obligations to us with respect to such Reference Obligation we may ultimately recover from such servicer indemnification or make-whole payments or compensatory fees in respect thereof or the servicer may repurchase the Reference Obligation from us. A Tranche Write-up Amount will only be allocated to the Reference Tranches or the Notes to the extent Freddie Mac determines the existence of an Underwriting Defect or a Major Servicing Defect and only if there were prior losses realized on that Reference Obligation.

Servicers May Not Follow the Requirements of Our Guide or TOBs, and Servicing Standards May Change Periodically

As described under “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Servicing Standards*” in Annex A, some of our servicers have negotiated contracts with us that enable such servicers to service Mortgage Loans for us under TOBs that vary from the terms of our Guide. Some of the Reference Obligations are being serviced pursuant to TOBs that have different requirements than the servicing standards set forth in the Guide. There is a risk that servicers will not follow the Guide or the terms of the TOBs, which may result in such Reference Obligations experiencing a higher rate of Credit Events and Modification Events than if the Reference Obligations had been serviced in accordance with the Guide or TOBs, as applicable. Also, in the normal course of our business we may make periodic changes to the servicing provisions of the Guide and may negotiate new TOBs with our servicers. Any such future changes or additional TOBs will become applicable to the servicing of the Reference Obligations at such future time. In each case, we are under no obligation to consider the impact these changes or negotiations may have on the Reference Obligations or the Notes and cannot assure you that any future changes will not have an adverse impact on the Reference Obligations and the Notes.

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 Servicers, Resulting in Losses on the Reference Obligations That Might Be Allocated to the Notes

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 notice of default and notice 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 lender to collect the full amount owed on a 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 lenders 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 Notes. See “*Certain Legal Aspects of the Reference Obligations — Foreclosure*”.

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

Recently 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 some cases, law enforcement personnel have been refusing to enforce foreclosure judgments. At least one county is reported to be refusing to allow foreclosure sales to be conducted on the courthouse steps. In addition, more mortgagors are bringing legal actions, or filing for bankruptcy, to attempt to block or delay foreclosures. As a result, the servicers for the Reference Obligations may be subject to delays in conducting foreclosures and the expense of foreclosures may increase, resulting in delays or reductions in payments on the Notes.

Mortgagors have been increasingly successful in challenging or delaying foreclosures based on technical grounds, including challenges based on alleged defects in the mortgage loan documents and challenges based on alleged defects in the documents under which the mortgage loans were securitized. In a number of cases, such challenges have delayed or prevented foreclosures. 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, resulting in losses on the Notes. Further, the final servicing rules promulgated by the CFPB, which took effect on January 10, 2014, require servicers to, among other things, exhaust all feasible loss mitigation options before proceeding with foreclosures, which will have the effect of delaying foreclosures of Reference Obligations in certain instances.

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

Although the Mortgaged 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 Reference Obligations 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 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 Notes. Furthermore, to the extent any Mortgaged Property becomes an REO property, Freddie Mac does not provide for third-party hazard insurance on such properties. To the extent a Mortgaged Property related to a Reference Obligation becomes an REO property, uninsured hazards

on such REO property could result in lower Net Liquidation Proceeds upon the liquidation of such Reference Obligation, potentially leading to a Credit Event Net Loss on such Reference Obligation.

Mortgage Loans Without Mortgage Insurance Policies Will Not Have the Benefit of Any Mortgage Insurance Credit Amounts to Cover Losses

Pursuant to the Guide, each mortgage loan with an original loan-to-value ratio that is greater than 80% and less than or equal to 95% is typically required to have a mortgage insurance policy in place when sold to Freddie Mac, except in limited circumstances, including but not limited to (i) when Freddie Mac has obtained an alternative credit enhancement that, at a minimum, covers Freddie Mac for losses that would have been otherwise covered by the mortgage insurance policy, (ii) if Freddie Mac obtained such mortgage loan in a bulk mortgage loan sale and based on certain limited property related data reviewed, Freddie Mac determined that such mortgage loan had a current loan-to-value ratio of 80% or less, or (iii) where state or local laws limit the ability to require mortgage insurance. The related servicer is required to maintain the mortgage insurance policy unless and until the loan qualifies for the cancellation of mortgage insurance under the Guide. No Mortgage Insurance Credit Amount will be available to cover any losses if a Reference Obligation, without an effective mortgage insurance policy in place, becomes a Credit Event Reference Obligation.

Servicing Transfers May Result in Decreased or Delayed Collections and Credit Events

Freddie Mac has the right to terminate servicers as described under “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Servicing Standards — Servicer Termination Event*” in Annex A. The removal of servicing from one servicer and transfer to another servicer involves some risk of disruption in collections due to data input errors, misapplied or misdirected payments, inadequate borrower notification, system incompatibilities and other reasons. As a result, the affected Reference Obligations may experience increased delinquencies and defaults, at least for a period of time, until all of the Mortgagors are informed of the transfer and the related servicing records and all the other relevant data has been obtained by the new servicer. There can be no assurance as to the extent or duration of any disruptions associated with the transfer of servicing or as to the resulting effects on the yields on the Notes.

Each Servicer’s Discretion Over the Servicing of the Related Reference Obligations May Adversely Affect the Amount and Timing of Funds Available to Make Payments on the Notes

Each servicer is obligated to service the related Reference Obligations in accordance with applicable law, the Guide and TOBs, as applicable. See “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Servicing Standards*” in Annex A. Each servicer has some discretion in servicing the related Reference Obligations as it relates to the application of the Guide and TOBs, as applicable. Maximizing collections on the related Reference Obligations is not the servicer’s only priority in connection with servicing the related Reference Obligations. Consequently, the manner in which a servicer exercises its servicing discretion or changes its customary servicing procedures could have an impact on the amount and timing of principal collections on the related Reference Obligations, which may adversely affect the amount and timing of principal payments to be made on the Notes. See “— *Governance and Regulation — Governmental Actions May Affect Servicing of Mortgage Loans and May Limit the Servicer’s Ability to Foreclose*” and “— *The Dodd-Frank Act and Related Regulation May Adversely Affect Our Business Activities and the Reference Pool*”.

The Performance of Sellers and Servicers May Adversely Affect the Performance of the Reference Obligations

The financial difficulties of sellers and servicers of residential mortgage loans may be exacerbated by higher delinquencies and defaults that reduce the value of mortgage loan portfolios, requiring sellers to sell their portfolios at greater discounts to par. In addition, the costs of servicing an increasingly delinquent mortgage loan portfolio may be rising without a corresponding increase in servicing compensation. Many sellers and servicers of residential mortgage loans also have been the subject of governmental investigations and litigation, many of which have the potential to adversely affect the financial condition of those financial institutions. In addition, any regulatory oversight, proposed legislation and/or governmental intervention may have an adverse impact on sellers and servicers. These factors, among others, may have the overall material adverse effect of increasing costs and expenses of sellers and servicers while at the same time decreasing servicing cash flow and loan

origination revenues, and in turn may have a negative impact on the ability of sellers and servicers to perform their obligations to us with respect to the Reference Obligations, which could affect the amount and timing of principal collections on the Reference Obligations and the rate and timing of the occurrence of Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as the severity of losses realized with respect thereto). For any seller or servicer that becomes subject to a bankruptcy proceeding, Freddie Mac may receive lump sum settlement proceeds from the bankruptcy estate to cover all liabilities and/or contingent liabilities of such seller or servicer to Freddie Mac (net of, if applicable, all liabilities and/or contingent liabilities of Freddie Mac to such seller or servicer), a portion of which may include proceeds that relate to underwriting and origination representation and warranty breaches or servicing related breaches. Given the difficulty and impracticality to separately and accurately account for the proceeds that relate to underwriting and origination representation and warranty breaches and servicing related breaches, no portion of these settlement proceeds that Freddie Mac may receive will be included in the Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Amounts or otherwise result in a Tranche Write-up Amount. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any seller or servicer becomes subject to a bankruptcy proceeding, any Reference Obligations sold or serviced by such seller or servicer that becomes a Credit Event Reference Obligation will be subjected to a non-performing loan review as described under “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process*” in Annex A.

If Freddie Mac were to discover an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect or Unconfirmed Servicing Defect with respect to any Reference Obligation, Freddie Mac may deliver a request to the related seller or servicer to repurchase such Reference Obligation or provide an alternative remedy, as described under “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process — Repurchases*” in Annex A. However, such seller or servicer may not have the financial ability to repurchase, or does not otherwise repurchase, indemnify or provide a make-whole payment with respect to such Reference Obligation. Alternatively, such seller or servicer may appeal Freddie Mac’s repurchase request, as described under “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process — Repurchases*” in Annex A, which appeals process may significantly delay such Reference Obligation being classified as having an Underwriting Defect or Major Servicing Defect or Minor Servicing Defect. Any of these actions by a seller or servicer, in turn, may delay or reduce the allocation of any Tranche Write-up Amount to write-up the Class Principal Balances of the Notes.

Classification of Underwriting Defects and Servicing Defects are Dependent in Part on Cooperation by the Sellers and Servicers

If Freddie Mac were to discover an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect or an Unconfirmed Servicing Defect with respect to a Credit Event Reference Obligation, in order for such Reference Obligation to be converted to a Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligation, the Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect would need to be reclassified as an Underwriting Defect or the Unconfirmed Servicing Defect would need to be reclassified as a Major Servicing Defect. When a Credit Event Reference Obligation becomes a Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligation, a Tranche Write-up Amount could result, which may be allocated to write-up the Class Principal Balances of the Notes that were previously written down due to allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts. In order for an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect to be reclassified as an Underwriting Defect or Unconfirmed Servicing Defect to be reclassified as a Minor Servicing Defect or Major Servicing Defect, the related seller or servicer must either repurchase the related Reference Obligation or agree with Freddie Mac on an alternative remedy (e.g., indemnification) or Freddie Mac in its sole discretion must agree to waive the enforcement of any remedy in respect of the Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect or Unconfirmed Servicing Defect. As such, any delay on the part of, or refusal by, the related seller or servicer to repurchase the related Reference Obligation or to come to an agreement with Freddie Mac on an alternative remedy, could delay or avoid such Reference Obligation being classified as having an Underwriting Defect or a Minor Servicing Defect or Major Servicing Defect, which, in turn, could have a negative impact on the Notes, as this may prevent, delay or reduce the allocation of a Tranche Write-up Amount to potentially write-up the Class Principal Balances of the Notes.

Solicitation May Result in Erosion in the Overall Credit Quality of the Reference Pool

While we prohibit our servicers from specifically soliciting our borrowers for refinancing or segregating Mortgages in their own portfolio from those sold to Freddie Mac for different treatment in terms of refinance advertising, offers or practices (except for HARP refinancing where they only have to treat Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae serviced loans the same), our servicers and other mortgage lenders are not precluded from

conducting broad based consumer advertising and solicitations of borrowers in general to refinance their mortgage loans. These refinancings may increase the rate of prepayment of the Reference Obligations. The refinancing of a portion of the Reference Obligations may lead to an erosion of the credit quality of the Reference Obligations remaining in the Reference Pool and a resulting increase in the rate of Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as increase the severity of losses realized with respect thereto). A Noteholder may receive less interest on the Notes as a result of prepayments on such Reference Obligations and as a result may experience a lower yield on its investment.

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

As of the Cut-off Date, approximately 0.18% of the Reference Obligations by Cut-off Date Balance are secured by Mortgaged Properties that also were subject to subordinate mortgage liens at the respective times of origination of those Reference Obligations and considered in the underwriting of such Reference Obligations. In addition, mortgagors may generally obtain additional mortgage loans secured by their respective properties at any time and we are not generally entitled to receive notification when a mortgagor does so. Therefore, it is possible that mortgagors have obtained additional post-origination subordinate mortgages. If such a post-origination subordinate mortgage is obtained with respect to a Reference Obligation, this 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 Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as increase the severity of the losses realized with respect thereto) on such Reference Obligation. 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 LTV 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 Reference Obligations, it may affect prepayment rates on the Reference Obligations and could result in increased Credit Events with respect to the Reference Obligations, which could adversely affect the Noteholders. Further, with respect to Mortgage Loans that have subordinate lien mortgages encumbering the same Mortgaged Property, the risk of Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as the severity of the losses realized with respect thereto) may be increased relative to Mortgage Loans that do not have subordinate financing since Mortgagors who have subordinate lien mortgages have less equity in the Mortgaged Property. We have not independently verified the existence of any subordinate liens on any Mortgaged Properties securing the Reference Obligations, and any information provided in this Offering Circular as to subordinate liens on any Mortgaged Properties securing the Reference Obligations is based solely on the representation made by the related seller in connection with our acquisition of the related Reference Obligations.

Geographic Concentration May Increase Risk of Credit Events Due to Adverse Economic Conditions or Natural Disasters

As of the Cut-off Date, approximately 9.23% of the Reference Obligations by Cut-off Date Balance are secured by Mortgaged Properties located in California. If the regional economy or housing market weakens in California or any other state or region having a significant concentration of Mortgaged Properties underlying the Reference Obligations, the Reference Obligations may experience higher rates of Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as higher severity of losses realized with respect thereto), potentially resulting in losses on the Notes. In addition, California, states in the Gulf coast region and southeastern and northeastern Atlantic coast, the New England area, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas and other regions have experienced natural disasters, including earthquakes, fires, floods, tornadoes and hurricanes, which may adversely affect Mortgagors and Mortgaged Properties. Any concentration of Mortgaged Properties in a state or region may present unique risk considerations. No assurance can be given as to the effect of natural disasters on delinquencies and losses on any of the Reference Obligations secured by the Mortgaged Properties that might be damaged by such natural disasters or on any other Reference Obligations. In the event of a natural disaster we may offer relief, such as deferral of payments or permanent modification of the terms of a Reference Obligation, to affected Mortgagors.

Any deterioration in housing prices in a state or region due to adverse economic conditions, natural disasters or other factors, any deterioration of the economic conditions or natural disasters in a state or region that

adversely affects the ability of Mortgagors to make payments on the Reference Obligations and any deterioration in our financial position may result in losses on the Notes. Any losses may adversely affect the yield to maturity of the Notes.

See Appendix A for further information regarding the geographic concentration of the Reference Obligations.

The Rate of Credit Events and Modification Events on Mortgage Loans That Are Secured by Second Homes or Investment Properties May be Higher than on Other Mortgage Loans

As of the Cut-off Date, approximately 0.59% of the Reference Obligations by Cut-off Date Balance, are secured by properties acquired as second homes or investment properties. Mortgage loans secured by properties acquired as second homes or investments may present a greater risk that the mortgagor will stop making monthly payments if the mortgagor's financial condition deteriorates. Properties acquired as second homes or investments may have a higher frequency of Credit Events and Modification Events than properties that are owner-occupied. In a default, mortgagors who do not reside in the mortgaged property may be more likely to abandon the related mortgaged property. This risk may be especially pronounced for mortgagors with mortgage loans on more than two properties. In addition, income expected to be generated from an investment property may have been considered for underwriting purposes in addition to the income of the mortgagor from other sources. Should this income not materialize, it is possible the mortgagor would not have sufficient resources to make payments on the mortgage loan.

The percentage of the Reference Obligations described in the preceding paragraph does not include any Mortgage Loans secured by second homes or investment properties for which the related Mortgagor identified the purpose of the loan as owner-occupied. Any such Mortgage Loan may perform similarly (and demonstrate similar risks) to mortgage loans described in the preceding paragraph. We have not independently verified the occupancy status of any home, and any information provided in this Offering Circular as to owner occupancy is based solely on the representation made by the related Mortgagor in connection with the origination of the related Reference Obligation.

The Rate of Credit Events and Modification Events on Mortgage Loans That Are Cash-out Refinance Transactions May be Higher Than on Other Mortgage Loans

As of the Cut-off Date, approximately 0.06% of the Reference Obligations by Cut-off Date Balance, were originated as cash-out refinance transactions. In a cash-out refinance transaction, in addition to paying off existing mortgage liens, the mortgagor obtains additional funds that may be used for other purposes, including paying off subordinate mortgage liens and providing unrestricted cash proceeds to the mortgagor. In other refinance transactions, the funds are used to pay off existing mortgage liens and may be used in limited amounts for certain specified purposes; such refinances are generally referred to as "no cash-out" or "rate and term" refinances. Cash-out refinancings generally have had a higher risk of Credit Events and Modification Events than Mortgage Loans originated in no cash-out, or rate and term, refinance transactions.

Mortgage Loans with High Loan-to-Value Ratios Leave the Related Mortgagors with Little or No Equity in the Related Mortgaged Properties, Which May Result in Credit Events on the Reference Obligations

The Reference Obligations were originated with loan-to-value ratios greater than 80% and less than or equal to 95%. Mortgage Loans with high loan-to-value ratios may present a greater risk of borrower default relative to Mortgage Loans with lower loan-to-value ratios to the extent the Mortgagors with the Mortgage Loans with high loan-to-value ratios have limited or no equity in the related Mortgaged Properties. In addition, 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 Mortgage Loan was originated and Mortgagors may experience reduced incentives to continue making their required monthly payments. If the value of a Mortgaged Property decreases, the loan-to-value ratio 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. There can be no assurance that the loan-to-value ratio of any Mortgage Loan determined at any time

after origination will be less than or equal to its original loan-to-value ratio. Furthermore, a Mortgagor may have obtained at or around the time of origination, or may obtain at any time thereafter, additional subordinate financing, which would further reduce the equity the Mortgagor would otherwise have in the related Mortgaged Property. Investors should consider the risk that Reference Obligations with high loan-to-value ratios may experience higher rates of Credit Events relative to Mortgage Loans with lower loan-to-value ratios, which may cause Calculated Tranche Write-down Amounts that result in reductions in the Class Principal Balance or Class Notional Amount, as applicable, of the Notes.

Mortgage Loans Made to Certain Mortgagors May Present a Greater Risk

Credit Events and Modification Events on certain Reference Obligations may be higher as a result of the related Mortgagors' circumstances. Mortgagors of certain Reference Obligations may have less steady or predictable income than others, which may increase the risk of these Mortgagors not making timely payments. Further, Mortgagors who are significantly increasing their housing payments may have difficulties adjusting to their new housing debt even though their debt-to-income ratios may be within guidelines. These homebuyers 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 Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as increased severity of losses realized with respect thereto).

Mortgage Loans Secured by Manufactured Homes May Present a Greater Risk

As of the Cut-off Date, approximately 0.06% of the Reference Obligations by Cut-off Date Balance are secured by manufactured homes. Reference Obligations secured by manufactured homes may present a greater risk that the Mortgagor will default on the Reference Obligation as compared to Mortgage Loans secured by non-manufactured homes. Consequently, investors should consider that a higher number of Reference Obligations secured by manufactured homes may result in increased Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as increased severity of losses realized with respect thereto).

Impact of Potential Military Action and Terrorist Attacks

The effects that military action by United States forces in other regions and terrorist attacks within or outside the United States may have on the performance of the Reference Obligations cannot be determined at this time. Prospective investors should consider the possible effects on delinquency, default and prepayment experience of the Reference Obligations. 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 recent and possible future events.

The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (the "**Relief Act**"), similar state military relief laws and Freddie Mac's policies relating to servicemembers may require payment reduction or foreclosure forbearance to some Mortgagors and their dependents. Moreover, 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. See "*Certain Legal Aspects of the Reference Obligations — Servicemembers Civil Relief Act*".

Mortgage Loan Historical Information is Not Indicative of Future Performance of the Reference Pool

The information with respect to the Reference Obligations and Freddie Mac's Mortgage Loans generally in this Offering Circular or otherwise made available to investors is historical in nature and should not be relied upon as indicative of the future performance of the Reference Obligations. In the past, historical information was not indicative of future performance due to various factors, including changes in lending standards, availability of affordable mortgage products, the general state of the economy and housing prices.

Governance and Regulation

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

The Dodd-Frank Act, which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, significantly changed the regulation of the financial services industry and could affect the purchase and servicing of loans in substantial and unforeseeable ways and may have a material adverse effect on the Reference Obligations and the operations of our sellers and servicers. The Dodd-Frank Act and related current and future regulatory changes could affect the servicing value of the Reference Obligations, require Freddie Mac and its sellers and servicers to change certain business practices relating to the Reference Obligations and make the servicing of Mortgage Loans more expensive. Freddie Mac and its sellers and servicers also face a more complicated regulatory environment due to the Dodd-Frank Act and related current and future regulatory changes, which increase compliance and operational costs. It is possible that any such changes will adversely affect the servicing of the Reference Obligations.

Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act is through numerous rulemakings by the CFPB and other federal agencies and entities. For example, the CFPB has issued a final rule, which became effective on January 10, 2014, specifying the characteristics of a “qualified mortgage”. See “— *Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Reduced Lending Capacities and/or Increases in Mortgage Interest Rates May Hinder Refinancing and Increase Risk of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations*” above. In addition, certain legislative initiatives, if adopted, could modify Dodd-Frank Act requirements and related regulatory requirements. It could be difficult for Freddie Mac and its sellers and servicers 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 Reference Obligations, limit default management and our loss mitigation options and lead to an increased likelihood of Credit Events and Modification Events (and greater losses realized with respect thereto) and losses on the Notes.

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 borrowers of loss mitigation options and, to the extent that loss mitigation options are offered to borrowers, to implement loss mitigation procedures and if feasible, exhaust all loss mitigation options before initiating foreclosure. All of the Reference Obligations are subject to the CFPB’s servicing rules. It is possible that a servicer’s failure to comply with the new servicing protocols could adversely affect the value of the Reference Obligations.

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

The federal government, 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 particularly. For example, the CFPB released final rules relating to mortgage servicing, which became effective on January 10, 2014, that prohibit a servicer from, among other things, commencing a foreclosure on a principal residence until a mortgage loan is more than 120 days delinquent and could delay foreclosure even beyond that time period if the borrower applies for a loss mitigation option, including a loan modification, which, in turn, if the borrower is eligible for a loan modification, could result in a Modification Event. If the borrower is not eligible for a loan modification, the borrower may appeal, which would further delay foreclosure proceedings. Foreclosure also will be delayed if a borrower enters into a loss mitigation option, including a loan modification, and subsequently fails to comply with its terms. A Modification Event could result in interest reductions and principal write-downs on the Notes. If the rate of Modification Events due to government actions increases, this could have an adverse impact on the Notes. The final rules, among other things, also require servicers to provide certain notices, follow specific procedures relating to loss mitigation and foreclosure alternatives and establish protocols such as assuring that the borrower be able to contact a designated person(s) at the servicer to facilitate communications. The expense of complying with these new CFPB servicing standards for a servicer may be substantial.

Any of these laws, regulations and rules may provide new defenses to foreclosure 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, all of which may lead to increased Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as increase the severity of losses realized with respect thereto) and are likely to result in delayed and reduced payments on the Reference Obligations. In addition, these laws, regulations and rules may increase the likelihood of a modification of the mortgage note with respect to a delinquent borrower 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. For example, on February 9, 2012, the Department of Justice, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and attorneys general representing 49 states and the District of Columbia reached a settlement agreement with five large mortgage servicers in connection with servicing and foreclosure issues certain of which are servicing the Reference Obligations. Consent judgments implementing the agreement were filed in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. in March 2012. The settlement agreement provides for financial relief for homeowners, including mortgage loan principal reduction, refinancing and increased benefits and protections for servicemembers and veterans, and requires a comprehensive reform of mortgage servicing practices for the five 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 Reference Obligations. In addition, the State of California has recently enacted 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 borrowers to bring legal actions against lenders who violate the law. Any such changes to the servicing procedures could lead to increased Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as to increase the severity of losses realized with respect thereto) and therefore result in an increase in losses suffered by the Noteholders.

Noteholders will bear the risk that future regulatory and legal developments will result in losses on their Notes. The effect on the Notes will be likely 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.

The long-term impact of the Dodd-Frank Act and related current and future regulatory changes on the Reference Pool 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 seller’s and servicer’s responses to the Dodd-Frank Act and related current and future regulatory changes.

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

In addition to the Dodd-Frank Act and the possible reform of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae discussed in this Offering Circular, our business operations and those of our sellers and servicers may be adversely affected by other legislative and regulatory actions at the federal, state, and local levels, including by legislation or regulatory action that changes the loss mitigation, pre-foreclosure and foreclosure processes. For example, we could be negatively affected by legislative, regulatory or judicial action that: (a) changes the foreclosure process in any individual state; (b) limits or otherwise adversely affects the rights of a holder of a first lien on a mortgage (e.g., by granting priority rights in foreclosure proceedings for homeowner associations); (c) expands the responsibilities of (and costs to) servicers for maintaining vacant properties prior to foreclosure; or (d) permits or requires principal reductions, such as allowing local governments to use eminent domain to seize mortgage loans and forgive principal on the mortgage loans. These actions could delay the foreclosure process, and could increase expenses, including by potentially delaying the final resolution of seriously delinquent mortgage loans and the disposition of non-performing assets, and could lead to increased Credit Events and Modification Events (as well as increase the severity of losses realized with respect thereto).

In February 2015, FHFA Director Mel Watt announced publicly that the FHFA was studying the opportunities for including principal forgiveness as part Freddie Mac’s loss mitigation strategy. If the FHFA directs Freddie Mac to reduce the principal balance of Reference Obligations in the Reference Pool, Freddie Mac

will comply with such direction. To the extent that a Reference Obligation that was subject to a principal modification subsequently becomes a Credit Event Reference Obligation, the amount that was previously treated as Unscheduled Principal will be allocated as a loss and possibly result in a Tranche Write-down Amount, as described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts*”. These laws and regulations may be passed or implemented with little or no advance warning to Freddie Mac or its sellers or servicers, and Freddie Mac and its sellers and servicers may have limited ability to participate in the legislative process.

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 will 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 that became effective in June 2015 encompassing a broad category of new and revised rules applicable to NRSROs. These rules include new 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 rules that will 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 will in general prohibit the transfer or hedging of, and restrict the pledge of, the retained credit risk. We cannot predict what effect these new rules will have on the marketability of asset-backed securities. These new rules should not be applicable to the Notes because the Notes are not asset-backed securities. However, if the Notes are viewed in the financial markets as having traits in common with asset-backed securities, your Notes may be less marketable than asset-backed securities that are offered in compliance with the new rules.

Effective January 1, 2014, Articles 404-410 (inclusive) of EU Regulation 575/2013 (“**Articles 404-410**”) impose on European Economic Area (“**EEA**”) credit institutions and investment firms investing in securitizations issued on or after January 1, 2011, or in securitizations issued prior to that date where new assets are added or substituted after December 31, 2014: (a) a requirement (the “**Retention Requirement**”) that the originator, sponsor or original lender of such securitization has explicitly disclosed that it will retain, on an ongoing basis, a material net economic interest which, in any event, may not be less than 5%; and (b) a requirement (the “**Due Diligence Requirement**”) that the investing credit institution or investment firm has undertaken certain due diligence in respect of the securitization and the underlying exposures and has established procedures for monitoring them on an ongoing basis.

National regulators in EEA member states impose penal risk weights on securitization investments in respect of which the Retention Requirement or the Due Diligence Requirement has not been satisfied in any material respect by reason of the negligence or omission of the investing credit institution or investment firm. If the Retention Requirement or the Due Diligence Requirement is not satisfied in respect of a securitization investment held by a non-EEA subsidiary of an EEA credit institution or investment firm, then an additional risk weight may be applied to such securitization investment when taken into account on a consolidated basis at the level of the EEA credit institution or investment firm.

Requirements similar to the Retention Requirement and the Due Diligence Requirement (“**Similar Requirements**”): (i) apply to investments in securitizations by investment funds managed by EEA investment managers subject to EU Directive 2011/61/EU and by EEA insurance and reinsurance undertakings and (ii) subject to the adoption of certain secondary legislation, will apply to investments in securitizations by EEA undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities.

None of Freddie Mac, the Dealers, the Global Agent, the Exchange Administrator, their respective affiliates or any other person: (i) makes any representation, warranty or guarantee that the information described above or elsewhere in this Offering Circular is sufficient for the purpose of allowing an investor to comply with the

Retention Requirement, the Due Diligence Requirement, any Similar Requirements, or any other applicable legal, regulatory or other requirements; (ii) will have any liability to any prospective investor or any other person with respect to the insufficiency of such information or any failure of the transactions contemplated herein to comply with or otherwise satisfy the Retention Requirement, the Due Diligence Requirement, any Similar Requirements, or any other applicable legal, regulatory or other requirements; or (iii) will have any obligation, other than the obligations undertaken by Freddie Mac under the Risk Retention Letter and the obligations assumed by such parties under the transaction documents generally, to enable compliance with the Retention Requirement, the Due Diligence Requirement, any Similar Requirements, or any other applicable legal, regulatory or other requirements. It should be noted that Freddie Mac's obligations with respect to the Notes, as well as Freddie Mac's guarantee obligations with respect to the PCs that are backed by the Reference Obligations in the Reference Pool, have not been collateralized.

Each prospective investor in the Notes which is subject to the Retention Requirement, the Due Diligence Requirement or any Similar Requirements should consult with its own legal, accounting and other advisors and/or its national regulator in determining the extent to which the information set out under "*Retention Requirements*" and in this Offering Circular generally is sufficient for the purpose of complying with the Retention Requirement, the Due Diligence Requirement, any Similar Requirements, or any other applicable legal, regulatory or other requirements. Any such prospective investor is required to independently assess and determine the sufficiency of such information.

To the extent that the Notes do not satisfy the requirements of the Retention Requirement, the Due Diligence Requirement or any Similar Requirements, the Notes are not a suitable investment for the types of EEA-regulated investors mentioned above. In such case: (i) any such investor holding the Notes may be required by its regulator to set aside additional capital against its investment in the Notes or take other remedial measures in respect of such investment or may be subject to penalties in respect thereof; and (ii) the price and liquidity of the Notes in the secondary market may be adversely affected.

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 Note and what impact any such regulatory capital treatment and reporting requirements may have on the liquidity or market value of the Notes.

All of these events could have a material adverse impact on the Noteholders.

Violation of Various Federal, State and Local Laws May Result in Losses on the Reference Obligations

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 Reference Obligations.

The Reference Obligations are also subject to federal laws, including:

- the Federal Truth-in-Lending Act and Regulation Z promulgated thereunder, which require specific disclosures to the Mortgagors regarding the terms of the Reference Obligations;
- the Homeownership 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; and
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which regulates the use and reporting of information related to the Mortgagor's credit experience.

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 Reference Obligations, may result in a defense to foreclosure or an “unwinding” or rescission of the Reference Obligations and may entitle the Mortgagor to a refund of amounts previously paid, which may reduce the Liquidation Proceeds received with respect to a Reference Obligation and therefore, may increase the Tranche Write-down Amount allocated to the Reference Tranches and the corresponding principal write-downs on the Notes. See “*Certain Legal Aspects of the Reference Obligations*”.

Special Assessments, Energy Efficiency and Homeowner Association Liens May Take Priority Over the Mortgage Lien

Mortgaged Properties securing the Reference Obligations 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 Reference Obligations, 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 Reference Obligations. 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 Reference Obligation if certain Credit Events were to occur, and could therefore reduce the Net Liquidation Proceeds received with respect to such Reference Obligation (and ultimately increase the losses allocated to the Notes).

In numerous states, unpaid dues owed to a homeowner association may result in a lien on the related mortgaged property that has priority over the lien of a mortgage. If the holder of such a homeowner association lien forecloses on the related mortgaged property, the lien of the mortgage may be extinguished, resulting in losses on the related mortgage loan.

Risks Relating to Freddie Mac

In addition to the risks relating to Freddie Mac set forth below, investors should carefully consider the risk factors set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, which is incorporated in this Offering Circular by reference.

A Receiver May Transfer or Sell Freddie Mac’s Assets and Liabilities

On September 6, 2008, FHFA was appointed Freddie Mac’s conservator by the FHFA director. See “*Freddie Mac — Conservatorship and Related Matters*”. If FHFA were to be appointed as receiver for Freddie Mac, the receiver would have the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of ours, without any approval, assignment or consent. If the receiver were to transfer Freddie Mac’s obligations under the Debt Agreement to another party, Holders of the Notes would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

FHFA Could Terminate the Conservatorship by Placing Us into Receivership, Which Could Adversely Affect Our Performance under the Debt Agreement

Under the Reform Act, FHFA must place us into receivership if the director of FHFA makes a determination in writing that our assets are, and for a period of 60 days have been, less than our obligations, or if we are not, and for a period of 60 days have not been, generally paying our debts as they become due. FHFA has 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 its quarterly or annual financial statements and would continue for sixty calendar days after that date.

The director of FHFA may also place us into receivership at his or her discretion for certain other reasons, including conditions that FHFA has already asserted existed at the time the director of FHFA placed Freddie Mac

into conservatorship. A receivership would terminate the current conservatorship. If FHFA were to become our receiver, it could exercise certain powers that could adversely affect the Holders of the Notes.

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 Reform Act requires that any exercise by FHFA of its right to repudiate any contract occur within a reasonable period following its appointment as receiver.

If FHFA, as receiver, were to repudiate our obligations under the Debt Agreement, the receivership estate would be liable for actual direct compensatory damages as of the date of receivership under the Reform Act. Any such liability could be satisfied only to the extent that our assets were available for that purpose.

During a receivership, certain rights of the Holders of the Notes under the Debt Agreement may not be enforceable against FHFA, or enforcement of such rights may be delayed.

The Reform 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 we are a party, or obtain possession of or exercise control over any property of ours, or affect any contractual rights of ours, without the approval of FHFA as receiver, for a period of 90 days following the appointment of FHFA as receiver.

Freddie Mac is Dependent Upon the Support of Treasury

We are dependent upon the continued support of Treasury in order to continue operating our business. Our ability to access funds from Treasury under the Purchase Agreement is critical to keeping us solvent and avoiding appointment of a receiver by FHFA under statutory mandatory receivership provisions. See “*Freddie Mac — Purchase Agreement.*”

Freddie Mac’s Changes in Business Practices May Negatively Affect the Noteholders

Freddie Mac has a set of policies and procedures that it follows in the normal course of its Mortgage Loan purchase and servicing business, which are generally described in this Offering Circular. 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, including implementation of the “Single Security” initiative pursuant to the proposed common securitization platform, among other reasons. Freddie Mac may at any time change its practices as they relate to servicing requirements for its servicers, including policies with respect to loss mitigation, quality control policies and quality assurance policies, policies governing the pursuit of remedies for breaches of sellers’ representations and warranties, REO disposition policies and other policies and procedures that may, in their current forms, benefit the Noteholders. See “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process*” in Annex A. In undertaking any changes to its practices or its policies and procedures, Freddie Mac may exercise complete discretion and has no obligation to consider the impact on the Noteholders, and may undertake changes that negatively affect the Noteholders in pursuing other interests, including, but not limited to, minimizing losses for the taxpayers and complying with requirements put forth by its regulators, among others.

On October 20, 2014, in response to concerns voiced by mortgage originators and others regarding demands for the repurchase of mortgage loans from Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae for breaches of sellers’ representations and warranties, the Director of FHFA announced that revisions would be applied to the framework for the enforcement of sellers’ representations and warranties established in January 2013. The framework governs the circumstances under which loan sellers and servicers may be required to repurchase mortgage loans sold to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae for breaches of sellers’ representations and warranties. The Director of FHFA indicated that the revisions will clarify, and in some cases reduce, the circumstances under which we are permitted to require such repurchases for seven categories of breaches: (i) compliance with the Freddie Mac Act; (ii) misstatements, misrepresentations and omissions; (iii) data inaccuracies; (iv) clear title/first-lien enforceability; (v) compliance with laws and responsible lending practices; (vi) single-family mortgage product eligibility; and (vii) systemic fraud. Once adopted, these revisions may be applied to Mortgage Loans throughout our existing portfolio, including the Reference Obligations. As a result, we anticipate that our ability to require loan sellers and servicers to repurchase Reference Obligations for breaches of representations and warranties will

be reduced. Any reduction in repurchases of Reference Obligations that have experienced Credit Events may reduce the occurrence of Tranche Write-up Amounts and, in turn, may increase the risk of losses to Holders of the Notes.

Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Notes

The Notes May Not Be Repaid in Full

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

Limited Source of Payments — No Recourse to Reference Obligations

The Notes are not insured by any financial guaranty insurance policy. The Notes do not represent an interest in the Reference Obligations nor an obligation of the Global Agent, the Exchange Administrator, the Dealers or any of their affiliates. The Notes are solely the obligations (or interests in obligations) of Freddie Mac. If Freddie Mac is unable to make payments on the Original Notes, no other assets will be available to you for payment of the deficiency, and you will bear the resulting loss.

Credit Support Available to Corresponding Classes of Reference Tranches Pursuant to Hypothetical Structure Is Limited and May Not Be Sufficient to Prevent Loss on Your Notes

Although subordination provided by the Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches for the benefit of the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, by the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches for the benefit of the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches and by the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches for the benefit of the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, is intended to reduce the risk of exposure of Credit Events and Modification Events to the Class M-1, Class M-2 and Class M-3 Notes, which correspond to the Class M-1, Class M-2 and Class M-3 Reference Tranches, respectively, the amount of such subordination will be limited and may decline under certain circumstances described in this Offering Circular. Further, the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are subordinate to all the other Reference Tranches and therefore the Class B Notes do not benefit from any credit enhancement.

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

Subordination of Corresponding Classes of Reference Tranches Increases Risk of Loss on the Notes

The Tranche Write-down Amount with respect to any Payment Date will be allocated, *first*, to reduce any Overcollateralization Amount for such Payment Date, until such Overcollateralization Amount is reduced to zero, and, *second*, to reduce the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority, in each case until its Class Notional Amount is reduced to zero: *first*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, *second*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, *third*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, *fourth*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and, *fifth*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche, in each case until the Class Notional Amount of each such Class is reduced to zero. Any Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche will result in a

corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount of the applicable Class or Classes of Notes. Similarly, Modification Loss Amounts are allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche pursuant to *clause (g), (e), (c) or (a)*, as applicable, of the “*Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” and will result in a corresponding reduction of the Interest Payment Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable. Freddie Mac does not anticipate that Overcollateralization Amounts, if any, in this transaction will be significant.

Because the Class B Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class B Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-3, Class M-2 and Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to reduce its Interest Payment Amount. Similarly, because the Class M-3 Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class M-3 Notes and any related MAC Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-2 and Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to reduce their Interest Payment Amounts after the Class Notional Amounts of the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are reduced to zero. Further, because the Class M-2 Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class M-2 Notes and any related MAC Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to reduce their Interest Payment Amounts after the Class Notional Amounts of the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are reduced to zero.

If a purchaser of a Class of Notes calculates its anticipated yield based on an assumed rate of Credit Events and Modification Events with respect to the Reference Pool that is lower than the rate actually incurred on the Reference Pool, its actual yield to maturity may be lower than that so calculated and could be negative such that such purchaser may never receive all of his initial investment. The timing of Credit Events and Modification Events and the severity of losses realized with respect thereto will also affect a purchaser’s actual yield to maturity, even if the average rate is consistent with the purchaser’s expectations. In general, the earlier the Notes suffer a reduction in Class Principal Balance due to the allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts or a reduction in Interest Payment Amount due to the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts, the greater the effect on the purchaser’s yield to maturity.

For a more detailed description of the subordination feature with respect to the hypothetical structure and the Reference Tranches, see “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches*”.

Significant Write-downs of the Notes That Are Subsequently Subject to Write-ups Will Result in Lost Accrued Interest

Any Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amounts of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranches will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount of the applicable Class or Classes of Notes. Any subsequent increase in the Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, of such Notes as a result of the reversal of Credit Events will not entitle the Holder of such Class of Notes to any interest that would otherwise have been due during any periods of reduction of the Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, of such Notes. Noteholders could suffer significant loss of accrued interest to the extent of any extended period between a reduction and subsequent increase of the Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, of the Notes. Credit Events may ultimately be reversed, potentially resulting in Tranche Write-up Amounts that write up the Class Notional Amounts of the Reference Tranches. During the period in which Tranche Write-down Amounts have been allocated, prior to any reversal of Credit Events that result in Tranche Write-up Amounts that write-up the Class Notional Amounts of the Reference Tranches, the Notes will have lost accrued interest on the Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, that was so written down due to the allocation of such Tranche Write-down Amounts for the period of time during which such Credit Event existed and was not reversed.

LIBOR Levels Could Reduce the Yield on Your Notes

Lower than anticipated levels of One-Month LIBOR could result in actual yields on the Notes (other than the Interest Only MAC Notes) that are lower than anticipated. One-Month LIBOR is not likely to remain constant at any level. The timing of a change in the level of One-Month LIBOR may affect the actual yield you receive, even if the average level is consistent with your expectation. In general, the earlier a change in the level of One-Month LIBOR, the greater the effect on your yield. As a result, the effect on the yield you receive due to a One-Month LIBOR that is lower (or higher) than the rate anticipated during earlier periods is not likely to be offset by a later equivalent increase (or reduction). Moreover, changes may not correlate with changes in interest rates generally or with changes in other indices. Your yield could be either adversely or positively affected if changes in One-Month LIBOR do not reflect changes in interest rates generally.

On September 28, 2012, Britain's Financial Services Authority recommended that the British Bankers' Association be removed from its rate-setting responsibility and proposed additional reforms in connection with the determination of LIBOR. On February 1, 2014, ICE Benchmark Administration Limited ("ICE") (formerly NYSE Euronext Rate Administration Limited) took over the administration of LIBOR from the British Bankers' Association. As a new administrator of LIBOR, ICE could make methodological changes to the way in which LIBOR is calculated or could alter, discontinue or suspend the calculation or dissemination of LIBOR. We cannot predict the changes or reforms that could ultimately be made to LIBOR or the effects of any such changes or reforms. Any such changes or reforms could result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR rates or LIBOR rates being more volatile than they have been in the past. Any uncertainty in the value of LIBOR rates or the development of a market view that LIBOR was manipulated or may be manipulated may adversely affect the liquidity of the Notes in the secondary market and the market value of the Notes. In addition, no assurance can be provided that One-Month LIBOR accurately represents the offered rate applicable to loans in U.S. dollars for a one-month period between leading European banks or that LIBOR's prominence as a benchmark interest rate will be preserved. No prediction can be made as to future levels of the LIBOR index or as to the timing of any changes therein, each of which will directly affect the yields of the Notes (other than the Interest Only MAC Notes).

Changes in the Market Value of the Notes May Not Be Reflective of the Performance or Anticipated Performance of the Reference Obligations

The market value of the Notes may be volatile. These market values can change rapidly and significantly and changes can result from a variety of factors. However, a decrease in market value may not necessarily be the result of deterioration in the performance or anticipated performance of the Reference Obligations. For example, 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 Reference Obligations can adversely and materially affect the market value of the Notes.

The Notes Feature a New Type of Program Loss Structure That May Result in Limited Liquidity of the Notes, Which May Limit Investors' Ability to Sell the Notes

The Notes, while similar to prior STACR offerings in certain respects, are the third issuance of STACR Notes[®] with a program loss structure that allocates actual losses to the Notes. The Notes are not required to be listed on any national securities exchange or traded on any automated quotation systems of any registered securities association. The Dealers will have no obligation to make a market in the Notes. As a result, there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of the market that may develop for the Notes, or if it does develop, that it will continue. It is possible that investors who desire to sell their Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes.

We make no representation as to the proper characterization of the Notes for legal investment, regulatory, financial reporting or other purposes, as to the ability of particular investors to purchase the Notes under applicable legal investment or other restrictions or as to the consequences of an investment in the Notes for such purposes or under such restrictions. The liquidity of trading markets for the Notes 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 Notes independent of the credit performance of the Reference Pool or its prospects. We have no obligation to continue to issue securities similar to the Notes 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 Notes. Further, even though Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae are required to work together in implementing risk sharing transactions, the terms and structures of these transactions may be different.

The Restrictions on Transfer on the Notes May Limit Investors' Ability to Sell the Notes

The Notes are subject to restrictions to avoid certain fiduciary concerns and the potential application of the prohibited transaction rules under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code, or, in the case of any governmental plan, church plan or foreign plan, a violation of Similar Law. The Notes (including the Class B Notes and the MAC Notes) may be acquired by a Plan or persons or entities acting on behalf of, using the assets of or deemed to hold the assets of, a Plan, only if certain conditions are satisfied. See “*Certain ERISA Considerations*” for additional information regarding the applicable ERISA restrictions on transfer. See “*Description of The Notes — Form, Registration and Transfer of the Notes*”.

The Notes May be Redeemed Early

The Original Notes (and, in turn, the MAC Notes) may be redeemed in their entirety if we exercise our right of early redemption as described under “*Description of the Notes — Early Redemption Option*”. Any such redemption may result in the receipt of principal of the Notes prior to the date anticipated by investors and may reduce prospective investors' yield or cause prospective investors to incur losses on investments in the Notes.

Exchanges of Notes May Result in Investors Holding Lower Rated Notes

Before making an exchange involving Class M Notes and MAC Notes, investors should consider carefully the ratings consequences of the contemplated exchange. A rating may have relevance beyond the Rating Agency's assessment of the credit quality of a security; the rating of a security can determine the treatment of such security for certain regulatory purposes. Investors should consult with their advisors before exchanging their Notes as described above.

A Reduction, Withdrawal or Qualification of the Ratings on the Rated Notes, or the Issuance of an Unsolicited Rating on the Rated Notes, May Adversely Affect the Market Value of Those Notes and/or Limit an Investor's Ability to Resell Those Notes

We have engaged the Rating Agencies and will pay them a fee to assign ratings on the Class M Notes and the MAC Notes. We note that a Rating Agency may have a conflict of interest where, as is the industry standard and the case with the rating of such rated Notes, the issuer pays the fees charged by the engaged Rating Agency for their ratings services. We have not engaged any other NRSRO to assign ratings on the rated Notes and are not aware that any other NRSRO has assigned ratings on the rated Notes. However, under effective SEC rules, information provided by or on behalf of us to an engaged NRSRO for the purpose of assigning or monitoring the ratings on the rated Notes is required to be made available to all NRSROs in order to make it possible for non-engaged NRSROs to assign unsolicited ratings on the rated Notes. An unsolicited rating could be assigned at any time, including prior to the Closing Date, and none of Freddie Mac, the Dealers or any affiliates of the Dealers will have any obligation to inform you of any unsolicited ratings assigned after the date of this Offering Circular. NRSROs, including the Rating Agencies, have different methodologies, criteria, models and requirements. If any non-engaged NRSRO assigns unsolicited ratings on the rated Notes or issues other commentary on the rated Notes, there can be no assurance that such ratings will not be lower than the ratings provided by the Rating Agencies or that the commentary will not imply a lower rating, which may adversely affect the market value of the rated Notes and/or limit an investor's ability to resell the rated Notes. In addition, if we fail to make available to the non-engaged NRSROs any information provided to the Rating Agencies for the purpose of assigning or monitoring the ratings on the rated Notes, the Rating Agencies could withdraw their ratings on the rated Notes, which may adversely affect the market value of those Notes and/or limit an investor's ability to resell the Notes. Potential investors in the Class M Notes and the MAC Notes are urged to make their own evaluation of such Notes, including the credit enhancement on such rated Notes, and not to rely solely on the ratings on such rated Notes.

The Ratings on the Rated Notes May Not Reflect All Risks

The ratings on the Class M Notes and the MAC Notes may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure of, or the market for, such rated Notes, or the additional factors discussed herein and other factors that may affect the value of such rated Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the Rating Agencies. Investors should be aware that legislative, regulatory or other events involving Freddie Mac could negatively affect the ratings of the Class M Notes and the MAC Notes.

The Class B Notes Will Not Be Rated by the Rating Agencies on the Closing Date

We have not engaged a NRSRO to rate the Class B Notes on the Closing Date and we have no obligation to do so in the future. The lack of a rating reduces the potential liquidity of the Class B Notes and thus may affect the market value of such Notes. In addition, the lack of a rating will reduce the potential for, or increase the cost of, financing the purchase and/or holding of the Class B Notes. Investors subject to capital requirements may be required to hold more capital against the Class B Notes than would have been the case had such Class of Notes been rated. An unsolicited rating could be assigned to the Class B Notes at any time, including prior to the Closing Date, and none of Freddie Mac, the Dealers or any affiliates of the Dealers will have any obligation to inform you of any such unsolicited rating. In addition, if in the future Freddie Mac were to issue notes similar to the Class B Notes or other securities under an alternative risk sharing arrangement, Freddie Mac may seek to have such securities rated by one or more NRSROs. As a result, the marketability of the Class B Notes may be impaired because they are not so rated.

The Ability to Exchange Class M Notes and MAC Notes May Be Limited

An investor must own the right Classes in the right proportions to enter into an exchange involving MAC Notes. 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.

Investors Have No Direct Right to Enforce Remedies

Noteholders generally do not have the right to institute any suit, action or proceeding in equity or at law under the Debt Agreement.

These provisions may limit your personal ability to enforce the provisions of the Debt Agreement. In no event will the Noteholders have the right to direct Freddie Mac to investigate or review whether or not an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect, Underwriting Defect, Unconfirmed Servicing Defect, Minor Servicing Defect or Major Servicing Defect has occurred. In addition, Freddie Mac will have the sole discretion to determine whether to undertake such investigation or review, upon taking such investigation or review, whether Freddie Mac deems any findings to be material, and upon concluding that a finding is material whether to require the related seller or servicer to repurchase the Reference Obligation, to enter into a repurchase settlement in respect of the Reference Obligation, and if so, for how much, or whether to waive the seller's or servicer's requirement to repurchase the Reference Obligation.

An Event of Default will not automatically trigger an acceleration of the Notes. In order for the Notes to be accelerated upon an Event of Default, Noteholders representing not less than 50% of the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes (in each case the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes will be determined without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) to which such Event of Default relates must vote to enforce remedies to make such Notes immediately due and payable. In the event that Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, Holders of such MAC Notes will be entitled to exercise all the voting rights that are allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes in the manner described under "MAC Notes". To the extent that such vote does not occur, you will have no remedies upon an Event of Default. Noteholders may not be successful in obtaining the required percentage of votes because it may be difficult to locate other investors to facilitate achieving the required voting thresholds.

One or more purchasers of Notes may purchase substantial portions of one or all Classes of Notes. If any Noteholder or group of Noteholders holds more than 50% of the aggregate voting interests of the Original Notes (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) and disagrees with any proposed action, suit or proceeding requiring consent of more than 50% of the aggregate voting interests of the Original Notes (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes), that Noteholder or group of Noteholders may block the proposed action, suit or proceeding. In the event that Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, Holders of such MAC Notes will be entitled to exercise all the voting rights that are allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes in the manner described under “*MAC Notes*”. In some circumstances, the Holders of a specified percentage of the Notes will be entitled to direct, consent to or approve certain actions. In these cases, this direction, consent or approval will be sufficient to bind all Holders of Notes, regardless of whether you agree with such direction, consent or approval.

Legality of Investment

Each prospective investor in the Notes is responsible for determining for itself whether it has the legal power, authority and right to purchase such Notes. None of Freddie Mac, the Global Agent, the Exchange Administrator, the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates expresses any view as to any prospective investor’s legal power, authority or right to purchase the Notes. Prospective investors are urged to consult their own legal, tax and accounting advisors as to such matters. See “*Legal Investment*” for additional information.

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

The Notes will be issued as book-entry Notes (the “**Book-Entry Notes**”) and will be held through the book-entry system of DTC, and, as applicable, Euroclear and Clearstream. Transactions in the Book-Entry Notes 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 Notes to entities that do not participate in the DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream system, or to otherwise act with respect to the Notes, may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate for such Notes,
- under a book-entry format, an investor may experience delays in the receipt of payments, because payments will be made by the Global Agent to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream and not directly to an investor,
- investors’ access to information regarding the Notes 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 payments on book-entry Notes in the event of misapplication of payments 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 Notes, see “*Description of The Notes — Form, Registration and Transfer of the Notes*”.

Tax Characterization of the Notes

On the Closing Date, we will receive an opinion of Shearman & Sterling LLP that, although the matter is not free from doubt, the Class M Notes will be characterized as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the Class B Notes should be treated as derivatives for U.S. federal income tax purposes. While it is not entirely clear what type of derivative the Class B Notes should be, we intend to take the position that each Class B Note will be treated as an NPC for U.S. federal income tax purposes (except for U.S. federal withholding tax purposes as discussed herein). We and each Beneficial Owner of a Note, by acceptance of such Note, will agree to treat such Note in such manner unless a change in law or administrative practice requires a Note to be treated in some other manner. See “— *Freddie Mac and its Paying Agent Intend to Withhold U.S. Federal*

Income Tax on the Entire Amount of Each Class Coupon Payment (as Adjusted as a Result of any Modification Events) with Respect to the Class B Notes in Respect of Payments Made to Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners and Freddie Mac Will Not Gross Up for Such Withheld Amounts.” The MAC Notes will represent interests in the Class M Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Shearman & Sterling LLP’s opinion will be based on certain representations and covenants of ours and will assume compliance with the Debt Agreement and other relevant transaction documents. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that there is no relevant authority that directly addresses the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Notes, and we have received no ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) in connection with the issuance of the Notes. Accordingly, the U.S. federal income tax characterization of the Notes is not certain. The characterization of the Notes may affect the amount, timing and character of income, deduction, gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Beneficial Owner in respect of a Note and the U.S. withholding tax consequences to a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner of a Note. As noted, we intend to take the position that the Class M Notes will be treated as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and that Class B Notes will be treated as NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes (except for U.S. federal withholding tax purposes as discussed herein). By purchasing Notes, Beneficial Owners will agree to treat their Notes in such manner. These characterizations are not binding on the IRS and the IRS may treat one or more Classes of Notes in some other manner. For example, the IRS may treat a Class M Note as a derivative instrument issued by us (or, even more unlikely, as an equity interest). Similarly, the IRS may treat the Class B Notes as a derivative other than an NPC, a guarantee contract or an equity interest. In light of the uncertainty as to the characterization of the Notes, prospective purchasers of Notes should consult their own tax advisors as to the possible alternative characterizations of the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the U.S. federal income and withholding tax consequences of such alternative characterizations. See “*Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences*” for additional information.

Freddie Mac and its Paying Agent Intend to Withhold U.S. Federal Income Tax on the Entire Amount of Each Class Coupon Payment (as Adjusted as a Result of any Modification Events) with Respect to the Class B Notes in Respect of Payments Made to Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners and Freddie Mac Will Not Gross Up for Such Withheld Amounts

As discussed below in “*Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners — Class B Notes*”, the U.S. federal income tax characterization of the Class B Notes is unclear. Accordingly, the characterization of each payment on the Class B Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes is also unclear. Although we intend to treat the Class B Notes as NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a number of other characterizations are possible. For example, the IRS may treat the Class B Notes as a derivative other than an NPC, a guarantee contract or an equity interest. As a result, all or a portion of the payments on the Class B Notes may be subject to U.S. withholding tax. To the extent that Freddie Mac makes payments to a Beneficial Owner not exempt from withholding with respect to a Class B Note, Freddie Mac and its paying agent intend to withhold U.S. federal income tax on the entire amount of each Class Coupon payment (as adjusted as a result of any Modification Events) with respect to such Class B Note at a rate of 30 percent, other than in the situations described below. Further, Freddie Mac expects that other withholding agents making such payments to a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner will also withhold on such payments at such rate.

If payments with respect to the Class B Notes are effectively connected with a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and if an income tax treaty applies, such payments are attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), these payments would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, regardless of the characterization of the Class B Notes (but would be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as they would be if received by a U.S. Beneficial Owner). Such Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners must timely provide the withholding agent a properly-executed IRS Form W-8ECI or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities stating that the receipt of payments with respect to its Class B Notes is effectively connected with that Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and if an income tax treaty applies, such payments are attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment).

In situations where payments on the Class B Notes are not effectively connected with the conduct of the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner’s U.S. trade or business (or if an income tax treaty applies, are not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), as discussed above, because of the uncertainty as to how the Class B Notes will be characterized, to the extent that Freddie Mac makes payments to a Beneficial Owner not exempt from

withholding with respect to a Class B Note, Freddie Mac and its paying agent intend to withhold U.S. federal income tax on the entire amount of each Class Coupon payment (as adjusted as a result of any Modification Events) with respect to such Class B Note at a rate of 30 percent. Further, Freddie Mac expects that other withholding agents making such payments to a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner will also withhold on such payments at such rate. If the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner is entitled to the benefits of an income tax treaty with the United States, the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner may provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities to the withholding agent to reduce or eliminate such U.S. withholding tax. In the event that the Class B Notes are characterized in a manner that would give rise to U.S. withholding tax absent an applicable income tax treaty, Shearman & Sterling LLP is of the opinion that the payments on the Class B Notes should be classified as “Business Profits” or “Other Income” (depending upon the nature of the income received by the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner) for purposes of most applicable income tax treaties, but there can be no assurance of such treatment and a paying agent may not agree with such classifications and withhold under a different provision under an applicable treaty that may have a higher rate of withholding.

If U.S. federal income tax is withheld on a payment with respect to the Class B Notes, Freddie Mac will not pay an additional amount to Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners to compensate them for such tax. Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners should be aware that if a withholding agent fails to withhold tax on a payment when withholding was required, the IRS may seek to collect the amount of such tax, and such Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners may ultimately be liable for such amounts. Accordingly, Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult with their tax advisors regarding the suitability of the Class B Notes for investment, including the possibility of obtaining a refund for any U.S. federal income tax withheld on payments on the Class B Notes.

ERISA Considerations

Each person purchasing the Notes will make or will be deemed to make certain representations and warranties regarding the prohibited transaction rules of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code and the applicable provisions of Similar Law. Fiduciaries and other persons contemplating investing “plan assets” of Plans in such Notes should consider the fiduciary investment standards and prohibited transaction rules of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code, Similar Law, and the applicable provisions of any other applicable laws before authorizing an investment of the plan assets of any Plan in such Notes. See “*Certain ERISA Considerations*”.

Downgrade of Long-term Ratings of Eurozone Nations, Russia and the United States May Adversely Affect the Market Value of the Notes

In response to the economic situation facing the Eurozone, based on factors including tightening credit conditions, higher risk premiums on Eurozone sovereigns and disagreement among European policy makers as to how best to address the declining market confidence with respect to the Eurozone, on January 13, 2012, Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”), a Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC business, downgraded the long-term credit ratings on nine members of the Eurozone, including Austria, Cyprus, France, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. In addition, on October 10, 2014, S&P downgraded Finland’s sovereign debt rating to AA+ from AAA, citing weak economic development and on January 26, 2015, S&P downgraded Russia’s sovereign debt rating to BB+ from BBB–, citing the Russian Federation’s weakened monetary policy flexibility and economic growth prospects. Also, on August 5, 2011, S&P lowered the long-term sovereign credit rating of U.S. government debt obligations from AAA to AA+ and on August 8, 2011, S&P downgraded the long-term credit ratings of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises.

These actions initially had an adverse effect on financial markets and although we are unable to predict the longer-term impact on such markets and the participants therein, it might be materially adverse to the value of the Notes.

The Interests of Freddie Mac, the Dealers and Others May Conflict With and be Adverse to the Interests of the Noteholders

The Relationships Among Freddie Mac, Sellers, Servicers, Mortgage Insurers and Dealers are Multifaceted and Complex

We have various multifaceted and complex relationships with our sellers, servicers, mortgage insurers and dealers. This complexity increased as a result of the economic conditions experienced in 2007 and the periods that followed and as a result of disputes regarding various matters, including responsibility for deteriorations in the value of mortgage loans and mortgage securities. We purchase a significant portion of our Mortgage Loans from several large lenders. These lenders are among the largest mortgage loan originators in the U.S. During 2014, one mortgage lender, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., accounted for 13% of our single-family mortgage purchase volume. In addition, many of our sellers or their affiliates have acted, and we expect will continue to act, as servicers and dealers. Further, we have many other relationships with these parties or their affiliates, including as counterparties to debt funding and derivative transactions. As discussed in more detail below, these various relationships can create circumstances, including disputes, that result in interests and incentives that are or may be inconsistent with or adverse to the interests of holders of mortgage securities, including the Notes.

Freddie Mac's Actions with Respect to REO Dispositions, Note Sales, Third-Party Sales, Short Sales and Disposition Timelines May Increase the Risk of Loss on the Notes

Freddie Mac has considerable discretion, influence and authority with respect to the ultimate disposition of Mortgage Loans. In the exercise of its discretion, Freddie Mac has the ability to accept or reject prices and bids on REO properties, note sales, third-party sales and short sales. In the event Freddie Mac rejects an offer, such rejection could result in additional time and/or delay before the ultimate disposition of a Mortgaged Property. Any periods between an offer that is rejected and the ultimate disposition of the Mortgaged Property may result in additional expenses (including but not limited to delinquent accrued interest, legal fees, real estate taxes and maintenance and preservation expenses), being incurred that ultimately increase the actual loss realized on a Mortgaged Property. Subsequent offers that are ultimately accepted by Freddie Mac could be less than previous offers presented to Freddie Mac. Any such additional expenses or reduced offers will reduce the Liquidation Proceeds used to calculate the Credit Event Net Loss and result in greater loss being allocated to the Notes. Moreover, delays in the ultimate disposition of a Mortgaged Property beyond the Termination Date will prevent losses being allocated to the Notes. Accordingly, Freddie Mac's ability to expedite the ultimate disposition of any Mortgaged Property before the Termination Date will result in losses allocated to the Notes.

Interests of Freddie Mac May Not be Aligned With the Interests of the Noteholders

In conducting our business, including the acquisition, financing and securitization of Mortgage Loans, we maintain on-going relationships with our sellers. As a result, while we may have contractual rights to enforce obligations that our sellers may have, we may elect not to do so or we may elect to do so in a way that serves our own interests (including, but not limited to, working with our regulators toward housing policy objectives, maintaining strong on-going relationships with our sellers and maximizing interests of the taxpayers) without taking into account the interests of the Noteholders. In 2011, FHFA, as Conservator for Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, filed lawsuits against various financial institutions and related defendants seeking to recover losses and damages allegedly sustained by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae as a result of their investments in certain mortgage securities issued or sold by these financial institutions or their affiliates. These institutions include some of our largest sellers, servicers and dealers, including certain of the sellers of Mortgage Loans included in the Reference Pool and the dealers for this offering of Notes. In these actions, FHFA claimed that the sellers, and various affiliates, made misrepresentations regarding mortgage loans that backed the residential mortgage-backed securities purchased by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. These actions include claims under various state and federal statutes and with respect to some of these actions, claims under state common law theories such as fraud, fraudulent inducement, fraudulent concealment, negligent misrepresentation, and aiding and abetting fraud. The claims are predicated upon various factual allegations, including that the offering materials for the mortgage securities issued in connection with the securitizations falsely represented, among other things: (1) various characteristics of the mortgage loans (including loan-to-value and debt-to-income ratios and home occupancy status); and (2) that the mortgage loans were originated in accordance with certain underwriting guidelines. In

connection with these lawsuits, our Conservator has taken the position that mortgage loan originators, including originators of Mortgage Loans in the Reference Pool abandoned their own underwriting standards and issued loans without regard to borrowers' ability to repay them. In addition, Freddie Mac has directed trustees to file lawsuits against certain sellers of mortgage loans alleging breach of contract with respect to certain residential mortgage-backed securities purchased by Freddie Mac between 2006 and 2008. We cannot assure you that the existence of any prior, current or future disputes or litigation will not affect the manner in which we act in the future.

Our interests, as owner of the Reference Obligations, as guarantor of PCs backed by the Reference Obligations, as the party directing our quality control process for reviewing Mortgage Loans or as master servicer, may be adverse to the interests of the Noteholders. The effect of the Notes being linked to the Reference Pool and the corresponding Classes of Reference Tranches established pursuant to the hypothetical structure is that Freddie Mac is transferring certain credit risk that it bears with respect to the Reference Pool to the extent that the Notes are subject to principal write-downs and interest amount reductions as described in this Offering Circular. We, in any of our capacities with respect to the Notes or the Reference Obligations, are not obligated to consider the interests of the Noteholders in taking or refraining from taking any action. Such action may include revising provisions of the Guide to provide for alternative modification programs or to provide less or more stringent servicing requirements through TOBs. See "*— Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Servicers May Not Follow the Requirements of Our Guide or TOBs, and Servicing Standards May Change Periodically*" above. In implementing new provisions in the Guide, we do not differentiate between Reference Obligations and Mortgage Loans that are not in the Reference Pool. In addition, in connection with our role as Issuer, we will be acting solely for our own benefit and not as agent or fiduciary on behalf of investors. Also, there is no independent third party engaged with respect to the Notes to monitor and supervise our activities as Issuer.

Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Dealers and their Affiliates

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

The Dealers 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 Dealers 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 Notes, and do so without consideration of the fact that the Dealers acted as Dealers for the Notes. Such transactions may result in the Dealers 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 Dealers 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 Notes. The positions of the Dealers and their respective affiliates or their clients in such derivative transactions may increase in value if the Notes default or decrease in value. In conducting such activities, none of the Dealers or their respective affiliates will have any obligation to take into account the interests of the Holders of the Notes or any possible effect that such activities could have on them. The Dealers 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 Notes or the Holders of the Notes. Additionally, none of the Dealers and their respective affiliates will have any obligation to disclose any of these securities or derivatives transactions to you in your capacity as a Holder of a Note.

To the extent the Dealers or one of their respective affiliates makes a market in the Notes (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 Notes. 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 Notes. The prices at which the Dealers or one of their respective affiliates may be willing to purchase the Notes, if they make a market for the Notes, will depend on market conditions and other relevant factors and may be significantly lower than the issue prices for the Notes and significantly lower than the prices at which they may be willing to sell the Notes.

Furthermore, the Dealers expect that a completed offering will enhance their ability to assist clients and counterparties in transactions related to the Notes and in similar transactions (including assisting clients in additional purchases and sales of the Notes and hedging transactions). The Dealers 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 Dealers' relationships with various parties, facilitate additional business development and enable them to obtain additional business and to generate additional revenue.

The Dealers and their affiliates will not have any obligation to monitor the performance of the Notes or the actions of Freddie Mac, the sellers or servicers, the Global Agent, the Exchange Administrator or any other transaction party and will not have the authority to advise any such party or to direct their actions.

Furthermore, as set forth in the table below, one of the Dealers is affiliated with the specified seller and servicer of the specified percentage of the Reference Obligations included in the Reference Pool:

<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Affiliated Seller and Servicer</u>	<u>% of Reference Obligations (by Cut-off Date Balance)</u>
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	Bank of America, N.A.	2.76%

In such capacities as an affiliated seller and servicer, the interests of the above-referenced seller and servicer with respect to the Reference Obligations may be adverse to the interests of the Noteholders. In its roles as seller and servicer, the above-referenced seller and servicer is not obligated to consider the interests of the Noteholders in taking or refraining from taking any action. It is expected that Bank of America N.A. will continue to act as a seller and/or servicer for Mortgage Loans that are not included in the Reference Pool.

Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Global Agent and the Exchange Administrator

U.S. Bank serves as the Global Agent and the Exchange Administrator and is an originator, seller and/or servicer with respect to approximately 6.54% of the Reference Obligations by Cut-off Date Balance. In its roles as originator, seller and/or servicer, U.S. Bank's interests with respect to the Reference Obligations may be adverse to the interests of the Noteholders and U.S. Bank is not obligated to consider the interests of the Noteholders in taking or refraining from taking any action. It is expected that U.S. Bank will continue to act as an originator, seller and/or servicer for Mortgage Loans that are not included in the Reference Pool.

There May Be Conflicts of Interest Between the Classes of Notes

There may be conflicts of interest between the Classes of Notes due to differing payment priorities and terms. Investors in the Notes should consider that certain decisions may not be in the best interests of each Class of Notes and that any conflict of interest among different Noteholders may not be resolved in favor of investors in the Notes. For example, Noteholders 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 Noteholders.

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

Although the various risks discussed in this Offering Circular are generally described separately, prospective investors in the Notes should consider the potential effects on the Notes of the interplay of multiple risk factors. Where more than one significant risk factor is present, the risk of loss on your Notes may be significantly increased. In considering the potential effects of layered risks, you should carefully review the descriptions of the Reference Obligations and the Notes. See "*The Reference Obligations*" and "*Description of the Notes*".

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

General

On the Closing Date, we expect to issue four Classes of Original Notes: the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Notes (collectively, the **“Original Notes”**). The Class M Notes will be modifiable and combinable with MAC Notes, as described in Schedule I. The Original Notes will be issued pursuant to a STACR Debt Agreement (the **“Debt Agreement”**) to be dated as of the Closing Date by and among Freddie Mac and the Holders of the Notes and the MAC Notes will be issued pursuant to an Exchange Administration Agreement (the **“Exchange Administration Agreement”**) to be dated as of the Closing Date between Freddie Mac and U.S. Bank as the exchange administrator (the **“Exchange Administrator”**). Under the Exchange Administration Agreement, U.S. Bank will act as Exchange Administrator for the Class M Notes and MAC Notes. Under a Global Agency Agreement (the **“Global Agency Agreement”**) to be dated as of the Closing Date between Freddie Mac and U.S. Bank as the global agent (the **“Global Agent”**), U.S. Bank will act as paying agent, registrar, transfer agent and authenticating agent. See *“The Agreements”*.

The Notes are unsecured general obligations (or interests in such obligations) of Freddie Mac and are structured to be subject to the performance of the Reference Obligations. The transaction is designed to furnish credit protection to Freddie Mac, with respect to Reference Obligations which experience losses relating to Credit Events and Modification Events. The Notes will be subject to write-down of their Class Principal Balances based on the occurrence of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations and the actual losses experienced with respect thereto. In addition, the interest entitlement of the Notes will be subject to reduction to the extent that the Reference Obligations experience losses as a result of Modification Events. See *“— Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts”* and *“Allocation of Modification Loss Amount”* below.

The principal payment characteristics of the Notes have been designed so that the Notes amortize based on the collections of principal payments on the Reference Obligations. The Mezzanine and Junior Reference Tranches will not be entitled to principal payments based on Unscheduled Principal collections received on the Reference Pool unless each of the Minimum Credit Enhancement Test, the Cumulative Net Loss Test and the Delinquency Test are satisfied for the related Payment Date. Unlike securities in a senior/subordinate private label residential mortgage-backed securitization, the principal payments required to be paid by Freddie Mac on the Original Notes will be based in part on Scheduled Principal that is collected on the Reference Pool, rather than on scheduled payments due on the Reference Obligations, as described under *“— Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount”* below. In other words, to the extent that there is a delinquent Mortgagor who misses a payment (or makes only a partial scheduled payment) on a Reference Obligation, Freddie Mac will not make principal payments on the Original Notes based on the amount that was due on such Reference Obligation, but, rather, Freddie Mac will only make principal payments on the Original Notes based on Scheduled Principal and Unscheduled Principal actually collected on such Reference Obligation. Additionally, the Original Notes will only receive principal based on Unscheduled Principal upon the satisfaction of the Minimum Credit Enhancement Test, the Cumulative Net Loss Test and the Delinquency Test as described under *“— Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount”* below. Investors should make their own determination as to the effect of these features on the Notes.

For the avoidance of doubt, under no circumstances will the actual cash flow from the Reference Obligations be paid to or otherwise be made available to the Holders of the Notes. Freddie Mac will make monthly payments of accrued interest to the Holders of the Original Notes (subject to reduction as a result of the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts). The amounts of principal payments required to be paid by Freddie Mac on the Original Notes each month will be based on the amount of principal collected in respect of the Reference Obligations as further described in this Offering Circular. If a Class of MAC Notes is outstanding, all amounts payable by Freddie Mac on Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to and payable on such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

Form, Registration and Transfer of the Notes

The Notes will be represented by global notes in book-entry form (the “**Book-Entry Notes**”) and will be available in fully-registered form (such form, the “**Definitive Notes**”) only in limited circumstances described below.

The Original Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$250,000 and additional increments of \$1. The Notes 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 Note of each Class may be issued in an amount different (but not less) than the minimum denomination described above.

The Global Agent will initially serve as paying agent, note registrar and transfer agent for purposes of making calculations and payments with respect to the Notes and providing for registration, transfers and exchanges of the Notes (except for exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes and vice versa). In addition, we will perform certain reporting and other administrative functions. The Exchange Administrator will perform certain reporting and administrative functions with respect to the MAC Notes, including informing the Global Agent of exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes, and vice versa, so that the Global Agent can make payments on MAC Notes that have been issued in exchange for Class M Notes.

Book-Entry Notes. Persons acquiring beneficial ownership interests in the Book-Entry Notes (“**Note Owners**”) will hold such Notes 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 Notes initially will be represented by one or more physical certificates registered in the name of Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC. Investors may hold such beneficial interest in the Book-Entry Notes in minimum denominations of \$250,000. Except as described below, no Note Owner will be entitled to receive a Definitive Note. Unless and until Definitive Notes are issued, it is anticipated that the only Noteholder of the Book-Entry Notes will be Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. Note Owners will not be Noteholders as that term is used in the Debt Agreement. Note Owners are only permitted to exercise their rights indirectly through Participants, Indirect Participants, Clearstream, Euroclear and DTC.

The Global Agent or another designated institution will act as the custodian for Book-Entry Notes on DTC and as the “**Common Depositary**” for Book-Entry Notes which clear and settle through Euroclear and Clearstream. Upon notification by the Exchange Administrator, the Global Agent will indicate to DTC any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes (and vice versa).

A Note Owner’s ownership of a Book-Entry Note will be recorded on the records of the brokerage firm, bank, thrift institution or other financial intermediary (each, a “**Financial Intermediary**”) that maintains the Note Owner’s account for such purpose. In turn, the Financial Intermediary’s ownership of such Book-Entry Note 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 Note 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.

Note Owners will receive all payments of principal and interest on the Book-Entry Notes from the Global Agent through DTC (and Clearstream or Euroclear, as applicable) and Participants. While the Book-Entry Notes 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 Notes and is required to receive and transmit payments of principal of, and interest on, the Book-Entry Notes. Participants and Indirect Participants with whom Note Owners have accounts with respect to Book-Entry Notes are similarly required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such payments on behalf of their respective Note Owners. Accordingly, although Note Owners will not possess certificates representing their respective interests in the Book-Entry Notes, the Rules provide a mechanism by which Note Owners will receive payments and will be able to transfer their interest. It is expected that payments by Participants and Indirect Participants to Note Owners will be governed by such standing instructions and customary practices. However, payments of principal and interest in respect of such Book-Entry Notes 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 Global Agent once paid or transmitted by them.

As indicated above, Note Owners will not receive or be entitled to receive certificates representing their respective interests in the Book-Entry Notes, except under the limited circumstances described below. Unless and until Definitive Notes are issued, Noteholders who are not Participants may transfer ownership of Book-Entry Notes only through Participants and Indirect Participants by instructing such Participants and Indirect Participants to transfer Book-Entry Notes, by book-entry transfer, through DTC (or Clearstream or Euroclear, as applicable), for the account of the purchasers of such Book-Entry Notes, 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 Notes 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 Note Owners.

The laws of some states require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive certificated form. Consequently, this may limit a Note Owner's ability to transfer its interests in a Book-Entry Note 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 Note 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 Notes in book-entry form may reduce the liquidity of such Notes in the secondary market because certain prospective investors may be unwilling to purchase Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes, whether held for its own account or as a nominee for another person. In general, beneficial ownership of Book-Entry Notes will be subject to the Rules, as in effect from time to time. Note Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but each Note 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 Note 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 International's customers are world-wide financial institutions including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Clearstream International's United States customers are limited to securities brokers and dealers and banks. Currently, Clearstream International offers settlement and custody services to more than two thousand five hundred (2,500) customers world-wide, covering one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) 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 securities, 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.

Payments on the Book-Entry Notes will be made on each Payment Date by the Global Agent to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC will be responsible for crediting the amount of such payments to the accounts of the applicable DTC Participants in accordance with DTC's normal procedures. Each DTC Participant will be responsible for disbursing such payments to the Note Owners of the Book-Entry Notes 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 Note Owners of the Book-Entry Notes that it represents.

Under a book-entry format, Note Owners may experience some delay in their receipt of payments, since such payments will be forwarded by the Global Agent to Cede & Co. Payments with respect to Notes held through Clearstream or Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants in accordance with the relevant system's rules and procedures, to the extent received by the Common Depository. Such payments will be subject to tax reporting in accordance with relevant United States tax laws and regulations. See "*Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — Information Reporting and Backup Withholding*".

DTC has advised the Global Agent unless and until Definitive Notes are issued or modified, DTC will take any action the holders of the Book-Entry Notes are permitted to take under the Debt Agreement only at the direction of one or more Financial Intermediaries to whose DTC accounts the Book-Entry Notes are credited, to the extent that such actions are taken on behalf of Financial Intermediaries whose holdings include such Book-

Entry Notes. Clearstream or the Euroclear Operator, as the case may be, will take any other action permitted to be taken by a Noteholder under the Debt 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 Notes which conflict with actions taken with respect to other Book-Entry Notes.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of Book-Entry Notes 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. None of Freddie Mac, the Global Agent or the Exchange Administrator will have any responsibility for the performance by any system or their respective direct or Indirect Participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

None of Freddie Mac, the Global Agent or the Exchange Administrator will have any responsibility for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests of the Book-Entry Notes 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 Notes are registered, the ability of the Note Owners of such Book-Entry Notes to obtain timely payment and, if the limits of applicable insurance coverage by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation are exceeded or if such coverage is otherwise unavailable, ultimate payment, of amounts distributable with respect to such Book-Entry Notes may be impaired.

Definitive Notes. The Definitive Notes will be issued to Note Owners of the Book-Entry Notes, or their nominees, rather than to DTC, only if (a) DTC or Freddie Mac advise the Global Agent in writing that DTC is no longer willing, qualified or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as nominee and depository with respect to the Book-Entry Notes and Freddie Mac or the Global Agent is unable to locate a qualified successor, (b) after the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Debt Agreement, Note Owners having voting rights aggregating not less than a majority of all voting rights evidenced by the Book-Entry Notes advise the Global Agent and DTC through the Financial Intermediaries and the DTC Participants in writing that the continuation of a book-entry system through DTC (or a successor thereto) is no longer in the best interests of such Note Owners or (c) in the case of a particular Book-Entry Note, if all of the systems through which it is cleared or settled are closed for business for a continuous period of 14 calendar days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or are permanently closed for business or have announced an intention to permanently cease business and in any such situations Freddie Mac is unable to locate a single successor within 90 calendar days of such closure. Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the immediately preceding sentence, the Global Agent or the Exchange Administrator will be required to notify all applicable Note Owners of the occurrence of such event and the availability of Definitive Notes. Upon surrender by DTC of the global security or securities representing such Book-Entry Notes and instructions for re-registration, we will issue Definitive Notes and thereafter the Global Agent or the Exchange Administrator will recognize the owners of such Definitive Notes as Noteholders under the Debt Agreement. Such Definitive Notes may also bear additional legends that we deem advisable. None of the Notes will ever be issued in bearer form.

Any portion of an interest in such a Book-Entry Note transferred or exchanged will be executed, authenticated and delivered only in the required minimum denomination as set forth herein. A Definitive Note delivered in exchange for an interest in such a Book-Entry Note will bear the applicable legend set forth in the applicable exhibits to the Debt 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 Global Agent.

The Holders of the Definitive Notes will be able to transfer or exchange the Definitive Notes by surrendering them at the office of the Global Agent (or the Exchange Administrator with respect to exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes and vice versa) together with the form of transfer endorsed thereon duly completed and executed, and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Debt Agreement, and in exchange therefor one or more new Definitive Notes will be issued having an aggregate Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, equal to the remaining Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, of the Definitive Notes transferred or exchanged.

The Global Agent will keep in a note register the records of the ownership, exchange and transfer of Definitive Notes. No service charge will be imposed for any registration of transfer or exchange of a Definitive Note, but the Global Agent or the Exchange Administrator may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge imposed in connection therewith.

Payments

Payments on the Original Notes will be made by the Global Agent, as paying agent, on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of each month (or, if such day is not a Business Day, then on the next succeeding Business Day), beginning in October 2015 (each, a **“Payment Date”**), to the persons in whose names such Notes are registered as of the close of business on the immediately preceding Business Day in the case of Book-Entry Notes and as of the close of business on the last day of the preceding month of such Payment Date in the case of Definitive Notes (the **“Record Date”**). The Exchange Administrator will notify the Global Agent with respect to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes (and vice versa) at the time of such exchange, and the Global Agent will make all subsequent payments in accordance with this notice, unless notified of a subsequent exchange by the Exchange Administrator. A **“Business Day”** means a day other than:

- A Saturday or Sunday.
- A day on which the offices of Freddie Mac, the corporate trust offices of the Global Agent or the Exchange Administrator (currently located at 1 Federal Street, 3rd Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02110), DTC, or the banking institutions in the City of New York are authorized or obligated by law or executive order to be closed.

Payments on each Payment Date will be made by wire transfer in immediately available funds to each Noteholder’s account at a bank or other depository institution having appropriate wire transfer facilities. Cede & Co. will be the registered holder of the Book-Entry Notes. However, the final payment on any Note will be made in like manner only upon presentation and surrender of such Note at the offices of the Corporate Trust Services division of the Global Agent located at 1 Federal Street, 3rd Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02110 or as otherwise indicated on the relevant notice thereof. Payments will be made to Note Owners through the facilities of DTC, as described above under *“— Form, Registration and Transfer of the Notes”*.

Payments on the Notes are to be made by the Global Agent without deduction or withholding of taxes, except as otherwise required by law. The Notes will not provide for any gross-up payments in the case that payments on the Notes become subject to any deduction or withholding on account of taxes.

Maturity Date

The Maturity Date for the Notes will be the Payment Date in March 2028.

Early Redemption Option

We may redeem the Original Notes prior to the Maturity Date on any Payment Date (the **“Early Redemption Date”**) at the earlier of (a) on or after the Payment Date on which the aggregate unpaid principal balance of the Reference Obligations is less than or equal to 10% of the Cut-off Date Balance of the Reference Obligations; or (b) on or after the Payment Date in September 2025, by paying an amount equal to the outstanding Class Principal Balance, after allocation of the Tranche Write-down Amount or Tranche Write-up Amount, if any, for such Payment Date, of each Class of Original Notes (without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes), plus accrued and unpaid interest (the **“Early Redemption Option”**). If on the Early Redemption Date, a Class of MAC Notes that is entitled to principal is outstanding, all principal amounts that are payable by Freddie Mac on Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to and payable on such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

Termination Date

The Notes will no longer be entitled to payment of principal and interest after the date (the **“Termination Date”**) which is the earliest of:

- (1) the Maturity Date;

(2) the Early Redemption Date (which is the Payment Date on which the Notes are redeemed by Freddie Mac pursuant to its Early Redemption Option as described above under “— *Early Redemption Option*”); and

(3) the Payment Date on which the aggregate Class Principal Balance of all outstanding Classes of Original Notes is reduced to zero (without giving effect to any allocations of Tranche Write-down Amounts or Tranche Write-up Amounts on such Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates) and accrued and unpaid interest due on the Original Notes has been paid in full.

On the Termination Date, Freddie Mac will determine the fair value of the estimated amount of subsequent recoveries, at its sole discretion, and this amount (the “**Projected Recovery Amount**”) will be included in the Principal Recovery Amount on the Termination Date.

Interest

The Class Coupon and Accrual Period for each Class of Notes for each Payment Date is as described in the “*Summary of Terms — Interest*”.

The Global Agent calculates the applicable Class Coupons for each Accrual Period (after the first Accrual Period) on the second LIBOR Business Day before the Accrual Period begins (a “**LIBOR Adjustment Date**”). “**LIBOR Business Day**” is a day on which banks are open for dealing in foreign currency and exchange in London, New York City and Washington, D.C. The Global Agent determines “**One-Month LIBOR**” by using the “**Interest Settlement Rate**” for U.S. dollar deposits with a maturity of one month set by ICE as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the LIBOR Adjustment Date (the “**ICE Method**”). See “*Risk Factors — Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Notes — LIBOR Levels Could Reduce the Yield on Your Notes*”.

ICE’s Interest Settlement Rates are currently displayed on Bloomberg L.P.’s page “BBAM”. That page, or any other page that may replace page BBAM on that service or any other service that ICE nominates as the information vendor to display ICE’s Interest Settlement Rates for deposits in U.S. dollars, is a “**Designated Page**”. ICE’s Interest Settlement Rates currently are rounded to five decimal places.

If ICE’s Interest Settlement Rate does not appear on the Designated Page as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on a LIBOR Adjustment Date, or if the Designated Page is not then available, One-Month LIBOR for that date will be the most recently published Interest Settlement Rate. If ICE no longer sets an Interest Settlement Rate, we will designate an alternative index that has performed, or that we expect to perform, in a manner substantially similar to ICE’s Interest Settlement Rate.

On each Payment Date, each Class of Notes to the extent outstanding, will be entitled to receive the Interest Accrual Amount for such Class of Notes, less any Modification Loss Amount for such Payment Date allocated to reduce the Interest Payment Amount for such Class of Notes pursuant to the priorities set forth under “— *Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” below, or plus any Modification Gain Amount for such Payment Date allocated to increase the Interest Payment Amount of such Class of Notes pursuant to the priorities set forth under “— *Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Modification Gain Amount*” below.

Accrued interest to be paid on any Payment Date will be calculated for each Class of Notes on the basis of the Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, of the related Class immediately prior to such Payment Date. Interest will be calculated and payable on the basis of the actual number of days in the related Accrual Period and a 360-day year.

The determination by Freddie Mac or the Global Agent of the Class Coupons on the applicable Classes of Notes and the determination of any payment on any Note (or any interim calculation in the determination of any such interest rate, index or payment) will, absent manifest error, be final and binding on all parties.

Principal

On the Maturity Date or, if Freddie Mac exercises its Early Redemption Option, the final Payment Date applicable in connection therewith, Freddie Mac will pay 100% of the outstanding Class Principal Balance as of

such date for each Class of Original Notes (without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). On all other Payment Dates, Freddie Mac will pay principal on each Class of Original Notes (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) in an amount equal to the portion of the Senior Reduction Amount and/or Subordinate Reduction Amount, as applicable, allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of the corresponding Class of Reference Tranche on such Payment Date pursuant to the terms of the hypothetical structure described under “— *Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount*” below.

If on the Maturity Date or any Payment Date a Class of MAC Notes that is entitled to principal is outstanding, all principal amounts that are payable by Freddie Mac on Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to and payable on such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination. The Interest Only MAC Notes are not entitled to receive payments of principal.

Reductions in Class Principal Balances of the Notes Due to Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, the Class Principal Balance of each Class of Original Notes will be reduced (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) without any corresponding payment of principal, by the amount of the reduction, if any, in the Class Notional Amount of the corresponding Class of Reference Tranche due to the allocation of the Tranche Write-down Amount to such Class of Reference Tranche on such Payment Date pursuant to the terms of the hypothetical structure described under “— *Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches*” below.

If on the Maturity Date or any Payment Date a Class of MAC Notes is outstanding, all Tranche Write-down Amounts that are allocable to Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to reduce the Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

Increases in Class Principal Balances of the Notes Due to Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, the Class Principal Balance of each Class of Original Notes will be increased (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) by the amount of the increase, if any, in the Class Notional Amount of the corresponding Class of Reference Tranche due to the allocation of the Tranche Write-up Amount to such Class of Reference Tranche on such Payment Date pursuant to the terms of the hypothetical structure described under “— *Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches*” below.

If on the Maturity Date or any Payment Date a Class of MAC Notes is outstanding, all Tranche Write-up Amounts that are allocable to Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to increase the Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches

Solely for purposes of making the calculations for each Payment Date of (i) any principal write-downs (or write-ups) on the Notes as a result of Credit Events (or reversals thereof) or Modification Events on the Reference Obligations, (ii) any reduction or increase in interest amounts on the Notes as a result of Modification Events on the Reference Obligations and (iii) principal payments required to be made on the Notes, a hypothetical structure of nine (9) Classes of Reference Tranches (the Class A-H, Class M-1, Class M-1H, Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches) deemed to be backed by the Reference Pool has been established as indicated in the table set forth under “*Transaction Summary*”. Pursuant to the hypothetical structure, the Class A-H Reference Tranche is senior to all the other Reference Tranches and therefore does not provide any credit enhancement to the other Reference Tranches. The Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to the Class A-H Reference Tranche and are senior to the Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches. The Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other

and are subordinate to the Class A-H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches and are senior to the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches. The Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to the Class A-H, Class M-1, Class M-1H, Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches and are senior to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches. The Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are *pro rata* with each other and are subordinate to all the other Reference Tranches and therefore do not benefit from any credit enhancement. Each Class of Reference Tranche will have the initial Class Notional Amount indicated in the table set forth under “*Transaction Summary*” and the aggregate of the initial Class Notional Amounts of all the Reference Tranches will equal the Cut-off Date Balance of the Reference Pool.

Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, the Tranche Write-down Amount, if any, for such Payment Date, will be allocated, *first*, to reduce any Overcollateralization Amount for such Payment Date, until such Overcollateralization Amount is reduced to zero, and, *second*, to reduce the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority, in each case until its Class Notional Amount is reduced to zero:

- (i) *first*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (ii) *second*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iii) *third*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iv) *fourth*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and
- (v) *fifth*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche.

Because the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Notes correspond to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Reference Tranches, respectively, any Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche pursuant to the hypothetical structure will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). If Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, all Tranche Write-down Amounts that are allocable to such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to reduce the Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

“Tranche Write-down Amount” with respect to each Payment Date, means the excess, if any, of the Principal Loss Amount for such Payment Date over the Principal Recovery Amount for such Payment Date.

With respect to each Payment Date, the Class Notional Amount for the Class A-H Reference Tranche will be increased by the excess, if any, of the Tranche Write-down Amount for such Payment Date over the Credit Event Amount for such Payment Date.

“Credit Event Net Loss” with respect to any Credit Event Reference Obligation, means an amount equal to the excess, if any, of:

- (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the related Credit Event UPB;
 - (ii) the total amount of prior principal forgiveness modifications, if any, on the related Credit Event Reference Obligation; and
 - (iii) delinquent accrued interest thereon, calculated at the related Current Accrual Rate from the related last paid interest date through the date Freddie Mac determines such Reference Obligation has been reported as a Credit Event Reference Obligation, over
- (b) the related Net Liquidation Proceeds.

“Credit Event Net Gain” with respect to any Credit Event Reference Obligation, means an amount equal to the excess, if any, of:

- (a) the related Net Liquidation Proceeds; over
- (b) the sum of:
 - (i) the related Credit Event UPB;
 - (ii) the total amount of prior principal forgiveness modifications, if any, on the related Credit Event Reference Obligation; and
 - (iii) delinquent accrued interest thereon, calculated at the related Current Accrual Rate from the related last paid interest date through the date Freddie Mac determines such Reference Obligation has been reported as a Credit Event Reference Obligation.

“Accounting Net Yield” with respect to each Payment Date and any Reference Obligation, means the related mortgage rate less the related servicing fee rate.

“Credit Event Amount” with respect to each Payment Date, means the aggregate amount of the Credit Event UPBs of all Credit Event Reference Obligations for the related Reporting Period.

“Cumulative Net Loss Percentage” with respect to each Payment Date, means a percentage equal to (i) the Principal Loss Amount for such Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates less the Principal Recovery Amount for such Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates; divided by (ii) the aggregate unpaid principal balance of the Reference Obligations in the Reference Pool as of the Cut-off Date.

“Current Accrual Rate” with respect to each Payment Date and any Reference Obligation, the lesser of (i) the related current Accounting Net Yield; and (ii) the related current mortgage rate thereon (as adjusted for any modifications) minus 0.35%.

“Credit Event UPB” with respect to any Credit Event Reference Obligation, means the unpaid principal balance thereof as of the end of the Reporting Period related to the Payment Date that it became a Credit Event Reference Obligation.

“Credit Event Reference Obligation” with respect to any Payment Date means any Reference Obligation with respect to which a Credit Event has occurred.

“Credit Event” with respect to any Payment Date on or before the Termination Date and any Reference Obligation means the first to occur of any of the following events with respect to such Reference Obligation being reported by the applicable servicer to Freddie Mac during the related Reporting Period: (i) a short sale is settled, (ii) the related Mortgage Note is sold to a third party, (iii) the related Mortgage Note is sold during the foreclosure process, (iv) an REO disposition occurs, or (v) the related Mortgage Note is charged off. With respect to any Credit Event Reference Obligation, there can only be one occurrence of a Credit Event; provided that one additional separate Credit Event can occur with respect to each instance of such Credit Event Reference Obligation becoming a Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligation.

“Liquidation Proceeds” with respect to any Credit Event Reference Obligation means all cash amounts (including sales proceeds, net of selling expenses), received in connection with the liquidation of the Credit Event Reference Obligation.

“Modification Event” with respect to any Reference Obligation means a forbearance or mortgage rate modification relating to such Reference Obligation.

“Modification Shortfall” with respect to each Payment Date and any Reference Obligation that has experienced a Modification Event, means the excess, if any, of:

- (a) one-twelfth of the Original Accrual Rate multiplied by the unpaid principal balance (“UPB”) of such Reference Obligation; over
- (b) one-twelfth of the Current Accrual Rate multiplied by the interest bearing UPB of such Reference Obligation.

“Modification Excess” with respect to each Payment Date and any Reference Obligation that has experienced a Modification Event, means the excess, if any, of:

(a) one-twelfth of the Current Accrual Rate multiplied by the interest bearing UPB of such Reference Obligation; over

(b) one-twelfth of the Original Accrual Rate multiplied by the UPB of such Reference Obligation.

“Modification Loss Amount” with respect to each Payment Date, means the excess, if any, of the aggregate Modification Shortfall over the aggregate Modification Excess for such Payment Date.

“Modification Gain Amount” with respect to each Payment Date, means the excess, if any, of the aggregate Modification Excess over the aggregate Modification Shortfall for such Payment Date.

“Mortgage Insurance Credit Amount” means with respect to each Payment Date and any Credit Event Reference Obligation, the amount that Freddie Mac reports is payable under any effective mortgage insurance policy relating to such Credit Event Reference Obligation. If it is subsequently determined that the Mortgage Insurance Credit Amount with respect to any previous Payment Date should have been a different amount based upon additional information received by Freddie Mac after such Payment Date, such difference will be treated as a subsequent loss under clause (c) of the definition of Principal Loss Amount (if the amount should have been lower) or a subsequent recovery under clause (b) of the definition of Principal Recovery Amount (if the amount should have been higher), as described under “— *Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts*”. Any Mortgage Insurance Credit Amount reported by Freddie Mac will be included in the definition of Net Liquidation Proceeds irrespective of Freddie Mac’s receipt of such amounts from the related mortgage insurance company.

“Net Liquidation Proceeds” with respect to each Payment Date and any Credit Event Reference Obligation, the sum of the related Liquidation Proceeds, any Mortgage Insurance Credit Amount, and proceeds received from the related servicer in connection with a Minor Servicing Defect (except for those included in Modification Excess), less related expenses and credits, including but not limited to taxes and insurance, legal costs, maintenance and preservation costs; provided, however, (i) to the extent that any such proceeds are received in connection with a Minor Servicing Defect resulting from a servicer’s mishandling of a mortgage insurance claim, such proceeds will not be included in the Net Liquidation Proceeds, and (ii) if such Minor Servicing Defect is related to a servicer inappropriately canceling mortgage insurance, and results in no Mortgage Insurance Credit Amount, such proceeds will be included in the Net Liquidation Proceeds.

“Original Accrual Rate” means with respect to each Payment Date and any Reference Obligation, the lesser of (i) the related Accounting Net Yield as of the Cut-off Date; and (ii) the related mortgage rate as of the Cut-off Date minus 0.35%.

“Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligation” with respect to each Payment Date means a Reference Obligation formerly in the Reference Pool that became a Credit Event Reference Obligation in a prior Reporting Period that is found in the related Reporting Period, through Freddie Mac’s quality control process, to have an Underwriting Defect, Major Servicing Defect or a data correction that invalidates the previously determined Credit Event.

“Underwriting Defect” means with respect to any Payment Date and any Reference Obligation for which Freddie Mac has determined the existence of an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect, the occurrence of any of the following: (i) such Reference Obligation is repurchased by the related seller or servicer during the related Reporting Period, (ii) in lieu of repurchase, an alternative remedy (such as indemnification) is mutually agreed upon by both Freddie Mac and the related seller or servicer during the related Reporting Period, (iii) Freddie Mac in its sole discretion elects to waive the enforcement of a remedy against the seller or servicer in respect of such Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect during the related Reporting Period or (iv) the party responsible for the representations and warranties and/or servicing obligations or liabilities with respect to the Reference Obligation becomes subject to a bankruptcy, an insolvency proceeding or a receivership.

“Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect” means with respect to any Reference Obligation, the existence of the following, as determined by Freddie Mac in its sole discretion: (i) there is a material violation of the underwriting guidelines and other requirements in the Guide (as modified by the terms of the related seller’s contract, including any related TOBs) with respect to such Reference Obligation, (ii) Freddie Mac determines that as of

the origination date such Reference Obligation was secured by collateral that was inadequate or (iii) Freddie Mac determines that as of the origination date repayment in full on such Reference Obligation from the related Mortgagor could not be expected. For the avoidance of doubt, any Reference Obligation with minor technical violations or missing documentation, which in each case we determine to be an acceptable Reference Obligation, will not result in an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect.

“Minor Servicing Defect” means with respect to each Payment Date and any Reference Obligation for which Freddie Mac has determined the existence of an Unconfirmed Servicing Defect, the occurrence of a remedy, other than by repurchase or Make-Whole (as defined below), that is mutually agreed upon by both Freddie Mac and the related servicer that results in a recovery of the damages sustained by Freddie Mac on such Reference Obligation as a result of the Unconfirmed Servicing Defect.

No Reference Obligation will be removed from the Reference Pool as a result of the determination of a Minor Servicing Defect, and any such Reference Obligation will remain eligible to become subject to an Underwriting Defect or Major Servicing Defect.

“Major Servicing Defect” means with respect to each Payment Date and any Reference Obligation for which Freddie Mac has determined the existence of an Unconfirmed Servicing Defect, the occurrence of any of the following:

(a) the related servicer repurchased such Reference Obligation or made Freddie Mac whole resulting in a full recovery of losses incurred (**“Make-Whole”**) during the related Reporting Period; or

(b) the party responsible for the representations and warranties and/or servicing obligations or liabilities with respect to the Reference Obligation becomes subject to a bankruptcy, an insolvency proceeding or a receivership.

Reference Obligations covered under servicing settlements will not result in Major Servicing Defects.

“Unconfirmed Servicing Defect” means with respect to any Reference Obligation, the existence of the following, as determined by Freddie Mac in its sole discretion:

(a) there is a violation of the servicing guidelines and other requirements in the Guide (as modified by the terms of the related servicer’s contract, including any related TOBs); and

(b) Freddie Mac has issued a notice of defect, repurchase letter or a repurchase alternative letter related to the servicing breach.

For the avoidance of doubt, Reference Obligations with minor technical violations, which in each case we determine to be acceptable Reference Obligations, may not result in an Unconfirmed Servicing Defect.

Sunset of Representations and Warranties

With respect to any Reference Obligation, in connection with a breach of any representations and warranties by our sellers and servicers relating to (i) the underwriting of the Mortgagor (including loan terms, credit history, employment, income and assets and other financial information used for qualifying the Mortgagor), (ii) the underwriting of the Mortgaged Property (*e.g.*, the description and valuation of the Mortgaged Property) or (iii) the underwriting of the project in which the Mortgaged Property is located (*e.g.*, a planned unit development (**“PUD”**) or condominium project), such Mortgage Loan representations and warranties will no longer be in effect and, therefore, we will no longer have recourse to the related seller and servicer for breaches of such representations or warranties, if the Mortgagor meets either of the following conditions:

- Following the date Freddie Mac purchased the Reference Obligation (the **“Settlement Date”**), the Mortgagor (1) made the first 36 monthly payments due with no more than two 30-day delinquencies, and no 60-day or greater delinquencies, and (2) was not 30 or more days delinquent with respect to the 36th monthly payment; or
- Following the Settlement Date, the Reference Obligation was subjected to Freddie Mac’s quality control review and was determined to satisfactorily comply with the Guide and any applicable TOBs.

However, to the extent that neither of the above-referenced conditions is satisfied, the representations and warranties will remain in effect and we will continue to have recourse to the related seller and servicer for breaches of any such representations and warranties.

In any event, a seller or servicer will not be relieved from the enforcement of breaches of its representations and warranties on any Reference Obligation with respect to the following seven “life-of-loan” matters:

- (i) compliance with the Freddie Mac Act;
- (ii) misstatements, misrepresentations and omissions;
- (iii) data inaccuracies;
- (iv) clear title/first-lien enforceability;
- (v) compliance with laws and responsible lending practices;
- (vi) single-family mortgage product eligibility; and
- (vii) systemic fraud.

Further information regarding each of these “life-of-loan” exclusions is found in our Guide. We publish guidance to our sellers and servicers through our Guide, lender announcements and lender letters to provide clarity to our sellers and servicers regarding our interpretation of each of these exclusions, including guidance on how we intend to enforce these exclusions. This guidance is subject to change at our discretion. Future changes to such guidance and interpretations may be applied retroactively and therefore could be applied to the Reference Obligations. See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Freddie Mac — Freddie Mac’s Changes in Business Practices May Negatively Affect the Noteholders*”.

Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, the Tranche Write-up Amount, if any, for such Payment Date will be allocated to increase the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority until the cumulative Tranche Write-up Amount allocated to each such Class of Reference Tranche is equal to the cumulative Tranche Write-down Amount previously allocated to such Class of Reference Tranche on or prior to such Payment Date,

- (i) *first*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche,
- (ii) *second*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iii) *third*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iv) *fourth*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and
- (v) *fifth*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date.

Because the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Notes correspond to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Reference Tranches, respectively, any Tranche Write-up Amounts allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche pursuant to the hypothetical structure will result in a corresponding increase in the Class Principal Balance of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). If Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, all Tranche Write-up Amounts that are allocable to such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to increase the Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

To the extent that the Tranche Write-up Amount on any Payment Date exceeds the Tranche Write-up Amount allocated on such Payment Date pursuant to clauses (i) through (v) above, such excess (the “**Write-up**

Excess”) will be available as overcollateralization to offset any Tranche Write-down Amounts on future Payment Dates prior to such Tranche Write-down Amounts being allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amounts of the Reference Tranches. On each Payment Date, the **“Overcollateralization Amount”** equals (a) the aggregate amount of Write-up Excesses for such Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates, *minus* (b) the aggregate amount of Write-up Excesses used to offset Tranche Write-down Amounts on all prior Payment Dates.

“Tranche Write-up Amount” with respect to each Payment Date, means the excess, if any, of the Principal Recovery Amount for such Payment Date over the Principal Loss Amount for such Payment Date.

“Principal Loss Amount” with respect to each Payment Date, means the sum of:

(a) the aggregate amount of Credit Event Net Losses for all Credit Event Reference Obligations for the related Reporting Period;

(b) the aggregate amount of court-approved principal reductions (“cramdowns”) on the Reference Obligations in the related Reporting Period;

(c) subsequent losses on any Reference Obligation that became a Credit Event Reference Obligation on a prior Payment Date; and

(d) amounts included in the *second, fourth, sixth, and eighth* priorities under the Allocation of Modification Loss Amount below.

“Principal Recovery Amount” with respect to each Payment Date, means the sum of:

(a) the aggregate amount of Credit Event Net Losses for all Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligations for the related Reporting Period;

(b) subsequent recoveries on any Reference Obligation that became a Credit Event Reference Obligation on a prior Payment Date;

(c) the aggregate amount of the Credit Event Net Gains of all Credit Event Reference Obligations for the related Reporting Period;

(d) the Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Amount for such Payment Date; and

(e) the Projected Recovery Amount.

“Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Amount” means with respect to the Payment Date in the month after the calendar month in which an Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement occurs, the lesser of:

(a) the aggregate amount of Credit Event Net Losses of the Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Reference Obligations for such Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates, less the aggregate amount of Credit Event Net Losses of the Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Reference Obligations that were Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligations for such Payment Date and all prior Payment Dates; and

(b) the Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Loan Allocation Amount (Cap); and

with respect to each Payment Date thereafter, the lesser of:

(a) the aggregate amount of Credit Event Net Loss of the Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Reference Obligations for such Payment Date; and

(b) the maximum of:

(i) zero; and

(ii) the Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Loan Allocation Amount (Cap), less the Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Amount for all prior Payment Dates.

“Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement” means any settlement (which settlement only relates to claims arising from breaches of origination representations and warranties or breaches of servicing obligations) that Freddie Mac enters into with a seller or servicer in lieu of requiring such seller or servicer to repurchase a specified pool of Mortgage Loans which include, among others, one or more Reference Obligations, as a result of breaches of origination representations or warranties or as a result of breaches of servicing obligations whereby Freddie Mac has received the agreed-upon settlement proceeds from such seller or servicer.

“Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Loan Allocation Amount (Cap)” means with respect to any Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement, an amount equal to the product of (a) the settlement proceeds received by Freddie Mac in connection with such Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement and (b) the percentage expressed as a fraction, (i) the numerator of which is the sum of the proceeds that Freddie Mac has received for repurchase requests, not including the settlement proceeds, for such Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement Reference Obligations through the related Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement date, plus, the current unpaid principal balance of outstanding repurchase requests (issued by Freddie Mac to the applicable seller or servicer) for such Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement Reference Obligations as of the related Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement date; and (ii) the denominator of which is the sum of the proceeds that Freddie Mac has received for repurchase requests, not including the settlement proceeds, for all the Mortgage Loans (including, among others, Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement Reference Obligations) covered by such Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement through the related Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement date, plus, the current unpaid principal balance of outstanding repurchase requests (issued by Freddie Mac to the applicable seller or servicer) for all the Mortgage Loans (including, among others, Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement Reference Obligations) covered by such Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement as of the related Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement date.

“Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement Reference Obligations” means the Reference Obligations (including Credit Event Reference Obligations) that are covered by an Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement.

Allocation of Modification Loss Amount

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, the following will be computed prior to the Allocation of Modification Loss Amount:

- (a) the **“Preliminary Principal Loss Amount”**, which is equal to the Principal Loss Amount computed without giving effect to clause (d) of the definition of Principal Loss Amount;
- (b) the **“Preliminary Tranche Write-down Amount”**, which is equal to the Tranche Write-down Amount computed using the Preliminary Principal Loss Amount instead of the Principal Loss Amount;
- (c) the **“Preliminary Tranche Write-up Amount”**, which is equal to the Tranche Write-up Amount computed using the Preliminary Principal Loss Amount instead of the Principal Loss Amount; and
- (d) the **“Preliminary Class Notional Amount”** of each Reference Tranche, which is equal to the Class Notional Amount of such Reference Tranche immediately prior to such Payment Date, after the application of the Preliminary Tranche Write-down Amount in accordance with the same priorities set forth in the Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amount, and after the application of the Preliminary Tranche Write-up Amount in accordance with the same priorities set forth in the Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amount.

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, the Modification Loss Amount, if any, for such Payment Date, will be allocated in the following order of priority:

- (a) *first*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, until the amount allocated to the Class B Reference Tranche is equal to the Class B Notes Interest Accrual Amount;
- (b) *second*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Preliminary Class Notional Amounts immediately for such Payment Date until the aggregate amount allocated to the

Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches is equal to the aggregate of the Preliminary Class Notional Amounts of the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches for such Payment Date;

(c) *third*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, until the amount allocated to the Class M-3 Reference Tranche is equal to the Class M-3 Notes Interest Accrual Amount;

(d) *fourth*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Preliminary Class Notional Amounts immediately for such Payment Date until the aggregate amount allocated to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches is equal to the aggregate of the Preliminary Class Notional Amounts of the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches for such Payment Date;

(e) *fifth*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, until the amount allocated to the Class M-2 Reference Tranche is equal to the Class M-2 Notes Interest Accrual Amount;

(f) *sixth*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Preliminary Class Notional Amounts immediately for such Payment Date until the aggregate amount allocated to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches is equal to the aggregate of the Preliminary Class Notional Amounts of the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches for such Payment Date;

(g) *seventh*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, until the amount allocated to the Class M-1 Reference Tranche is equal to the Class M-1 Notes Interest Accrual Amount; and

(h) *eighth*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Preliminary Class Notional Amounts immediately for such Payment Date until the aggregate amount allocated to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches is equal to the aggregate of the Preliminary Class Notional Amounts of the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches for such Payment Date.

Any amounts allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranches in the *seventh*, *fifth*, *third*, or *first* priority above will result in a corresponding reduction of the Interest Payment Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). If the Class M-1 Notes have been exchanged for the Class M-1I and Class M-1F Notes, the Class M-2 Notes have been exchanged for the Class M-2I and Class M-2F Notes, or the Class M-3 Notes have been exchanged for the Class M-3I and Class M-3F Notes, any Modification Loss Amount that is allocable in the *third*, *fifth*, or *seventh* priority above on any Payment Date to such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to reduce the Interest Payment Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes for such Payment Date, pro rata, based on their Interest Accrual Amounts. If Class M Notes have been exchanged for any other MAC Notes, any Modification Loss Amount that are allocable in the *third*, *fifth*, or *seventh* priority above to such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to reduce the Interest Payment Amount, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable. Any amounts allocated to any of the Reference Tranches in the *second*, *fourth*, *sixth*, or *eighth* priority above will be included in the Principal Loss Amount for the related Payment Date.

Allocation of Modification Gain Amount

On each Payment Date on or prior to the Termination Date, the Modification Gain Amount, if any, for such Payment Date will be allocated in the following order of priority:

(a) *first*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, until the amount allocated to the Class M-1 Reference Tranche is equal to the cumulative amount of unreimbursed Modification Loss Amount allocated to reduce the Interest Payment Amount on the Class M-1 Notes on all prior Payment Dates;

(b) *second*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, until the amount allocated to the Class M-2 Reference Tranche is equal to the cumulative amount of unreimbursed Modification Loss Amount allocated to reduce the Interest Payment Amount on the Class M-2 Notes on all prior Payment Dates;

(c) *third*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, until the amount allocated to the Class M-3 Reference Tranche is equal to the cumulative amount of unreimbursed Modification Loss Amount allocated to reduce the Interest Payment Amount on the Class M-3 Notes on all prior Payment Dates;

(d) *fourth*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, pro rata, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, until the amount allocated to the Class B Reference Tranche is equal to the cumulative amount of unreimbursed Modification Loss Amount allocated to reduce the Interest Payment Amount on the Class B Notes on all prior Payment Dates; and

(e) *fifth*, to the most subordinate Classes of pro rata Reference Tranches outstanding, pro rata, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date.

Any amounts allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranches above on any Payment Date will result in a corresponding increase of the Interest Payment Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes for such Payment Date). If the Class M-1 Notes have been exchanged for the Class M-1I and Class M-1F Notes, the Class M-2 Notes have been exchanged for the Class M-2I and Class M-2F Notes, or the Class M-3 Notes have been exchanged for the Class M-3I and Class M-3F Notes, any Modification Gain Amount that is allocable to such exchanged Class M Notes on any Payment Date will be allocated to increase the Interest Payment Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes for such Payment Date, pro rata, based on their Interest Accrual Amounts. If Class M Notes have been exchanged for any other MAC Notes, any Modification Gain Amount that is allocable to such exchanged Class M Notes on any Payment Date will be allocated to increase the Interest Payment Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes for such Payment Date in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

“Interest Accrual Amount” with respect to each outstanding Class of Notes and any Payment Date, is an amount equal to the accrued interest at the Class Coupon on the Class Principal Balance (or Notional Principal Amount) of each Class of Notes immediately prior to such Payment Date.

With respect to each outstanding Class of Notes and any Payment Date, Holders thereof will be entitled to receive the Interest Accrual Amount for such Class of Notes, less any Modification Loss Amount for such Payment Date allocated to reduce the Interest Payment Amount for such Class of Notes pursuant to the priorities set forth under “— *Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” above, or plus any Modification Gain Amount for such Payment Date allocated to increase the Interest Payment Amount of such Class of Notes pursuant to the priorities set forth under “— *Allocation of Modification Gain Amount*” above (such amount the **“Interest Payment Amount”**).

Allocation of Senior Reduction Amount and Subordinate Reduction Amount

On each Payment Date prior to the Termination Date, after allocation of the Tranche Write-down Amount or Tranche Write-up Amount, if any, for such Payment Date as described under “— *Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts*” and “— *Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts*” above, the Senior Reduction Amount will be allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority, in each case until its Class Notional Amount is reduced to zero:

(i) *first*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche,

(ii) *second*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,

(iii) *third*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,

(iv) *fourth*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and

(v) *fifth*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date.

On each Payment Date prior to the Termination Date, after allocation of the Senior Reduction Amount and the Tranche Write-down Amount or Tranche Write-up Amount, if any, for such Payment Date as described under “— Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts” and “— Allocation of Tranche Write-up Amounts” above, the Subordinate Reduction Amount will be allocated to reduce the Class Notional Amount of the Reference Tranches in the following order of priority, in each case until its Class Notional Amount is reduced to zero:

- (i) *first*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (ii) *second*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iii) *third*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date,
- (iv) *fourth*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, and
- (v) *fifth*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche.

Because the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Notes correspond to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 and Class B Reference Tranches, respectively, any Senior Reduction Amount and/or Subordinate Reduction Amount, as applicable, allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche pursuant to the hypothetical structure will result in a requirement of Freddie Mac to make a corresponding payment of principal to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). If Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, all principal amounts that are payable by Freddie Mac on such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to and payable on such MAC Notes that are entitled to principal in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

The “**Senior Reduction Amount**” with respect to any Payment Date is either:

(A) with respect to each Payment Date, if any of the Minimum Credit Enhancement Test, the Cumulative Net Loss Test or the Delinquency Test is not satisfied, the sum of:

- (i) the Senior Percentage of the Scheduled Principal for such Payment Date;
- (ii) 100% of the Unscheduled Principal for such Payment Date; and
- (iii) 100% of Recovery Principal for such Payment Date; or

(B) with respect to each Payment Date, if the Minimum Credit Enhancement Test, the Cumulative Net Loss Test and the Delinquency Test are satisfied, the sum of:

- (i) the Senior Percentage of the Scheduled Principal for such Payment Date;
- (ii) the Senior Percentage of the Unscheduled Principal for such Payment Date; and
- (iii) 100% of Recovery Principal for such Payment Date.

The “**Subordinate Reduction Amount**” with respect to any Payment Date is the sum of the Scheduled Principal, Unscheduled Principal and Recovery Principal for such Payment Date, less the Senior Reduction Amount.

The “**Senior Percentage**” with respect to any Payment Date is the percentage equivalent of a fraction, the numerator of which is the Class Notional Amount of the Class A-H Reference Tranche immediately prior to such Payment Date and the denominator of which is the aggregate unpaid principal balance of the Reference Obligations in the Reference Pool at the end of the previous Reporting Period.

The “**Subordinate Percentage**” with respect to any Payment Date is the percentage equal to 100% *minus* the Senior Percentage for such Payment Date.

The “**Scheduled Principal**” with respect to any Payment Date is the sum of all monthly scheduled payments of principal due (whether with respect to the related Reporting Period or any prior Reporting Period)

on the Reference Obligations in the Reference Pool and reported to Freddie Mac and collected by the related servicer during the related Reporting Period.

The “**Unscheduled Principal**” with respect to any Payment Date is the sum of:

(a) all partial principal prepayments on the Reference Obligations collected during the related Reporting Period, *plus*

(b) the aggregate unpaid principal balance of all Reference Obligations that became Reference Pool Removals during the related Reporting Period other than Credit Event Reference Obligations or any Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligations, *plus*

(c) negative adjustments in the unpaid principal balance of all Reference Obligations as the result of loan modifications or data corrections, *minus*

(d) positive adjustments in the unpaid principal balance of all Reference Obligations as the result of loan modifications, reinstatements into the Reference Pool of Reference Obligations that were previously removed from the Reference Pool in error, or data corrections.

In the event the amount in clause (d) above exceeds the sum of the amounts in clauses (a), (b), and (c) above, the **Unscheduled Principal** for the applicable Payment Date will be zero, and the Class Notional Amount for the Class A-H Reference Tranche will be increased by the amount that the amount in clause (d) above exceeds the sum of the amounts in clauses (a), (b), and (c) above. In the event that the Class Notional Amount for the Class A-H Reference Tranche is so increased as described in the prior sentence, this would have the effect of increasing the Senior Percentage and correspondingly reducing the Subordinate Percentage, which would have a negative impact on the Notes in respect of the calculations of the Senior Reduction Amount and the Subordinate Reduction Amount, as described above. In the event that Freddie Mac were to ever employ a policy that permitted or required principal forgiveness as a loss mitigation alternative, any principal that may be forgiven with respect to a Reference Obligation will be treated as a negative adjustment in unpaid principal balance of such Reference Obligation pursuant to clause (c) above.

The “**Recovery Principal**” with respect to any Payment Date is the sum of:

(a) the excess, if any, of the Credit Event Amount for such Payment Date, *over* the Tranche Write-down Amount for such Payment Date; and

(b) the Tranche Write-up Amount for such Payment Date.

The “**Distressed Principal Balance**” for any Payment Date, is the sum, without duplication, of the UPB of Reference Obligations that meet any of the following criteria:

(a) Reference Obligations that are 60 days or more delinquent;

(b) Reference Obligations that are in foreclosure, bankruptcy, or REO status; or

(c) Reference Obligations that were modified in the 12 months preceding the end of the related Reporting Period.

The “**Delinquency Test**” for any Payment Date, a test that will be satisfied if:

(a) the sum of the Distressed Principal Balance for the current Payment Date and each of the preceding five Payment Dates, divided by six

is less than

(b) 50% of the amount by which (i) the product of (x) the Subordinate Percentage and (y) the aggregate UPB of the Reference Obligations as of the preceding Payment Date; exceeds (ii) the Principal Loss Amount for the current Payment Date.

The “**Minimum Credit Enhancement Test**” with respect to any Payment Date is a test that will be satisfied if the Subordinate Percentage is greater than or equal to 6.45%.

The “**Cumulative Net Loss Test**” with respect to any Payment Date is a test that will be satisfied if the Cumulative Net Loss Percentage does not exceed the applicable percentage indicated below:

<u>Payment Date occurring in the period</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
October 2015 to September 2016	0.10%
October 2016 to September 2017	0.20%
October 2017 to September 2018	0.30%
October 2018 to September 2019	0.40%
October 2019 to September 2020	0.50%
October 2020 to September 2021	0.60%
October 2021 to September 2022	0.70%
October 2022 to September 2023	0.80%
October 2023 to September 2024	0.90%
October 2024 to September 2025	1.00%
October 2025 to September 2026	1.10%
October 2026 to September 2027	1.20%
October 2027 and thereafter	1.30%

MAC NOTES

The Class M Notes may be exchanged, in whole or in part, for MAC Notes at any time on or after the “**Initial Exchange Date**”, which is the 15th day following the Closing Date (or if such 15th day is not a Business Day, the next Business Day). Schedule I describes the characteristics of the MAC Classes and the available “**Combinations**” of Class M Notes and MAC Notes. The specific Classes of Class M Notes and MAC Notes that are outstanding at any given time, and the outstanding Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts of those Classes, will depend on payments on or write-ups or write-downs of those Classes and any exchanges that have occurred. Exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes, and vice versa, may occur repeatedly. MAC Notes receive interest payments from their related Class M Notes at their applicable Class Coupons. If on the Maturity Date or any Payment Date a Class of MAC Notes that is entitled to principal is outstanding, all principal amounts that are payable by Freddie Mac on Class M Notes that were exchanged for such MAC Notes will be allocated to, and payable on, such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination.

Schedule I describes the MAC Notes and the applicable exchange procedures and fees.

In the event that Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, the Holders of such MAC Notes will be entitled to exercise all the voting and direction rights that are allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes and the outstanding balances of such MAC Notes will be used to determine if the requisite percentage of Holders under the Debt Agreement has voted or given direction; provided that with respect to (x) any outstanding MAC Notes exchanged for Class M Notes in Combination 1 described in Schedule I, the Class M-II Notes so exchanged will be entitled to exercise 1% of the total voting or direction rights that were allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes and the Class M-1F Notes so exchanged will be entitled to exercise 99% of the total voting or direction rights that were allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes, (y) any outstanding MAC Notes exchanged for Class M Notes in Combination 2 described in Schedule I, the Class M-2I Notes so exchanged will be entitled to exercise 1% of the total voting or direction rights that were allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes and the Class M-2F Notes so exchanged will be entitled to exercise 99% of the total voting or direction rights that were allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes and (z) any outstanding MAC Notes exchanged for Class M Notes in Combination 3 described in Schedule I, the Class M-3I Notes so exchanged will be entitled to exercise 1% of the total voting or direction rights that were allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes and the Class M-3F Notes so exchanged will be entitled to exercise 99% of the total voting or direction rights that were allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes.

THE AGREEMENTS

The following summary describes certain provisions of the Debt Agreement, the Global Agency Agreement and the Exchange Administration Agreement not otherwise described in this Offering Circular.

The Debt Agreement

Binding Effect of the Debt Agreement

You and any financial intermediary or Holder acting on your behalf agree that the receipt and acceptance of a Note indicates acceptance of the terms and conditions of the Debt Agreement, as it may be supplemented or amended by its terms.

The Debt Agreement will be binding upon and inure to the benefit of any successor to Freddie Mac.

Various Matters Regarding Freddie Mac

The Debt 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 Debt Agreement or for errors in judgment. However, Freddie Mac will not be protected against any liability imposed by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence or by reason of reckless disregard of obligations and duties.

We may employ agents or independent contractors to perform our responsibilities under the Debt Agreement.

Except upon an Event of Default (as defined below), we will not be subject to the control of Holders in any manner in the discharge of our responsibilities under the Debt Agreement. Except with regard to our payment obligations, we will have no liability to you other than for any direct damage resulting from our failure to exercise that degree of ordinary care which we exercise in the conduct and management of our own affairs. We will have no liability of any nature for consequential damages.

In addition, the Debt Agreement provides that we need not appear in any legal action that is not incidental to our responsibilities under the Debt Agreement and that we believe may result in any expense or liability. However, we may undertake any legal action that we believe is necessary or desirable in the interests of the Holders in our discretion. We will bear the legal costs of any such action.

Events of Default — Debt Agreement

An “**Event of Default**” under the Debt Agreement will consist of:

- any failure by us (or our agent) to pay principal or interest that continues unremedied for 30 days;
- any failure by us to perform in any material way any other obligation under the Debt Agreement if the failure continues unremedied for 60 days after we receive notification by the Holders of at least 25% of the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes (in each case the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes will be determined without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes; in the event that Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, Holders of such MAC Notes will be entitled to exercise all the voting or direction rights that are allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes in the manner described under “*MAC Notes*” herein); or
- specified events of bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceedings involving us.

The appointment of a conservator (or other similar official) by a regulator having jurisdiction over us, whether or not we consent to such appointment, will not constitute an Event of Default.

See “*Risk Factors — Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Notes — Investors Have No Direct Right to Enforce Remedies*”.

Rights Upon Event of Default — Debt Agreement

If an Event of Default under the Debt Agreement continues unremedied, Holders of not less than 50% of the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes (in each case the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes will be determined without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) to which such Event of Default relates may, by written notice to us, declare such Notes due and payable. In the event that Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, Holders of such MAC Notes will be entitled to

exercise all the voting or direction rights that are allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes in the manner described under “*MAC Notes*”.

No Holder has any right under the Debt Agreement to institute any action or proceeding at law or in equity or in bankruptcy or otherwise, or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee, or for any other remedy, unless:

- the Holder previously has given us written notice of an Event of Default and of the continuance thereof;
- the Holders of not less than 50% of the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes (in each case the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes will be determined without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) to which such Event of Default relates have given us written notice of the Event of Default. In the event that Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, Holders of such MAC Notes will be entitled to exercise all the voting or direction rights that are allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes in the manner described under “*MAC Notes*”; and
- the Event of Default continues uncured for 60 days following such notice.

You do not have any right under the Debt Agreement to disturb or prejudice the rights of any other investor, to obtain or seek to obtain preference or priority over any other investor or to enforce any right under the Debt Agreement, except as provided in the Debt Agreement and for the ratable and common benefit of all Holders of Notes.

The Holders of not less than 50% of the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes (in each case the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes will be determined without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes) to which such Event of Default relates may, by written notice to us, waive, rescind or annul an Event of Default at any time. In the event that Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, Holders of such MAC Notes will be entitled to exercise all the voting or direction rights that are allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes in the manner described under “*MAC Notes*”.

Where the Debt Agreement allows the Holders of a specified percentage of the outstanding Class Principal Balance of Notes to take any action (including the making of any demand or request, or the giving of any authorization, notice, consent or waiver), the Holders of that specified percentage may evidence their joining together by a writing, or any number of writings of similar tenor, executed by Holders in person, or by an agent or proxy appointed in writing.

Amendment

We may amend the Debt Agreement and the terms of the Notes without your consent:

- to cure any ambiguity or to correct any provision in the Debt Agreement if the amendment does not materially and adversely affect any Holder;
- to add to our covenants for your benefit or surrender any right or power conferred upon us;
- to evidence the succession of another entity to us and its assumption of our covenants;
- to conform the terms of the Notes to, or cure any ambiguity or discrepancy resulting from any changes in, the Rules;
- in any other manner we may determine that will not adversely affect your interests in any material way.

Notwithstanding these rights, we will not be permitted to make any amendment to the Debt Agreement and the terms of the Notes unless we have received an opinion of nationally-recognized U.S. federal income tax counsel to the effect that, and subject to customary assumptions, qualifications and exclusions, Noteholders will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of such amendment.

With the written consent of the Holders of at least 50% of the aggregate outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes (in each case the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes will be

determined without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes), we may amend the terms of those Notes, but that amendment may not, without the written consent or affirmative vote of each affected Holder of a Note:

- change the Maturity Date or any monthly Payment Date of the Note;
- materially modify the redemption or repayment provisions, if any, relating to the redemption or repayment price of, or any redemption or repayment date or period for, the Note;
- reduce the Class Principal Balance (other than as provided for in the Debt Agreement), delay the principal payment of (other than as provided for in the Debt Agreement), or materially modify the rate of interest or the calculation of the rate of interest on, the Note; or
- reduce the percentage of Holders whose consent or affirmative vote is necessary to amend the terms of the Notes.

In the event that Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, Holders of such MAC Notes will be entitled to exercise all the voting or direction rights that are allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes in the manner described under “*MAC Notes*”.

A quorum at any meeting of Holders called to adopt a resolution will be Holders entitled to vote a majority of the aggregate Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes at the time outstanding (in each case the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes will be determined without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes), and called to such meeting and, at any reconvened meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum, 25% of the Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes at the time outstanding (in each case the outstanding Class Principal Balance of the Original Notes will be determined without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes), in both cases excluding any such Notes owned by us. In the event that Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, Holders of such MAC Notes will be entitled to exercise all the voting or direction rights that are allocated to such exchanged Class M Notes in the manner described under “*MAC Notes*”. Holders do not have to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment, as long as they approve the substance of such change. See “*Risk Factors — Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Notes — Investors Have No Direct Right to Enforce Remedies*”.

As provided in the Debt Agreement, we may establish a record date for the determination of Holders entitled to vote at any meeting of Holders of Notes, to grant any consent regarding Notes and to notice of any such meeting or consent.

Any instrument given by a Holder on your behalf relating to a consent will be irrevocable once given and will be conclusive and binding on all subsequent Holders of that Note or any substitute or replacement Note, and whether or not notation of any amendment is made upon the Notes. Any amendment of the Debt Agreement or of the terms of Notes will be conclusive and binding on all Holders of those Notes, whether or not they have given such consent or were present at any meeting (unless by the terms of the Debt Agreement a written consent or an affirmative vote of such Holders is required), and whether or not notation of any such amendment is made upon the Notes.

Replacement

We will replace Notes in definitive form 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 Notes to the Global Agent as well as an indemnity, satisfactory to us and the Global Agent.

Notes Acquired by Freddie Mac

We may, from time to time, repurchase or otherwise acquire (either for cash or in exchange for newly-issued Notes) some or all of the Notes at any price or prices, in the open market or otherwise. We may hold, sell or cancel any Notes that we repurchase. Any Notes we own will have an equal and proportionate benefit under the provisions of the Debt Agreement, without preference, priority or distinction as among those Notes. However, in determining whether the required percentage of Holders of the Notes have given any required demand, authorization, notice, consent or waiver, Notes we own, directly or indirectly, will be deemed not to be

outstanding. In the event Freddie Mac cancels any Notes that it owns, solely for purposes of making calculations with respect to the hypothetical structure and Reference Tranches, such Notes and related Reference Tranches will be deemed to continue to be outstanding in accordance with the terms set forth in the Debt Agreement (although no payments will be made with respect to any such cancelled Notes).

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 Note 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.

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. The communication will be deemed to have been sufficiently given or made only upon actual receipt of the writing by us.

Governing Law

The Debt Agreement and the rights and obligations of the Holders and Freddie Mac with respect to the Notes 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 Debt Agreement or the transactions governed by the Debt Agreement, then the local laws of the State of New York will be deemed to reflect the federal laws of the United States.

The Global Agency Agreement

General

Under the Global Agency Agreement, the Global Agent will be engaged by Freddie Mac to perform certain reporting, calculation, payment and other administrative functions with respect to the Notes as described below.

Global Agent

U.S. Bank National Association (“**U.S. Bank**”), a national banking association and a subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp, will act as Global Agent, which will include serving as paying agent, registrar, transfer agent and authenticating agent, under the Global Agency Agreement. U.S. Bancorp has total assets exceeding \$419 billion as of June 30, 2015 and is the parent company of U.S. Bank, the fifth largest commercial bank in the United States. U.S. Bank has been engaged in the business of securities administration/calculation administration, which includes pool performance calculations, distribution calculations and the preparation of monthly distribution reports, since 1987. As of June 30, 2015, U.S. Bank was providing securities administrator services on more than 202 transactions with \$24,871,700,000 of outstanding mortgage-backed securities prime structured products. We may maintain other banking relationships in the ordinary course of business with the Global Agent. The payment of the fees and expenses of the Global Agent is solely our obligation.

Duties of Global Agent

The Global Agent will, among other duties set forth in the Global Agency Agreement, (i) authenticate and deliver the Notes, (ii) serve as registrar for purposes of registering the Notes and the transfers and exchanges of the Notes (other than exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes and vice versa, which will be administered by the Exchange Administrator pursuant to the Exchange Administration Agreement, as described under “— *The Exchange Administration Agreement*”), (iii) calculate the principal and interest payments due on the Notes on each Payment Date (including the determination of One-Month LIBOR and the Class Coupons), (iv) pay, or cause to be paid on behalf of Freddie Mac, the amounts due in respect of the Notes and (v) prepare the Payment Date Statement. Further, the Global Agent will hold the Book-Entry Notes as custodian for DTC (for both U.S. and offshore depositories) pursuant to its agreement with DTC.

Payment Date Statement

The Global Agent will prepare a report each month (each a “**Payment Date Statement**”) setting forth certain information relating to the Reference Pool, the Notes, the Reference Tranches and the hypothetical structure described in this Offering Circular, including:

(i) the Class Principal Balance (or Notional Principal Amount) of each Class of Notes and the percentage of the initial Class Principal Balance (or Notional Principal Amount) of each Class of Notes on the first (1st) day of the immediately preceding Accrual Period, the amount of principal payments to be made on the Notes of each Class that are entitled to principal on such Payment Date and the Class Principal Balance (or Notional Principal Amount) of each Class of Notes and the percentage of the initial Class Principal Balance (or Notional Principal Amount) of each Class of Notes after giving effect to any payments of principal to be made on such Payment Date and the allocation of any Tranche Write-down Amounts and Tranche Write-up Amounts to such Class of Notes on such Payment Date;

(ii) One-Month LIBOR for the Accrual Period preceding the related Payment Date;

(iii) the Interest Payment Amount for each outstanding Class of Notes for the related Payment Date;

(iv) the amount of principal required to be paid by Freddie Mac for each outstanding Class of Notes that is entitled to principal for the related Payment Date and the Senior Reduction Amount, the Subordinate Reduction Amount, the Senior Percentage and the Subordinate Percentage for the related Payment Date;

(v) the aggregate Tranche Write-down Amounts, Tranche Write-up Amounts, Modification Loss Amounts and Modification Gain Amounts previously allocated to each Class of Notes and each Class of Reference Tranches pursuant to the hypothetical structure and the Tranche Write-down Amounts, Tranche Write-up Amounts, Modification Loss Amounts and Modification Gain Amounts to be allocated on the related Payment Date;

(vi) the cumulative number (to date) and unpaid principal balance of the Reference Obligations that have become Credit Event Reference Obligations, the number and unpaid principal balance of the Reference Obligations that have become Credit Event Reference Obligations during the related Reporting Period and the Cumulative Net Loss Percentage;

(vii) the number and aggregate principal amount of Reference Obligations with respect to their delinquency status, including whether the status of such Reference Obligations is bankruptcy, foreclosure, or REO, as of the related Reporting Period;

(viii) the number and aggregate principal amount of Reference Obligations (A) that became Credit Event Reference Obligations (and identification under which clause of the definition of “Credit Event” each such Reference Obligation became a Credit Event Reference Obligation), (B) that were removed from the Reference Pool as a result of a defect or breach of a representation and warranty, and (C) that have been paid in full;

(ix) the cumulative number and unpaid principal balances of Credit Event Reference Obligations that have Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects or Unconfirmed Servicing Defects, including whether such defects have been confirmed, rescinded, or are still outstanding as of the related Reporting Period;

(x) the percentage of Reference Pool outstanding (equal to the outstanding principal amount of Reference Obligations divided by the Cut-off Date Balance) as of the current Reporting Period;

(xi) the Scheduled and Unscheduled Principal amounts, both cumulative and for the current Reporting Period;

(xii) the Recovery Principal for the current Reporting Period;

(xiii) the Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Amount and the related Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement Loan Allocation Amount (Cap) for each Origination Rep and Warranty/Servicing Breach Settlement for the current Reporting Period;

(xiv) the number of sellers and the corresponding dollar amount of Reference Obligations no longer subject to Freddie Mac’s quality control process;

xv. with respect to each Reference Obligation in the Reference Pool, as may be applicable, the following information: net sales proceeds (realized cumulative); mortgage insurance credit (realized cumulative); taxes and insurance (realized cumulative); legal costs (realized cumulative); maintenance and preservation costs (realized cumulative); bankruptcy cramdown costs (realized cumulative); miscellaneous expenses (realized cumulative); miscellaneous credits (realized cumulative); modification costs (realized cumulative); delinquent accrued interest (realized cumulative); total realized net loss (cumulative); current period net loss;

xvi. notification from Freddie Mac of its on-going compliance with the terms of the Risk Retention Letter;

xvii. for the Payment Date Statement for the calendar month of January, the Class B Note fair market value information (as of the last Business Day in the preceding calendar year) provided by Freddie Mac; and

xviii. the amount that Freddie Mac reports is payable under any effective mortgage insurance policy relating to each Credit Event Reference Obligation.

The Global Agent will make the Payment Date Statement (and, at its option, any additional files containing the same information in an alternative format) available each month to Noteholders that provide appropriate certification in the form acceptable to the Global Agent (which may be submitted electronically via the Global Agent's Internet site) and to any designee of ours via the Global Agent's Internet site. The Global Agent's Internet site will initially be located at www.usbank.com/abs. Assistance in using the Internet site can be obtained by calling the Global Agent's customer service desk at (800) 934-6802. Parties that are unable to use the above distribution options are entitled to have a paper copy mailed to them via first class mail by calling the customer service desk and indicating such. The Global Agent will have the right to change the way the Global Agent's Payment Date Statement is distributed in order to make such distribution more convenient or more accessible to the above parties. The Global Agent is required to provide timely and adequate notification to all above parties regarding any such changes. The Global Agent will not be liable for the dissemination of information in accordance with the Global Agency Agreement.

The Global Agent will also be entitled to rely on but will not be responsible for the content or accuracy of any information provided by third parties for purposes of preparing the Payment Date Statement and may affix thereto any disclaimer it deems appropriate in its reasonable discretion (without suggesting liability on the part of any other party hereto).

Various Matters Regarding Global Agent

The Global Agency Agreement contains provisions for the indemnification of the Global Agent by Freddie Mac for any loss, liability or expense incurred except for losses, liabilities or expenses caused or incurred by the gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith on its part, arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of the Global Agency Agreement or other transaction documentation.

The Global Agent may resign immediately at any time by giving thirty calendar days' written notice thereof to us and the Noteholders. We may terminate the Global Agent at any time upon thirty calendar days' written notice. No resignation or removal of the Global Agent and no appointment of a successor Global Agent will become effective until the acceptance of appointment by a successor global agent.

The Global Agency Agreement will provide that neither the Global Agent nor any person who is a director, officer, employee or agent of the Global Agent will be liable to us or the Noteholders, as applicable, for any action taken, or not taken, in good faith pursuant to the Global Agency Agreement or any agreement related thereto, or for errors in judgment. In addition, the Global Agency Agreement will provide that the Global Agent will not be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal action that is not incidental to its responsibilities thereunder and that in its opinion may involve it in any expense or liability.

Any person into which the Global Agent may be merged or consolidated, or any person resulting from any merger or consolidation to which the Global Agent is a party, or any person succeeding to the business of the Global Agent will be the successor of the Global Agent under the Global Agency Agreement.

The Global Agent, in its reasonable discretion, will be entitled to delegate to third parties and its affiliates such duties as are provided under the Global Agency Agreement.

Governing Law

The Global Agency Agreement and the rights and obligations of the Global Agent and Freddie Mac thereunder 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 Global Agency Agreement or the transactions governed by the Global Agency Agreement, then the local laws of the State of New York will be deemed to reflect the federal laws of the United States.

The Exchange Administration Agreement

General

Under the Exchange Administration Agreement, the Exchange Administrator will be engaged by Freddie Mac to perform certain administrative functions with respect to exchanging Class M Notes for MAC Notes and vice versa, as described below.

Exchange Administrator

U.S. Bank will act as Exchange Administrator pursuant to the Exchange Administration Agreement. See “— *The Global Agency Agreement*” above for information about U.S. Bank.

Duties of Exchange Administrator

The Exchange Administrator will, among other duties set forth in the Exchange Administration Agreement, administer all exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes and vice versa, which will include receiving notices of requests for such exchanges from Noteholders, accepting the Notes to be exchanged, and giving notice to the Global Agent of all such exchanges. The Exchange Administrator will notify the Global Agent with respect to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes (and vice versa) at the time of such exchange, and the Global Agent will make all subsequent payments in accordance with this notice, unless notified of a subsequent exchange by the Exchange Administrator.

Fees

A fee shall be payable by the exchanging Noteholder to the Exchange Administrator in connection with each exchange equal to \$5,000. Such fee must be received by the Exchange Administrator prior to the exchange date or such exchange shall not be effected.

Payment Date Statement

Information regarding MAC Notes will be included in the Payment Date Statement prepared each month by the Global Agent. See “— *The Global Agency Agreement*” above.

Various Matters Regarding Exchange Administrator

The Exchange Administration Agreement contains provisions for the indemnification of the Exchange Administrator by Freddie Mac for any loss, liability or expense incurred, except for losses, liabilities or expenses caused or incurred by the gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith on its part, arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of the Exchange Administration Agreement or other transaction documentation.

The Exchange Administrator may resign immediately at any time by giving written notice thereof to us and the Noteholders; provided, however, that in the event of U.S. Bank's resignation or removal as Global Agent pursuant to the Global Agency Agreement such notice will not be required and such resignation or removal will occur at the same time as the resignation or removal of U.S. Bank as Global Agent. We may terminate the Exchange Administrator at any time upon thirty calendar days' written notice. No resignation or removal of the Exchange Administrator and no appointment of a successor Exchange Administrator will become effective until the acceptance of appointment by a successor exchange administrator.

The Exchange Administration Agreement will provide that neither the Exchange Administrator nor any person who is a director, officer, employee or agent of the Exchange Administrator will be liable to us or the Noteholders, as applicable, for any action taken, or not taken, in good faith pursuant to the Exchange Administration Agreement or any agreement related thereto, or for errors in judgment. In addition, the Exchange Administration Agreement will provide that the Exchange Administrator will not be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal action that is not incidental to its responsibilities thereunder and that in its opinion may involve it in any expense or liability.

Any person into which the Exchange Administrator may be merged or consolidated, or any person resulting from any merger or consolidation to which the Exchange Administrator is a party, or any person succeeding to the business of the Exchange Administrator will be the successor of the Exchange Administrator under the Exchange Administration Agreement.

The Exchange Administrator, in its reasonable discretion, will be entitled to delegate to third parties and its affiliates such duties as are provided under the Exchange Administration Agreement.

Governing Law

The Exchange Administration Agreement and the rights and obligations of the Exchange Administrator and Freddie Mac thereunder 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 Exchange Administration Agreement or the transactions governed by the Exchange Administration Agreement, then the local laws of the State of New York will be deemed to reflect the federal laws of the United States.

THE REFERENCE OBLIGATIONS

Unless otherwise noted, the statistical information presented in this Offering Circular concerning the Reference Pool is based on the characteristics of the Reference Obligations as of the Cut-off Date. In addition, unless otherwise noted, references to a percentage of Reference Obligations refer to a percentage of Reference Obligations by Cut-off Date Balance.

This section and Appendix A generally describe some of the material characteristics of the Reference Pool. Certain loan-level information for each Reference Obligation may be accessed through Freddie Mac's website at <http://www.freddie.mac.com>.

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

We determined the population of the Reference Pool by selecting Mortgage Loans that were acquired by us between August 1, 2014 and November 30, 2014 and that meet the Eligibility Criteria.

The table below summarizes the original principal balance of the Mortgage Loans in the Initial Cohort Pool and Mortgage Loans excluded due to the Eligibility Criteria described under “*Summary of Terms — The Reference Pool*”:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Aggregate Original Principal Balance (\$ Billion)</u>
All non-HARP loans funded between August 1, 2014 and November 30, 2014	93.0
Non-HARP loans, fixed	86.8
Non-HARP loans, fixed 30 Year	71.0
Non-HARP loans, fixed 30 Year, 80% < LTV <= 95%	22.2
Non-HARP loans, fixed 30 Year, 80% < LTV <= 95% & other filters	21.9

The table below summarizes the loan count, original unpaid principal balance and other key attributes of (i) the Mortgage Loans in the Initial Cohort Pool, (ii) the loans excluded due to delinquencies, payoffs, bankruptcy filings, removals from Freddie Mac PC pools, quality control removals and data reconciliation removals and (iii) the Reference Obligations in the Reference Pool. The “**Initial Cohort Pool**” means all of the fully amortizing, fixed-rate, one- to four-unit, first lien Mortgage Loans with original terms of 30 years that (i) were originated on or after May 1, 2014; (ii) were securitized into PCs by February 28, 2015; (iii) were originated with documentation as described under “*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Underwriting Standards — Documentation*” in Annex A; (iv) have original loan-to-value ratios greater than 80% but not exceeding 95%; (v) subject to any applicable TOBs, are not subject to recourse or other credit enhancement; (vi) were not originated under HARP; (vii) were not originated under Home Possible® or other affordable mortgage programs of Freddie Mac; (viii) were not associated with a mortgage revenue bond purchased by Freddie Mac; (ix) had original principal balances greater than or equal to \$5,000; (x) were not originated under a government program (e.g., FHA, VA or Guaranteed Rural Housing loans); and (xi) were acquired by Freddie Mac between August 1, 2014 and November 30, 2014.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Aggregate Original Principal Balance (\$)</u>	<u>Average Original Principal Balance (\$)</u>	<u>Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score</u>	<u>Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)</u>	<u>Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Debt-to-Income Ratio (%)</u>
Initial Cohort Pool	96,914	21,890,988,000	225,881	747	92	35
less loans that were removed due to incomplete data reconciliation or corrected data*	1	268,000	268,000	796	87	26
less loans that were repurchased or removed by quality control process	105	22,429,000	213,610	729	92	37
less loans that were paid in full	6,071	1,740,939,000	286,763	753	91	36
less loans that were removed due to having failed delinquency criteria or the borrower having filed for bankruptcy	1,631	365,958,000	224,376	719	92	37
less loans that were removed from Freddie Mac PC pools	3	679,000	226,333	764	94	39
Reference Pool	89,103	19,760,715,000	221,774	748	92	35

* Loans removed because reconciliation with the related sellers regarding certain data they provided has not yet been completed or loans removed because data corrections made the loans ineligible.

The table below summarizes the delinquency status as of July 31, 2015 for the Mortgage Loans that were excluded from the Reference Pool due to failing delinquency criteria or having filed for bankruptcy.

<u>Initial Cohort Pool Total Number of Loans</u>	<u>96,914</u>	
	<u>Loan Count</u>	<u>% of Initial Cohort Pool</u>
Total Delinquency/Bankruptcy Removals	1,631	1.683%
Mortgage Loans with Current Status	1,272	1.313%
Mortgage Loans with Delinquent Status	359	0.370%
30-59 days delinquent	271	0.280%
60-89 days delinquent	33	0.034%
90-119 days delinquent	23	0.024%
120-149 days delinquent	9	0.009%
150-179 days delinquent	6	0.006%
180 days or more delinquent	17	0.018%

Results of Freddie Mac Quality Control

The tables below summarize, out of the Initial Cohort Pool, the number of Mortgage Loans that were reviewed as part of the quality control reviews conducted by Freddie Mac. Specifically, the tables provide, of the Mortgage Loans subject to our quality control review, the proportion of loans that were randomly selected (the “**Random Sample QC Selection**”), the proportion of loans that were chosen using a targeted selection process (the “**Targeted Sample QC Review**”) and the proportion of loans that were reviewed because they were referred to the Servicing Remedy Management team. Further, of the Random Sample QC Selection, we display the proportion of Mortgage Loans that were only subject to a credit review (the “**Random Sample QC Credit Review**”), the Mortgage Loans that were only subject to a review for compliance with laws that may result in assignee liability and for compliance with laws that restrict points and fees (the “**Random Sample QC Compliance Review**”) and the Mortgage Loans that were reviewed for both credit and compliance (the “**Random Sample QC Dual Credit and Compliance Review**”).

Of the Random Sample QC Selection, 3,171 Mortgage Loans (approximately 74.3% of the Random Sample QC Selection by loan count) were only subject to the Random Sample QC Credit Review, 1,045 Mortgage Loans (approximately 24.5% of the Random Sample QC Selection by loan count) were only subject to the Random Sample QC Compliance Review and 49 Mortgage Loans (approximately 1.1% of the Random Sample QC Selection by loan count) were subject to the Random Sample QC Dual Credit and Compliance Review.

The tables below summarize the random and targeted quality control reviews conducted by Freddie Mac, and additional loans that were referred to Freddie Mac’s Servicing Remedy Management team:

	No. of Mortgage Loans	Percent of the Initial Cohort Pool ⁽¹⁾	No. of Mortgage Loans Removed from Reference Pool after Quality Control Review ⁽²⁾	Percent of the Respective Sample ⁽¹⁾
Initial Cohort Pool	96,914	100.0%	—	—
Random Sample QC Selection	4,265	4.4%	—	—
Random Sample QC Credit Review	3,171	3.3%	36	1.1%
Random Sample QC Compliance Review	1,045	1.1%	1	0.1%
Random Sample QC Dual Credit and Compliance Review	49	0.1%	1	2.0%
Targeted Sample QC Credit Review	646	0.7%	47	7.3%
Total Mortgage Loans Subject to Freddie Mac QC	4,911	5.1%	—	—

(1) By loan count.
(2) Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects or Underwriting Defects.

	No. of Mortgage Loans	Percent of the Initial Cohort Pool ⁽¹⁾	No. of Mortgage Loans Removed from Reference Pool after Quality Control Review ⁽²⁾	Percent of Mortgage Loans Referred to Servicing Remedy Management ⁽¹⁾
Servicing Remedy Management	26	0.0%	8	30.8%

(1) By loan count.
(2) Major or Minor Servicing Defects or Unconfirmed Servicing Defects.

As further discussed herein under “— *Third-Party Due Diligence Review*”, 850 Mortgage Loans were randomly selected by an independent third-party due diligence provider to conduct a review of certain aspects of the Mortgage Loans in the proposed Reference Pool.

Based on the results of Freddie Mac’s quality control reviews, the 95% confidence interval estimate of the defect rate for non-HARP loans purchased during the three-month period between July 1, 2014 and September 30, 2014 (approximately \$70.5 billion) is approximately 0.8% to 1.2% as of July 31, 2015. Mortgage Loans identified with Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects or Underwriting Defects during the quality control review are not included in the Reference Pool. Notwithstanding that the above-referenced 95% confidence interval estimate only takes into account Mortgage Loans purchased by Freddie Mac during the three-month period between July 1, 2014 and September 30, 2014, the results of Freddie Mac’s quality control review for the Mortgage Loans purchased during the four-month period between August 1, 2014 and November 30, 2014 are consistent with historical experience of Freddie Mac’s quality control across its portfolio. Investors should make

their own determination about the appropriateness and suitability of, as well as the extent to which they should rely upon, the sampling methodology described above, including the time periods, precision level and confidence interval. The characteristics of the Mortgage Loans acquired by Freddie Mac between August 1, 2014 and November 30, 2014 may differ in material respects from the Mortgage Loans in the Initial Cohort Pool. Additionally, the error rate is reported as of a certain date and is indicative of Freddie Mac's initial findings, as well as input received from sellers, that have been processed through the Cut-off Date for reporting. As such, the reporting may be internally inconsistent across periods as well as other transactions we have issued, depending on the time lapse between initial findings and the date of reporting and/or the level and timeliness of response from sellers, among other factors. Accordingly, an error rate determined as of a different date may be materially different than the error rate reported in this Offering Circular. Investors are encouraged to make their own determination as the extent to which they place reliance on the limited quality control and quality assurance processes undertaken by Freddie Mac and their relevance as they relate to the Initial Cohort Pool. See "*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process — Limitations of the Quality Control Review Process*" in Annex A and "*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Freddie Mac's Limited Review of a Sample of a Small Percentage of the Reference Obligations May Not Reveal All Aspects Which Could Lead to Increase in the Principal Loss Amounts and Modification Loss Amounts Allocated to the Notes*" for additional information regarding the limitations of our review.

The following is a discussion of the results of the reviews:

Random Sample QC Credit Review

We reviewed the Mortgagor's origination documentation to verify that each Mortgage Loan reviewed (i) is made to a Mortgagor from whom repayment of the Mortgage Loan can be expected, (ii) is secured by collateral that is adequate for the transaction and (iii) otherwise complies with our Guide and applicable TOBs. This review included a credit component and a component consisting of a review of the independent appraisals of the Mortgaged Properties obtained by the originators in connection with the origination of the Mortgage Loans (referred to herein as the "original appraisals"), as more fully described under "*General Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing — Quality Control Process — Performing Loan Quality Control Review*" and "*— Credit Review*" in Annex A. None of the procedures conducted as part of our review constituted, either separately or in combination, an independent underwriting of the Mortgage Loans. In addition, the procedures conducted as part of the review of the original appraisals were not re-appraisals of the Mortgaged Properties. To the extent that valuation tools were used as part of the appraisal review process, they should not be relied upon as providing an assessment of value of the Mortgaged Properties comparable to that which an appraisal might provide. They also are not an assessment of the current value of any of the Mortgaged Properties. Of the 3,171 Mortgage Loans subject to the Random Sample QC Credit Review, 36 Mortgage Loans (approximately 1.1% of such Mortgage Loans by loan count) were found to have one or more Underwriting Defects or Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects and subsequently were removed from the Reference Pool.

The following table describes the Underwriting Defects and Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects related to the Mortgage Loans that were removed from the Reference Pool as a result of the Random Sample QC Credit Review.

<u>Exceptions</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>As a Percentage of the Selected Sample</u>
Borrower personal funds in transaction do not meet minimum required - Documentation missing/insufficient	2	0.06%
Borrower personal funds in transaction do not meet minimum required - Verified borrower personal funds insufficient	1	0.03%
Credit report missing/insufficient	2	0.06%
Documents to exclude debt missing/insufficient	2	0.06%
Excessive obligations - Undisclosed non-mortgage debt	2	0.06%
Guide eligibility requirements not met	1	0.03%
Ineligible property - Health and safety issues not addressed	1	0.03%
Insufficient funds to close - Documentation missing/insufficient	2	0.06%
Insufficient income - Income calculated incorrectly	5	0.16%
Insufficient income - Income not stable/durable	3	0.09%
Loan file not received	1	0.03%
Loan Prospector identified as cautionary/ineligible	1	0.03%
Loan purpose incorrect - No cash-out determined to be cash-out	1	0.03%
Loan-to-Value exceeds maximum allowable	3	0.09%
Non-Loan Prospector AUS waiver requirements not met - Does not have AUS waiver	1	0.03%
Occupancy falsely represented	2	0.06%
Original appraisal does not support value - Issues/items affect value/marketability	1	0.03%
Reserves do not meet minimum required - Documentation missing/insufficient	1	0.03%
Unable to calculate income - Documentation insufficient/inadequate	1	0.03%
Unable to calculate income - Documentation missing/insufficient	2	0.06%
Total	<u>36</u>	<u>1.14%</u>

Random Sample QC Compliance Review

Of the 1,045 Mortgage Loans subject to the Random Sample QC Compliance Review, 1 Mortgage Loan (approximately 0.1% of such Mortgage Loans by loan count) was determined to be noncompliant due to Underwriting Defects and/or Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects, as applicable, and was subsequently removed from the Reference Pool. This Mortgage Loan was determined to have defects resulting from missing anti-predatory lending documentation.

The following table describes the Underwriting Defects and Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects related to the Mortgage Loan that was removed from the Reference Pool as a result of the Random Sample QC Compliance Review:

<u>Exceptions</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>As a Percentage of the Selected Sample</u>
APL missing anti-predatory lending documents	1	0.10%
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>0.10%</u>

Random Sample QC Dual Credit and Compliance Review

Of the 49 Mortgage Loans subject to the Random Sample QC Dual Credit and Compliance Review, 1 Mortgage Loan (approximately 2.0% of such Mortgage Loans by loan count) was determined to be noncompliant due to Underwriting Defects and/or Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects, as applicable, and was subsequently removed from the Reference Pool as a result of the Random Sample QC Dual Credit and Compliance Review. This Mortgage Loan was determined to have defects relating to missing and/or insufficient documentation.

The following table describes the Underwriting Defects and Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects related to the Mortgage Loan that was removed from the Reference Pool as a result of the Random Sample QC Dual Credit and Compliance Review:

<u>Exceptions</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>As a Percentage of the Selected Sample</u>
Insufficient funds to close - Documentation missing/insufficient	1	2.04%
Total	1	2.04%

Targeted Sample QC Review

Of the 646 Mortgage Loans subject to the Targeted Sample QC Review, 47 Mortgage Loans (approximately 7.3% of such Mortgage Loans by loan count) were determined to be noncompliant due to Underwriting Defects and/or Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects, as applicable, and were subsequently removed from the Reference Pool.

The following table describes the Underwriting Defects and Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects related to the Mortgage Loans that were removed from the Reference Pool as a result of the Targeted Sample QC Review:

<u>Exceptions</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>As a Percentage of the Selected Sample</u>
Appraiser license suspended/revoked	1	0.15%
Borrower personal funds in transaction do not meet minimum required - Documentation missing/insufficient	5	0.77%
Borrower personal funds in transaction do not meet minimum required - Verified borrower personal funds insufficient	1	0.15%
Credit history/reputation requirements not met	1	0.15%
Documents to exclude debt missing/insufficient	2	0.31%
Excessive obligations - Other payments calculated incorrectly	1	0.15%
Excessive obligations - Undisclosed non-mortgage debt	1	0.15%
Funds to close insufficient - Ineligible source of funds to close	1	0.15%
Ineligible property - C5/C6 condition rating	2	0.31%
Ineligible property - Condominium project ineligible	1	0.15%
Ineligible property - Condotel	1	0.15%
Insufficient funds to close - Documentation falsified	3	0.46%
Insufficient funds to close - Documentation missing/insufficient	2	0.31%
Insufficient income - Income calculated incorrectly	1	0.15%
Interested party contribution exceeds maximum allowed	2	0.31%
Loan Prospector requirements not met - Inaccurate data invalidates Loan Prospector decision	2	0.31%
Loan-to-Value exceeds maximum allowable	3	0.46%
Loss of income source - Borrower not employed at closing	3	0.46%
Mortgage insurance company rescinded primary mortgage insurance	2	0.31%
Mortgage insurance requirements not met - No mortgage insurance coverage	1	0.15%
Non-Loan Prospector AUS waiver requirements not met - Does not have AUS waiver	1	0.15%
Non-Loan Prospector AUS waiver requirements not met - Ineligible AUS decision	2	0.31%
Occupancy falsely represented	4	0.62%
Original appraisal does not support value - Issues/items affect value/marketability	1	0.15%
Other waiver eligibility requirements not met - Rehabilitation	1	0.15%
Reserves do not meet minimum required - Documentation missing/insufficient	1	0.15%
TLTV exceeds maximum allowable	1	0.15%
Total	47	7.28%

Servicing Remedy Management

As part of Freddie Mac’s overall single-family mortgage operations business, Mortgage Loans may routinely be referred to Freddie Mac’s Servicing Remedy Management team for remediation of certain servicing-related deficiencies. The Servicing Remedy Management team may recommend various remedies for servicing-

related deficiencies, including but not limited to, Make-Wholes, indemnification payments and repurchases of the related Mortgage Loans. Of the 26 Mortgage Loans referred to the Servicing Remedy Management team, 8 Mortgage Loans (approximately 30.8% of such Mortgage Loans by loan count) were determined to have Major Servicing Defects, Minor Servicing Defects or Unconfirmed Servicing Defects, and were subsequently removed from the Reference Pool.

The following table describes the Major Servicing Defects, Minor Servicing Defects or Unconfirmed Servicing Defects found by Freddie Mac’s Servicing Remedy Management team related to the Mortgage Loans that were subsequently removed from the Reference Pool.

<u>Exceptions</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>As a Percentage of Mortgage Loans referred to Servicing Remedy Management</u>
Mortgage Insurance Policy Cancellation	8	30.77%
Total	<u>8</u>	<u>30.77%</u>

Data Integrity Review

As part of the review procedures conducted by Freddie Mac for this offering, Freddie Mac engaged a third party to assist it in certain elements of such review, the purpose of which is to provide reasonable assurance that the disclosure regarding the Reference Pool in this Offering Circular is accurate in all material respects. Freddie Mac determined the nature, extent and timing of the review and the level of assistance provided by such third party. Freddie Mac has ultimate authority and control over, and assumes all responsibility for such review, and the findings and conclusions of such review. Freddie Mac attributes all findings and conclusions of such review to itself.

Freddie Mac received mortgage loan data tapes from its sellers and, in connection with this offering, prepared a mortgage loan data tape that included certain characteristics of the Reference Obligations. In addition, Freddie Mac instructed a third-party to compare 21 characteristics (as applicable) with respect to a random sampling of 250 Reference Obligations (the “**Data Sample Mortgage Loans**”) on the mortgage loan data tape. This comparison was conducted by comparing electronic copies of the original mortgage loan documents and system generated documents provided by Freddie Mac to the corresponding information set forth on the mortgage loan data tape.

Discrepancies were identified with respect to one or more characteristics for 14 of the Data Sample Mortgage Loans compared. The types of discrepancies between the mortgage loan data tape and original mortgage loan or system generated documents related to first time homebuyer, original debt-to-income ratio, mortgage insurance coverage percentage and mortgage insurance (lender or borrower paid).

In all cases, Freddie Mac determined that the discrepancies were not material from a credit risk perspective and that it would have still purchased the Data Sample Mortgage Loans with the adjusted data. Accordingly, Freddie Mac did not exclude any of the Data Sample Mortgage Loans from the Reference Pool as a result of these comparison results and determined that none of these discrepancies constituted Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects. Further, Freddie Mac did not update the mortgage loan date tape to reflect these exceptions. As a result, the numerical disclosure in this Offering Circular does not reflect any of these exceptions with respect to the Data Sample Mortgage Loans.

Summary of Freddie Mac Quality Control Review

The following summarizes the results of the quality control review for the Mortgage Loans acquired by Freddie Mac during the specified periods.

Acquisition Period	Twelve Month Freddie Mac Estimated Defect Rate Range ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Nine Month Freddie Mac Estimated Defect Rate Range ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Q1-2013	1.0% - 1.4% ⁽³⁾	1.4% - 1.9% ⁽⁴⁾
Q2-2013	1.1% - 1.6% ⁽⁵⁾	1.8% - 2.4% ⁽³⁾
Q3-2013	1.4% - 1.9% ⁽⁶⁾	1.6% - 2.1% ⁽⁵⁾
Q4-2013	1.7% - 2.3% ⁽⁷⁾	2.5% - 3.2% ⁽⁶⁾
Q1-2014	1.1% - 1.6% ⁽⁸⁾	1.3% - 1.9% ⁽⁷⁾
Q2-2014	0.9% - 1.3% ⁽⁹⁾	1.1% - 1.6% ⁽⁸⁾
Q3-2014	0.8% - 1.2% ⁽¹⁰⁾	1.2% - 1.6% ⁽⁹⁾
Q4-2014	(11)	1.0% - 1.5% ⁽¹⁰⁾

Series	Random Freddie Mac Quality Control STACR Defect Rate (%) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Random Independent Quality Control Defect Rate (%)
STACR 2014-HQ1 (2013-Q4)	2.1%	0.50%
STACR 2014-HQ2 (2013-Q1 through 2013-Q3)	1.5%	0.33%
STACR 2014-HQ3 (2014-Q1)	1.8%	0.66%
STACR 2015-HQ1 (April 1, 2014 through July 31, 2014)	1.2%	0.00%
STACR 2015-HQ2 (2013-Q1 through 2013-Q3)	1.5%	0.33%
STACR 2015-HQA1 (August 1, 2014 through November 30, 2014)	1.1%	1.32%

- (1) Unweighted defect rate based on Random Sample QC Credit Review and Random Sample QC Dual Credit and Compliance Review.
- (2) Rates as of quality control cut-off date for each offering.
- (3) Quality control results as of January 1, 2014.
- (4) Quality control results as of October 1, 2013.
- (5) Quality control results as of April 1, 2014.
- (6) Quality control results as of July 1, 2014.
- (7) Quality control results as of October 1, 2014.
- (8) Quality control results as of January 1, 2015.
- (9) Quality control results as of April 1, 2015.
- (10) Quality control results as of July 1, 2015.
- (11) Not available as of September 13, 2015.

Third-Party Due Diligence Review

General

In connection with the issuance of the Notes, Freddie Mac engaged a third-party diligence provider (the “**Third-Party Diligence Provider**”) to conduct a review of certain aspects of the Mortgage Loans in the proposed Reference Pool (the “**Third-Party Due Diligence Review**”).

The Third-Party Diligence Provider was limited to randomly selecting the diligence sample from 4,268 Mortgage Loans (the “**Available Sample**”) provided to it by Freddie Mac. The Available Sample was comprised of (i) the 4,265 Mortgage Loans that had been previously selected for review by Freddie Mac in connection with its Random Sample QC Selection as described under “—*Results of Freddie Mac Quality Control*” above, and (ii) three additional Mortgage Loans reviewed by Freddie Mac as a part of its ongoing quality control processes.

The Third-Party Diligence Provider selected 850 Mortgage Loans from the Available Sample (such 850 Mortgage Loans, the “**Diligence Sample**”), representing approximately 19.9% of the Available Sample (by loan count) and approximately 0.95% of the entire Reference Pool (by loan count). Of the Diligence Sample, certain Mortgage Loans were selected for a credit only review (the “**Credit Review Sample**”) and certain Mortgage Loans were selected for a compliance only review (the “**Compliance Review Sample**”). Additionally, some Mortgage Loans in the Diligence Sample were part of both the Credit Review Sample and the Compliance Review Sample (the “**Dual Review Sample**”).

The table below summarizes the Mortgage Loans that were subject to Third-Party Due Diligence Review.

	<u>No. of Mortgage Loans</u>
Available Sample	4,268
Credit Review Sample	594
Compliance Review Sample	245
Dual Review Sample	11
Diligence Sample (total)	850

Credit Reviews

The Third-Party Diligence Provider employed the processes and procedures that were agreed to with Freddie Mac (after consultation with BofA Merrill Lynch) to review the Mortgage Loans in the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample. These processes and procedures included reviewing the terms of the Mortgage Loans and the information in the related loan files in order to assess whether the Mortgage Loans complied with Freddie Mac’s eligibility requirements set forth in the Guide and, if applicable, any negotiated TOBs which may have amended or modified the terms of the Guide. Its review of the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample determined that 8 Mortgage Loans within that sample (approximately 1.32% of the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample by loan count) did not meet Freddie Mac’s contractual requirements as set forth in its Guide, as amended or modified, if applicable, by any negotiated TOBs. Of those 8 Mortgage Loans, 5 Mortgage Loans (approximately 0.83% of the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample by loan count) had been previously determined to have Underwriting Defects and Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects through Freddie Mac’s quality control process. A repurchase request was issued to the lenders and the Mortgage Loans were removed from the Reference Pool. The remaining 3 Mortgage Loans (approximately 0.50% of the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample by loan count) that were not identified during the Freddie Mac quality control review as having Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects were subsequently removed by Freddie Mac as a result of the findings of the Third-Party Diligence Provider.

The table below describes the exceptions found by the Third-Party Diligence Provider on the 8 Mortgage Loans:

<u>Exceptions</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>As a Percentage of the Selected Sample</u>
Assets	2	0.33%
Debt to Income/Income Calculation	2	0.33%
Application/Documentation	2	0.33%
Income Documentation	1	0.165%
Mortgage Program/Eligibility	1	0.165%
Total	<u>8</u>	<u>1.32%</u>

Exclusive of the property valuation review described below, the processes and procedures also included a specific review of reported information about the subject Mortgaged Properties, including, but not limited to, a review of general property eligibility requirements, general appraisal requirements and unacceptable appraisal practices for compliance with Freddie Mac’s property eligibility requirements set forth in the Guide and, if applicable, any negotiated TOBs that may have amended or modified the terms of the Guide (the “**Property Eligibility Review**”). In connection with the Property Eligibility Review, none of the 605 Mortgage Loans in the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample was previously determined to have an Underwriting Defect by the Third-Party Diligence Provider.

Property Valuations

The Third-Party Diligence Provider selected all 605 Mortgage Loans in the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample on which to obtain property valuations as of the original appraisal date. The Third-Party Diligence Provider was able to obtain property valuations on all such Mortgage Loans.

The values that the Third-Party Diligence Provider was able to obtain were primarily obtained through the Third-Party Diligence Provider’s proprietary automated valuation model (“**AVM**”), which did not utilize interior

or exterior property inspections of the properties and were not performed by certified licensed appraisers in accordance with the USPAP. The results of these retrospective valuations were compared to the original appraised values. From this comparison, the Third-Party Diligence Provider obtained desk reviews for 60 Mortgage Loans (which represents approximately 9.92% of the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample by loan count) that had a negative AVM variance of over 10% and compared the desk reviews to the original appraised values for those Mortgage Loans. A desk review consists of a valuation analysis whereby the appraiser makes a separate selection of comparable sales, which may or may not be the same as those used in the original appraisal and, using a rules-based valuation model, makes an independent determination as to whether the original appraised value is supported. The Third-Party Diligence Provider then ordered an independent field review for the 7 Mortgage Loans (which represents approximately 1.2% of the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample by loan count) where the desk review results reflected a negative variance of over 10% of the original appraised value. Those reviews were performed by licensed review appraisers who completed the field reports that included an onsite property inspection in accordance with the USPAP.

One of the 605 Mortgage Loans (representing approximately 0.17% of the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample by loan count) for which the Third-Party Diligence Provider was able to obtain property valuations had a negative valuation variance of over 10% from the original appraisal. The one Mortgage Loan (approximately 0.17% of the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample by loan count) that was not identified during the Freddie Mac quality control review as having Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects was subsequently removed from the Reference Pool. Investors should expect that to the extent valuation variances as described in this paragraph are identified in the future on any other Reference Obligations, they will not be treated as Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects, unless stated otherwise.

Compliance Reviews

The Third-Party Diligence Provider reviewed the 256 Mortgage Loans in the Compliance Review Sample and the Dual Review Sample for compliance with federal, state and local laws and regulations (the “**Compliance Review**”).

As noted above, as part of the Freddie Mac quality control review, Freddie Mac’s compliance review is limited to assessing Mortgage Loans to determine whether the Mortgage Loans comply with certain laws that may result in assignee liability and for compliance with laws restricting points and fees. As Freddie Mac’s compliance review does not include examination of documents to ensure that Mortgage Loans comply with all laws, investors should note that only Mortgage Loans that are identified as violating laws that may result in assignee liability or that restrict points and fees will be treated as having Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects.

None of the 256 Mortgage Loans subject to the Compliance Review were determined to be non-compliant.

Data Integrity Review

Freddie Mac prepared a mortgage loan data tape that included certain characteristics of the Mortgage Loans. That data tape, including any adjustments made by Freddie Mac, was used to generate the statistical information regarding the Reference Obligations included in this Offering Circular. Results from the Third-Party Diligence Provider’s data integrity review were formatted by Freddie Mac to conform with Freddie Mac’s data standards.

A comparison of certain fields on the data tape was performed by the Third-Party Diligence Provider with respect to the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample of 605 Mortgage Loans. A comparison was performed with respect to 21 Mortgage Loan characteristics: original combined LTV, Credit Score, first payment date, loan purpose, maturity date, number of borrowers, number of units, occupancy status, original LTV, original unpaid principal balance, original interest rate, property type, property state, original DTI, product type, postal code, first time homebuyer, prepayment penalty indicator, mortgage insurance percentage, original loan term and mortgage insurance (lender or borrower paid).

With respect to 35 Mortgage Loans, representing approximately 5.79% of the 605 Mortgage Loans in the combined Credit Review Sample and Dual Review Sample (by loan count), 35 discrepancies, representing approximately 0.28% of the total fields reviewed, with respect to the reviewed characteristics, were identified by the Third-Party Diligence Provider, exclusive of original DTI discrepancies that were within 5%, either way, of

the value provided in the data tape; an additional 8 loans had original DTI differences that were greater than or equal to 2% and less than or equal to 5% either way. A full list of these 35 discrepancies is in Appendix B. It should be noted that 6 of the discrepancies identified in Appendix B (as represented by loan identifiers designated as “N/A”) correspond to Mortgage Loans that are not included in the Reference Pool due to principal payments in full, delinquencies, bankruptcy filings, removal as part of Freddie Mac’s quality control process and/or removal as part of the Third-Party Diligence Provider’s review process.

Other than the Mortgage Loans described above that were previously removed through the quality control process, Freddie Mac has determined that none of the data discrepancies result in an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect or a violation of the Eligibility Criteria. Further, investors should note that Freddie Mac did not update the mortgage loan data tape to reflect these discrepancies (except that the Mortgage Loans previously removed are not reflected on the mortgage loan data tape). As a result, the numerical disclosure in this Offering Circular does not reflect any of these discrepancies with respect to the related Reference Obligations. In Freddie Mac’s sole discretion, after the Closing Date it may determine to reconcile with its sellers certain of the discrepancies identified by the Third-Party Diligence Provider. To the extent Freddie Mac verifies any of these discrepancies, Freddie Mac expects to update the monthly loan-level information with respect to the Reference Pool that is made available to Noteholders.

The following table summarizes the 4 most common discrepancies identified by the Third-Party Diligence Provider relative to Freddie Mac’s data tape, as listed in Appendix B.

	Number of Loans with Discrepancies	Percentage of Third-Party Diligence Provider Sample	Average of Freddie Mac Data	Average of Third-Party Diligence Provider Data
DTI > 5.0% higher	6	0.99%	32%	43%
First Time Homebuyer	10	1.65%	N/A	N/A
DTI > 5.0% lower	4	0.66%	41%	28%
Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	10	1.65%	N/A	N/A

Limitations of the Third-Party Diligence Provider’s Review Process

As noted above under the risk factor captioned “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Limited Scope and Size of the Third-Party Diligence Provider’s Review of the Reference Obligations May Not Reveal Aspects of the Reference Obligations Which Could Lead to Credit Events or Modification Events*”, there can be no assurance that the review conducted by the Third-Party Diligence Provider uncovered all relevant factors relating to the origination of the Reference Obligations, their compliance with applicable laws and regulations or uncovered all relevant factors that could affect the future performance of the Reference Obligations. The review was performed on a small sample that did not include all of the Reference Obligations in the Reference Pool and the Reference Obligations that were included in the review may have characteristics that were not discovered, noted or analyzed as part of the Third-Party Diligence Provider’s review that could, nonetheless, result in those Reference Obligations failing to perform in the future.

Investors are advised that the aforementioned review procedures carried out by the Third-Party Diligence Provider were performed for the benefit of Freddie Mac. The Third-Party 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 Third-Party Diligence Provider performed only the review procedures described herein and is not responsible for any decision to include any Mortgage Loan in the Reference Pool.

Investors are encouraged to make their own determination as the extent to which they place reliance on the limited loan review procedures carried out as part of this review.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Loan-level credit performance data on a portion of fully amortizing 30-year fixed-rate Mortgage Loans purchased or acquired by Freddie Mac during the period from 1999 through the first quarter of 2014 is available online at http://www.freddiemac.com/news/finance/sf_loanlevel_dataset.html (the “**Single Family Loan-Level Dataset**”). The Single Family Loan-Level Dataset provides actual loss data and monthly loan performance data, including credit performance information up to and including property disposition, through September 30, 2014.

Specific credit performance information in the dataset includes voluntary prepayments and loans that were foreclosure alternatives and REOs. Specific actual loss data in the dataset includes net sales proceeds, mortgage insurance recoveries, non-mortgage insurance recoveries, expenses, current deferred UPB, and due date of last paid installment. Access to this web address is unrestricted and free of charge. The various loans for which performance information is shown at the above internet address had initial characteristics that differed, and may have differed in ways that were material to the performance of those Mortgage Loans. These differing characteristics include, among others, product type, credit quality, geographic concentration, average principal balance, weighted average interest rate, weighted average loan-to-value ratio and weighted average term to maturity. Neither we nor the Global Agent or the Exchange Administrator make any representation, and you should not assume, that the performance information shown at the above internet address is in any way indicative of the performance of the Reference Obligations.

The Single Family Loan-Level Dataset available on our website relating to any of our Mortgage Loans is not deemed to be part of this Offering Circular. Various factors may affect the prepayment, delinquency and loss performance of the Mortgage Loans over time.

The Reference Obligations may not perform in the same manner as the Mortgage Loans in the Single Family Loan-Level Dataset as a result of the various credit and servicing standards we have implemented over time. Due to adverse market and economic conditions, and based in part on our reviews of the underwriting quality for loans originated in 2005 through 2008, we implemented several credit changes since 2008. These credit changes are defined by specified criteria such as LTV, Credit Score and DTI. We cannot predict how these credit changes will affect the performance of the Reference Obligations compared to the performance of prior vintages of Mortgage Loans. See also “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Underwriting Standards Used by Many of Our Sellers May be Less Stringent than Required by Our Guide*” and “*— Servicers May Not Follow the Requirements of Our Guide or TOBs, and Servicing Standards May Change Periodically*”.

PREPAYMENT AND YIELD CONSIDERATIONS

Credit Events and Modification Events

The amount and timing of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations and the actual losses realized with respect thereto will affect the yield on the Notes. To the extent that Credit Events or Modification Events result in the allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts to a Class of Notes, the Class Principal Balance of such Class of Notes will be reduced, without any corresponding payment of principal, by the amount of such Tranche Write-down Amounts. As described under “*Summary of Terms — Reductions in Class Principal Balances of the Notes Due to Allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts*”, Tranche Write-down Amounts will be allocated, *first*, to reduce any Overcollateralization Amount for such Payment Date, until such Overcollateralization Amount is reduced to zero and, *second*, to reduce the Class Notional Amount of each Class of Reference Tranche in the following order of priority, in each case until its Class Notional Amount is reduced to zero: *first*, to the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches, *pro rata* based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, *second*, to the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, *third*, to the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date, *fourth*, to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, *pro rata*, based on their Class Notional Amounts immediately prior to such Payment Date and, *fifth*, to the Class A-H Reference Tranche. Any Tranche Write-down Amount allocated to the Class M-1 Reference Tranche will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the Class M-1 Notes, any Tranche Write-down Amount allocated to the Class M-2 Reference Tranche will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the Class M-2 Notes, any Tranche Write-down Amount allocated to the Class M-3 Reference Tranche will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the Class M-3 Notes and any Tranche Write-down Amount allocated to the Class B Reference Tranche will result in a corresponding reduction in the Class Principal Balance of the Class B Notes (in each case without regard to any exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes). If Class M Notes have been exchanged for MAC Notes, all Tranche Write-down Amounts that are allocable to such exchanged Class M Notes will be allocated to reduce the Class Principal Balances or Notional

Principal Amounts, as applicable, of such MAC Notes in accordance with the exchange proportions applicable to the related Combination. Similarly, Modification Loss Amounts are allocated to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Reference Tranche pursuant to *clause (g), (e), (c) or (a)*, as applicable, of the “*Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Allocation of Modification Loss Amount*” and will result in a corresponding reduction of the Interest Payment Amount of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3 or Class B Notes, as applicable. To the extent that Modification Events result in the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to a Class of Notes for any Payment Date, the Interest Payment Amount of such Class of Notes will be reduced for such Payment Date by the amount of the Modification Loss Amount allocated to such Class of Notes. Because the Class B Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class B Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-3, Class M-2 and Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to reduce its Interest Payment Amount. Similarly, because the Class M-3 Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-2, Class M-2H, Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class M-3 Notes and any related MAC Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-2 and Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to reduce their Interest Payment Amounts after the Class Notional Amounts of the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are reduced to zero. Further, because the Class M-2 Reference Tranche is subordinate to the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches, the Class M-2 Notes and any related MAC Notes will be more sensitive than the Class M-1 Notes and any related MAC Notes to Tranche Write-down Amounts and the allocation of Modification Loss Amounts to reduce their Interest Payment Amounts after the Class Notional Amounts of the Class M-3, Class M-3H, Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches are reduced to zero.

Credit Events and Modification Events can be caused by, but not limited to, Mortgagor mismanagement of credit and unforeseen events. The rate of delinquencies on refinance Mortgage Loans may be higher than for other types of Mortgage Loans. Furthermore, the rate and timing of Credit Events and Modification Events and the actual losses realized with respect thereto on the Reference Obligations will be affected by the general economic condition of the region of the country in which the related Mortgaged Properties are located. The risk of Credit Events and Modification Events 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 Notes and the rate and timing of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations may also be affected by servicing decisions by the applicable servicer, including decisions relating to charge off or modification of a Reference Obligation.

Prepayment Considerations and Risks

The rate of principal payments on the Notes and the yield to maturity (or to early redemption) of Notes purchased at a price other than par are directly related to the rate and timing of payments of principal on the Reference Obligations. The principal payments on the Reference Obligations may be in the form of Scheduled Principal or Unscheduled Principal. Any Unscheduled Principal may result in payments to an investor of amounts that would otherwise be distributed over the remaining term of the Reference Obligations.

The rate at which mortgage loans in general 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 and the borrower’s net equity therein, solicitations, servicer decisions and homeowner mobility.

- In general, if prevailing mortgage interest rates fall significantly below the mortgage rates on the Reference Obligations, the Reference Obligations are likely to prepay at higher rates than if prevailing mortgage interest rates remain at or above the mortgage rates on the Reference Obligations.
- Conversely, if prevailing mortgage interest rates rise above the mortgage rates on the Reference Obligations, 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 Reference Obligations 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 Notes 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 Note purchased at a discount that a slower than anticipated rate of payments in respect of principal (including prepayments) on the Reference Obligations will have a negative effect on the yield to maturity of such Note. Prospective investors should also consider the risk, in the case of a Note purchased at a premium, that a faster than anticipated rate of payments in respect of principal (including prepayments) on the Reference Obligations will have a negative effect on the yield to maturity of such Note. Prospective investors must make decisions as to the appropriate prepayment assumptions to be used in deciding whether to purchase Notes.

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. The rate of payment of principal may also be affected by any removal from the Reference Pool of some or all of the Reference Obligations as required by the Debt Agreement. See "*Summary of Terms — The Reference Pool*". We may also remove Reference Obligations from the Reference Pool because they do not satisfy the Eligibility Criteria. Any removals will shorten the weighted average lives of the Notes.

The Reference Obligations will typically include "due-on-sale" clauses which allow the holder of such Reference Obligation to demand payment in full of the remaining principal balance upon sale or certain transfers of the property securing such Reference Obligation.

Acceleration of Reference Obligations as a result of enforcement of "due-on-sale" provisions in connection with transfers of the related Mortgaged Properties or the occurrence of certain other events resulting in acceleration would affect the level of prepayments on the Reference Obligations, which in turn would affect the weighted average lives of the Classes of Notes.

In recent years, modifications and other default resolution procedures other than foreclosure, such as deeds in lieu of foreclosure and short sales, have become more common and those servicing decisions, rather than foreclosure, may affect the rate of principal prepayments on the Reference Obligations.

Prospective investors should understand that the timing of changes in One-Month LIBOR may affect the actual yields on the Notes (other than the Interest Only MAC Notes) even if the average rate of One-Month LIBOR is consistent with such prospective investors' expectations. Each prospective investor must make an independent decision as to the appropriate One-Month LIBOR assumptions to be used in deciding whether to purchase a Note.

MAC Notes

The payment characteristics and experiences of the MAC Notes reflect the payment characteristics of the related Class M Notes that may be exchanged for such MAC Notes. Accordingly, investors in the MAC Notes should consider the prepayment and yield considerations described herein of the related Class M Notes as if they were investing directly in such Class M Notes. In addition, if investors purchase Interest Only MAC Notes and principal payments allocated to the related Class or Classes of Class M Notes occur at a faster rate than such investors assumed, such investors' actual yield to maturity will be lower than assumed or such investors may not even recover their investments in such MAC Notes.

Assumptions Relating to Weighted Average Life Tables, Declining Balances Tables, Credit Event Sensitivity Table, Cumulative Note Write-down Amount Tables and Yield Tables

The tables on the following pages have been prepared on the basis of the following assumptions (the “Modeling Assumptions”):

- (a) The Reference Obligations consist of the assumed Mortgage Loans having the characteristics shown in Appendix C;
- (b) the initial Class Principal Balances for the Original Notes are as set forth or described in the table on page 2 and the maximum Class Principal Balances or Notional Principal Amounts, as applicable, for the MAC Notes are as set forth or described in the table on Schedule I and the Class Coupons are assumed to be One-Month LIBOR plus 1.25% for the Class M-1 Notes, One-Month LIBOR plus 2.65% for the Class M-2 Notes, One-Month LIBOR plus 4.70% for the Class M-3 Notes, One-Month LIBOR plus 8.80% for the Class B Notes, One-Month LIBOR plus 0.75% for the Class M-1F Notes, One-Month LIBOR plus 1.90% for the Class M-2F Notes and One-Month LIBOR plus 3.70% for the Class M-3F Notes;
- (c) the scheduled monthly payment for each Reference Obligation is based on its outstanding principal balance, current mortgage rate and remaining term to maturity so that it will fully amortize in amounts sufficient for the repayment thereof over its remaining term to maturity;
- (d) (i) other than with respect to the Declining Balances Tables, the Reference Obligations experience Credit Events at the indicated CER percentages, there is no lag between the related Credit Event Amounts and the application of any related Recovery Principal, and the Principal Loss Amount is equal to 15% of the Credit Event Amount; and (ii) with respect to the Declining Balances Tables, the Reference Obligations do not experience any Credit Events;
- (e) the Delinquency Test is satisfied for each Payment Date;
- (f) each monthly payment of scheduled principal and interest on the Reference Obligations is timely received on the first day of each month beginning in September 2015;
- (g) principal prepayments in full on the Reference Obligations are received, together with thirty (30) days’ interest thereon, on the last day of each month beginning in September 2015;
- (h) there are no partial principal prepayments on the Reference Obligations;
- (i) the Reference Obligations prepay at the indicated CPR percentages;
- (j) no Reference Obligations are purchased or removed from, or reinstated to, the Reference Pool and no Mortgage Loans are substituted for the Reference Obligations included in the Reference Pool on the Closing Date;
- (k) there are no Modification Events or data corrections in connection with the Reference Obligations;
- (l) there is no early redemption (except in the case of “Weighted Average Life (years) to Early Redemption Date”);
- (m) there are no Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligations or Origination Rep and Warranty/ Servicing Breach Settlement Amounts;
- (n) the Projected Recovery Amount is equal to zero;
- (o) the Original Notes are issued on September 28, 2015;
- (p) cash payments on the Notes are received on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of each month beginning in October 2015 as described under “*Description of The Notes*”;
- (q) One-Month LIBOR is assumed to remain constant at 0.1943% per annum; and
- (r) each Class of Notes is outstanding from the Closing Date to retirement and no exchanges occur.

Although the characteristics of the Reference Obligations for the Weighted Average Life Tables, Declining Balances Tables, Credit Event Sensitivity Table, Cumulative Note Write-down Amount Tables and Yield Tables

have been prepared on the basis of the weighted average characteristics of the Mortgage Loans which are expected to be in the Reference Pool, there is no assurance that the Modeling Assumptions will reflect the actual characteristics or performance of the Reference Obligations or that the performance of the Notes will conform to the results set forth in the tables.

Weighted Average Lives of the Notes

Weighted average life of a Class of Notes (other than a Class of Interest Only MAC Notes) refers to the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of issuance of such Class of Notes until its balance is reduced to zero. We have calculated the weighted average lives for each Class of Interest Only MAC Notes assuming that a reduction in its Notional Principal Amount is a reduction in Class Principal Balance. The weighted average lives of the Notes will be influenced by, among other things, the rate at which principal of the Reference Obligations is actually paid by the related Mortgagor, which may be in the form of Scheduled Principal or Unscheduled Principal, the timing of changes in such rate of principal payments and the timing and rate of allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts and Tranche Write-up Amounts to the Notes. The interaction of the foregoing factors may have different effects on each Class of Notes 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 Notes. For an example of how the weighted average lives of the Notes are affected by the foregoing factors at various rates of prepayment and Credit Events, see the Weighted Average Life Tables and Declining Balances Tables set forth below.

Prepayments on mortgage loans are commonly measured relative to a constant prepayment standard or model. The model used in this Offering Circular for the Reference Obligations is a Constant Prepayment Rate (or “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 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 Reference Obligations. The percentages of CPR in the tables below do not purport to be historical correlations of relative prepayment experience of the Reference Obligations or predictions of the anticipated relative rate of prepayment of the Reference Obligations. Variations in the prepayment experience and the principal balance of the Reference Obligations that prepay may increase or decrease the percentages of initial Class Principal Balances and initial Notional Principal Amounts (and weighted average lives) shown in the Declining Balances Tables below and may affect the weighted average lives shown in the Weighted Average Life Tables below. Such variations may occur even if the average prepayment experience of all such Reference Obligations equals any of the specified percentages of CPR.

It is highly unlikely that the Reference Obligations will have the precise characteristics referred to in this Offering Circular or that they will prepay or experience Credit Events at any of the rates specified or times assumed or that Credit Events will be incurred according to one particular pattern. The Weighted Average Life Tables, Credit Event Sensitivity Table, Cumulative Note Write-down Amount Tables and Yield Tables below assume a constant rate of Reference Obligations becoming Credit Event Reference Obligations each month relative to the then outstanding aggregate principal balance of the Reference Obligations. This credit event rate (“CER”) does not purport to be either a historical description of the default experience of the Reference Obligations or a prediction of the anticipated rate of defaults on the Reference Obligations. The rate and extent of actual defaults experienced on the Reference Obligations are likely to differ from those assumed and may differ significantly. A rate of 1% CER assumes Reference Obligations become Credit Event Reference Obligations at an annual rate of 1% which remains in effect through the remaining lives of such Reference Obligations. Further, it is unlikely the Reference Obligations will become Credit Event Reference Obligations at any specified percentage of CER.

The Weighted Average Life Tables and the Declining Balances Tables have been prepared on the basis of the Modeling Assumptions described above under “— *Assumptions Relating to Weighted Average Life Tables, Declining Balances Tables, Credit Event Sensitivity Table, Cumulative Note Write-down Amount Tables and Yield Tables*”. There will likely be discrepancies between the characteristics of the actual Mortgage Loans included in Reference Pool and the characteristics of the hypothetical mortgage loans assumed in preparing the

Weighted Average Life Tables and the Declining Balances Tables. Any such discrepancy may have an adverse effect upon the percentages of initial Class Principal Balances and initial Notional Principal Amounts outstanding set forth in the Declining Balances Tables (and the weighted average lives of the Notes set forth in the Weighted Average Life Tables and the Declining Balances Tables). In addition, to the extent that the Mortgage Loans that actually are included in the Reference Pool have characteristics that differ from those assumed in preparing the following Declining Balances Tables, the Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, of a Class of Notes could be reduced to zero earlier or later than indicated by the applicable Declining Balances Table.

Furthermore, the information contained in the Weighted Average Life Tables and the Declining Balances Tables with respect to the weighted average life of any Note is not necessarily indicative of the weighted average life of that Class of Notes that might be calculated or projected under different or varying prepayment assumptions.

It is not likely that all of the Reference Obligations will have the interest rates or remaining terms to maturity assumed or that the Reference Obligations will prepay at the indicated CPR percentages or experience Credit Events at the indicated CER percentages. In addition, the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the Reference Obligations could produce slower or faster reductions of the Class Principal Balances and Notional Principal Amounts than indicated in the Declining Balances Tables at the various CPR percentages specified.

Weighted Average Life Tables

Based upon the Modeling Assumptions, the following Weighted Average Life Tables indicate the projected weighted average lives in years of each Class of Notes shown at various CPR percentages and CER percentages.

Class M-1, M-1F and M-1I Weighted Average Life to Maturity (years)

CER	0% CPR	5% CPR	10% CPR	15% CPR	25% CPR	35% CPR
0.25%	4.47	2.52	1.45	1.04	0.64	0.47
0.50%	4.55	2.67	1.50	1.05	0.64	0.47
0.75%	4.63	2.83	1.59	1.09	0.64	0.47
1.00%	4.73	4.67	2.19	1.44	0.76	0.47
1.25%	4.83	4.77	4.37	3.47	1.09	0.53
1.50%	4.94	4.86	4.80	4.75	3.17	1.17
2.00%	5.20	5.07	4.97	4.89	4.71	2.84
2.50%	5.55	5.31	5.16	5.05	4.90	4.40

Class M-2, M-2F and M-2I Weighted Average Life to Maturity (years)

CER	0% CPR	5% CPR	10% CPR	15% CPR	25% CPR	35% CPR
0.25%	11.97	7.90	4.56	3.12	1.85	1.30
0.50%	12.05	8.48	4.77	3.22	1.89	1.30
0.75%	12.13	9.04	5.00	3.33	1.93	1.31
1.00%	12.20	11.77	7.46	4.79	2.45	1.55
1.25%	12.27	12.21	11.44	8.54	4.24	2.15
1.50%	12.33	12.27	12.21	10.84	6.54	4.06
2.00%	12.37	12.37	12.30	12.25	9.24	6.64
2.50%	11.71	12.44	12.38	12.32	10.79	7.38

Class M-3, M-3F and M-3I Weighted Average Life to Maturity (years)

CER	0% CPR	5% CPR	10% CPR	15% CPR	25% CPR	35% CPR
0.25%	12.49	12.49	10.39	7.46	4.40	3.00
0.50%	12.49	12.49	10.87	7.92	4.56	3.06
0.75%	12.37	12.49	11.30	8.47	4.73	3.15
1.00%	11.65	12.34	12.29	9.97	5.39	3.49
1.25%	10.63	11.71	12.38	12.23	7.55	4.47
1.50%	9.48	10.86	11.86	12.45	9.92	6.30
2.00%	7.13	8.94	10.40	11.51	12.02	8.95
2.50%	5.58	6.91	8.74	10.19	12.14	8.81

Class B Weighted Average Life to Maturity (years)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	9.84	10.30	10.65	10.75	8.38	6.11
0.50%	7.23	8.13	8.84	9.39	7.87	5.89
0.75%	4.87	6.00	7.05	7.89	7.33	5.63
1.00%	3.58	4.17	5.29	6.39	6.87	5.48
1.25%	2.84	3.18	3.74	4.91	6.70	5.71
1.50%	2.35	2.57	2.90	3.51	5.79	6.16
2.00%	1.76	1.87	2.02	2.24	3.63	5.62
2.50%	1.40	1.47	1.56	1.67	2.10	4.07

Class MA Weighted Average Life to Maturity (years)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	10.63	8.39	5.93	4.19	2.48	1.72
0.50%	10.69	8.68	6.20	4.40	2.55	1.74
0.75%	10.70	8.97	6.48	4.64	2.63	1.77
1.00%	10.50	10.53	8.05	5.89	3.12	2.00
1.25%	10.20	10.54	10.33	8.78	4.74	2.62
1.50%	9.86	10.29	10.60	10.17	7.02	4.24
2.00%	9.12	9.71	10.17	10.51	9.28	6.66
2.50%	8.36	9.10	9.67	10.12	10.07	7.61

Class M-12 Weighted Average Life to Maturity (years)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	9.66	6.25	3.60	2.48	1.48	1.04
0.50%	9.74	6.69	3.76	2.55	1.50	1.05
0.75%	9.82	7.13	3.95	2.64	1.53	1.05
1.00%	9.90	5.58	5.84	3.76	1.93	1.22
1.25%	9.98	9.92	9.26	6.98	3.27	1.65
1.50%	10.06	9.99	9.93	8.97	5.50	3.17
2.00%	10.16	10.12	10.05	9.99	7.85	5.47
2.50%	9.82	10.25	10.16	10.08	8.98	6.46

Declining Balances Tables

Based upon the Modeling Assumptions, the following Declining Balances Tables indicate the projected weighted average lives of each Class of Notes and sets forth the percentages of the initial Class Principal Balance or initial Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, of each Class that would be outstanding after each of the dates shown at various CPR percentages.

Percentages of Original Balances Outstanding* and Weighted Average Lives

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class M-1, M-1F and M-II</u>					
	<u>CPR Prepayment Assumption</u>					
	<u>0%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>35%</u>
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2016	90	90	80	44	0	0
September 25, 2017	79	67	13	0	0	0
September 25, 2018	68	28	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2019	56	0	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2020	44	0	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2021	31	0	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2022	17	0	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2023	3	0	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2024 and after	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity Date	4.40	2.38	1.44	0.97	0.64	0.47
Weighted Average Life (years) to Early Redemption Date**	4.40	2.38	1.44	0.97	0.64	0.47

* Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

** Based on assumption that the Early Redemption Date occurs on the first eligible Payment Date.

Date	Class M-2, M-2F and M-2I					
	CPR Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	25%	35%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2016	100	100	100	100	95	68
September 25, 2017	100	100	100	80	38	0
September 25, 2018	100	100	79	47	0	0
September 25, 2019	100	96	55	19	0	0
September 25, 2020	100	81	34	0	0	0
September 25, 2021	100	66	16	0	0	0
September 25, 2022	100	52	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2023	100	39	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2024	95	27	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2025	88	15	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2026	81	4	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2027	74	0	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity Date	11.88	7.35	4.38	3.00	1.84	1.29
Weighted Average Life (years) to Early Redemption Date**	9.89	7.24	4.38	3.00	1.84	1.29

** Based on assumption that the Early Redemption Date occurs on the first eligible Payment Date.

Date	Class M-3, M-3F and M-3I					
	CPR Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	25%	35%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2016	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2017	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2018	100	100	100	100	95	42
September 25, 2019	100	100	100	100	54	6
September 25, 2020	100	100	100	94	24	0
September 25, 2021	100	100	100	68	2	0
September 25, 2022	100	100	99	46	0	0
September 25, 2023	100	100	79	28	0	0
September 25, 2024	100	100	62	13	0	0
September 25, 2025	100	100	46	0	0	0
September 25, 2026	100	100	32	0	0	0
September 25, 2027	100	91	20	0	0	0
September 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity Date	12.49	12.41	9.89	7.02	4.27	2.96
Weighted Average Life (years) to Early Redemption Date**	9.99	9.99	9.14	7.02	4.27	2.96

** Based on assumption that the Early Redemption Date occurs on the first eligible Payment Date.

Date	Class B					
	CPR Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	25%	35%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2016	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2017	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2018	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2019	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2020	100	100	100	100	100	70
September 25, 2021	100	100	100	100	100	44
September 25, 2022	100	100	100	100	75	28
September 25, 2023	100	100	100	100	55	18
September 25, 2024	100	100	100	100	40	11
September 25, 2025	100	100	100	100	29	7
September 25, 2026	100	100	100	82	21	4
September 25, 2027	100	100	100	67	15	3
September 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity Date	12.49	12.49	12.49	11.98	8.87	6.38
Weighted Average Life (years) to Early Redemption Date**	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	7.24	4.99

** Based on assumption that the Early Redemption Date occurs on the first eligible Payment Date.

Date	Class MA					
	CPR Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	25%	35%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2016	98	98	96	89	77	65
September 25, 2017	96	93	82	71	52	34
September 25, 2018	93	86	70	56	33	15
September 25, 2019	91	78	60	43	19	2
September 25, 2020	89	71	50	32	8	0
September 25, 2021	86	64	41	23	1	0
September 25, 2022	83	58	34	16	0	0
September 25, 2023	80	52	27	10	0	0
September 25, 2024	78	47	21	4	0	0
September 25, 2025	74	41	16	0	0	0
September 25, 2026	71	36	11	0	0	0
September 25, 2027	68	31	7	0	0	0
September 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity Date	10.58	8.08	5.68	3.97	2.43	1.70
Weighted Average Life (years) to Early Redemption Date**	8.82	7.20	5.42	3.97	2.43	1.70

** Based on assumption that the Early Redemption Date occurs on the first eligible Payment Date.

Date	Class M-12					
	CPR Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	5%	10%	15%	25%	35%
Closing Date	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 25, 2016	97	97	94	83	65	47
September 25, 2017	94	90	73	55	26	0
September 25, 2018	90	78	55	32	0	0
September 25, 2019	86	67	38	13	0	0
September 25, 2020	83	56	24	0	0	0
September 25, 2021	79	46	11	0	0	0
September 25, 2022	75	36	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2023	70	27	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2024	66	19	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2025	61	11	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2026	56	3	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2027	51	0	0	0	0	0
September 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity Date	9.58	5.82	3.48	2.38	1.47	1.04
Weighted Average Life (years) to Early Redemption Date**	8.20	5.74	3.48	2.38	1.47	1.04

** Based on assumption that the Early Redemption Date occurs on the first eligible Payment Date.

Yield Considerations with Respect to the Notes

The weighted average life of, and the yield to maturity on, the Notes will be sensitive to the rate and timing of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations (and the severity of losses realized with respect thereto). If the actual rate of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations (and the severity of the losses realized with respect thereto) is higher than those prospective investors assumed, the actual yield to maturity of a Note may be lower than the expected yield. The timing of Credit Events and Modification Events on Reference Obligations will also affect prospective investors' actual yield to maturity, even if the rate of Credit Events and Modification Events is consistent with prospective investors' expectations.

Credit Event Sensitivity Table

Based upon the Modeling Assumptions, the following Cumulative Credit Events Table indicates the projected cumulative Credit Event Amount divided by aggregate UPB of the Reference Obligations in the Reference Pool as of the Cut-off Date shown at various CPR percentages and CER percentages.

Cumulative Credit Events (as % of Reference Pool Cut-off Date Balance)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	4.3%	2.7%	1.8%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%
0.50%	8.4%	5.2%	3.6%	2.6%	1.6%	1.1%
0.75%	12.3%	7.7%	5.3%	3.9%	2.4%	1.7%
1.00%	15.9%	10.1%	6.9%	5.1%	3.2%	2.2%
1.25%	19.4%	12.4%	8.5%	6.3%	4.0%	2.8%
1.50%	22.8%	14.6%	10.1%	7.5%	4.7%	3.3%
2.00%	29.0%	18.7%	13.1%	9.8%	6.2%	4.4%
2.50%	34.6%	22.6%	16.0%	12.0%	7.7%	5.4%

Cumulative Note Write-down Amount Tables

Based upon the Modeling Assumptions, the following Cumulative Note Write-down Amount Tables indicate the projected cumulative write-down of the Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, of a Note due to allocation of Tranche Write-down Amounts as a percentage of the Note's original Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount, as applicable, shown at various CPR percentages and CER percentages.

**Class M-1 and M-1F Cumulative Write-down Amount
(as % of the respective Class M-1 or M-1F Original Class Principal Balance)**

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.75%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Class M-2 and M-2F Cumulative Write-down Amount
(as % of the respective Class M-2 or M-2F Original Class Principal Balance)**

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.75%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.00%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.50%	39.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Class M-3 and M-3F Cumulative Write-down Amount
(as % of the respective Class M-3 or M-3F Original Class Principal Balance)**

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.75%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.00%	32.4%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.25%	53.7%	26.5%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.50%	74.4%	42.4%	19.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
2.00%	100.0%	73.0%	43.6%	22.3%	0.0%	0.0%
2.50%	100.0%	100.0%	66.6%	40.9%	7.9%	0.0%

**Class B Cumulative Write-down Amount
(as % of the Class B Original Class Principal Balance)**

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	40.4%	30.4%	23.4%	18.3%	12.0%	8.4%
0.50%	79.6%	60.1%	46.3%	36.3%	23.8%	16.8%
0.75%	100.0%	89.1%	68.7%	54.0%	35.5%	25.0%
1.00%	100.0%	100.0%	90.6%	71.4%	47.1%	33.2%
1.25%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.5%	58.5%	41.4%
1.50%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	69.8%	49.4%
2.00%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	91.9%	65.4%
2.50%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	81.0%

**Class MA Cumulative Write-down Amount
(as % of the Class MA Original Class Principal Balance)**

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.75%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.00%	11.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.25%	18.4%	9.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.50%	25.6%	14.5%	6.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
2.00%	39.2%	25.1%	15.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
2.50%	52.1%	35.1%	22.9%	14.0%	2.7%	0.0%

**Class M-12 Cumulative Write-down Amount
(as % of the Class M-12 Original Class Principal Balance)**

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.75%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.00%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.50%	27.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Yield Tables

Based upon the Modeling Assumptions and the assumed prices in the table captions, the following tables show pre-tax yields to maturity (corporate bond equivalent) of the Notes at various CPR percentages and CER percentages.

Class M-1 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 100%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%
0.50%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%
0.75%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%
1.00%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%
1.25%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%
1.50%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%
2.00%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%
2.50%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%

Class M-1F Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 99%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	1.18%	1.35%	1.64%	1.91%	2.52%	3.07%
0.50%	1.17%	1.33%	1.61%	1.91%	2.52%	3.07%
0.75%	1.17%	1.30%	1.58%	1.86%	2.52%	3.07%
1.00%	1.16%	1.17%	1.41%	1.64%	2.27%	3.07%
1.25%	1.16%	1.16%	1.18%	1.24%	1.87%	2.83%
1.50%	1.15%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	1.27%	1.81%
2.00%	1.14%	1.15%	1.15%	1.16%	1.16%	1.30%
2.50%	1.13%	1.14%	1.15%	1.15%	1.16%	1.18%

Class M-1I Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 1%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	38.01%	17.93%	(30.75)%	(73.69)%	*	*
0.50%	38.32%	21.11%	(26.75)%	(73.33)%	*	*
0.75%	38.63%	24.12%	(21.06)%	(66.73)%	*	*
1.00%	38.94%	38.81%	7.70%	(30.17)%	*	*
1.25%	39.25%	39.12%	36.23%	29.00%	(58.44)%	*
1.50%	39.57%	39.40%	39.25%	39.13%	25.32%	(38.67)%
2.00%	40.21%	39.97%	39.77%	39.59%	39.20%	19.29%
2.50%	40.87%	40.55%	40.28%	40.06%	39.69%	38.50%

* Less than (99.99)%.

Class M-2 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 100%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%
0.50%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%
0.75%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%
1.00%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%
1.25%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%
1.50%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%
2.00%	2.10%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%
2.50%	(0.53)%	2.75%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%

Class M-2F Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 96.5%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	2.44%	2.60%	2.93%	3.29%	4.07%	4.90%
0.50%	2.44%	2.57%	2.89%	3.25%	4.04%	4.89%
0.75%	2.44%	2.54%	2.86%	3.22%	3.99%	4.87%
1.00%	2.43%	2.45%	2.62%	2.89%	3.60%	4.44%
1.25%	2.43%	2.43%	2.45%	2.56%	2.98%	3.80%
1.50%	2.43%	2.43%	2.43%	2.47%	2.69%	3.02%
2.00%	1.63%	2.43%	2.43%	2.43%	2.53%	2.68%
2.50%	(1.09)%	2.31%	2.43%	2.43%	2.47%	2.62%

Class M-2I Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 3.5%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	20.06%	14.43%	(0.37)%	(19.16)%	(60.86)%	(99.08)%
0.50%	20.13%	15.54%	1.33%	(17.16)%	(58.49)%	(98.43)%
0.75%	20.18%	16.49%	3.03%	(15.24)%	(56.51)%	(97.79)%
1.00%	20.24%	19.94%	13.76%	1.53%	(36.80)%	(79.39)%
1.25%	20.28%	20.24%	19.71%	16.37%	(3.47)%	(46.89)%
1.50%	20.32%	20.28%	20.25%	19.26%	11.34%	(5.57)%
2.00%	20.35%	20.35%	20.31%	20.27%	17.60%	11.77%
2.50%	19.88%	20.39%	20.36%	20.32%	19.28%	14.07%

Class M-3 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 100%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%
0.50%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%
0.75%	4.27%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%
1.00%	2.42%	4.27%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%
1.25%	(0.10)%	2.91%	4.48%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%
1.50%	(3.85)%	1.19%	3.48%	4.75%	4.94%	4.94%
2.00%	(20.55)%	(3.99)%	0.84%	3.13%	4.94%	4.94%
2.50%	(30.65)%	(20.56)%	(3.01)%	0.99%	4.35%	4.94%

Class M-3F Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 92.5%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	4.73%	4.73%	4.86%	5.15%	5.89%	6.73%
0.50%	4.73%	4.73%	4.82%	5.09%	5.82%	6.68%
0.75%	4.01%	4.73%	4.79%	5.03%	5.76%	6.60%
1.00%	2.11%	4.02%	4.74%	4.89%	5.56%	6.36%
1.25%	(0.49)%	2.62%	4.24%	4.74%	5.14%	5.86%
1.50%	(4.37)%	0.87%	3.21%	4.52%	4.89%	5.34%
2.00%	(22.90)%	(4.43)%	0.55%	2.88%	4.75%	4.97%
2.50%	(33.36)%	(22.79)%	(3.34)%	0.73%	4.12%	4.90%

Class M-3I Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 7.5%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	9.29%	9.29%	6.77%	0.22%	(18.96)%	(42.59)%
0.50%	9.29%	9.29%	7.44%	1.65%	(17.13)%	(40.98)%
0.75%	9.18%	9.29%	8.00%	3.05%	(15.33)%	(38.68)%
1.00%	8.38%	9.14%	9.10%	6.10%	(9.98)%	(32.23)%
1.25%	7.01%	8.43%	9.18%	9.05%	0.53%	(18.53)%
1.50%	5.09%	7.31%	8.61%	9.25%	6.10%	(4.68)%
2.00%	(0.88)%	3.93%	6.54%	8.13%	8.85%	4.30%
2.50%	(8.31)%	(1.66)%	3.43%	6.12%	8.90%	5.95%

Class B Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 100%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	5.04%	6.05%	6.73%	7.18%	7.51%	7.62%
0.50%	(2.10)%	1.70%	3.67%	4.89%	5.77%	6.03%
0.75%	(19.10)%	(6.44)%	(0.57)%	2.04%	3.91%	4.38%
1.00%	(32.89)%	(24.19)%	(8.41)%	(1.81)%	1.99%	2.78%
1.25%	(46.62)%	(38.19)%	(27.46)%	(8.26)%	0.32%	1.64%
1.50%	(59.92)%	(51.89)%	(42.00)%	(28.29)%	(2.28)%	0.90%
2.00%	(84.44)%	(77.45)%	(69.03)%	(58.47)%	(12.44)%	(1.81)%
2.50%	*	(99.80)%	(92.77)%	(84.24)%	(57.79)%	(6.98)%

* Less than (99.99)%.

Class MA Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 100%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	3.55%	3.78%	3.97%	4.01%	4.02%	4.01%
0.50%	3.55%	3.75%	3.97%	4.02%	4.03%	4.02%
0.75%	3.26%	3.72%	3.97%	4.03%	4.04%	4.03%
1.00%	2.56%	3.27%	3.81%	3.94%	3.99%	4.01%
1.25%	1.77%	2.74%	3.37%	3.69%	3.89%	3.99%
1.50%	0.89%	2.15%	2.95%	3.49%	3.70%	3.81%
2.00%	(1.12)%	0.85%	2.04%	2.81%	3.60%	3.66%
2.50%	(3.52)%	(0.63)%	1.03%	2.08%	3.31%	3.58%

Class M-12 Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity (Assumed Price = 100%)

<u>CER</u>	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>5% CPR</u>	<u>10% CPR</u>	<u>15% CPR</u>	<u>25% CPR</u>	<u>35% CPR</u>
0.25%	2.65%	2.67%	2.68%	2.67%	2.67%	2.66%
0.50%	2.64%	2.67%	2.68%	2.68%	2.67%	2.66%
0.75%	2.64%	2.68%	2.68%	2.68%	2.68%	2.66%
1.00%	2.64%	2.64%	2.69%	2.69%	2.69%	2.69%
1.25%	2.64%	2.64%	2.64%	2.63%	2.71%	2.72%
1.50%	2.63%	2.64%	2.64%	2.62%	2.60%	2.70%
2.00%	1.99%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.59%	2.63%
2.50%	(0.14)%	2.53%	2.63%	2.63%	2.61%	2.56%

Prospective investors should make investment decisions based on determinations of anticipated rates of prepayments, Credit Events and Modification Events under a variety of scenarios. Prospective investors should fully consider the risk that the occurrence of Credit Events and Modification Events on the Reference Obligations could result in the failure to fully recover investments.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will use the net proceeds from sales of Original Notes for general corporate purposes, including, but not limited to, the purchase and financing of Mortgages and mortgage-related securities and the repayment of indebtedness.

CERTAIN LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE REFERENCE OBLIGATIONS

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 Reference Obligations.

Security Instruments

Mortgages and Deeds of Trust. The Reference Obligations are evidenced by promissory notes or other similar evidences of indebtedness (each, a **“Mortgage Note”**) secured by first mortgages, deeds of trust or similar security instruments (each, a **“Mortgage”** or **“Mortgage Loan”**), 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-family dwelling units, townhouses, individual condominium units, individual units in a PUD, individual co-operative units or manufactured homes (each, a **“Mortgaged Property”**). Each Mortgage Note and related Mortgage Loan are obligations of one or more borrowers (collectively, a **“Mortgagor”**) 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 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 trust agreement 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.

Co-operative Loans. Some of the Reference Obligations are co-operative loans. A co-operative is owned by tenant-stockholders, who, through ownership of stock, shares or membership certificates in the corporation, receive proprietary leases or occupancy agreements which confer exclusive rights to occupy specific co-operative units. The co-operative owns the real property and the specific units and is responsible for management of the property. An ownership interest in a co-operative and the accompanying rights are financed through a co-operative share loan evidenced by a promissory note and secured by a security interest in the co-operative shares or occupancy agreement or proprietary lease.

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 referee 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, referee 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 property and, as described above, in some states, the lender may be entitled to a deficiency judgment. Any such loss in connection with a Reference Obligation will be treated as an actual realized loss experienced on such Reference Obligation.

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 February 2012 settlement agreement between 49 states' attorneys general and five leading bank mortgage servicers and may apply to servicers of some of the Reference Obligations, and, if the servicing standards outlined in the settlement agreement develop into national servicing standards in the future, this requirement may apply to the servicers of all the Reference Obligations. In all cases the servicers of the Reference Obligations will be required to service the Reference Obligations in accordance with applicable law, including the CFPB servicing standards, which became effective in January 2014.

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 Reference Obligations 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 must comply with all of the requirements of MERS regarding instituting foreclosure proceedings. In addition, mortgage loans registered in the MERS system will be required to be removed from the MERS system by the servicer upon 90 days of delinquency.

Foreclosing Co-operative Loans. The co-operative shares owned by the tenant-stockholder and pledged to the lender or lender's agent or trustee are, in almost all cases, subject to restrictions on transfer as set forth in the co-operative's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as the tenant-stockholder's proprietary lease or occupancy agreement, and may be cancelled by the co-operative for failure by the tenant-stockholder to pay rent or other obligations or charges owed by such tenant-stockholder, including mechanics' liens against the co-operative's property incurred by such tenant-stockholder. A proprietary lease or occupancy agreement generally permits the co-operative to terminate such lease or agreement in the event a tenant-stockholder fails to make payments or defaults in the performance of covenants required thereunder. Furthermore, a default by the tenant-stockholder under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement will usually constitute a default under the security agreement between the lender and the tenant-stockholder.

Typically, the lender and the co-operative enter into a recognition agreement which establishes the rights and obligations of both parties in the event of a default by the tenant-stockholder with respect to its obligations under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement and/or the security agreement. The recognition agreement generally provides that, in the event that the tenant-stockholder has defaulted under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement, the co-operative will take no action to terminate such lease or agreement until the lender has been provided with an opportunity to cure the defaults. The recognition agreement typically provides that if the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement is terminated, the co-operative will recognize the lender's lien in

respect of the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement, and will deliver to the lender the proceeds from the sale of the co-operative apartment unit to a third party up to the amount to which the lender is entitled by reason of its lien, subject to the co-operative's right to sums due under such proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. The total amount owed to the co-operative by the tenant-stockholder, which the lender generally cannot restrict and does not monitor, may reduce the proceeds available to the lender to an amount below the outstanding principal balance of the co-operative loan and accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

Recognition agreements typically also provide that in the event of a foreclosure on a co-operative loan, the lender must obtain the approval or consent of the co-operative as required by the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement before transferring the co-operative shares or assigning the proprietary lease to a third party. Generally, the lender is not limited in any rights it may have to dispossess the tenant-stockholders.

In some states, foreclosure on the co-operative shares is accomplished by a sale in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (“**Article 9**”) and the security instrument relating to those shares. Article 9 requires that a sale be conducted in a “commercially reasonable” manner. Whether a foreclosure sale has been conducted in a “commercially reasonable” manner will depend on the facts in each case and state law. In determining commercial reasonableness, a court typically will look to the notice (which generally includes a publication requirement) given the borrower and third parties and the method, manner, time, place and terms of the foreclosure.

As described above, any provision in the recognition agreement regarding the right of the co-operative to receive sums due under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement prior to the lender's reimbursement supplements any requirement under Article 9 that the proceeds of the sale will be applied first to pay the costs and expenses of the sale and then to satisfy the indebtedness secured by the lender's security interest. If there are proceeds remaining after application to costs and expenses of the sale, amounts due under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement, and satisfaction of the indebtedness, the lender must account to the tenant-stockholder for such surplus. Conversely, if a portion of the indebtedness remains unpaid, the tenant-stockholder is generally responsible for the deficiency.

In the case of foreclosure on a co-operative that was converted from a rental building to a co-operative under a non-eviction plan, some states require that a purchaser at a foreclosure sale take the property subject to rent control and rent stabilization laws which apply to certain tenants who elected to remain in the building but who did not purchase shares in the co-operative when the building was so converted.

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 borrower's defense to foreclosure or an unwinding or rescission of the transaction. In some cases, this liability may affect assignees of the mortgage loans.

Enforceability of Due-On-Sale Clauses

The Reference Obligations will typically include "due-on-sale clauses" which allow the holder of such Reference Obligation to demand payment in full of the remaining principal balance upon sale or certain transfers of the property securing such Reference Obligation. 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, intra-family transfers, some transfers by operation of law, leases of fewer than three 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 a due-on-sale clause may result in a Reference Obligation bearing an interest rate below the current market rate being assumed by the buyer rather than being paid off, which may have an impact upon the average life of the Reference Obligations and the number of Reference Obligations 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 loan modifications, short sales and deeds-in-lieu of foreclosure, which may delay or prevent the loss mitigation actions taken by the senior lender.

Servicemembers Civil Relief Act

Under the terms of The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, as amended (the "**Relief Act**"), various rights and protections apply to a mortgagor who is a servicemember that enters military service. For purposes of the application of the Relief Act to a servicemember, military service includes (i) active duty by a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or Coast Guard (including a member of the reserves called to active duty and a member of the National Guard activated under a federal call to active duty), (ii) service by a member of the National Guard under a call to active service authorized by the President of the United States or the Secretary of Defense for a period of more than 30 consecutive days for purposes of responding to a national emergency

declared by the President and supported by federal funds, and (iii) active service by a commissioned officer of either the Public Health Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. In addition, certain provisions of the Relief Act also apply to (i) a member of a reserve component upon receipt of an order to report for military service, and (ii) a person ordered to report for induction under the Military Selective Service Act upon receipt of an order for induction. Upon application to a court, a dependent of a servicemember is also entitled to certain limited protections under the Relief Act if the dependent's ability to comply with an obligation is materially affected by reason of the servicemember's military service. Because the Relief Act extends rights and protections to mortgagors who enter military service after origination of the mortgage loan, no information can be provided as to the number of Reference Obligations that may be affected by the Relief Act.

The Relief Act imposes limitations that would impair the ability of the servicer to foreclose on an affected mortgage loan originated before the mortgagor's period of military service. In an action filed during, or within nine months after, a mortgagor's period of military service to enforce a mortgage loan, a court may stay the proceedings or adjust the mortgage loan to preserve the interests of all parties. Moreover, a sale, foreclosure or seizure of property for breach of a mortgage loan is not valid if made during, or within nine months after, the period of the mortgagor's military service, except upon a court order granted before such sale, foreclosure or seizure or pursuant to a written waiver by the mortgagor. The Relief Act also provides that a period of military service may not be included in computing any period provided by law for the redemption of real property sold or forfeited to enforce an obligation. Thus, in the event that the Relief Act or similar legislation or regulations applies to any mortgage loan which goes into default, there may be delays in payment and losses on the related securities in connection therewith. Any other interest shortfalls, deferrals or forgiveness of payments on the Reference Obligations resulting from similar legislation or regulations may result in delays in payments or losses to Noteholders.

Certain states have enacted or may enact their own versions of the Relief Act, which may provide for greater rights and protections than those set forth in the Relief Act, including rights and protections for National Guard members called to active state service by a Governor.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES

The Notes and payments on the Notes generally are not exempt from taxation by the United States, or by any state or possession of the United States, local taxing authority or non-U.S. taxing jurisdictions. In addition, a Note owned by an individual who, at the time of death, is a U.S. citizen or domiciliary is subject to U.S. federal estate tax. The following summary addresses certain U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the Notes and is based upon U.S. tax laws, the U.S. Treasury regulations (“**Regulations**”) and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change, potentially with retroactive effect, or to differing interpretations. In addition to the U.S. federal income tax discussion below, investors are urged to carefully review this entire Offering Circular and, in particular, the discussion of risks associated with an investment in the Notes in “*Risk Factors*” above.

This summary discusses only Notes held by Beneficial Owners (as defined below) as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. It does not discuss all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a Beneficial Owner in light of its particular circumstances or to Beneficial Owners subject to special rules, such as certain financial institutions, insurance companies, certain former citizens or residents of the United States, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, dealers, Beneficial Owners holding Notes as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, conversion transaction or synthetic security transaction, U.S. Beneficial Owners (as defined below) whose functional currency (as defined in Section 985 of the Code) is not the U.S. dollar, partnerships or other pass-through entities, tax-exempt persons, or regulated investment companies. In all cases, you are advised to consult your own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences to you of purchasing, owning and disposing of Notes, including the advisability of making any of the elections described below and the need to make any disclosures in connection with relevant tax filings, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local, foreign or other taxing jurisdiction. In addition, this summary of certain U.S. federal tax consequences is for general information only and is not tax advice for any particular Beneficial Owner.

For purposes of this summary, “**U.S. Person**” means:

- an individual who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other business entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. Certain trusts in existence on or before August 20, 1996 that were treated as U.S. persons under the law in effect on such date but fail to qualify as U.S. persons under current law may elect to continue to be treated as U.S. persons to the extent prescribed in the applicable Regulations.

“**U.S. Beneficial Owner**” means a U.S. Person that beneficially owns a Note. “**Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner**” means a Beneficial Owner of a Note that is an individual, a corporation, an estate or a trust that is not a U.S. Person. “**Beneficial Owner**” means either a U.S. Beneficial Owner or a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Notes, the treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the particular partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in such partnerships should consult their own tax advisors.

Treatment of the Notes

In the opinion of Shearman & Sterling LLP, U.S. federal tax counsel to Freddie Mac, although the matter is not free from doubt, the Class M Notes will be treated as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the Class B Notes should be treated as derivatives for U.S. federal income tax purposes. While it is not entirely clear what type of derivative the Class B Notes should be, we are of the position that the U.S. federal income tax accounting rules for NPCs provide the most reasonable methods for accounting for income, deduction, gain or

loss with respect to the Class B Notes. Therefore, we intend to take the position that the Class B Notes will be treated as NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes (except for U.S. withholding tax purposes, as discussed below in “— *Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners — Class B Notes*”). By purchasing the Notes, Beneficial Owners agree to treat such Notes in such manner unless a change in law or administrative practice requires a Note to be treated in some other manner.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that there is no authority that directly addresses the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Notes, and we have received no ruling from the IRS in connection with the issuance of the Notes. Accordingly, the U.S. federal income tax characterization of the Notes is not certain. The characterization of the Notes may affect the amount, timing and character of income, deduction, gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Beneficial Owner in respect of a Note, and the U.S. withholding tax consequences to a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner of a Note. As noted, we intend to take the position that the Class M Notes will be treated as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and that the Class B Notes will be treated as NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes (except for U.S. federal withholding tax purposes, as discussed below in “— *Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners — Class B Notes*”). By purchasing Notes, Beneficial Owners will agree to treat their Notes in such manner. These characterizations are not binding on the IRS and the IRS may treat one or more Classes of Notes in some other manner. For example, the IRS may treat a Class M Note as a derivative instrument issued by us (or, even more unlikely, as an equity interest). Similarly, the IRS may treat the Class B Notes as a derivative other than an NPC, a guarantee contract or an equity interest. In light of the uncertainty as to the characterization of the Notes, prospective purchasers of Notes should consult their own tax advisors as to the possible alternative characterizations of the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the U.S. federal income and withholding tax consequences of such alternative characterizations.

U.S. Beneficial Owners

Class M Notes

In General

Although principal on the Class M Notes is payable generally in relation to principal payments made with respect to the Reference Obligations, the Class M Notes represent unsecured general obligations of Freddie Mac and are not ownership interests in the Reference Obligations or the underlying Mortgage Loans. Consequently, (i) Class M Notes held by a domestic building and loan association will not be “qualifying real property loans” under Section 593(d) of the Code; (ii) Class M Notes held by a real estate investment trust (“**REIT**”) will not be “real estate assets” under Section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Code, nor will interest payments on the Class M Notes be “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property” under Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code; and (iii) Class M Notes held by a real estate mortgage investment conduit (“**REMIC**”) will not be “qualified mortgages” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3) of the Code. Nevertheless, the IRS has ruled that Freddie Mac is an instrumentality of the United States for purposes of Section 7701(a)(19) of the Code; therefore, domestic building and loan associations and savings banks are permitted to invest in Class M Notes to meet the percentage of total assets required to be invested in, among other things, stock or obligations of a corporation which is an instrumentality of the United States. Furthermore, Class M Notes held by a REIT will constitute “Government securities” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code, and Class M Notes held by a regulated investment company (“**RIC**”) will constitute “Government securities” within the meaning of Section 851(b)(3) of the Code.

Interest and Original Issue Discount on the Class M Notes

Neither the Code nor the Regulations explain precisely how to accrue income, including original issue discount (“**OID**”), taking into account the effect of any principal or interest write-downs, for indebtedness with the characteristics of the Class M Notes. The Regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments (“**CPDI Regulations**”) generally apply to debt instruments where the amount of a payment under the instrument is subject to one or more contingencies that are neither remote nor incidental. Freddie Mac intends to take the position that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the principal and interest write-down contingencies with respect to each Class of Class M Notes is remote. Furthermore, the CPDI Regulations do not currently provide tax accounting rules for instruments, like the Class M Notes, that also have timing contingencies. Accordingly, while the matter is unclear, Freddie Mac intends to tax account for each Class of Class M Notes in the manner

described below and not in the manner described in the CPDI Regulations. The IRS could disagree with this tax accounting methodology and require U.S. Beneficial Owners to accrue interest on any Class of Class M Notes under a different tax accounting regime, including the CPDI Regulations, in which case the timing, amount and character of income recognized by a U.S. Beneficial Owner with respect to the Class M Notes could be materially different than under the method that Freddie Mac intends to use that is described below.

Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code provides rules for the accrual of OID in cases when principal payments for a debt instrument are accelerated because of prepayments on other obligations securing the debt instrument. The Reference Obligations do not secure payments on the Class M Notes, but principal payments on the Class M Notes are made based upon the rate of principal payments on the Reference Obligations. Although Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code does not technically apply to the Class M Notes, Freddie Mac is of the position that the method for accruing OID provided in that provision appears to be the method that most clearly reflects income with respect to the Class M Notes. Consequently, Freddie Mac intends to apply the tax accounting principles of Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code to the Class M Notes, as described in greater detail below. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the tax accounting methodology for the Class M Notes set forth below, based on the principles of Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code, will be respected for U.S. federal income tax purposes other than as specifically discussed otherwise in this Offering Circular. U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult their tax advisors regarding the proper manner of tax accounting for the Class M Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes, including the potential application of the CPDI Regulations.

Payments of stated interest on the Class M Notes that represent qualified stated interest, if any, will be taxable to a U.S. Beneficial Owner as ordinary interest income at the time that such payments are accrued or are received, in accordance with such U.S. Beneficial Owner's method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Qualified stated interest is stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash at least annually at a single fixed or variable rate that appropriately takes into account the length of intervals between payments. Interest is treated as unconditionally payable even if the payment of such interest is subject to one or more contingencies, so long as any such contingency is remote. Because the Class M Notes are subject to reductions in their Class Principal Balances and initial Class Coupons resulting from write-downs with respect to the Reference Obligations, it is unclear whether "interest" on each Class of Class M Notes would be treated as unconditionally payable at least annually while the Class M Notes are outstanding (for example, because a U.S. Beneficial Owner may not realize the economic return at the stated interest rate). Freddie Mac intends to take the position that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, stated interest payable on the Classes of Class M Notes is qualified stated interest. U.S. Beneficial Owners should be aware, however, that if a principal or interest write-down occurs on any Class of Class M Notes, such Class of Class M Notes likely would be treated as retired and reissued for its "adjusted issue price" (as defined below, but not reduced on account of any such principal write-down), in which case Freddie Mac will tax account for such deemed reissued Class of Class M Notes as having OID for U.S. federal income tax purposes (because the likelihood of principal or interest write-downs would no longer be remote and none of the remaining stated interest will be qualified stated interest). Subsequent principal or interest write-downs or write-ups will not result in further deemed retirements and reissuances, but such write-downs and write-ups would have an effect on the calculation of OID in respect of the deemed reissued Class of Class M Notes, as discussed below. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the foregoing treatment is correct.

A debt instrument generally is treated as having OID if its stated redemption price at maturity exceeds its issue price by more than a *de minimis* amount. For this purpose, a debt instrument's stated redemption price at maturity includes all payments on the instrument other than payments of qualified stated interest, and a debt instrument's issue price is the first price at which a substantial amount of the debt instrument is sold to persons other than those acting as placement agents, underwriters, brokers or wholesalers. Because stated interest on each Class of Class M Notes will be initially treated as qualified stated interest, no Class of Class M Notes will be treated as initially issued with OID. If a principal or interest write-down occurs with respect to a Class of Class M Notes, Freddie Mac will tax account for such Class of Class M Notes as having OID at such time. Furthermore, all payments on the Class M Notes other than qualified stated interest will be tax accounted for under the principles of Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code. The IRS may not agree with this treatment, including Freddie Mac's treatment of the stated interest on each Class of Class M Notes as initially being qualified stated

interest. U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of interest payments on the Class M Notes.

The U.S. Beneficial Owner's inclusion in gross income under Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code for an accrual period (the "**Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusion**") will equal the excess, if any, of (i) the sum of (A) the present value of all payments remaining to be made on the Class M Note as of the end of the accrual period and (B) the payments made on the Class M Note during the accrual period of amounts included in the stated redemption price, over (ii) the adjusted issue price of such Class M Note at the beginning of the accrual period. The present value of remaining payments will be calculated based on (i) the original yield to maturity of the Class M Note, calculated as of the issue date, (ii) events (including actual prepayments) that have occurred prior to the end of the accrual period, and (iii) the relevant prepayment assumption used to price the Original Notes (the "**Prepayment Assumption**"). The original yield to maturity of a Class M Note and all remaining payments to be made on a Class M Note as of the end of an Accrual Period will be determined by projecting a level of future payments assuming that the variable rate is a fixed rate equal to the value of the variable rate as of the issue date. The adjusted issue price of a Class M Note is the sum of its issue price and the aggregate amount of previously accrued OID, less any prior payments of amounts included in its stated redemption price at maturity.

In certain circumstances (e.g., because of Tranche Write-down Amounts allocated to a Class of Class M Notes), a U.S. Beneficial Owner's Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusion may be negative. In that event, such U.S. Beneficial Owner generally will not be permitted to deduct such amount currently and will be entitled only to offset such amount against future positive Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusions with respect to the Class M Notes, and Freddie Mac intends to report income to the IRS in all cases in this manner. Subject to the discussion below, all or a portion of such a U.S. Beneficial Owner's loss may be treated as a capital loss on the disposition of a Class M Note or upon the retirement of a Class M Note on the Termination Date if such U.S. Beneficial Owner holds the Class M Note as a capital asset. The timing and character of such losses is not entirely clear, and U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult their tax advisors regarding an Original Note that has a negative Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusion during any accrual period. In contrast, a Tranche Write-up Amount allocated to a Class of Class M Notes will generally result in a positive Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusion (or reduce the amount of any prior negative Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusions).

Market Discount and Premium on the Class M Notes

A U.S. Beneficial Owner that purchases a Class M Note at a "**market discount**" (i.e., at a price less than its stated redemption price at maturity or, for an obligation issued with OID, its adjusted issue price) will be required (unless such difference is a *de minimis* amount) to treat any principal payments on, or any gain realized in a taxable disposition or retirement of, such Class M Note as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount that accrued while such U.S. Beneficial Owner held such Class M Note, unless the U.S. Beneficial Owner elects to include such market discount in income on a current basis. A U.S. Beneficial Owner of a Class M Note that acquired it at a market discount and that does not elect under Section 1278(b) of the Code to include market discount in income on a current basis also may be required to defer the deduction for a portion of the interest expense on any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Class M Note until the deferred income is realized. A U.S. Beneficial Owner who elects to include market discount in income currently must accrue market discount on all debt instruments that it acquires in the taxable year or thereafter and may revoke such election only with the consent of the IRS.

A U.S. Beneficial Owner that purchases a Class M Note for an amount in excess of its remaining stated redemption price at maturity will be treated as having premium with respect to such Class M Note in the amount of such excess. A U.S. Beneficial Owner that purchases a Class M Note at a premium is not required to include in income any OID with respect to such Class M Note. If such a U.S. Beneficial Owner makes an election under Section 171(c)(2) of the Code to treat such premium as "**amortizable bond premium,**" the amount of interest on a Class M Note that must be included in such U.S. Beneficial Owner's income for each accrual period will be reduced (but not below zero) by the portion of the premium allocable to such period based on the Class M Note's yield to maturity. If a U.S. Beneficial Owner makes this election, the election will also apply to all taxable bonds held by the U.S. Beneficial Owner at the beginning of, or acquired during and after, the first taxable year to which the election applies, and this election is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. If this election is not made, such a U.S. Beneficial Owner must include the full amount of each interest payment in income in

accordance with its regular method of accounting and will take the premium into account in computing its gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition or retirement of the Class M Note. Thus, the premium may reduce capital gain or increase capital loss realized on the disposition or retirement of the Class M Note. See “— *Disposition or Retirement of the Class M Notes*” below.

Market discount and premium on a debt instrument to which Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code applies may be treated as accruing either (a) on the basis of a constant interest rate or (b)(1) in the case of a Class M Note issued without OID, in the ratio of stated interest payable in the relevant period to the total stated interest remaining to be paid from the beginning of such period (computed taking into account the Prepayment Assumption) or (2) in the case of a Class M Note issued with OID, in the ratio of original issue discount accrued for the relevant period to the total remaining OID at the beginning of such period. The Global Agent will publish at least quarterly a monthly market discount accrual ratio for U.S. Beneficial Owners to determine the amount of market discount and premium using the method described in (b) above.

The CPDI Regulations provide rules for accruing market discount and premium on a contingent payment debt instrument. Because the CPDI Regulations, however, reserve on the tax accounting for instruments subject to timing contingencies such as the Original Notes, Freddie Mac intends to apply the principles of Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code, as discussed above, in reporting market discount and premium accrual fractions to investors. U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the market discount and premium rules and the advisability of making the elections described above for their investments in the Class M Notes.

Accrual Method Election for the Class M Notes

A U.S. Beneficial Owner of a Class M Note is permitted to elect to include in gross income its entire return on a Class M Note (i.e., the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the Class M Note over the amount paid for the Class M Note by such U.S. Beneficial Owner) based on the compounding of interest at a constant rate (an “**accrual method election**”). In some instances, the accrual method election may mitigate the amount of potential negative Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusion that may arise with respect to the Class M Notes. However, if a U.S. Beneficial Owner makes this election with respect to a Class M Note acquired with market discount or premium, respectively, it will be deemed to have made the elections under Section 1278(b) or 171(c)(2) of the Code, respectively. U.S. Beneficial Owners are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the consequences of making this election to their particular circumstances.

Disposition or Retirement of the Class M Notes

Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Class M Note, or upon the retirement of a Class M Note, a U.S. Beneficial Owner will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized upon the disposition or retirement (not including any amount attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable separately as ordinary interest income to the extent not previously included in gross income) and the U.S. Beneficial Owner’s adjusted tax basis in the Class M Note.

A U.S. Beneficial Owner’s adjusted tax basis in a Class M Note for determining gain or loss on the disposition or retirement of a Class M Note generally is the U.S. Beneficial Owner’s purchase price of the Class M Note, increased by the amount of any OID and any market discount previously included in such U.S. Beneficial Owner’s gross income with respect to such Class M Note, and decreased (but not below zero) by (i) the amount of any payments on the Class M Note that are part of its stated redemption price at maturity (i.e., payments other than qualified stated interest); and (ii) the portion of any premium applied to reduce interest payments as described above.

The character of gains or losses recognized upon the disposition or retirement of the Class M Notes will depend on whether the Class M Notes are characterized as contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As discussed above, the Class M Notes will be characterized as contingent payment debt instruments if the amount of a payment under the Class M Notes is subject to one or more contingencies that are neither remote nor incidental. If a Class M Note is not characterized as a contingent payment debt instrument for U.S. federal income tax purposes, gain or loss recognized upon the disposition or retirement of such Class M Note will be capital gain or loss, except to the extent the gain represents accrued market discount on such

Class M Note not previously included in gross income, to which extent such gain or loss would be treated as ordinary income. Any capital gain or loss upon the disposition or retirement of such Class M Note will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of disposition or retirement the U.S. Beneficial Owner held the Class M Note for more than one year. Certain non-corporate U.S. Beneficial Owners (including individuals) are eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income taxation in respect of long-term capital gains. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

In the event that a Class M Note is treated as a contingent payment debt instrument for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the CPDI Regulations provide special rules that generally would treat any taxable gain on such Class M Note as ordinary income. Any taxable loss generally would be ordinary to the extent of the U.S. Beneficial Owner's ordinary income inclusions with respect to such Class M Note, and any excess would generally be treated as capital loss. Further, even if contingencies with respect to a Class of Class M Notes are treated as remote or incidental, if one or more such contingencies actually occurs with respect to such Class of Class M Notes, such Class of Class M Notes likely would be treated as retired and reissued, and Freddie Mac will treat such Class of Class M Notes as a contingent payment debt instrument for U.S. federal income tax purposes on such deemed reissuance. Any gain or loss arising from a subsequent disposition of the deemed reissued Class of Class M Notes also would be treated as ordinary (subject to the limitations described above with respect to a loss). U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a disposition or retirement of Class M Notes.

Class B Notes

In General

As described above with respect to the Class M Notes, the Class B Notes are not ownership interests in the Reference Obligations or the underlying Mortgage Loans. Consequently, (i) Class B Notes held by a domestic building and loan association will not be "qualifying real property loans" under Section 593(d) of the Code; (ii) Class B Notes held by a REIT will not be "real estate assets" under Section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Code, nor will stated payments on the Class B Notes be "interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property" under Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code; and (iii) Class B Notes held by a REMIC will not be "qualified mortgages" within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3) of the Code. In addition, although the IRS has ruled that Freddie Mac is an instrumentality of the United States for purposes of Section 7701(a)(19) of the Code, the Class B Notes likely do not constitute stock or obligations of a corporation which is an instrumentality of the United States. Furthermore, it is unclear whether (i) the Class B Notes held by a REIT would constitute "Government securities" within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code or (ii) the Class B Notes held by a RIC would constitute "Government securities" within the meaning of Section 851(b)(3) of the Code. Beneficial Owners that are REITs or RICs should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of the Class B Notes.

Periodic Inclusions (or Deductions) with Respect to the Class B Notes

As described above, we intend to treat the Class B Notes as NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes (except for U.S. federal withholding tax purposes, as discussed below in "*— Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners — Class B Notes*"), and by purchasing the Class B Notes, Beneficial Owners agree to treat the Class B Notes in the same manner unless a change in law or administrative practice requires the Class B Notes to be treated in some other manner. The remainder of this discussion assumes such treatment. Because the principal amount of the Class B Notes may be reduced by Tranche Write-down Amounts and increased by Tranche Write-up Amounts, and because the likelihood of such adjustments is not remote, the Class B Notes likely should be treated as NPCs that provide for one or more nonperiodic contingent payments for U.S. federal income tax purposes ("**contingent NPCs**"). Under proposed Regulations, taxpayers that are parties to a contingent NPC must adopt a method of accounting that takes into account contingent nonperiodic payments over the life of the contingent NPC under a reasonable amortization method.

The amount paid by the Beneficial Owner to acquire a Class B Note likely will be treated as a nonperiodic payment under the NPC rules. Under the applicable recently-issued temporary and proposed Regulations, the parties to an NPC that provides one or more nonperiodic payments must treat the NPC as two or more separate

transactions consisting of an on-market NPC and one or more loans, unless an exception applies. As no exception will apply in the case of the Class B Notes, we and Beneficial Owners will be required to treat the amount paid by the Beneficial Owner to acquire a Class B Note as a loan from the Beneficial Owner to us, and we and Beneficial Owners must account for such loan separately from the on-market NPC component of the Class B Note as described below. We will treat the payments associated with the on-market NPC as includable in the net income or net deduction of Beneficial Owners under the method described below.

While it is not entirely clear how to tax account for the deemed loan component of the Class B Notes, we intend to treat the deemed loan from the Beneficial Owner to us as an amortizing loan with a fixed interest rate of 2.616% (compounded monthly) and a principal balance that is deemed repaid as the principal amount of the Class B Notes is paid or written down. Freddie Mac will provide Beneficial Owners with information regarding the amount of interest income includable by Beneficial Owners for each period with respect to the deemed loan component of the Class B Notes. Secondary purchasers of Class B Notes should be aware that their tax accounting for the deemed loan component of the Class B Notes could be different from that of initial purchasers. We do not expect to have the information regarding secondary purchases that we would need to properly report tax accounting information to secondary purchasers. Secondary purchasers of Class B Notes should consult with their tax advisors as to the proper tax accounting for the deemed loan component of the Class B Notes.

The on-market NPC will be deemed to provide periodic payments to Beneficial Owners at a rate equal to the Class Coupon on the Class B Notes minus the fixed rate on the deemed loan component stated above (such rate, the **“On-Market Swap Rate”**). Beneficial Owners will be required to recognize the daily portion of these payments into income regardless of the accounting method used by such Beneficial Owners. With respect to the remaining payments on the Class B Notes, as noted above, the proposed Regulations require taxpayers to tax account for contingent nonperiodic payments on the NPC under a reasonable method. The proposed Regulations permit the parties to account for such payments under a mark-to-market method of accounting under which the parties determine income inclusions and deductions (other than on account of the noncontingent periodic payments on the NPC and the imputed interest payments on the deemed loan) by reference to the gain or loss that would be realized if the NPC were sold for its fair market value on the last business day of the taxable year, with proper adjustment made for the amount of any gain or loss subsequently realized (or calculated) for the income inclusions and deductions taken into account by reason of the mark-to-market method. In general, the mark-to-market method is permitted for contingent NPCs that are actively traded or for which the taxpayer uses a mark-to-market method of accounting for financial accounting purposes. Contingent NPCs are considered actively-traded if contracts based on the same or substantially similar specified indices are purchased, sold, or entered into on an established financial market. Freddie Mac intends to take the position that the Class B Notes are actively-traded NPCs and, thus, eligible for the mark-to-market method under the proposed NPC regulations.

For purposes of determining the fair market value of a contingent NPC as of the last business day of the taxable year, for NPCs that are actively-traded, fair market value is determined based on the average of the bid and ask prices quoted for the NPC on an established financial market or, if such prices are not available, by comparable prices based on recent quotations. Freddie Mac will provide fair market value information annually to Beneficial Owners of Class B Notes regarding the fair market value of the Class B Notes to permit Beneficial Owners to use the mark-to-market method to account for income and deductions with respect to the Class B Notes, and by purchasing the Class B Notes, U.S. Beneficial Owners agree to use such fair market values unless otherwise required by the IRS. Specifically, a U.S. Beneficial Owner’s mark-to-market inclusion for a period will equal (i) the sum of (a) the mark-to-market value at the end of the period, (b) all principal payments received during the period, and (c) any increase (or decrease) to the Class Coupon due to a Modification Event, minus (ii) the U.S. Beneficial Owner’s adjusted basis in the NPC at the beginning of the period (i.e., the purchase price for the initial period and the mark-to-market value at the end of the prior period for all subsequent periods). Secondary purchasers of Class B Notes should consult with their tax advisors as to the proper tax accounting for the Class B Notes under the mark-to-market method.

The mark-to-market income and loss with respect to the Class B Notes will be ordinary in character. The mark-to-market method must be applied to all contingent NPCs held by the relevant taxpayer. If a Beneficial Owner has already adopted a method for tax accounting for contingent NPCs that is not the mark-to-market method, such Beneficial Owner will be required to apply its existing method to tax account for the Class B Notes

unless such Beneficial Owner obtains the consent from the IRS to change its method of accounting for contingent NPCs.

A U.S. Beneficial Owner that is an individual, estate or trust may be subject to limitation with respect to certain itemized deductions described in Section 67 of the Code, to the extent that such deductions, in the aggregate, do not exceed 2 percent of its adjusted gross income, and such U.S. Beneficial Owner may not be able to deduct such amounts to any extent in computing its alternative minimum tax liability. Beneficial Owners are urged to consult with their tax advisors regarding limitations on the deductibility of net losses with respect to periodic inclusions and deductions and methods of tax accounting with respect to the Class B Notes.

Gain or Loss on Disposition of Class B Notes

On a sale or other disposition (other than a retirement) of a Class B Note, a U.S. Beneficial Owner will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition of the Class B Note (other than any amount attributable (or deemed attributable) to a noncontingent periodic payment (based on the On-Market Swap Rate) and accrued interest on the deemed loan, which will be accounted for in the manner described above) and the U.S. Beneficial Owner's adjusted tax basis in such Class B Note (as adjusted for any mark-to-market gain or loss recognized with respect to such Class B Note). Such gain or loss generally will be capital in character. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitation under the Code. Where such a Class B Note has been held for more than one year, it is unclear whether such capital gain or loss will be long-term or short-term capital gain or loss on account of the Class B Notes being marked to market on an annual basis. U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a sale or other disposition of Class B Notes.

Treatment of the MAC Notes for U.S. Beneficial Owners

In General. The MAC Pool will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of the Code. The interests in any Class M Notes that are exchanged for MAC Notes will be the assets of the MAC Pool, and the MAC Notes will represent beneficial ownership of such interests in the Class M Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The MA Class and the M-12 Class of MAC Notes each represents an interest in more than one Class M Note and each will be treated as an interest in the Class M Notes underlying such MAC Notes. Therefore, such Class will be treated as an obligation of an instrumentality of the United States for purposes of Section 7701(a)(19) of the Code and a Government security within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code, as described above in “— *Class M Notes — In General*”. With respect to a MAC Note that represents beneficial ownership of a disproportionate part of the principal or interest payments on a Class M Note (a “**Strip**”), while the matter is not free from doubt, such Strips should be treated as obligations of an instrumentality of the United States for purposes of Section 7701(a)(19) of the Code and as Government securities within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code.

Tax Accounting for MAC Notes. U.S. Beneficial Owners of the MA Class and the M-12 Class of MAC Notes must allocate basis in their MAC Notes among the interests in the Classes of Class M Notes underlying the related Class of MAC Notes in accordance with their relative fair market values as of the time of acquisition. Such U.S. Beneficial Owners of such MAC Notes must tax account for their beneficial ownership interests in each of the underlying Class M Notes in the manner described above in “— *Class M Notes — Interest and Original Issue Discount on the Class M Notes*”. Similarly, on the sale of such MAC Notes, U.S. Beneficial Owners must allocate amounts received on the sale among their beneficial ownership interests in the Class M Notes underlying such Class of MAC Notes 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 “— *Class M Notes — Disposition or Retirement of the Class M Notes*” above.

If a U.S. Beneficial Owner exchanges a Class M Note for more than one MAC Note (which MAC Notes will be Strips) and then sells one of the MAC Notes, the sale will be subject to the coupon stripping rules of Section 1286 of the Code. Under such rules, the selling U.S. Beneficial Owner must allocate basis in the

exchanged Class M Note between the part of the Class M Note underlying the MAC Note sold and the part of the Class M Note underlying the MAC Note retained in proportion to their relative fair market values as of the date of such sale. Such Beneficial Owner is treated as purchasing the interest retained for the amount of basis allocated to such interest.

Because the retained interest and the sold interest represent beneficial ownership of a disproportionate part of the principal or interest payments on a Class M Note (i.e., Strips), U.S. Beneficial Owners of such interests will be treated as owning, pursuant to Section 1286 of the Code, “stripped bonds” to the extent of their share of principal payments and “stripped coupons” to the extent of their share of interest payments on the Class M Note. 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 OID calculations must be done separately for each payment of principal and interest on a Strip. U.S. Beneficial Owners of Strips should consult their tax advisors regarding this matter.

Additionally, we intend to report with respect to a MAC Note that is a Strip assuming that all payments on the Strips are included in its stated redemption price at maturity. Accordingly, a Strip will be treated as issued with OID. A U.S. Beneficial Owner 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 the principles of Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code as described above. A U.S. Beneficial Owner should determine its yield to maturity based on its purchase price allocated to the Strip and on a schedule of payments projected using a prepayment assumption (and a projection of the variable rate if the Strip provides for stated interest at a variable rate), and then make periodic adjustments to take into account actual prepayment experience. It is not clear whether the prepayment assumption a U.S. Beneficial Owner should use to calculate OID would be determined at the time of purchase of the Strip or would be the original Prepayment Assumption with respect to the related Class M Note. For purposes of information reporting relating to OID, we will use a yield to maturity with respect to the Strip calculated based on the original Prepayment Assumption (and for Strips that pay stated interest at a variable rate, by computing the yield to maturity and all remaining distributions to be made on the Strip assuming that the variable rate is a fixed rate equal to the value of the variable rate as of the first date that the Strip may be issued for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i.e., the Initial Exchange Date)). U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult their tax advisors regarding these matters.

If a U.S. Beneficial Owner’s Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusion with respect to a Strip, computed as described above, is negative for any period, the U.S. Beneficial Owner will be entitled to offset such amount only against future positive Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusions with respect to such Strip, and we intend to report income in all cases in this manner. As described above in “— *Class M Notes — Interest and Original Issue Discount on the Class M Notes*”, the timing and character of such losses is not entirely clear, and U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult their tax advisors as to the proper treatment of a negative Section 1272(a)(6) Inclusion with respect to a Strip.

A U.S. Beneficial Owner of a MAC Note that is a Strip will realize gain or loss on the sale of the Strip in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the U.S. Beneficial Owner’s adjusted basis in the Strip. The adjusted basis generally is equal to the allocated cost of the Strip, increased by income previously included, and reduced (but not below zero) by distributions previously received. The character of any gain or loss will likely depend on the character of gain or loss with respect to the related Class M Note. See “— *Class M Notes — Disposition or Retirement of the Class M Notes*” above.

Although the matter is not free from doubt, if a U.S. Beneficial Owner acquires in one transaction a combination of MAC Notes that are Strips and that may be exchanged for a Class M Note, such U.S. Beneficial Owner should be treated as owning the Class M Note.

Exchanges of Class M Notes for MAC Notes. An exchange of an interest in one or more Class M Notes for an interest in one or more MAC Notes, or vice versa, will not be a taxable exchange. After the exchange, a U.S. Beneficial Owner will be treated as continuing to own the interests in the Class M Notes or MAC Notes that such U.S. Beneficial Owner owned immediately prior to the exchange.

Treatment if the Class M Notes are Not Respected as Indebtedness or if the Class B Notes are Not Treated as NPCs

As discussed above, the IRS may not agree with Freddie Mac's treatment of the Class M Notes as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may, for example, treat the Class M Notes as derivatives issued by Freddie Mac (or, even more unlikely, as equity). If the Class M Notes were treated as derivatives, the tax accounting for the Class M Notes (and MAC Notes representing interests in such Class M Notes) would be unclear. Similarly, the IRS may not agree with Freddie Mac's treatment of the Class B Notes as NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may, for example, treat the Class B Notes as a derivative other than an NPC, a guarantee contract or an equity interest. Any such alternative treatment could affect the timing, character and source of income, deduction, gain or loss with respect to the Notes. Prospective purchasers of Notes should consult their own tax advisors as to the possible alternative characterizations of the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the U.S. federal income tax consequences of such alternative characterizations.

Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners

Class M Notes and MAC Notes

Subject to the discussion below, although the matter is not free from doubt, payments on the Class M Notes (or the MAC Notes) to a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner will not be subject to U.S. withholding tax.

Interest

Interest (including OID) on a Class M Note (or a MAC Note) held by a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner will be subject to a 30-percent U.S. federal income and withholding tax, unless an exemption applies. An exemption generally exists in the following circumstances:

Exemption for Portfolio Interest. Interest on a Class M Note (or a MAC Note) held by a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner that is not effectively connected with a trade or business of the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner within the United States (or if an income tax treaty applies, such interest is not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment) generally will be exempt from U.S. federal income and withholding taxes if the person otherwise required to withhold receives, in the manner provided by U.S. tax authorities, a certification that the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner is not a U.S. Person. A Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner may provide this certification by providing a properly completed Form W-8BEN, Form W-8BEN-E or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities. The portfolio interest exemption will not apply if: (i) the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner is a bank that receives payments on the Notes that are described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code; (ii) the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner is a "10-percent shareholder" of Freddie Mac within the meaning of Section 871(h)(3)(B) of the Code; or (iii) the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner is a "controlled foreign corporation" related to Freddie Mac within the meaning of Section 881(c)(3)(C) of the Code.

In addition, the portfolio interest exemption will not apply if the interest payable on the Class M Notes (or MAC Notes) is "contingent interest" within the meaning of Section 871(h)(4)(A) of the Code. Among the types of interest treated as contingent for this purpose is interest determined by reference to the income or profits of the issuer or a related person, or a change in value of any property of the issuer or a related person. Certain types of interest that would otherwise be considered contingent are excluded from the definition of contingent interest, such as interest on nonrecourse indebtedness or interest that is determined by reference to interest and/or principal payments on other debt instruments that do not pay contingent interest. Although the matter is not free from doubt, Shearman & Sterling LLP is of the opinion that interest payable on the Class M Notes (or MAC Notes) will not be contingent interest for this purpose, either because the interest on the Class M Notes does not fit within one of the defined types of contingent interest for this purpose or because an exception to the contingent interest rules applies.

Exemption or Reduced Rate for Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners Entitled to the Benefits of a Treaty. Interest on a Note held by a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner may be exempt from U.S. federal income and withholding taxes (or subject to such tax at a reduced rate) under an income tax treaty between the United States and a foreign jurisdiction. In general, the exemption (or reduced rate) applies only if the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner provides a properly completed Form W-8BEN, Form W-8BEN-E or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities.

Exemption for Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners with Effectively Connected Income. Interest on a Class M Note (or a MAC Note) held by a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner will be exempt from the 30-percent U.S. withholding tax if it is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and if an income tax treaty applies, such interest is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment) and the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner establishes this exemption by providing a properly completed Form W-8ECI or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities. Interest on a Note that is, or is deemed to be, effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner (and if an income tax treaty applies, such interest is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), although exempt from the 30-percent U.S. withholding tax, generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates and, in the case of a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner that is a foreign corporation, may also be subject to U.S. federal branch profits tax.

Disposition or Retirement of Class M Notes

Except as provided in the discussion of backup withholding below, a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner of a Class M Note (or a MAC Note) will not be subject to U.S. federal income and withholding taxes on any gain realized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a Class M Note (other than amounts attributable to accrued interest) unless (i) such gain is, or is deemed to be, effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States of the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner (and if an income tax treaty applies, such gain is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment); or (ii) such Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition and certain conditions are met.

Except as provided in the discussion of backup withholding below, gain on the sale of a Class M Note that is, or is deemed to be, effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner (and if an income tax treaty applies, such gain is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), although exempt from U.S. withholding tax, generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates, and in the case of a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner that is a foreign corporation, may also be subject to U.S. federal branch profits tax.

Treatment if the Class M Notes are Not Respected as Indebtedness

As discussed above, the IRS may not agree with Freddie Mac's treatment of the Class M Notes as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may, for example, treat the Class M Notes as derivatives issued by Freddie Mac (or, even more unlikely, as equity). If the Class M Notes were treated as derivatives or as equity, income on the Class M Notes held by a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner generally would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax in the case of derivative treatment but generally would be subject to U.S. withholding tax in the case of equity treatment (at a 30 percent rate unless reduced by an applicable income tax treaty). In the opinion of Shearman & Sterling LLP, although the matter is not free from doubt, income in respect of the Class M Notes received by Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners will not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided that Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners comply with the procedures required to establish their exemptions from U.S. withholding tax (described in "*Information Reporting and Backup Withholding*" below). Gain on the disposition of the Notes would be subject to U.S. federal income tax only in the circumstances described above under "*Disposition or Retirement of Class M Notes*".

Class B Notes

As described above, Shearman & Sterling LLP is of the opinion that the Class B Notes should be treated as derivatives for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and we intend to take the position that the Class B Notes will be treated as NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes (except with respect to Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners for purposes of U.S. federal withholding tax, as discussed below). If the Class B Notes are treated as NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, no U.S. withholding tax will apply to a Beneficial Owner's inclusions of periodic payments and mark-to-market income inclusions with respect to the on-market NPC component of the Class B Notes. In addition, because the deemed interest payments with respect to the loan component of the Class B Notes would be taxed as interest for purposes of the Code if the Class B Notes are NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such deemed interest income would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax if the requirements for the portfolio interest exemption described above in "*Class M Notes and MAC Notes — Interest*" are met.

Further, no U.S. withholding tax or U.S. federal income tax should apply to any gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of the Class B Notes, unless the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition and certain conditions are met.

As discussed above, however, the characterization of the Class B Notes as NPCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes is uncertain and the Class B Notes may, for example, be treated as another type of derivative issued by us, as a guarantee contract or as an equity interest. In the event that the Class B Notes are characterized as a derivative other than an NPC, we believe that the payments with respect to the Class B Notes are most closely analogous to payments on an NPC, and therefore the NPC sourcing and withholding rules should likely apply in the case of such characterization. If the Class B Notes were treated as an equity interest or as a guarantee contract, payments with respect to the Class B Notes generally would be subject to U.S. withholding tax (at a 30 percent rate unless reduced or eliminated by an applicable income tax treaty). Because of the uncertainty concerning the proper characterization of the Class Coupon payments with respect to the Class B Notes, to the extent that Freddie Mac makes payments to a Beneficial Owner not exempt from withholding with respect to a Class B Note, Freddie Mac and its paying agent intend to withhold U.S. federal income tax on the entire amount of each Class Coupon payment (as adjusted as a result of any Modification Events) with respect to such Class B Note at a rate of 30 percent, other than in the situations described below. Further, Freddie Mac expects that other withholding agents making such payments to a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner will also withhold on such payments at such rate.

If payments with respect to the Class B Notes are effectively connected with a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner's conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and if an income tax treaty applies, such payments are attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), these payments would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, regardless of the characterization of the Class B Notes (but would be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as they would be if received by a U.S. Beneficial Owner). Such Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners must timely provide the withholding agent a properly-executed IRS Form W-8ECI or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities stating that the receipt of payments with respect to its Class B Notes is effectively connected with that Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner's conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and if an income tax treaty applies, such payments are attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment).

In situations where payments on the Class B Notes are not effectively connected with the conduct of the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner's U.S. trade or business (or if an income tax treaty applies, are not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), because of the uncertainty as to how the Class B Notes will be characterized, to the extent that Freddie Mac makes payments to a Beneficial Owner not exempt from withholding with respect to a Class B Note, Freddie Mac and its paying agent intend to withhold U.S. federal income tax on the entire amount of each Class Coupon payment (as adjusted as a result of any Modification Events) with respect to such Class B Note at a rate of 30 percent. Further, Freddie Mac expects that other withholding agents making such payments to a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner will also withhold on such payments at such rate. If the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner is entitled to the benefits of an income tax treaty with the United States, the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner may provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities to the withholding agent to reduce or eliminate such U.S. withholding tax. In the event that the Class B Notes are characterized in a manner that would give rise to U.S. withholding tax absent an applicable income tax treaty, Shearman & Sterling LLP is of the opinion that the payments on the Class B Notes should be classified as "Business Profits" or "Other Income" (depending upon the nature of the income received by the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner) for purposes of most applicable income tax treaties, but there can be no assurance of such treatment and a paying agent may not agree with such classifications and withhold under a different provision of an applicable treaty that may have a higher rate of withholding.

If U.S. federal income tax is withheld on a payment with respect to the Class B Notes, Freddie Mac will not pay an additional amount to Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners to compensate them for such tax. Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners should be aware that if a withholding agent fails to withhold tax on a payment when withholding was required, the IRS may seek to collect the amount of such tax, and such Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners may ultimately be liable for such amounts. Accordingly, Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners should consult with their tax advisors regarding the suitability of the Class B Notes for investment, including the possibility of obtaining a refund for any U.S. federal income tax withheld on payments on the Class B Notes.

U.S. Federal Estate and Gift Taxes

In general, stock or obligations issued by U.S. Persons that are owned by an individual who is not a citizen or domiciliary of the United States are subject to U.S. federal estate tax. Debt obligations such as the Class M Notes are not subject to the U.S. federal estate tax, however, if interest paid on such debt obligations to a non-U.S. individual at the time of his or her death would have been exempt from U.S. federal income and withholding taxes as described above under “— *Class M Notes and MAC Notes — Interest*” and “— *Exemption for Portfolio Interest*” (without regard to the requirement that a non-U.S. beneficial ownership statement be received).

The U.S. federal estate tax consequences with respect to Class B Notes owned by an individual who is not a citizen or domiciliary of the United States are not entirely clear. Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners of Class B Notes should consult with their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of holding Class B Notes.

A Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner of a Note generally will not be subject to U.S. federal gift tax on a transfer of the Note.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of interest (including OID) on a Class M Note or a MAC Note and certain payments with respect to a Class B Note to a U.S. Beneficial Owner (other than certain corporations or other exempt recipients) are required to be reported to the IRS and the U.S. Beneficial Owner. Payments of interest (including OID) on a Class M Note or a MAC Note and certain payments (or deemed payments) with respect to a Class B Note to a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner generally will be reported to U.S. tax authorities and the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner. Form W-8BEN, Form W-8BEN-E, Form W-8ECI or other documentation or information about the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner may be provided to U.S. tax authorities.

Backup withholding of U.S. federal income tax at the applicable rate may apply to a payment made in respect of a Note, as well as a payment of proceeds from the sale of a Note, to a Beneficial Owner (other than certain corporations or other exempt recipients), unless the Beneficial Owner provides certain information. Any amount withheld under these rules will be creditable against the Beneficial Owner’s U.S. federal income tax liability, and if withholding results in an overpayment of taxes, the Beneficial Owner may apply for a refund from the IRS. If a Beneficial Owner (other than certain corporations or other exempt recipients) sells a Note before the Termination Date to (or through) certain brokers, the broker must report the sale to the IRS and the Beneficial Owner unless, in the case of a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner, the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner certifies that it is not a U.S. Person (and certain other conditions are met). The broker may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the applicable rate on the entire sale price unless the Beneficial Owner provides certain information and, in the case of a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner, the Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner certifies that it is not a U.S. Person (and certain other conditions are met).

FATCA Withholding

Final regulations have been promulgated to implement the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“**FATCA**”) provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (the “**FATCA Regulations**”). The FATCA provisions impose a 30 percent withholding tax on foreign financial institutions and certain non-financial foreign entities that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury Department to provide information regarding U.S. individuals who have accounts with, or equity interests in, such institutions or entities. If the required information is not provided, Beneficial Owners holding obligations through such institutions or entities may be subject to withholding under FATCA. Currently, the FATCA Regulations generally apply to certain withholdable payments made to non-U.S. entities. The FATCA Regulations, as modified pursuant to IRS Notice 2015-66, will also apply to certain gross proceeds on sales and dispositions occurring after December 31, 2018, and certain pass-thru payments made after December 31, 2018. Beneficial Owners 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.

In the event that a withholding tax under FATCA is imposed on any payment on, or gross proceeds from the disposition or redemption of, a Note, Freddie Mac has no obligation to pay additional interest or other amounts as a consequence thereof or to redeem any Note before its stated maturity.

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 NOTES, 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, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES

In addition to the U.S. federal income tax consequences described above, prospective investors in the Notes should consider the potential United States state and local tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Notes and the tax consequences of the law of any non-United States jurisdiction in which they reside or do business. State, local and foreign tax law may differ substantially from the corresponding U.S. federal tax law, and the discussion above does not purport to describe any aspect of the tax law of any state or other jurisdiction. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to such matters.

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 Notes. 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 Notes.

- The Notes do not represent an interest in and will not be secured by the Reference Pool or any Reference Obligation.
- The Notes will not constitute "mortgage related securities" for purposes of the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984, as amended ("SMMEA").
- The Notes may be regarded by governmental authorities or others, or under applicable law, as high-risk, risk-linked or otherwise complex securities.

The Notes should not be purchased by prospective investors who are prohibited from acquiring securities having the foregoing characteristics. In addition, the Notes should not be purchased by prospective investors located in jurisdictions where their purchase of Notes could subject them to the risk of regulation as an insurance or reinsurance company or as otherwise being engaged in an insurance business.

None of the Issuer, the Dealers, the Global Agent, the Exchange Administrator or any of their respective affiliates have made or will make any representation as to (i) the proper characterization of the Notes for legal investment or other purposes, (ii) the ability of particular prospective investors to purchase Notes for legal investment or other purposes or (iii) the ability of particular prospective investors to purchase Notes under applicable investment restrictions. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, none of the Issuer, the Dealers, the Global Agent, the Exchange Administrator or any of their respective affiliates have made or will make any representation as to the characterization of the Notes as a United States or non-United States investment under any state insurance code or related regulations. None of the Issuer, the Dealers, the Global Agent, the Exchange 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 Notes.

RETENTION REQUIREMENTS

On the Closing Date, Freddie Mac will enter into a letter agreement (the “**Risk Retention Letter**”) pursuant to which Freddie Mac will irrevocably undertake for the benefit of each Applicable Investor, in connection with Article 405(1), on an ongoing basis, so long as any Notes remain outstanding, that:

- (a) it will, as originator (as such term is defined for the purpose of Article 405(1)), retain a material net economic interest (the “**Retained Interest**”) in the transaction constituted by the issuance of the Notes (the “**Transaction**”) of not less than 5% in the form specified in paragraph (a) of Article 405(1) (i.e., retention of not less than 5% of the nominal value of each of the tranches sold or transferred to the investor) by: (i) retaining the credit risk on the Class M-1H Reference Tranche, the Class M-2H Reference Tranche, the Class M-3H Reference Tranche and the Class B-H Reference Tranche, in each case, in an amount such that it will be not less than 5% of the credit risk on the Class M-1 and Class M-1H Reference Tranches (in the aggregate), the Class M-2 and Class M-2H Reference Tranches (in the aggregate), the Class M-3 and Class M-3H Reference Tranches (in the aggregate) and the Class B and Class B-H Reference Tranches (in the aggregate), respectively, and (ii) retaining the credit risk on not less than 5% of the Class A-H Reference Tranche and, in the case of any tranching of the Class A-H Reference Tranche, on not less than 5% of each tranche into which the Class A-H Reference Tranche is tranching;
- (b) neither it nor its affiliates will sell, hedge or otherwise mitigate its credit risk under or associated with the Retained Interest or the Reference Obligations, except to the extent permitted in accordance with Article 405(1);
- (c) it will take such further action, provide such information and enter into such other agreements as may reasonably be required to satisfy Article 405(1) as of the Closing Date and, solely as regards the provision of information in its possession or that of its affiliates and to the extent the same is not subject to a duty of confidentiality, any time prior to maturity of the Notes;
- (d) it will confirm its continued compliance with the undertakings set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) above: (i) on a monthly basis to the Global Agent in writing for reporting to Holders of the Notes; (ii) where the performance of the Notes or the risk characteristics of the Transaction or of the Reference Obligations materially change; or (iii) following a breach of the obligations included in the Debt Agreement, the Global Agency Agreement or the Exchange Administration Agreement; and
- (e) it will promptly notify the Global Agent in writing if for any reason: (i) it ceases to hold the Retained Interest in accordance with paragraph (a) above, or (ii) it or any of its affiliates fails to comply with the covenants set out in paragraphs (b) and (c) above in any way.

“**Applicable Investor**” means each holder of a beneficial interest in any Notes that is (i) an EEA credit institution or investment firm, (ii) an EEA insurer or reinsurer, (iii) an EEA undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) or (iv) an alternative investment fund to which Directive 2011/61/EU applies.

Each prospective investor in the Notes is required to independently assess and determine the sufficiency for the purposes of complying with the Retention Requirement or Similar Requirements of the information described above and in this Offering Circular generally. None of Freddie Mac, the Dealers, the Global Agent, the Exchange Administrator or any other person makes any representation or provides any assurance to the effect that the information described above or in this Offering Circular is sufficient in all circumstances for such purposes or that Freddie Mac’s compliance with the agreements and undertakings contained in the Risk Retention Letter and described above satisfies the Retention Requirement, any Similar Requirements or any other applicable legal, regulatory or other requirements. Prospective investors in the Notes should note that Freddie Mac’s undertakings under the Risk Retention Letter are made as of the date thereof and that the Retained Interest required to be retained by Freddie Mac thereunder will not change in quantum or nature as a consequence of any changes in the Retention Requirement or any Similar Requirements. Each prospective investor in the Notes that is subject to the Retention Requirement or any Similar Requirements should consult with its own legal, accounting and other advisors and/or its national regulator in determining the extent to which such information is sufficient for such purpose.

See “Risk Factors — Governance and Regulation — Legislative or Regulatory Actions Could Adversely Affect Our Business Activities and the Reference Pool”.

CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of material considerations arising under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) and the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code that may be relevant to a prospective purchaser of the Notes that is an employee benefit plan, or certain other retirement plans and arrangements, including individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”) and annuities, Keogh plans, and collective investment funds in which such plans, accounts, annuities or arrangements are invested, that are described in or must follow Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, or an entity that is deemed to hold the assets of any such plan, or a governmental plan, church plan or foreign plan that is subject to foreign law or United States federal, state or local law similar to that of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (collectively, “Plans”) or a person or entity acting on behalf of, using the assets of or deemed to use the assets of a Plan. The discussion does not purport to deal with all aspects of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or foreign or other federal, state or local law that may be relevant to particular Plans in light of their particular circumstances.

The discussion is based on current provisions of ERISA and the Code, existing regulations under ERISA and the Code, the legislative history of ERISA and the Code, existing administrative rulings of the United States Department of Labor (“DOL”) and reported judicial decisions. No assurance can be given that legislative, judicial, or administrative changes will not affect the accuracy of any statements herein with respect to transactions entered into or contemplated prior to the effective date of such changes.

General

ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code impose certain requirements and duties on Plans and on persons who are fiduciaries of Plans and of entities whose underlying assets include assets of Plans by reason of a Plan’s investment in such entities. These duties include investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that a Plan’s investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the Plan. The prudence of a particular investment must be determined by the responsible fiduciary of a Plan by taking into account the Plan’s particular circumstances and liquidity needs and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment, including the availability of a public market for the investment. In addition, certain United States federal, state and local laws impose similar duties on fiduciaries of governmental or church plans which are not subject to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Any fiduciary of a Plan (“Plan Fiduciary”) that proposes to cause such a Plan or entity to purchase the Notes should determine whether, under the general fiduciary standards of ERISA or other applicable law, an investment in the Notes is appropriate for such Plan or entity. In determining whether a particular investment is appropriate for a Plan, DOL regulations provide that the fiduciaries of a Plan must give appropriate consideration to, among other things, the role that the investment plays in the Plan’s portfolio, taking into consideration whether the investment is designed reasonably to further the Plan’s purposes, an examination of the risk and return factors, the portfolio’s composition with regard to diversification, the liquidity and current return of the total portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow needs of the Plan and the projected return of the total portfolio relative to the Plan’s funding objectives. Before investing the assets of a Plan in the Notes, a fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is consistent with the foregoing regulations and its fiduciary responsibilities, including any specific restrictions to which such Plan Fiduciary may be subject.

Prohibited Transactions

General

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions (“Prohibited Transactions”) involving the assets of a Plan and certain persons (referred to as “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under the Code) having certain relationships to such Plans, unless an exemption is available. A party in interest or disqualified person who engages in a Prohibited Transaction may be subject to

excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code. Section 4975 of the Code imposes excise taxes, or, in some cases, a civil penalty may be assessed pursuant to Section 502(i) of ERISA, on parties in interest which engage in non-exempt Prohibited Transactions. If the disqualified person who engages in the transaction is the individual on behalf of whom an IRA is maintained (or his beneficiary), the IRA will lose its tax-exempt status and its assets will be deemed to have been distributed to such individual in a taxable distribution (and no excise tax will be imposed) on account of the Prohibited Transaction. In addition, a Plan Fiduciary who permits a Plan to engage in a transaction that the Plan Fiduciary knows or should know is a Prohibited Transaction may be liable to the Plan for any loss the Plan incurs as a result of the transaction or for any profits earned by the Plan Fiduciary in the transaction.

Plan Asset Regulation

The DOL has promulgated regulations at 29 CFR § 2510.3-101, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA (the “**Plan Asset Regulation**”), describing what constitutes the assets of a Plan with respect to the Plan’s investment in an entity for purposes of certain provisions of ERISA, including the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA, and Section 4975 of the Code. The Plan Asset Regulation describes the circumstances under which Plan Fiduciaries and entities with certain specified relationships to a Plan are required to “look through” the investment vehicle (such as the Issuer) and treat as an asset of the Plan each underlying investment made by such investment vehicle. If the assets of an entity or an investment vehicle in which a Plan invests are considered to be “plan assets” pursuant to the Plan Asset Regulation, then any person who exercises control over those assets may be subject to ERISA’s fiduciary standards. Under the Plan Asset Regulation, if a Plan invests in an “equity interest” of an entity that is neither a “publicly-offered security” nor a security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act, the Plan’s assets include both the equity interest and an undivided interest in each of the entity’s underlying assets, unless it is established that the entity is an “operating company” or that equity participation in the entity by Benefit Plan Investors (as defined below) is not “significant”. Equity participation by Benefit Plan Investors in an entity or investment vehicle is significant if, after the most recent acquisition of any class of securities in the entity or investment vehicle, 25% or more of the value of any class of equity interests in the entity or investment vehicle (excluding the value of interests held by certain persons who exercise discretion and control over the assets of such entity or investment vehicle or receive a fee for advice to such entity or vehicle) is held by Benefit Plan Investors.

The term “**Benefit Plan Investors**” as defined in the Plan Asset Regulation includes (i) any employee benefit plan as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA that is subject to Title I of ERISA, (ii) any plan described in and subject to Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code and (iii) any entity whose underlying assets are deemed to include plan assets (determined pursuant to the Plan Asset Regulation) by reason of an employee benefit plan’s or a plan’s investment in such entity. Under the Plan Asset Regulation, the term “equity interest” is defined as any interest in an entity other than an instrument that is treated as indebtedness under “applicable local law” and which has no “substantial equity features”. The Notes (including the Class B Notes and the MAC Notes) should not be considered to be “equity interests” in the Issuer. As a result, the Plan Asset Regulation, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA, should not apply to cause the Issuer’s assets to be treated as plan assets.

Prohibited Transaction Exemptions

Additionally, Prohibited Transactions within the meaning of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code may arise if Notes are acquired by a Plan or a person or entity acting on behalf of, using the assets of or deemed to use the assets of a Plan with respect to which the Issuer or any of its affiliates is a party in interest or a disqualified person. Certain exemptions from the Prohibited Transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code may be applicable, however, depending in part on the type of Plan Fiduciary making the decision to acquire the Notes and the circumstances under which such decision is made. Included among these exemptions are PTCE 96-23 (relating to transactions directed by an in-house professional asset manager); PTCE 95-60 (relating to transactions involving insurance company general accounts); PTCE 91-38 (relating to investments by bank collective investment funds); PTCE 84-14 (relating to transactions effected by a qualified professional asset manager); and PTCE 90-1 (relating to investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts). In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide a statutory exemption for prohibited transactions between a Plan and a person that is a party in interest or a disqualified

person (other than a fiduciary or an affiliate of a fiduciary that has or exercises discretionary authority or control or renders investment advice with respect to the assets involved in the transaction) solely by reason of providing services to the Plan, provided that there is adequate consideration. Prospective investors should consult with their advisors regarding the application of any of the foregoing administrative or statutory exemptions. There can be no assurance that any of these class exemptions or any other exemption will be available with respect to any particular transaction involving the Notes.

Governmental plans, church plans or foreign plans, while not subject to the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or the fiduciary provisions of ERISA (including the provisions of ERISA pursuant to which assets of a Plan may be deemed to include assets of the Issuer or pursuant to which the Issuer could be deemed to be a fiduciary with respect to such Plan) may nevertheless be subject to foreign, U.S. federal, state or local laws that are similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA and the Code (“**Similar Law**”).

Each purchaser or transferee of a Note that is a Plan or a person or entity acting on behalf of, using the assets of or deemed to use the assets of any Plan will represent or be deemed to have represented that the purchase, ownership and disposition of a Note or any interest therein will not constitute or result in a non-exempt Prohibited Transaction or in the case of a governmental plan, church plan or foreign plan, a violation of Similar Law.

Review by Plan Fiduciaries

Any Plan Fiduciary considering whether to purchase the Notes on behalf of a Plan should consult with its counsel regarding the applicability of the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code to a related investment and the availability of any prohibited transaction exemptions. The sale of the Notes to a Plan is in no respect a representation by the Issuer that this investment meets all relevant requirements with respect to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan or that this investment is appropriate for any such Plans generally or any particular Plan.

BY ITS PURCHASE OF A NOTE, THE PURCHASER THEREOF WILL REPRESENT OR WILL BE DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT EITHER THAT (A) IT IS NOT AND IS NOT ACTING ON BEHALF OF AN “EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN” AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA, A PLAN DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(e)(1) OF THE CODE, AN ENTITY WHICH IS DEEMED TO HOLD THE ASSETS OF ANY SUCH PLAN PURSUANT TO 29 C.F.R. SECTION 2510.3-101, AS MODIFIED BY SECTION 3(42) OF ERISA, WHICH EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN, PLAN OR ENTITY IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE, OR A GOVERNMENTAL PLAN, CHURCH PLAN OR FOREIGN PLAN WHICH IS SUBJECT TO SIMILAR LAW OR (B) ITS PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP OR DISPOSITION OF SUCH NOTE WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (OR, IN THE CASE OF A GOVERNMENTAL PLAN, CHURCH PLAN OR FOREIGN PLAN, ANY VIOLATION OF SIMILAR LAW).

DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

We will offer the Original Notes to or through the Dealers under the terms and conditions set forth in the dealer agreement, dated on or before the Closing Date (as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time, the “**Dealer Agreement**”), among us, BofA Merrill Lynch and Nomura Securities International, Inc. (“**Nomura**”), under which BofA Merrill Lynch is acting for itself and as representative of BNP Paribas Securities Corp. (“**BNP Paribas**”) and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (“**Deutsche Bank Securities**”), each in its capacity as dealer, and The Williams Capital Group, L.P. (“**Williams Capital**”), in its capacity as a selling group member. BofA Merrill Lynch, Nomura, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank Securities and Williams Capital are collectively referred to as the “**Dealers**”.

The Dealers will be acting as Freddie Mac’s agents in the placing of the Notes and the Dealers’ responsibility in this regard is limited to a “commercially reasonable best efforts” basis in placing the Notes with no understanding, express or implied, on the Dealers’ part of a commitment to purchase or place the Notes.

Freddie Mac will sell the Notes to each purchaser through the Dealers as agents and the Dealers will have no ownership interest in or title to the Notes 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 Notes from Freddie Mac for their own accounts; *provided, however*, that the Dealers will have the right, but will not be obligated, to purchase Notes as principals for their own accounts or to facilitate the sale of any Notes to a purchaser by acting as initial purchaser. The Dealer Agreement entitles the Dealers or us to terminate such sale in certain circumstances before payment for the Notes is made to us. Except under certain circumstances, any Dealer may sell the Notes it has purchased as principal to other dealers at a concession, in the form of a discount that other Dealers 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 — The Interests of Freddie Mac, the Dealers and Others May Conflict With and be Adverse to the Interests of the Noteholders”*.

The Dealer Agreement provides that Freddie Mac will be required to indemnify the Dealers against certain civil liabilities under the Securities Act or contribute to payments to be made in respect of such liabilities.

The Dealers may make a secondary market in the Notes, but are not obligated to do so. There can be no assurance that a secondary market for the Notes will develop or, if it does develop, that it will continue.

Price Stabilization

In connection with this offering, the Dealers, acting directly or through affiliates, may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the Notes. Such transactions may include stabilizing transactions pursuant to which the Dealers, acting directly or through affiliates, may bid for or purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise for the purpose of stabilizing the market price of the Notes. A Dealer, acting directly or through affiliates, may also create a short position for its account by selling more Notes in connection with the offering than it is committed to purchase from the Issuer, and in such case may purchase Notes 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 Notes 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 Dealers 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 Notes 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 Notes — Form, Registration and Transfer of the Notes”*.

Limited Liquidity

There currently is no secondary market for the Notes, and there can be no assurance that such a market will develop or, if it does develop, that it will continue or will provide investors with a sufficient level of liquidity of investment. The Dealers will have no obligation to make a market in the Notes. Even if a Dealer engages in market-making activities with respect to the Notes, it may discontinue or limit such activities at any time. In addition, the liquidity of the Notes may be affected by present uncertainties and future unfavorable developments concerning legal investment. Further, Freddie Mac has no obligation to issue securities similar to the Notes or Notes with similar terms. Consequently, prospective investors should be aware that they may be required to bear the financial risks of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time. See *“Risk Factors — Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Notes — The Notes Feature a New Type of Program Loss Structure That May Result in Limited Liquidity of the Notes, Which May Limit Investors’ Ability to Sell the Notes”*.

Selling Restrictions

The Notes 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.

The Dealers have represented and agreed that they have complied and will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each jurisdiction in which or from which they may purchase, offer, sell or deliver any Notes or distribute this Offering Circular or any other offering material. The Dealers also have agreed to comply with the selling restrictions relating to the jurisdictions set forth in Appendix D.

Notice to Canadian Investors

The Notes 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 Notes 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 Dealers are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

RATINGS

It is a condition to the issuance of the Notes that the Class M Notes receive from the Rating Agencies the ratings identified for such Classes of Notes on the front cover of this Offering Circular and that the MAC Notes receive from the Rating Agencies the ratings identified for such Notes on Schedule I. The Class B Notes will not be rated by either Rating Agency. The ratings assigned to the rated Notes will be subject to ongoing monitoring, upgrades, downgrades, withdrawals and surveillance by each Rating Agency after the date of issuance of such Notes.

The ratings address the likelihood of the timely receipt of payments of interest to which the Holders of the rated Notes are entitled and, with respect to the Classes of rated Notes entitled to principal payments, the ultimate payment of principal by the Maturity Date. The ratings of the rated Notes should be evaluated independently from similar ratings on other types of securities. The ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the rated Notes and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the Rating Agencies.

In addition, these ratings do not address: (i) the likelihood, timing, or frequency of prepayments (both voluntary and involuntary) on the Reference Obligations and their impact on interest payments or the degree to which such prepayments might differ from those originally anticipated, (ii) the possibility that a Noteholder might suffer a lower than anticipated yield, (iii) the tax treatment of the rated Notes or the effect of taxes on the payments received, (iv) the likelihood or willingness of the parties to the respective documents to meet their contractual obligations or the likelihood or willingness of any party or court to enforce, or hold enforceable, the documents in whole or in part, (v) an assessment of the yield to maturity that investors may experience, or (vi) other non-credit risks, including, without limitation, market risks or liquidity.

The ratings take into consideration certain credit risks with respect to the Reference Obligations. However, as noted above, the ratings do not represent an assessment of the likelihood, timing or frequency of principal prepayments (both voluntary and involuntary) on the Reference Obligations, or the degree to which such

prepayments might differ from those originally anticipated. In general, the ratings address credit risk and not prepayment risk. In addition, the ratings do not represent an assessment of the yield to maturity that investors may experience or the possibility that the Holders of the Interest Only MAC Notes might not fully recover their initial investment in the event of Credit Events or rapid prepayments on the Reference Obligations (including both voluntary and involuntary prepayments).

As indicated in this Offering Circular, the Interest Only MAC Notes are only entitled to payments of interest. In the event that Holders of the Interest Only MAC Notes do not fully recover their investment as a result of (i) a high rate of Credit Events and Modification Events that result in losses being realized with respect thereto, or (ii) rapid principal prepayments on the Reference Obligations, all amounts “due” to such Holders will nevertheless have been paid, and such result is consistent with the ratings received on the Interest Only MAC Notes. For example, if the Reference Obligations were to prepay in the initial month following the Closing Date, Holders of the Interest Only MAC Notes would receive only a single month’s interest and, therefore, would suffer a nearly complete loss of their investment. The Notional Principal Amounts of the Interest Only MAC Notes on which interest is calculated will be reduced by the allocation under the hypothetical structure described in this Offering Circular of Tranche Write-down Amounts and prepayments, whether voluntary or involuntary, to the related Reference Tranches and Class M Notes from which their respective Notional Principal Amounts are derived. The ratings do not address the timing or magnitude of reductions of such Notional Principal Amounts, but only the obligation to pay interest timely on the Notional Principal Amounts as so reduced from time to time. Therefore, the ratings of the Interest Only MAC Notes should be evaluated independently from similar ratings on other types of securities.

Other NRSROs that we have not engaged to rate the rated Notes may issue unsolicited credit ratings on one or more Classes of the Notes, relying on information they receive pursuant to Rule 17g-5 or otherwise. If any such unsolicited ratings are issued, we cannot assure you that they will not be different from the ratings assigned by the Rating Agencies, and if lower than the Rating Agencies’ ratings, whether such unsolicited ratings will have an adverse impact on the liquidity, market value and regulatory characteristics of such Notes. Further, a determination by the SEC that either or both of the Rating Agencies no longer qualifies as an NRSRO or is no longer qualified to rate the rated Notes, could adversely affect the liquidity, market value and regulatory characteristics of the rated Notes. See “*Risk Factors — Investment Factors and Risks Related to the Notes — A Reduction, Withdrawal or Qualification of the Ratings on the Rated Notes, or the Issuance of an Unsolicited Rating on the Rated Notes, May Adversely Affect the Market Value of Those Notes and/or Limit an Investor’s Ability to Resell Those Notes*” and “*— The Ratings on the Rated Notes May Not Reflect All Risks*”.

LEGAL MATTERS

Freddie Mac’s General Counsel or one of its Deputy General Counsels will render an opinion on the legality of the Notes. Certain tax matters with respect to the Notes will be passed upon for the Issuer by Shearman & Sterling LLP.

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Appendix A

The Reference Pool as of the Cut-off Date

Product Type of the Reference Obligations

Product Type	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
30 Year Fixed	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Principal Balance of the Reference Obligations at Origination

Range of Original Principal Balances (\$)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
0.01 to 25,000.00	18	383,000.01	0.00	21,277.78	4.555	755	93	93
25,000.01 to 50,000.00	470	19,649,917.21	0.10	41,808.33	4.560	743	93	93
50,000.01 to 75,000.00	2,127	135,461,648.30	0.70	63,686.72	4.517	742	93	93
75,000.01 to 100,000.00	4,328	376,818,410.66	1.94	87,065.25	4.480	744	93	93
100,000.01 to 125,000.00	7,152	800,225,302.92	4.13	111,888.33	4.452	745	93	93
125,000.01 to 150,000.00	9,203	1,249,519,904.40	6.45	135,773.11	4.432	746	93	93
150,000.01 to 200,000.00	19,035	3,261,551,866.66	16.83	171,344.99	4.411	747	93	93
200,000.01 to 250,000.00	16,024	3,524,576,914.93	18.19	219,956.12	4.405	748	92	93
250,000.01 to 300,000.00	11,964	3,219,370,105.39	16.61	269,088.11	4.406	748	93	93
300,000.01 to 350,000.00	8,306	2,638,273,984.82	13.62	317,634.72	4.405	747	92	92
350,000.01 to 400,000.00	6,108	2,240,990,636.58	11.57	366,894.34	4.404	747	92	92
400,000.01 to 450,000.00	3,161	1,287,249,359.94	6.64	407,228.52	4.427	746	91	91
450,000.01 to 500,000.00	498	233,302,949.43	1.20	468,479.82	4.473	758	89	89
500,000.01 to 550,000.00	329	168,855,953.80	0.87	513,239.98	4.482	756	89	89
550,000.01 to 600,000.00	225	126,483,200.02	0.65	562,147.56	4.456	756	89	89
600,000.01 to 650,000.00	155	94,199,276.26	0.49	607,737.27	4.492	757	88	88
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The average principal balance of the Reference Obligations at origination was approximately \$221,773.85.

Principal Balance of the Reference Obligations

Range of Principal Balances (\$)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
0.01 to 25,000.00	41	730,510.27	0.00	17,817.32	4.550	766	93	93
25,000.01 to 50,000.00	544	22,700,375.04	0.12	41,728.63	4.540	746	93	93
50,000.01 to 75,000.00	2,327	150,549,610.14	0.78	64,696.87	4.512	743	93	93
75,000.01 to 100,000.00	4,460	394,087,639.03	2.03	88,360.46	4.475	745	93	93
100,000.01 to 125,000.00	7,439	843,413,380.47	4.35	113,377.25	4.450	745	93	93
125,000.01 to 150,000.00	9,623	1,327,135,084.20	6.85	137,912.82	4.426	746	93	93
150,000.01 to 200,000.00	18,934	3,296,726,125.05	17.01	174,116.73	4.410	747	93	93
200,000.01 to 250,000.00	16,227	3,628,037,185.81	18.72	223,580.28	4.405	748	93	93
250,000.01 to 300,000.00	11,706	3,205,514,596.33	16.54	273,835.18	4.405	748	92	92
300,000.01 to 350,000.00	8,131	2,629,279,748.80	13.57	323,364.87	4.406	747	92	92
350,000.01 to 400,000.00	5,942	2,219,119,288.61	11.45	373,463.36	4.405	747	92	92
400,000.01 to 450,000.00	2,583	1,063,167,072.18	5.49	411,601.65	4.436	745	91	91
450,000.01 to 500,000.00	505	239,542,883.31	1.24	474,342.34	4.472	759	89	89
500,000.01 to 550,000.00	307	160,660,307.05	0.83	523,323.48	4.484	755	89	89
550,000.01 to 600,000.00	214	122,809,047.42	0.63	573,874.05	4.458	757	89	89
600,000.01 to 650,000.00	120	73,439,577.62	0.38	611,996.48	4.500	756	88	88
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The average principal balance of the Reference Obligations as of the Cut-off Date was approximately \$217,466.44.

Mortgage Rate of the Reference Obligations

Range of Mortgage Rates (%)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
3.500 to 3.624	3	731,484.64	0.00	243,828.21	3.500	762	88	88
3.625 to 3.749	13	3,068,282.76	0.02	236,021.75	3.625	760	89	89
3.750 to 3.874	121	27,389,271.54	0.14	226,357.62	3.752	770	91	91
3.875 to 3.999	582	136,431,627.30	0.70	234,418.60	3.920	766	92	92
4.000 to 4.124	2,042	466,980,115.98	2.41	228,687.62	4.004	766	92	92
4.125 to 4.249	11,883	2,623,056,027.80	13.54	220,740.22	4.127	765	92	92
4.250 to 4.374	22,266	4,908,957,738.33	25.33	220,468.77	4.251	759	92	92
4.375 to 4.499	13,876	3,007,121,526.95	15.52	216,713.86	4.379	749	92	92
4.500 to 4.624	13,428	2,938,303,281.19	15.16	218,819.13	4.501	742	92	92
4.625 to 4.749	12,080	2,629,365,510.82	13.57	217,662.71	4.626	734	93	93
4.750 to 4.874	7,100	1,482,770,921.64	7.65	208,840.97	4.750	727	93	93
4.875 to 4.999	3,415	696,595,691.39	3.59	203,981.17	4.890	718	92	92
5.000 to 5.124	745	148,686,247.63	0.77	199,578.86	5.001	704	93	93
5.125 to 5.249	752	154,016,904.36	0.79	204,809.71	5.126	703	93	93
5.250 to 5.374	590	114,955,350.67	0.59	194,839.58	5.250	700	93	93
5.375 to 5.499	181	34,978,617.59	0.18	193,252.03	5.375	694	93	93
5.500 to 5.624	20	2,459,947.25	0.01	122,997.36	5.500	694	93	93
5.625 to 5.749	4	752,055.84	0.00	188,013.96	5.625	698	92	92
5.750 to 5.874	1	154,906.01	0.00	154,906.01	5.750	715	95	95
5.875 to 5.999	1	136,921.64	0.00	136,921.64	5.875	784	90	90
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The weighted average mortgage rate of the Reference Obligations as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 4.416%.

Loan Age of the Reference Obligations

Loan Age (months)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
6	4	1,065,892.51	0.01	266,473.13	4.049	776	92	92
7	9	2,382,688.56	0.01	264,743.17	4.251	760	92	92
8	2,294	505,663,744.12	2.61	220,428.83	4.278	747	92	92
9	13,623	2,944,928,711.83	15.20	216,173.29	4.420	747	92	92
10	20,058	4,355,731,721.18	22.48	217,156.83	4.403	748	92	92
11	23,044	5,016,496,281.48	25.89	217,692.08	4.417	747	92	92
12	20,227	4,421,140,072.64	22.82	218,576.16	4.416	747	92	92
13	8,562	1,858,551,337.81	9.59	217,069.77	4.445	749	92	92
14	1,282	270,951,981.20	1.40	211,351.00	4.623	746	93	93
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The weighted average loan age of the Reference Obligations as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 11 months.

Loan-to-Value Ratio of the Reference Obligations at Origination

Range of Original Loan-to-Value Ratios (%)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
81 to 85	7,727	1,754,974,868.82	9.06	227,122.41	4.403	750	84	85
86 to 90	24,870	5,855,854,287.10	30.22	235,458.56	4.395	749	90	90
91 to 95	56,506	11,766,083,275.41	60.72	208,227.15	4.428	746	95	95
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The weighted average loan-to-value ratio of the Reference Obligations at origination was approximately 92%.

Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio of the Reference Obligations at Origination

Range of Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratios (%)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
81 to 85	7,644	1,734,330,808.58	8.95	226,887.86	4.401	750	84	84
86 to 90	24,862	5,856,573,504.58	30.22	235,563.25	4.395	749	90	90
91 to 95	56,597	11,786,008,118.17	60.83	208,244.40	4.428	746	95	95
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The weighted average combined loan-to-value ratio of the Reference Obligations at origination was approximately 92%.

Credit Score of the Mortgagors of the Reference Obligations at Origination

Range of Original Credit Scores	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Available	4	525,412.92	0.00	131,353.23	4.589	N/A	93	93
600 to 619	2	252,714.90	0.00	126,357.45	4.752	617	90	90
620 to 639	444	91,885,058.20	0.47	206,948.33	4.807	630	92	92
640 to 659	1,350	289,649,336.21	1.49	214,555.06	4.730	650	92	92
660 to 679	3,416	722,788,770.75	3.73	211,589.22	4.670	670	92	92
680 to 699	7,801	1,658,823,162.01	8.56	212,642.37	4.563	690	92	92
700 to 719	9,501	2,009,782,794.17	10.37	211,533.82	4.506	709	92	92
720 to 739	12,845	2,781,227,102.26	14.35	216,522.16	4.421	730	92	93
740 to 759	15,046	3,285,577,080.67	16.96	218,368.81	4.374	750	92	92
760 to 779	16,384	3,654,293,330.51	18.86	223,040.36	4.354	770	92	92
780 to 799	15,362	3,428,535,071.23	17.69	223,182.86	4.337	789	92	92
800 to 819	6,867	1,439,170,554.07	7.43	209,577.77	4.337	806	92	92
820 to 839	81	14,402,043.43	0.07	177,803.01	4.331	822	91	91
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The non-zero weighted average Credit Score of the Mortgagors of the Reference Obligations at origination was approximately 747.

Debt-to-Income Ratio of the Reference Obligations at Origination

Range of Original Debt-to-Income Ratios (%)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Not Available	7	1,718,065.88	0.01	245,437.98	4.327	762	91	91
1 to 20	4,529	821,508,977.28	4.24	181,388.60	4.360	760	92	92
21 to 25	8,722	1,761,496,715.60	9.09	201,960.18	4.366	757	92	92
26 to 30	13,998	2,946,842,932.55	15.21	210,518.86	4.387	752	92	92
31 to 35	17,467	3,763,693,232.93	19.42	215,474.51	4.406	747	92	92
36 to 40	20,228	4,489,259,634.53	23.17	221,932.95	4.426	744	92	92
41 to 45	22,496	5,174,060,241.75	26.70	229,999.12	4.460	740	92	92
46 to 50	1,656	418,332,630.81	2.16	252,616.32	4.379	769	91	91
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The non-zero weighted average debt-to-income ratio of the Reference Obligations at origination was approximately 35%.

Occupancy Type of the Reference Obligations

Occupancy Type	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Owner-Occupied	88,380	19,261,960,786.77	99.41	217,944.79	4.415	747	92	92
Second Home	512	89,012,703.53	0.46	173,852.94	4.357	759	86	86
Investment Property	211	25,938,941.03	0.13	122,933.37	5.034	769	85	85
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Loan Purpose of the Reference Obligations

Loan Purpose	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Purchase	80,496	17,381,729,864.02	89.70	215,932.84	4.404	747	93	93
No Cash-out Refinance	8,548	1,984,495,746.24	10.24	232,159.07	4.520	751	89	89
Cash-out Refinance	59	10,686,821.07	0.06	181,132.56	4.483	772	85	85
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Property Type of the Reference Obligations

Property Type	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1-4 Family Dwelling Unit	57,082	11,859,334,580.19	61.20	207,759.62	4.407	747	92	92
Planned Unit Development	25,937	6,299,417,960.31	32.51	242,873.81	4.416	747	92	92
Condominium	5,893	1,191,374,358.28	6.15	202,167.72	4.507	751	92	92
Manufactured Housing	104	10,887,487.36	0.06	104,687.38	4.518	761	92	92
Leasehold	49	9,817,466.59	0.05	200,356.46	4.442	743	92	92
Co-operative	38	6,080,578.60	0.03	160,015.23	4.548	735	89	89
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Geographic Concentration of the Mortgaged Properties (State or Territory)

State or Territory	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
California	5,682	1,787,953,249.19	9.23	314,669.70	4.508	746	91	91
Texas	7,690	1,621,643,563.23	8.37	210,876.93	4.416	738	93	93
Florida	5,006	1,053,044,722.92	5.43	210,356.52	4.450	742	92	92
Illinois	3,715	777,087,357.18	4.01	209,175.60	4.401	749	92	92
Pennsylvania	3,658	749,524,351.07	3.87	204,900.04	4.404	749	92	92
Minnesota	3,307	698,724,177.20	3.61	211,286.42	4.319	753	93	93
Ohio	4,154	693,958,033.63	3.58	167,057.78	4.389	749	93	93
Virginia	2,478	692,633,032.31	3.57	279,512.93	4.455	752	92	92
Georgia	3,052	632,341,867.24	3.26	207,189.34	4.389	748	93	93
Colorado	2,498	626,731,351.13	3.23	250,893.26	4.455	749	92	92
New York	2,826	625,415,243.94	3.23	221,307.59	4.375	746	92	92
North Carolina	2,990	616,138,097.93	3.18	206,066.25	4.382	750	92	92
Michigan	3,692	612,743,349.40	3.16	165,965.15	4.417	748	93	93
Washington	2,335	611,254,125.71	3.15	261,779.07	4.430	748	92	92
Massachusetts	1,819	508,066,441.17	2.62	279,310.85	4.425	747	92	92
New Jersey	1,759	490,236,060.83	2.53	278,701.57	4.407	747	91	91
Maryland	1,736	483,717,591.83	2.50	278,639.17	4.445	751	92	92
Tennessee	2,326	460,905,025.05	2.38	198,153.49	4.415	749	93	93
Indiana	2,866	458,148,330.32	2.36	159,856.36	4.404	746	93	93
Oregon	1,695	415,097,200.17	2.14	244,895.10	4.454	752	92	92
Arizona	1,848	410,844,017.36	2.12	222,318.19	4.480	744	92	92
Missouri	2,214	385,532,485.08	1.99	174,133.91	4.387	750	93	93
Utah	1,563	360,214,328.77	1.86	230,463.42	4.357	752	93	93
Wisconsin	1,931	346,386,685.51	1.79	179,382.02	4.347	750	93	93
South Carolina	1,491	292,532,073.76	1.51	196,198.57	4.401	747	93	93
Alabama	1,271	245,592,114.30	1.27	193,227.47	4.430	750	93	93
Connecticut	922	223,365,455.86	1.15	242,261.88	4.394	747	92	92
Kentucky	1,213	206,227,566.06	1.06	170,014.48	4.423	750	92	92
Louisiana	1,009	203,938,982.79	1.05	202,119.90	4.396	743	93	93
Kansas	1,176	200,503,783.84	1.03	170,496.41	4.335	750	93	93
Nevada	728	165,645,585.40	0.85	227,535.14	4.520	744	92	92
Iowa	893	150,831,931.34	0.78	168,904.74	4.328	747	93	93
Arkansas	804	143,979,320.79	0.74	179,078.76	4.352	749	93	93
Oklahoma	798	140,756,036.99	0.73	176,386.01	4.391	746	93	93
New Hampshire	560	131,310,804.44	0.68	234,483.58	4.379	752	92	92
Idaho	607	119,717,454.78	0.62	197,228.10	4.371	750	93	93
Nebraska	633	108,960,350.55	0.56	172,133.26	4.339	749	92	92
North Dakota	450	92,675,632.96	0.48	205,945.85	4.312	744	93	93
Maine	404	84,261,125.38	0.43	208,567.14	4.380	749	92	92
Mississippi	449	81,769,276.92	0.42	182,114.20	4.366	744	93	93
Montana	372	79,683,268.08	0.41	214,202.33	4.338	746	92	92
Rhode Island	329	74,089,011.45	0.38	225,194.56	4.397	753	92	92
New Mexico	374	72,739,399.10	0.38	194,490.37	4.446	747	92	92
Alaska	240	68,232,464.91	0.35	284,301.94	4.326	750	93	93
Hawaii	186	65,410,158.73	0.34	351,667.52	4.497	746	92	92
Delaware	269	65,325,425.57	0.34	242,845.45	4.429	746	92	92
District of Columbia	145	55,098,441.84	0.28	379,989.25	4.460	761	91	91
West Virginia	292	49,846,148.34	0.26	170,705.99	4.380	747	93	93
Vermont	230	49,826,657.94	0.26	216,637.64	4.259	748	92	92
Wyoming	190	42,571,282.32	0.22	224,059.38	4.382	739	93	93
South Dakota	218	41,417,992.30	0.21	189,990.79	4.261	748	93	93
Guam	8	1,916,583.57	0.01	239,572.95	4.184	741	92	92
Puerto Rico	2	347,412.85	0.00	173,706.43	4.661	748	95	95
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Geographic Concentration of the Mortgaged Properties (Top 10 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (“MSA”))

Top 10 MSAs	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights, IL	2,356	540,992,806.66	2.79	229,623.43	4.419	749	92	92
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	2,400	540,650,937.82	2.79	225,271.22	4.334	754	93	93
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	1,513	505,354,233.45	2.61	334,008.09	4.467	754	91	91
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2,209	479,011,788.38	2.47	216,845.54	4.396	749	93	93
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2,113	455,017,256.94	2.35	215,341.82	4.420	737	93	93
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	1,130	398,548,580.34	2.06	352,697.86	4.522	748	90	90
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1,746	396,302,250.27	2.05	226,977.23	4.415	740	93	93
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	1,523	392,486,212.37	2.03	257,705.98	4.462	749	92	92
New York-Jersey City-White Plains, NY-NJ	1,178	356,973,122.33	1.84	303,033.21	4.411	747	91	91
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1,403	322,999,073.27	1.67	230,220.29	4.479	743	92	92
Other	71,532	14,988,576,169.50	77.35	209,536.66	4.412	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Geographic Concentration of the Mortgaged Properties (Top 10 Three-Digit Zip Codes)

Top 10 Three-Digit Zip Codes	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
750xx	1,134	264,637,680.83	1.37	233,366.56	4.399	740	92	92
300xx	1,053	236,065,231.30	1.22	224,183.51	4.379	749	92	92
840xx	895	219,239,473.79	1.13	244,960.31	4.351	754	92	92
553xx	780	185,922,696.66	0.96	238,362.43	4.329	754	93	93
201xx	491	174,300,625.97	0.90	354,991.09	4.466	754	91	91
980xx	500	155,383,403.60	0.80	310,766.81	4.437	748	92	92
554xx	718	154,996,114.19	0.80	215,872.03	4.345	756	93	93
606xx	608	150,622,931.31	0.78	247,735.08	4.431	751	92	92
852xx	586	145,713,942.88	0.75	248,658.61	4.470	744	92	92
600xx	616	141,782,059.10	0.73	230,165.68	4.408	751	92	92
Other	81,722	17,548,248,271.70	90.56	214,731.02	4.418	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Original Term to Maturity of the Reference Obligations

Original Term to Maturity (months)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
360	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The weighted average original term to maturity of the Reference Obligations was approximately 360 months.

Remaining Term to Maturity of the Reference Obligations

Remaining Term to Maturity (months)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
345	16	3,552,585.12	0.02	222,036.57	4.729	753	93	93
346	1,320	279,403,845.99	1.44	211,669.58	4.622	746	93	93
347	8,821	1,912,535,217.17	9.87	216,816.15	4.443	748	92	93
348	20,427	4,458,836,466.60	23.01	218,281.51	4.415	747	92	92
349	22,828	4,980,859,317.41	25.71	218,190.79	4.418	747	92	92
350	20,144	4,365,880,584.89	22.53	216,733.55	4.403	748	92	92
351	13,292	2,880,956,442.60	14.87	216,743.64	4.419	747	92	92
352	2,255	494,887,971.55	2.55	219,462.52	4.273	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

The weighted average remaining term to maturity of the Reference Obligations as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 349 months.

Sellers of the Reference Obligations

Seller	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Wells Fargo Bank	14,249	3,137,008,658.73	16.19	220,156.41	4.431	747	92	92
US Bank	5,865	1,266,968,707.04	6.54	216,021.94	4.377	752	93	93
JPM Chase Bank	4,999	1,197,378,690.19	6.18	239,523.64	4.434	757	92	92
BB&T	5,319	1,050,147,810.19	5.42	197,433.32	4.353	750	93	93
Franklin American Mortgage	4,243	818,557,915.21	4.22	192,919.61	4.367	749	93	93
Quicken Loans Inc	3,625	777,945,566.85	4.01	214,605.67	4.656	750	91	91
PennyMac Corp	2,539	618,072,802.01	3.19	243,431.59	4.487	737	92	92
Bank of America	2,362	534,349,223.31	2.76	226,227.44	4.250	759	91	91
Flagstar Bank	2,128	485,804,343.07	2.51	228,291.51	4.432	742	92	92
Caliber Home Loans	2,062	466,599,873.17	2.41	226,285.10	4.462	740	92	92
Other	41,712	9,024,078,841.56	46.57	216,342.51	4.406	746	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Servicers of the Reference Obligations

Servicer	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Wells Fargo Bank	14,249	3,137,008,658.73	16.19	220,156.41	4.431	747	92	92
US Bank	5,865	1,266,968,707.04	6.54	216,021.94	4.377	752	93	93
JPM Chase Bank	4,999	1,197,378,690.19	6.18	239,523.64	4.434	757	92	92
BB&T	5,319	1,050,147,810.19	5.42	197,433.32	4.353	750	93	93
Quicken Loans Inc	3,625	777,945,566.85	4.01	214,605.67	4.656	750	91	91
Franklin American Mortgage	3,861	708,316,829.52	3.66	183,454.24	4.333	751	93	93
PennyMac Corp	2,539	618,072,802.01	3.19	243,431.59	4.487	737	92	92
Nationstar Mortgage	2,676	611,853,619.65	3.16	228,644.85	4.336	750	92	92
Bank of America	2,362	534,349,223.31	2.76	226,227.44	4.250	759	91	91
Caliber Home Loans	2,062	466,599,873.17	2.41	226,285.10	4.462	740	92	92
Other	41,546	9,008,270,650.67	46.49	216,826.42	4.415	745	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Origination Channel of the Reference Obligations

Origination Channel	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Retail	43,463	9,194,025,706.59	47.45	211,536.84	4.397	748	92	92
Correspondent	37,869	8,346,403,424.13	43.07	220,402.00	4.427	747	92	92
Broker	7,771	1,836,483,300.61	9.48	236,325.22	4.456	745	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

First Payment Date of the Reference Obligations

First Payment Date	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
June 2014	16	3,552,585.12	0.02	222,036.57	4.729	753	93	93
July 2014	1,320	279,403,845.99	1.44	211,669.58	4.622	746	93	93
August 2014	8,821	1,912,535,217.17	9.87	216,816.15	4.443	748	92	93
September 2014	20,427	4,458,836,466.60	23.01	218,281.51	4.415	747	92	92
October 2014	22,828	4,980,859,317.41	25.71	218,190.79	4.418	747	92	92
November 2014	20,144	4,365,880,584.89	22.53	216,733.55	4.403	748	92	92
December 2014	13,292	2,880,956,442.60	14.87	216,743.64	4.419	747	92	92
January 2015	2,255	494,887,971.55	2.55	219,462.52	4.273	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Maturity Date of the Reference Obligations

Maturity Date	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
May 2044	16	3,552,585.12	0.02	222,036.57	4.729	753	93	93
June 2044	1,320	279,403,845.99	1.44	211,669.58	4.622	746	93	93
July 2044	8,821	1,912,535,217.17	9.87	216,816.15	4.443	748	92	93
August 2044	20,427	4,458,836,466.60	23.01	218,281.51	4.415	747	92	92
September 2044	22,828	4,980,859,317.41	25.71	218,190.79	4.418	747	92	92
October 2044	20,144	4,365,880,584.89	22.53	216,733.55	4.403	748	92	92
November 2044	13,292	2,880,956,442.60	14.87	216,743.64	4.419	747	92	92
December 2044	2,255	494,887,971.55	2.55	219,462.52	4.273	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

First Time Homebuyer

First Time Homebuyer	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No	52,281	11,889,603,285.66	61.36	227,417.29	4.412	750	92	92
Yes	36,822	7,487,309,145.67	38.64	203,337.93	4.422	744	93	93
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Number of Borrowers

Number of Borrowers	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1	44,516	8,800,002,413.27	45.41	197,681.79	4.420	753	92	92
2 or more	44,587	10,576,910,018.06	54.59	237,219.59	4.412	743	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Number of Units

Number of Units	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
1	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Lien Position of the Reference Obligations at Origination

Lien Position	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
First Lien	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Reference Obligations with Subordinate Financing at Origination

Reference Obligations with Subordinate Financing at Origination	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No	88,959	19,341,397,216.66	99.82	217,419.23	4.415	747	92	92
Yes	144	35,515,214.67	0.18	246,633.44	4.577	744	86	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Mortgage Insurance Coverage Level

Mortgage Insurance Coverage Level (%)	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
None	842	147,275,395.75	0.76	174,911.40	4.386	757	91	91
1 to 15	7,645	1,745,567,303.02	9.01	228,327.97	4.402	750	85	85
16 to 25	24,957	5,892,984,011.98	30.41	236,125.50	4.394	749	90	90
26 to 30	55,557	11,575,485,079.95	59.74	208,353.31	4.429	746	95	95
31 to 55	102	15,600,640.63	0.08	152,947.46	4.431	755	94	94
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Mortgage Insurance Cancellation Indicator

Mortgage Insurance Cancellation Indicator	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
No	88,261	19,229,637,035.58	99.24	217,872.41	4.416	747	92	92
Yes	619	110,798,791.68	0.57	178,996.43	4.307	759	91	91
Not Applicable	223	36,476,604.07	0.19	163,572.22	4.625	751	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)

Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)
Borrower-Paid	78.4
Lender-Paid	20.8
No Mortgage Insurance or Unknown	0.8
Total/Weighted Average:	100.00

Delinquency Status of the Reference Obligations as of July 31, 2015

Delinquency Status	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Current	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Historical Delinquency Status of the Reference Obligations as of July 31, 2015

Historical Delinquency	Number of Reference Obligations	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Aggregate Principal Balance (%)	Average Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Original Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Weighted Average Original Combined Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Never Delinquent	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92
Total/Weighted Average:	89,103	19,376,912,431.33	100.00	217,466.44	4.416	747	92	92

Appendix B

Third-Party Diligence Provider's Data Integrity Review Discrepancies⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Loan Identifier	Record Type	Loan File Data	Third-Party Diligence Provider Data
N/A	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	34%	48%
N/A	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	40%	53%
15HQA1048141	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	29%	41%
15HQA1068524	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	29%	39%
15HQA1047964	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	24%	34%
N/A	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	36%	42%
15HQA1051576	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	37%	31%
15HQA1061887	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	44%	32%
15HQA1063628	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	40%	25%
15HQA1048143	Original Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio	41%	24%
15HQA1071778	First-time Homebuyer	No	Yes
15HQA1032195	First-time Homebuyer	Yes	No
15HQA1017633	First-time Homebuyer	Yes	No
15HQA1066877	First-time Homebuyer	No	Yes
15HQA1034150	First-time Homebuyer	No	Yes
15HQA1031801	First-time Homebuyer	No	Yes
15HQA1068558	First-time Homebuyer	Yes	No
15HQA1003364	First-time Homebuyer	Yes	No
15HQA1008063	First-time Homebuyers	Yes	No
15HQA1049494	First-time Homebuyer	Yes	No
15HQA1086075	Mortgage Insurance Coverage Percentage	25%	30%
15HQA1045359	Mortgage Insurance Coverage Percentage	25%	30%
15HQA1042285	Occupancy Status	Owner Occupied	Investment Property
N/A	Property Type	1-4 Fee Simple	PUD
N/A	Property Type	Condo	Single Family
15HQA1016052	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Borrower-Paid	Lender-Paid
15HQA1036613	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Borrower-Paid	Lender-Paid
N/A	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Borrower-Paid	Lender-Paid
15HQA1027497	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Borrower-Paid	Lender-Paid
15HQA1065980	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Borrower-Paid	Lender-Paid
15HQA1059206	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Borrower-Paid	Lender-Paid
15HQA1042410	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Borrower-Paid	Lender-Paid
15HQA1088145	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Borrower-Paid	Lender-Paid
15HQA1021676	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Borrower-Paid	Lender-Paid
15HQA1012450	Mortgage Insurance (Lender or Borrower Paid)	Lender-Paid	Borrower-Paid

(1) Excludes loans with DTI differences of less than or equal to 5%.

(2) 6 of the discrepancies represented by loan identifiers designated as "N/A" correspond to Mortgage Loans that are not included in the Reference Pool due to principal payments in full, delinquencies, bankruptcy filings, removal as part of Freddie Mac's quality control process and/or removal as part of the Third-Party Diligence Provider's review process.

Appendix C
Assumed Characteristics of the Reference Obligations
(as of the Cut-off Date)

<u>Group Number</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance (\$)</u>	<u>Remaining Term to Maturity (months)</u>	<u>Original Term to Maturity (months)</u>	<u>Per Annum Interest Rate (%)</u>
1	731,484.64	350	360	3.500
2	3,068,282.76	351	360	3.625
3	27,389,271.54	351	360	3.752
4	136,431,627.30	350	360	3.920
5	466,980,115.98	350	360	4.004
6	2,623,056,027.80	349	360	4.127
7	4,908,957,738.33	349	360	4.251
8	3,007,121,526.95	349	360	4.379
9	2,938,303,281.19	349	360	4.501
10	2,629,365,510.82	349	360	4.626
11	1,482,770,921.64	349	360	4.750
12	696,595,691.39	349	360	4.890
13	148,686,247.63	349	360	5.001
14	154,016,904.36	349	360	5.126
15	114,955,350.67	349	360	5.250
16	34,978,617.59	349	360	5.375
17	2,459,947.25	349	360	5.500
18	752,055.84	347	360	5.625
19	154,906.01	349	360	5.750
20	136,921.64	348	360	5.875

Appendix D

Selling Restrictions

Canada

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed that:

(a) the sale and delivery of any Notes to any purchaser who is a resident of Canada or otherwise subject to the laws of Canada or who is purchasing for a principal who is a resident of Canada or otherwise subject to the laws of Canada (each such purchaser or principal, a “**Canadian Purchaser**”) by such Dealer 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 Dealer 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 Notes to a Canadian Purchaser will be made through (A) an affiliate of the relevant Dealer 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 Notes 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 National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus and Registration Exemptions (“**NI 45-106**”) and is a person to which a Dealer relying on the international dealer exemption from the dealer registration requirements or a Dealer registered as a restricted dealer may sell the Notes, or (B) is an “accredited investor” as defined in NI 45-106 who is purchasing the Notes 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” in 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 Notes in Canada) within the meaning of the Securities Laws;

(f) it has not provided and will not provide any document or other material that would constitute an offering memorandum within the meaning of the Securities Laws to a Canadian Purchaser outside the provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Quebec;

(g) 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 Notes purchased by such Canadian Purchaser;

(ii) that the Notes 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 Notes; or

(iv) as to the future price or value of the Notes; and

(h) 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 Notes, and one may never develop;

- (ii) the Notes 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

In relation to each Relevant Member State, each Dealer has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the **"Relevant Implementation Date"**) it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of the Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time: (a) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive; (b) to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant dealer or dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or (c) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, provided that no such offer of Notes shall require the publication by the Issuer or any other entity of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of the Notes to the public" in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State and the expression "Prospectus Directive" means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU) and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

Japan

The Notes 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 Dealer undertakes that it will not offer or sell any Notes 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 Notes referred to herein under the laws of Korea. The Notes 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 Notes 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

The Notes may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly within the borders of 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 Notes, 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), may not be

supplied to the public in the PRC or used in connection with any offer for the subscription or sale of the Notes in the PRC. The offering material or information contained herein relating to the Notes does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in the PRC. The Notes may only be offered or sold to PRC investors that are authorized to engage in the purchase of notes 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 obtaining all relevant approvals/licences, verification and/or registrations themselves from relevant governmental authorities (including but not limited to the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange and/or the China Banking Regulatory Commission), and complying with all relevant PRC regulations, including, but not limited to, all relevant foreign exchange regulations and/or foreign investment regulations.

Singapore

The Dealers have acknowledged that this Offering Circular has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”). Accordingly, each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed that it will neither offer nor sell the Notes pursuant to an offering nor make the Notes the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase whether directly or indirectly, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than under exemptions provided in the SFA for offers made (a) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (b) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person to whom an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) of the SFA is made, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, or (c) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Investors should note that any subsequent sale of the Notes acquired pursuant to an offer in this Offering Circular made under exemptions (a) or (b) above within a period of six months from the date of initial acquisition is restricted to (i) institutional investors (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA); (ii) relevant persons as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA; or (iii) persons pursuant to an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) of the SFA, unless expressly specified otherwise in Section 276(7) of the SFA.

Each Dealer has also represented, warranted and agreed to notify (whether through the distribution of this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale or invitation for subscription or purchase of the Notes or otherwise) each of the following relevant persons specified in Section 276 of the SFA which has subscribed or purchased Notes from and through Freddie Mac or one of the Dealers, namely a person who 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,

that the securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred for six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made in reliance on an exemption under Section 275 of the SFA except: (1) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) 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 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 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

Taiwan

The Notes 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 Notes in Taiwan, the Republic of China.

United Kingdom

Each of the Dealers has represented and agreed that (a) 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 United Kingdom Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the “FSMA”), received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer and (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

AVAILABLE MODIFICATIONS AND COMBINATIONS

Combination	Original Class	Original Class Principal Balance	Exchange Proportions ⁽¹⁾	MAC Class	Maximum Original Class Principal Balance	Exchange Proportions ⁽¹⁾	Interest Formula	CUSIP Number	Expected Ratings (Fitch/KBRA)
1	M-1	\$160,000,000	100%	M-1F	\$160,000,000	100%	One-Month LIBOR + 0.75% 0.50%	3137G0GD5 3137G0GE3	A–sf/A–(sf)
				M-1I	\$160,000,000 ⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾			A–sf/A–(sf)
2	M-2	\$360,000,000	100%	M-2F	\$360,000,000	100%	One-Month LIBOR + 1.90% 0.75%	3137G0GG8 3137G0GH6	BBB–sf/BBB–(sf)
				M-2I	\$360,000,000 ⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾			BBB–sf/BBB–(sf)
3	M-3	\$272,000,000	100%	M-3F	\$272,000,000	100%	One-Month LIBOR + 3.70% 1.00%	3137G0GK9 3137G0GL7	B+sf/B+(sf)
				M-3I	\$272,000,000 ⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾			B+sf/B+(sf)
4	M-1	\$160,000,000	20.2020202020%	MA	\$792,000,000	100%	Weighted average coupon ⁽⁴⁾	3137G0GP8	B+sf/B+(sf)
	M-2	\$360,000,000	45.4545454545%						
	M-3	\$272,000,000	34.3434343435%						
5	M-1	\$160,000,000	30.7692307692%	M-12	\$520,000,000	100%	Weighted average coupon ⁽⁵⁾	3137G0GN3	BBB–(sf)/BBB–(sf)
	M-2	\$360,000,000	69.2307692308%						

- (1) Exchange proportions are constant proportions of the *original* Class Principal Balances (or *original* Notional Principal Amounts, if applicable) of the Original Classes or MAC Classes, as applicable. In accordance with the exchange proportions, you may exchange Original Notes for MAC Notes, and vice-versa.
- (2) Notional Principal Amount.
- (3) The original Notional Principal Amount of the Class M-1I, Class M-2I and Class M-3I Notes being exchanged equals the original Class Principal Balance of the Class M-1F, Class M-2F and Class M-3F Notes, respectively, being exchanged.
- (4) The Class MA Notes will bear interest at a per annum rate equal to the weighted average coupon (WAC) rate of the Class M-1, Class M-2 and Class M-3 Notes.
- (5) The Class M-12 Notes will bear interest at a per annum rate equal to the weighted average coupon (WAC) rate of the Class M-1 and Class M-2 Notes.

Exchanges

We permit any exchange of Classes within a Combination, subject to the following constraints:

- The Classes must be exchanged in the applicable “exchange proportions” shown above. As described below, these are based on the *original* Class Principal Balances (or *original* Notional Principal Amounts, if applicable) of the Original Classes or MAC Classes, as applicable.
- The aggregate Class Principal Balance (rounded to whole dollars) of the Notes received in the exchange, immediately after the exchange, must equal that of the Notes surrendered for exchange immediately before the exchange (for this purpose, the Notional Principal Amount of any Interest Only MAC Note always equals \$0).
- The aggregate “Annual Interest Amount” (rounded to whole dollars) of the Notes received in the exchange must equal that of the Notes surrendered for exchange. The “**Annual Interest Amount**” for any Note equals its outstanding Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount times its Class Coupon. The Annual Interest Amount for the Classes received and the Classes surrendered must be equal at all levels of LIBOR.

We base the “exchange proportions” on the *original*, rather than on the *outstanding*, Class Principal Balance or Notional Principal Amount of the Classes.

Procedures and Fees

The Class M Notes may be exchanged, in whole or in part, for MAC Notes at any time on or after the Initial Exchange Date. The procedures for exchanges and the obligations of Freddie Mac and the Exchange Administrator are described in the Exchange Administration Agreement. See “*The Agreements — The Exchange Administration Agreement*” in the Offering Circular.

Notice

Any Holder wishing to exchange Notes must notify the Exchange Administrator by email at sfs.exchange@usbank.com no later than two Business Days before the proposed exchange date. The exchange date with respect to any exchange can be any Business Day other than the first or last Business Day of

the month, the Payment Date, the Record Date related to the next Payment Date or the Business Day following such Record Date. A notice becomes irrevocable on the second Business Day before the proposed exchange date.

Fee

In connection with each exchange, the Holder must pay the Exchange Administrator a fee equal to \$5,000 for each exchange request and such fee must be received by the Exchange Administrator prior to the exchange date or such exchange will not be effected. In addition, any Holder wishing to effect such an exchange must pay any other expenses related to such exchange, including any fees charged by DTC.

Payment

The Global Agent will make the first payment on any MAC Note received by a Holder in an exchange transaction on the Payment Date related to the next Record Date following the exchange.

GENERAL MORTGAGE LOAN PURCHASE AND SERVICING

General

The Reference Obligations are evidenced by promissory notes or other similar evidences of indebtedness (each, a **“Mortgage Note”**) secured by first mortgages, deeds of trust or similar security instruments (each, a **“Mortgage”** or **“Mortgage Loan”**) on residential properties consisting of one- to four-family dwelling units, townhouses, individual condominium units, individual units in a PUD, individual cooperative units or manufactured homes (each, a **“Mortgaged Property”**). Each Mortgage Note and related Mortgage Loan are obligations of one or more borrowers (collectively, a **“Mortgagor”**) and require the related Mortgagor to make monthly payments of principal and interest.

The Freddie Mac Act establishes requirements for and limitations on the Mortgage Loans that we may purchase, as described below. We purchase “single-family mortgages,” which are Mortgage Loans that are secured by one- to four-unit residential properties. The Freddie Mac Act places an upper limitation, called the “conforming loan limit,” on the original principal balance of Mortgage Loans we purchase. The conforming loan limit is determined annually based on changes in FHFA’s housing price index. Any decreases in the housing price index are accumulated and used to offset any future increases in the housing price index so that loan limits do not decrease from year-to-year. For 2014, the base conforming loan limit for a one-unit residential property was set at \$417,000.

The Reform Act permanently increased the conforming loan limits for Mortgage Loans originated in “high-cost” areas — where 115% of the median house price exceeds the otherwise applicable conforming loan limit. Under the Reform Act’s permanent “high-cost” area formula, the loan limit is the lesser of (i) 115% of the median house price or (ii) 150% of the conforming loan limit (currently \$625,500 for a one-family residence). The conforming loan limits are 50% higher for Mortgage Loans secured by properties in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The Freddie Mac Act also establishes original loan-to-value ratio (**“LTV”**) limitations on the Mortgage Loans that we may purchase. The LTV is a ratio of (a) the total principal balance of a Mortgage Loan to (b) the value of the Mortgaged Property at origination. Under the Freddie Mac Act, we may not purchase a Mortgage Loan if, at the time of purchase, the outstanding principal balance of the Mortgage Loan exceeds 80% of the value of the Mortgaged Property unless we have one or more of the following credit protections, which are designed to offset any additional credit losses that may be associated with higher LTVs: mortgage insurance that is on the portion of the outstanding principal balance above 80% and is from a mortgage insurer that we determine is qualified; a seller’s agreement to repurchase or replace (for periods and under conditions as we may determine) any Mortgage Loan that has defaulted; or retention by the seller of at least a 10% participation interest in such Mortgage Loans.

In addition to the standards in the Freddie Mac Act, which we cannot change, we seek to manage the credit risk with respect to the Mortgage Loans we purchase through our underwriting and servicing standards reflected in the Freddie Mac Single-Family Seller/Servicer Guide (the **“Guide”**). The Guide is our basic contract and provides the underwriting standards for loans acceptable for purchase by Freddie Mac. In addition, Freddie Mac also details its requirements for servicing Mortgage Loans in the Guide. The terms of the Guide are revised from time to time, usually several times a year, through bulletins to update the underwriting and servicing standards that govern our Mortgage Loans. The Guide, bulletins and other information about underwriting and servicing requirements can be accessed through www.allregs.com or www.freddiemac.com by clicking on “Doing Business with Freddie Mac” and then on “Single-Family-Forms and the Guide.” In addition, many of our sellers and servicers are provided negotiated terms of business (**“TOBs”**), which may amend, waive or otherwise alter certain terms of the Guide. Negotiated TOBs are periodically reviewed and subject to change. Freddie Mac will not consider the impact to investors when approving, reviewing and changing any TOB.

We approve sellers and servicers of Mortgage Loans based on a number of factors, including their financial condition, operational capability and origination and servicing experience. In our standard application process we verify references and perform a background review, functional area reviews, such as quality control, originations

and underwriting, servicing and privacy compliance prior to approving an entity as a seller or servicer. The seller or servicer of a Mortgage Loan need not be the originator of that Mortgage Loan.

We also employ quality control processes to manage our credit risk. Single-family mortgage credit risk is primarily influenced by the credit profile of the Mortgagor (e.g., credit score, credit history, and monthly income relative to debt payments), documentation level, the number of Mortgagors, the features of the Mortgage itself, the purpose of the Mortgage, occupancy type, the type of property securing the Mortgage, the LTV of the Mortgage Loan, and local and regional economic conditions, including home prices and unemployment rates. Mortgage Loans we acquire are evaluated by the applicable seller using several critical risk characteristics to determine the Mortgagor's ability to repay the loan and the adequacy of the Mortgaged Property as collateral for the loan. Our quality control process is designed to determine, through a sampling of Mortgage Loans, whether the Mortgage Loans purchased by Freddie Mac met the Guide and contract provisions under which they were delivered to us, as well as federal, state and Freddie Mac anti-predatory lending policies.

Summarized below are our general underwriting, servicing and quality control standards. See *“Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Underwriting Standards Used by Many of Our Sellers May be Less Stringent than Required by Our Guide”* and *“— Servicers May Not Follow the Requirements of Our Guide or TOBs, and Servicing Standards May Change Periodically”*.

Approved Sellers and Servicers

Freddie Mac approves sellers and servicers of Mortgage Loans based on a number of factors, including their financial condition, operational capability and origination and servicing experience. In its standard application process, Freddie Mac verifies references and performs a background review, functional area reviews, such as quality control, originations and underwriting, servicing and privacy compliance prior to approving an entity as a seller or servicer.

Freddie Mac acquires a significant portion of its Mortgage Loan purchase volume from several large lenders, or seller/servicers. Freddie Mac's top 10 Mortgage Loan seller/servicers provided approximately 50% of Freddie Mac's Mortgage Loan purchase volume during the nine month period ending September 30, 2014. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. accounted for 13% of Freddie Mac's Mortgage Loan purchase volume and was the only seller/servicer that comprised 10% or more of Freddie Mac's Mortgage Loan purchase volume during the nine month period ending September 30, 2014.

Underwriting Standards

We use a process of delegated underwriting for the Mortgage Loans we purchase. In this process, our contracts with seller/servicers describe mortgage underwriting standards and requirements, and the seller/servicers represent and warrant to us that the Mortgage Loans sold to us meet these standards and requirements. Freddie Mac details its basic requirements for underwriting and selling Mortgage Loans to Freddie Mac in Volume One of the Guide. Freddie Mac employs numerous edits in its selling system to ensure that the Mortgage Loans delivered to us comply with the Freddie Mac Act and the credit requirements of the Guide, or if applicable, the credit requirements of the seller's contract with Freddie Mac. The following discussion summarizes our general Mortgage Loan underwriting requirements (excluding government-insured loans and/or HARP loans, none of which are included in the Reference Pool.)

Approximately 98% of the Mortgage Loans we purchase are underwritten using an automated underwriting system (“AUS”), either our proprietary system, Loan Prospector® (“LP”), the seller/servicer's own system, or Fannie Mae's proprietary system, Desktop Underwriter® (“DU”). In permitting a seller to use an AUS other than LP, we require a number of additional credit standards for Mortgage Loans evaluated by such other AUS to satisfy our credit requirements. Our Guide requires that Mortgage Loans sold to us must, at a minimum, have documented property values, a Mortgage file which reflects an acceptable level of documentation and evidence of the Mortgagor's ability to repay. A Mortgage Loan acquired by Freddie Mac may have an LTV or total loan-to-value ratio (“TLTV”, also referred to as “CLTV” in the appendices and our loan-level disclosure) up to 95%.

Approximately 500 out of more than 1,100 active mortgage sellers approved by Freddie Mac are provided TOBs that may amend, waive or otherwise alter certain terms of the Guide. For our largest sellers, Freddie Mac

negotiates custom contracts that incorporate the Guide and provide the seller with additional TOBs. We acquire Mortgages under these forms of contracts on a daily basis in accordance with the terms contained in applicable agreements with sellers.

The following is a list of frequently used TOBs included in seller contracts:

1. ***Use of AUS other than LP:*** Allows sellers to sell us Mortgage Loans that were processed through Fannie Mae's DU or another proprietary AUS.
2. ***Incomplete improvements:*** Allows sellers to sell to us Mortgage Loans prior to the completion of certain property improvements provided that the cost to complete the incomplete improvements is less than a specified percentage of the value of the Mortgaged Property and, in certain circumstances, without establishing an escrow account.
3. ***Calculating Monthly Debt-to-Income Ratios for Deferred Student Loans:*** Allows sellers to use 1.5% of the student loan note amount as the payment amount (instead of the 5% required by the Guide) when calculating the monthly debt-to-income ratio when the deferred student loan payment information is missing from the Mortgagor's credit report.
4. ***Calculating Monthly Debt-to-Income Ratio on Revolving Accounts:*** Allows sellers to use 3% of the outstanding balance of the account as the monthly payment on revolving or open-end accounts for purposes of calculating the monthly debt-to-income ratio when the payment information is missing from the Mortgagor's credit report.
5. ***Using LTVs that apply to Mortgages without Secondary Financing:*** Allows sellers to use the maximum LTVs that apply to Mortgage Loans without subordinate financing when underwriting Mortgage Loans with subordinate financing.
6. ***Calculating Qualifying Income Using Future Income:*** Allows sellers to include documented future salary increases or income to be received from future employment in the calculation of the Mortgagor's qualifying income.
7. ***Use of Streamlined Accept Documentation in lieu of Standard Documentation requirements:*** Allows sellers to underwrite Mortgage Loans using the Streamlined Accept Documentation in lieu of the Standard Documentation requirements provided that the Mortgage Loan meets certain credit and property requirements. See "*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Underwriting Standards Used by Many of Our Sellers May be Less Stringent than Required by Our Guide*".

Prior to approving a TOB, Freddie Mac engages in a review process to assess potential implications and impacts of any proposed TOB across Freddie Mac. After approval of a TOB, Freddie Mac periodically reviews seller contracts and TOBs to determine if changes to the TOBs are needed. Freddie Mac also reviews the performance of the Mortgage Loans sold to it by sellers and may develop an action plan or take corrective action with respect to a specific seller, if needed. See "*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Underwriting Standards Used by Many of Our Sellers May be Less Stringent than Required by Our Guide*".

The Application

The information provided in each Mortgage application is evaluated by LP, or another AUS acceptable to us or is manually underwritten to determine the appropriate credit decision and documentation requirements for the loan transaction. LP indicates the minimum income and asset verification, credit-related documentation and other requirements necessary to complete processing of the loan file. These requirements are based on the specific risk factors present in each Mortgage application. If the Mortgage Loan does not receive an acceptable risk classification from LP or other AUS, the loan must be manually underwritten in order for us to purchase it. Under the manually underwritten process an underwriter performs a risk assessment to determine whether the mortgage application meets the requirements of the Guide and any applicable TOBs. The underwriter may be an employee of the seller or may be an individual performing underwriting on a contract basis through a third-party firm such as a mortgage insurance company.

Use of Credit Scoring

We require a seller to obtain Credit Scores through credit bureaus when underwriting a Mortgage Loan. Credit Scores are a useful measure for assessing the credit quality of a Mortgagor. A “**Credit Score**” is a number reported by a credit bureau, based on statistical models, that summarizes an individual’s credit record. Statistically, Mortgagors with higher Credit Scores are more likely to repay or have the ability to refinance than those with lower Credit Scores. We provide instructions in our Guide regarding which Credit Score to use when underwriting. If the credit bureaus cannot generate a Credit Score due to insufficient information about an applicant or, if the applicant lacks a traditional credit history, then the Mortgagor’s credit reputation must be manually underwritten. If there is no established credit history, the loan approval may be conditioned upon the documentation of an acceptable alternative credit history consisting of at least three references showing timely payment of utilities, insurance premiums or rent, or other alternative credit references in the prior twelve months. We do not provide TOBs for Credit Scores beyond our Guide requirements. Our Guide requires a minimum Credit Score of 620 for manually underwritten loans. LP evaluates the borrower’s credit profile and determines if it is acceptable. In some cases, LP may accept Credit Scores below 620 based on compensating factors. None of the Reference Obligations, as reported to us, has a Credit Score below 600. See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Credit Scores May Not Accurately Predict the Likelihood of Default*”.

Loan-to-Value Ratio

As part of the underwriting evaluation, the LTV is calculated. The LTV is the ratio of (i) the Mortgage Loan original principal balance to (ii) the value of the Mortgaged Property determined at origination of the Mortgage Loan. Our LTV limits are based on the purpose, property type, occupancy and number of units. The Guide provides that the LTV for Mortgage Loans must not be greater than 95%. Each Reference Obligation in the Reference Pool, as reported to us by the sellers, has an LTV that is (i) greater than 80% and (ii) less than or equal to 95%. Freddie Mac generally requires an approved mortgage insurance policy for any Mortgaged Property that has an LTV in excess of 80%. The value of a Mortgaged Property located in the State of New York, as used solely for determining whether mortgage insurance is required or should be canceled, is the appraised value of such Mortgaged Property on the date of the related Mortgage Note. Consequently, no mortgage insurance coverage will be shown for certain Mortgaged Properties located in the State of New York notwithstanding that Freddie Mac has calculated the corresponding LTV in excess of 80%. Certain other Mortgage Loans made to facilitate the sale of REO properties may also not carry mortgage insurance pursuant to the terms of applicable TOBs.

Debt-to-Income Ratio

As part of the underwriting evaluation, the applicant’s debt-to-income ratio (“**DTI**”) is calculated. The DTI is the ratio of the Mortgagor’s monthly debt obligations (including the proposed new housing payment and related expenses such as property taxes and property insurance) to his or her gross monthly income. Our DTI guidelines are based on the product, loan term, Credit Score, LTV, property type, and occupancy characteristics of the subject loan transaction. Additionally, pursuant to our Guide, the lender’s calculation of DTI is dependent upon a number of factors. The lender’s decision to include or exclude any such factors in the calculation of the borrower’s total income or total debts will affect the DTI originally reported to us by the seller. Our subsequent review of any DTI may determine that the lender included or excluded certain factors that would have resulted in a higher or lower DTI calculation. Notwithstanding any discrepancies with respect to the DTI calculation discovered during our quality control process or the Third-Party Due Diligence Review, Freddie Mac ultimately determined the acceptability of any such Mortgage Loans pursuant to our Guide requirements. The Guide provides that the DTI for Mortgage Loans must not be greater than 45%. Loans underwritten through LP or DU may allow DTI to exceed 45% with compensating factors. We do not provide TOBs for DTIs beyond our Guide or other AUS requirements.

Loans with Subordinate Financing

Contemporaneously with the origination of the first lien Mortgage Loan, a Mortgagor may have received one or more mortgage loans secured by the subject property in addition to the Mortgage Loan purchased by

Freddie Mac. These additional mortgage loans have subordinate priority to our Mortgage Loan with such Mortgagor. First lien refinance transactions may have existing subordinate financing with the applicant that is resubordinated to the new first lien transaction or may have new subordinate financing originated simultaneously with the first lien Mortgage. Our Guide and applicable TOBs provide that Mortgage Loans cannot have a TLTV greater than 95% (excluding government-insured loans and/or HARP loans).

Documentation

We require the seller to obtain verifications and documentation for each source of qualifying income and assets identified by the Mortgagor in the application. Freddie Mac allows two levels of documentation: Streamlined Accept and Standard.

Streamlined Accept Documentation. A seller may follow this type of documentation procedure for Mortgage Loans that are evaluated by LP and receive a Streamlined Accept Documentation designation. Under Streamlined Accept Documentation, qualifying income for a salaried Mortgagor would require documentation that includes a verification of employment, a year-to-date paystub or evidence of thirty (30) days of income, and W-2 form(s) for the most recent year. For assets that are listed on the application and in a checking account the seller must provide a bank statement covering the most recent one month if those assets are required to qualify the applicant for the Mortgage Loan. For Mortgage Loans evaluated by DU or another approved AUS, the seller may follow the documentation procedures required by the AUS, but such documentation procedures cannot be less stringent than Freddie Mac's Streamlined Accept Documentation procedures.

Standard Documentation. A seller is required to follow this documentation procedure for all manually underwritten Mortgage Loans and for Mortgage Loans that are evaluated by LP and receive a Standard Documentation designation. Under Standard Documentation, for qualifying income for a salaried Mortgagor the seller must provide documentation that includes a verification of employment, a year-to-date paystub or evidence of thirty (30) days of income, and W-2 form(s) for the most recent two years. For assets that are listed on the application and are in a checking account the seller must provide a bank statement covering the most recent two months if those assets are required to qualify the applicant for the Mortgage Loan.

Collateral Valuation

We require the seller to conduct a valuation of the Mortgaged Property as collateral for each Mortgage Loan. With few exceptions (i.e., less than 1% of the Reference Obligations) this collateral valuation is determined by an appraisal report where the Mortgaged Property and the neighborhood are inspected by an appraiser and the value of the Mortgaged Property is estimated by the appraiser. The seller selects and approves the appraisers used to conduct the valuation and represents and warrants that the appraisal services provided comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice ("USPAP"), applicable laws, and our Guide and any applicable TOBs. Appraisers must be State-certified or State-licensed real estate appraisers in the State in which the Mortgaged Property is located, have knowledge and experience in appraising the property type in the market area and have access to the applicable data sources.

Flood Determinations and Property Insurance

Each Mortgage Loan is evaluated to determine if the Mortgaged Property is located in a federal flood zone. Freddie Mac requires flood insurance on Mortgaged Properties in certain flood zones with an amount of coverage that meets or exceeds federal law requirements. Generally, evidence of acceptable property insurance coverage on the Mortgaged Property is a requirement for loan approval.

Title Insurance

Each Mortgage Loan that we purchase must be covered by either a fully paid Mortgage title insurance policy meeting the requirements of the Guide or an attorney's title opinion or certificate meeting the requirements of the Guide. The title insurance policy must protect the mortgagee up to at least the original principal balance of the Mortgage Loan less capitalized costs. The title insurance policy must be written on an

appropriate American Land Title Association (“ALTA”) title insurance policy form. If required, the policy may include environmental protection lien endorsement coverage (ALTA Form 8.1 or its equivalent) excepting only superliens which may arise after the loan is made. Examples of superliens include liens for local real estate taxes, utilities and common interest association (“CIO”) assessments, depending upon the jurisdiction wherein the Mortgaged Property is located. CIO liens are usually for an amount calculated by the number of months the Mortgagor is delinquent in payment of the assessments. While some states do not allow CIO superliens, most allow up to six months of assessments and some allow up to eighteen months. Where a superlien exists and a Mortgaged Property is sold at foreclosure, the superlien takes priority over Freddie Mac’s first lien Mortgage Loan.

Servicing Standards

General

“Servicing” includes all activities concerning the calculation, collection and processing of Mortgage Loans payments and related Mortgagor inquiries, making servicing advances, foreclosing upon defaulted Mortgage Loans, as well as all Mortgage Loan administrative responsibilities, including claims collection, workouts, and reports and repurchasing Mortgage Loans for breaches of our Guide or other related purchase documents. Servicing also includes remitting payments to Freddie Mac and various types of investor reporting. Freddie Mac details its requirements for servicing Mortgage Loans in Volume Two of the Guide and any applicable TOBs which may amend, waive or otherwise alter certain terms of the Guide. With respect to the servicing of the Reference Obligations, we note that the terms of the Guide are revised from time to time, usually several times a year through bulletins. The Reference Obligations will not be serviced differently from other Mortgage Loans that we own or guarantee. As a result, all such Guide revisions will apply to the Reference Obligations and other Mortgage Loans we own or guarantee. The descriptive summaries of our servicing standards contained in this Offering Circular are not exhaustive but drawn from the Guide and applicable TOBs. See *“Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Servicers May Not Follow the Requirements of Our Guide or TOBs, and Servicing Standards May Change Periodically”*.

When a Mortgage Loan is sold to Freddie Mac it may be sold “servicing released”, wherein Freddie Mac assigns the servicing responsibilities related to the Mortgage Loan or “servicing retained”, wherein the seller services the Mortgage Loans for Freddie Mac and assumes the servicing responsibilities itself or assigns or sells the rights to service the Mortgage Loans to another approved servicer. When a Mortgage Loan is sold servicing released, Freddie Mac assigns or sells the contractual right to service the Mortgage Loan to an approved servicer. Freddie Mac does not itself conduct servicing activities. In either event Freddie Mac retains the right to revoke, re-assign or terminate servicing of any servicer, subject to the terms of the Guide and any TOBs applicable to a servicer.

The contractual right to service a Mortgage Loan is referred to as a mortgage servicing right (“MSR”). There is a market for MSRs and they are commonly bought and sold between servicers. Freddie Mac has the right to disapprove a sale of MSRs if it deems the sale is not in the best interests of Freddie Mac. We generally supervise and monitor the servicers and ensure the performance of certain functions if the servicer fails to do so according to the policies in our Guide and any applicable TOBs. Each servicer is required to perform all services and duties customary to the servicing of mortgages, either directly or through approved subservicers. We monitor a servicer’s performance through periodic and special reports and inspections.

Servicing Responsibilities and Compensation

The Guide and any applicable TOBs that may modify the terms of the Guide provide for the servicer to service and administer the Mortgage Loans in accordance with the Guide and applicable TOBs, any and all applicable federal, state and local laws and the related loan documents. Our servicing requirements are frequently revised, sometimes on a monthly basis. When our servicing requirements are revised in the Guide we publish a bulletin explaining the changes and detailing the revisions to the Guide. Freddie Mac will not consider the interests of Noteholders when revising the Guide or negotiating any applicable TOBs that may alter, amend or modify the Guide. The Guide, bulletins and other information about servicing practices and requirements can be accessed through www.allregs.com or www.freddiemac.com. When our servicing requirements are revised by a TOB, those revisions are sent to each individual servicer to which the revisions apply.

The servicers are required to perform customary Mortgage Loan servicing functions, including:

- collection of payments from Mortgagors and remitting payments to Freddie Mac;
- maintenance of primary mortgage and property insurance and filing and settlement of claims under those policies;
- maintenance of escrow accounts of some Mortgagors for payment of taxes, insurance, and other items required to be paid by the Mortgagors pursuant to terms of the related Mortgage Loan;
- processing of assumptions, substitutions, payoffs and releases;
- attempting to cure delinquencies and mitigate losses;
- supervising foreclosures or repossessions;
- inspection and management of Mortgaged Properties under certain circumstances; and
- maintaining and providing accounting records and reports relating to the Mortgage Loans.

The Guide also provides that the servicer may not solely target our Mortgage Loans as part of a solicitation program of refinances.

The servicer performs services for its benefit and that of Freddie Mac but does not owe any duties or obligations to the Noteholders or to the Global Agent. Accordingly, the Global Agent will not be able to cause the servicer to perform its obligations for the benefit of the Noteholders or enforce the Guide or any applicable TOBs on their behalf.

A significant portion of our Mortgage Loans are serviced by several large servicers. Because we delegate the primary servicing function to our servicers, if our servicers lack appropriate process controls, experience a failure in their controls, or experience an operating disruption in their ability to service Mortgage Loans, the Reference Obligations could be adversely affected. See *“Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — The Performance of the Reference Obligations Could be Dependent on the Servicers”* and *“— The Performance of Sellers and Servicers May Adversely Affect the Performance of the Reference Obligations.”* The Reference Obligations also are exposed to the risk that servicers might fail to service Mortgage Loans in accordance with the Guide and any related TOBs, resulting in increased Credit Events and Modification Events (and possibly increased severity of losses realized with respect thereto). For example, our servicers have an active role in our loss mitigation efforts, so if a servicer’s performance declines it could reduce the anticipated benefits of our loss mitigation plans, which could result in Credit Events and Modification Events.

We generally supervise servicing of the Mortgage Loans according to the policies in our Guide and any applicable TOBs with certain servicers. To the extent that a servicer requests a waiver from a provision of the servicing requirements in the Guide or we initiate a pilot to test a servicing policy, we may permit such waiver, negotiate a voluntary TOB, or issue a mandatory TOB, which sets forth, among other things, the specific waiver or changes to servicing requirements and the goals or requirements for the servicer. These servicing TOBs may cover all of the Mortgage Loans (including Reference Obligations) serviced by that servicer or only selected portfolios. Some commonly issued TOBs:

- Allow or require the servicer to offer different loss mitigation options to Mortgagors, such as a loan modification with terms that differ from our standard modification;
- Provide enhanced functionality for transmitting servicing related documentation and information between the servicer and Freddie Mac;
- Specify conditions and fees for servicers to hold additional servicing capacity in order to accept additional MSR portfolios on an accelerated basis as needed;
- Allow Freddie Mac to take action if a servicer does not meet specified performance targets;

- Initiate pilot programs where we test a new servicing policy or procedure with a limited number of servicers before rolling it out to a larger population; and
- Permit limited exceptions to servicing requirements under special circumstances, such as to allow a servicer more time to implement a new policy or to quickly deploy a new program resulting from exigent circumstances, such as disaster recovery or relief.

Freddie Mac will not consider the interests of Noteholders in granting such waivers or implementing such policies. We do not permit waivers for servicing performance that jeopardize the first-lien position of the Mortgage Loan.

Servicers receive fees for their services. We generally require that servicers retain a minimum servicing fee of at least 0.25% per annum of the principal balance of the Mortgage Loans they service. We also pay special incentives for loss mitigation activities and reimburse servicers for certain expenses and advances made in connection with loss mitigation activities and default management. These incentive payments vary based upon the kind of activity, the rates of success and other factors.

There can be no assurance, and no representation is made, as to the actual performance of a servicer with respect to the Reference Obligations. The actual Credit Event and Modification Event experience on the Reference Obligations will depend, among other things, on the value of the Mortgaged Properties securing such Reference Obligations and the ability of Mortgagors to make required payments. See *“Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — The Performance of the Reference Obligations Could be Dependent on the Servicers.”*

Mortgage Loan Life Cycle

The servicer is required to service the Mortgage Loan from MSR acquisition (which may be by selling the Mortgage Loan to us, buying the MSR from another servicer or other form of assignment) to the disposition of the Mortgage Loan. For performing Mortgage Loans, servicing activity concludes when the Mortgage Note is satisfied and the Mortgaged Property is released from the lien of the Mortgage. For non-performing Mortgage Loans (i.e., a loan that is delinquent or is otherwise in default under the terms of the Mortgage Note at some point), the servicer must conduct additional activities including increased communications with the Mortgagor, loss mitigation attempts and, if no resolution to the delinquency or default is reached, foreclosure. During these activities the servicer regularly reports to Freddie Mac the status of the Mortgage Loan and Freddie Mac conducts supervision, monitoring and auditing of the servicer. Below are general descriptions of Freddie Mac’s current policies and procedures relating to these activities. More detailed descriptions of these activities and future revisions to our requirements may be found in the Guide.

Collection and Other Servicing Procedures

The servicer generally will be required to make reasonable efforts to collect all payments called for under the Mortgage Loans and maintain contact with the Mortgagor. The servicer is required to generally follow the same collection procedures that it uses for its own portfolio of mortgages so long as they are consistent with the Guide. It may charge the Mortgagor for special services rendered, for example, sending a payoff statement or faxing an account history. The servicer may also waive late payment fees and service charges or, in certain cases, extend the due dates for payments due on a Mortgage Loan.

Under the Guide, the servicer, to the extent permitted by law, may establish and maintain an escrow in which Mortgagors will be required to deposit amounts sufficient to pay taxes, assessments, mortgage and property insurance premiums and other comparable items. Withdrawals from an escrow account may be made to effect timely payment of taxes, assessments, mortgage and property insurance, to refund to Mortgagors amounts determined to be overages, to pay interest to Mortgagors on balances in that escrow account, if required, and to clear and terminate that escrow account. The servicer will be responsible for the administration of each escrow account required by the terms of the Mortgage Loans, the Guide and applicable law and generally will be obliged to make advances to those accounts when a deficiency exists in any of those escrow accounts.

Property Insurance

The Guide requires the servicer to ensure that a policy of property insurance covering the Mortgaged Property is maintained. The policy must be in an amount generally equal to the greater of the unpaid principal balance of the related Mortgage Loan or 80% of the full replacement cost of the insurable improvements, not to exceed the replacement cost of the insurable improvements even if the unpaid principal balance exceeds such replacement cost. There are special insurance requirements when the Mortgaged Property is a condominium or is located in a development governed by a common unit association. If the Mortgagor does not voluntarily maintain a property insurance policy or allows his policy to lapse, the servicer must obtain replacement insurance, commonly known as “force placed insurance” or “lender placed insurance” (“**LPI**”). The premium for LPI is often significantly higher than the premium for the Mortgagor’s voluntary policy. The costs for LPI are the responsibility of the Mortgagor. However, if the Mortgaged Property does not reinstate and goes to foreclosure, the costs of LPI are often borne by Freddie Mac.

No earthquake or other additional insurance is to be required of any Mortgagor or maintained on property acquired in respect of a Mortgage Loan, other than pursuant to applicable laws and regulations that are in effect and require such additional insurance. When a Mortgaged Property securing a Mortgage Loan is located in certain areas identified in the Federal Register by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as having special flood hazards (and flood insurance is available) the servicer may be required to cause to be maintained a flood insurance policy meeting the requirements of the current guidelines of the Federal Insurance Administration.

The Guide permits the servicer to obtain and maintain a blanket policy insuring against property losses on a PUD, in lieu of maintaining a property insurance policy for any Mortgaged Property in such PUD. This blanket policy may contain a deductible clause. The ability of the servicer to ensure that property insurance proceeds are appropriately applied may be dependent on its being named as an additional insured under any property insurance policy and under any flood insurance policy referred to above, or upon the extent to which information in this regard is furnished to the servicer by Mortgagors.

Default Management

The servicer is required to develop, follow and maintain prudent and efficient written procedures that meet our requirements under the Guide and any applicable TOBs that may modify the terms of the Guide for promptly curing defaults and delinquencies and complying with applicable laws. The servicer is required to employ an experienced and skilled staff in financial consulting and mortgage collection techniques. Servicers may also hire subservicers, specialty servicers and vendors to conduct these activities and, in some circumstances, Freddie Mac may require the servicer to do so if it reasonably believes that the servicer is not adequately equipped to conduct default servicing and loss mitigation. We allow the servicer to grant a grace period of fifteen days after the due date in which a Mortgagor can make a monthly payment without incurring a penalty or late charge. In addition, a Mortgage Loan is not considered delinquent unless a full monthly payment has not been received by the close of business on the last day of the month of the due date. For example, a Mortgage Loan with a due date of May 1 is considered delinquent if a full monthly payment is not received by May 31. Late charges are generally assessed after the due date at the expiration of a grace period, if applicable. There may be situations, based on the customer or account circumstances, where a late fee could be waived.

The servicer is required by the Guide and any applicable TOBs that may modify the terms of the Guide to contact a delinquent Mortgagor early in the delinquency process and throughout the delinquency cycle in order to mitigate the risk of default. The servicer is required to contact a delinquent borrower to establish a rapport and discuss with the Mortgagor the options for resolving the delinquency. The servicer must attempt to (1) determine (a) the reason for the delinquency, (b) whether or not the Mortgagor has vacated the premises, and (c) the Mortgagor’s perception of his financial circumstances and ability to repay the debt, (2) set payment expectations and educate the Mortgagor on alternatives to foreclosure and (3) obtain a commitment from the Mortgagor to resolve the delinquency through traditional or alternative solutions.

Loan workout activities are a key component of our loss mitigation strategy for managing and resolving troubled assets and lowering credit losses. Our loss mitigation strategy emphasizes early intervention by servicers in delinquent Mortgage Loans and provides alternatives to foreclosure. We provide our servicers default management tools designed to help them manage delinquent Mortgage Loans and Mortgage Loans that, even if

current, are at risk of imminent default. Our goal is to assist Mortgagors in maintaining home ownership where possible, or facilitate foreclosure alternatives when continued homeownership is not an option. We require our servicers to follow a standardized protocol of workout options with the intention of determining and delivering the right kind of assistance needed to resolve the particular Mortgagor's distress and minimize losses. Our loan workouts include:

- *Forbearance agreements*, where reduced payments or no payments are required during a defined period, generally one year or less. Forbearance agreements provide additional time for the Mortgagor to return to compliance with the original terms of the Mortgage Loan or to implement another loan workout. During 2014, the typical time period granted for completed short-term forbearance agreements was between two and three months.
- *Repayment plans*, which are contractual plans to make up past due amounts. These plans assist Mortgagors in returning to compliance with the original terms of their Mortgage Loan. During 2014, the typical time period granted for completed repayment plans was between two and six months.
- *Loan modifications*, which may involve changing the terms of the Mortgage Loan, or capitalizing outstanding indebtedness, such as delinquent interest, to the unpaid principal balance of the Mortgage Loan, or a combination of both. We may grant partial principal forbearance in connection with loan modifications but do not currently utilize principal forgiveness, however, loan modifications that include principal forgiveness may be adopted in the future. See *"Risk Factors — Governance and Regulation — Legislative or Regulatory Actions Could Adversely Affect Our Business Activities and the Reference Pool."* Principal forbearance is a change to a loan's terms to designate a portion of the principal as non-interest-bearing and non-amortizing. Freddie Mac has several loan modification programs as detailed in the Guide. A Mortgage Loan may be modified twice under our standard modification ("**Standard Modification**") program. Our Standard Modification employs a trial period payment plan feature which allows eligible Mortgagors to make reduced monthly payments for at least three months to ensure that the Mortgagor can afford the new payment. While the Mortgagor is making the trial period payments the Mortgage may 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 loan modification agreement. A Standard Modification may be made from the time the Mortgagor is current and found to be in imminent default to shortly before foreclosure sale. Freddie Mac also offers a streamlined modification program ("**Streamlined Modification**") for Mortgage Loans between 90 days and 2 years delinquent. Under the Streamlined Modification program, the servicer may offer the Mortgagor a loan modification 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 reduced monthly payments for at least three 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 loan modification agreement. Freddie Mac also offers a special modification program in regions where the FHFA has determined local real estate markets require additional stabilization ("**MyCity Modification**"). Under the MyCity Modification program, the servicer attempts to reduce the Mortgagor's monthly principal and interest payment by up to sixty percent (60%). Only properties located in the City of Detroit, Michigan and Cook County, Illinois are currently eligible to be considered for the MyCity Modification, although it is possible the program will expand to other localities in the near future. The MyCity Modification is one component of the Neighborhood Stabilization Initiative, an FHFA directed program wherein Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae deliver targeted relief to regions hardest hit by the financial crisis.
- *Short sales*, which involve allowing the Mortgagor to sell the Mortgaged Property to an unrelated third party for an amount that is insufficient to pay off the Mortgage Loan in full. Under Freddie Mac's standard short sale program Freddie Mac has delegated to servicers the authority to approve short sales if the short sale generates certain minimum net proceeds and, under some circumstances, the Mortgagor makes a cash or note contribution to reduce the losses on the Mortgage Loan. When an approved short sale is complete the Mortgage Note is cancelled, the lien for the Mortgage is

released and the Mortgagor may be paid an amount to assist with relocation. In most cases, after completion of an approved short sale the Mortgagor has no further obligation to make payment under the Mortgage Note. Freddie Mac has one primary short sale program as detailed in the Guide that is available to provide relief for Mortgagors in different circumstances. Short sales may be approved from the time the Mortgagor is current and found to be in imminent default to shortly before foreclosure sale.

- *Deeds in lieu* of foreclosure are processed similar to a short sale except that the Mortgaged Property is not sold to a third party but is conveyed directly to Freddie Mac.
- *Mortgage assumption* is where a new party assumes the obligations of the Mortgagor under the Mortgage Note and may be performed in connection with a loan modification. The servicer evaluates the new party for his/her ability to pay the Mortgage Loan before allowing the assumption.

If a loan workout has not been reached by the 120th day of delinquency, we generally demand the servicer to accelerate payment of principal from the Mortgagor and initiate foreclosure proceedings with respect to a Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of the Guide. However, we also require the servicer to continue to pursue loss mitigation alternatives to resolve the delinquency before the conclusion of the foreclosure proceedings, if such measures appear likely to mitigate potential losses. If, after demand for acceleration, a Mortgagor pays all delinquent amounts, agrees with us to accept an arrangement for reinstatement of the Mortgage or arranges for the sale or conveyance of the Mortgaged Property to a third party or us, the servicer may terminate the foreclosure proceedings and withdraw the demand. If the Mortgagor again becomes delinquent, we generally will make a new demand for acceleration and the servicer will commence new foreclosure proceedings.

In recognition of the fact that Mortgage Loans that are delinquent are at higher risk for abandonment by the Mortgagor, and may also face issues related to the maintenance of the property, we have developed guidelines for servicers when inspecting properties for which a monthly payment is delinquent. Depending on various factors, such as the ability to contact the customer, the delinquency status of the account, and the property occupancy status, a servicer may hire a vendor to inspect the related property to determine its condition. If the inspection indicates the property is vacant and abandoned and in need of property safeguarding measures, such as securing or winterizing, the servicer will ensure the appropriate safeguards are implemented in accordance with industry, legal and investor standards including our allowable expense limits.

Bankruptcy. When a Mortgagor files for bankruptcy, the servicer's options for recovery are more limited. The servicer monitors bankruptcy proceedings and develops appropriate responses based on a variety of factors, including: (i) the chapter of the United States Bankruptcy Code under which the Mortgagor filed; (ii) federal, state and local regulations; (iii) determination-of-claim requirements; (iv) motion requirements; and (v) specific orders issued through the applicable court. In general, when a Mortgagor who has filed for bankruptcy protection becomes delinquent or defaults under the terms of the Mortgage Note, we instruct our servicers to engage counsel to file a motion for relief from stay that will allow the servicer to commence foreclosure proceedings. Servicers report information about Mortgagors and Mortgages affected by a bankruptcy proceeding to Freddie Mac on a periodic basis.

Foreclosure. The terms of the Mortgage Note, Mortgage Loan and state law provide Freddie Mac the right to commence a proceeding against the Mortgagor to foreclose on the Mortgage Loan and/or enforce the Mortgage Note. The servicer is responsible for most aspects of foreclosure beginning with sending appropriate pre-foreclosure notices, referring the Mortgage to foreclosure counsel or a trustee, instructing and supervising foreclosure counsel or the trustee during the foreclosure process and participating in the foreclosure sale. If a third party purchases the Mortgaged Property at the foreclosure sale, the servicer has the responsibility for remitting the foreclosure sale proceeds to Freddie Mac. If the servicer bids at the foreclosure sale in an amount as instructed by Freddie Mac and is the winning bidder, then the servicer is responsible for securing a deed providing clear title to the Mortgaged Property and presenting the property to Freddie Mac for intake into our REO inventory. Various federal and state laws have recently been enacted that add new requirements to the pre-foreclosure and foreclosure process which may make foreclosure more costly, lengthy and, in some cases, may render us unable to conduct a foreclosure altogether. These laws may negatively affect the Reference Obligations.

Charge-off. Our Guide provides that a servicer must make a recommendation to Freddie Mac that a mortgage loan be charged-off instead of pursuing foreclosure when the debt securing the Mortgaged Property is deemed uncollectible and any of the following three conditions exists:

- (i) the Mortgaged Property has been condemned due to deterioration, a disaster or the presence of a hazardous substance and it is not economically feasible to repair the Mortgaged Property and/or any property insurance would be insufficient to cover the peril affecting the Mortgaged Property and/or there is no legal recourse against the Mortgagor or other responsible third-parties for the damage;
- (ii) there is risk to Freddie Mac resulting from ownership of the Mortgaged Property; or
- (iii) the UPB of the related Mortgage is less than \$5,000 (regardless of equity in the Mortgaged Property) and the related servicer has solicited a payoff from Mortgagor and has documented the correct application of all previous payments.

Mortgage Insurance Claims

If a Mortgage Loan is covered by mortgage insurance and there is a loss resulting from a foreclosure sale, short sale, or the acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure, Freddie Mac will file a claim with the applicable mortgage insurer and manage the payment process thereof. The servicer, in support of Freddie Mac's claim filing, is required to provide to the mortgage insurer all information and documentation pertaining to the claim no later than 60 days after the foreclosure sale, short sale or acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure, or within any shorter time frame as specified by the mortgage insurance master policy or Freddie Mac. Certain mortgage insurers may not pay claims timely or may make reduced payments due to financial impairment. If the mortgage insurer reduces or denies the claim due to the servicer's actions, or inaction, the servicer is required to reimburse Freddie Mac for the reduced amount of the claim, or the entirety of the claim in the event of a claim denial.

Servicing Alignment Initiative and Making Home Affordable Programs

While Freddie Mac participates in the Making Home Affordable ("MHA") program sponsored by the United States Department of the Treasury and the Conservator, the Mortgage Loans in the Reference Pool are ineligible for participation in MHA programs due to their date of origination. However, Freddie Mac's loss mitigation programs and workout options detailed in the Guide and TOBs are similar to several MHA programs and provide a robust suite of alternatives to foreclosure.

In 2012, we began implementing and continue to implement the FHFA-directed servicing alignment initiatives, under which we and Fannie Mae are aligning certain standards for servicing non-performing Mortgage Loans owned or guaranteed by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. We believe that the servicing alignment initiative will continue to: (a) change, among other things, the way servicers communicate and work with troubled Mortgagors; (b) bring greater consistency and accountability to the servicing industry; and (c) help more distressed homeowners avoid foreclosure. We have provided standards to our servicers under this initiative that require them to initiate earlier and more frequent communication with delinquent Mortgagors, employ consistent requirements for collecting documents from Mortgagors, and follow consistent timelines for responding to Mortgagors and for processing foreclosures. These standards have resulted in greater alignment of servicer processes.

Under these new servicing standards, we pay incentives to servicers that exceed certain performance standards with respect to servicing delinquent Mortgage Loans. We also assess compensatory fees if servicers do not achieve a minimum performance benchmark with respect to servicing delinquent Mortgage Loans.

Monitoring Servicing Performance, Freddie Mac Servicer Success Program

The servicer must report regularly to us on servicing activities related to the Mortgages it is servicing. The servicer must report, among other things, adverse matters, charge-offs, reports to credit repositories, foreclosures, monthly delinquencies, real-estate owned repurchases and transfers of ownership. The servicer is instructed to deliver an annual officer's certificate to us, on or before the date specified in the Guide and any applicable TOBs, stating that (i) a review of the servicer's activities during the preceding calendar year and of its performance under the Guide has been made under the supervision of the officer, and (ii) to the best of the officer's

knowledge, based on that review, the servicer complied with the Guide in all material respects throughout the year, or, if the servicer failed to comply with the Guide in any material respect during that year, specifying the failure known to the officer and the nature and status of that failure and the action proposed to be taken with respect thereto.

We have established a program to monitor and improve servicing performance. The purpose of the program is to encourage communication with and improve performance of our servicers. We have established an internal unit to support the program and assigned account managers to provide individualized attention to their assigned servicer or group of servicers. This unit also collects information about servicer performance, from both internal and external sources, and regularly assesses this data. Default servicing and management is one of their primary focuses and servicers are continuously monitored based upon various metrics. We collect and synthesize this data which measures a servicer's performance based on key criteria in two categories: investor reporting and remitting, and default management.

We also conduct file reviews of some servicers, both remotely and in the servicers' offices, in order to assess servicing and default management performance. These file reviews are in addition to credit and compliance reviews of the Mortgage Loans we undertake as part of our quality control process. See "*Quality Control Process*" below. We may conduct the following types of file reviews:

- **Prudent Servicing Review:** An assessment of the servicer's collection activities, loss mitigation activities, timeline management, and property preservation processes.
- **Short Sale Compliance Review:** An assessment of the servicer's compliance with the requirements of the Guide, and TOBs, as applicable, regarding completed short sales.
- **Loan Modification Compliance Review:** An assessment of the servicer's compliance with the requirements of the Guide and TOBs, as applicable, regarding completed modifications.

Freddie Mac may modify or expand the types of file reviews it conducts from time to time.

Freddie Mac considers factors such as trends in performance, adequacy of staffing, audit results, the results of the servicer performance program, servicer file reviews, and/or compliance with all requirements of the Guide and TOBs in evaluating whether the servicer's overall performance is unacceptable for purposes of disqualification or suspension as an approved servicer. If a servicer is placed in the bottom 25% of the list of all servicers based on results from our servicer performance program, or a servicer does not meet the goals set forth in a TOB, we may remove servicing, either partially or in full from the servicer. In general, we work with servicers to develop policies and controls to improve servicing. If servicing, in whole or in part, is removed from a servicer, we have the discretion to determine if, and to what extent, that servicer may return to servicing Mortgage Loans under our Guide in the future. See "*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Servicing Transfers May Result in Decreased or Delayed Collections and Credit Events*".

Servicer Termination Event

We may terminate all or any portion of servicing by a servicer at any time with cause or without cause. Moreover, we may change our policies in the future with respect to servicing that could lead to servicer termination events. The reasons for terminating with cause include, but are not limited to, insolvency or bankruptcy, failure to maintain qualified servicing staff, the servicer's failure to comply with any term of the Guide and applicable TOBs, our determination that the servicer's overall performance is unacceptable, the servicer's failure to fulfill any obligation to us when due, an unacceptably high delinquency rate, an unacceptably high REO conversion rate, the servicer's failure to account for disposition of all monies and the servicer's misstatement, misrepresentation or omission of any material fact on any document submitted or oral representation made.

Servicing Quality Assurance

As part of our on-going servicing monitoring practices, for a sample of Mortgage Loans we have purchased, we conduct loan file reviews to evaluate our servicers' compliance with our requirements for managing delinquent loans and workout alternatives. Our file reviews are used to assess the servicer's collection activities, loss mitigation activities, timeline management, property preservation processes and/or compliance with Guide

requirements for short-sales or completed loan modifications. Upon completion of the file review, Freddie Mac will provide its conclusions, including any defects, in writing to the applicable servicer. In the event we discover non-compliance with our requirements, we may pursue available remedies for such non-compliance. Remedies may include partial recovery of damages, indemnifications, repurchases and Make-Wholes.

Quality Control Process

General

When we purchase a Mortgage Loan, we rely on representations and warranties of the seller with respect to certain matters. These representations and warranties cover such matters as:

- The accuracy of the information provided by the Mortgagor.
- The accuracy and completeness of any information provided by a seller to us, including third party reports prepared by qualified professionals, such as property appraisals and credit reports.
- The validity of each Mortgage Loan as a first lien.
- The fact that payments on each Mortgage Loan are current at the time of delivery to us.
- The physical condition of the Mortgaged Property.
- The originator's compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws, including state anti-predatory lending statutes and other applicable laws.
- The seller/servicers' compliance with our purchase agreements, including the Guide and any applicable TOBs.

Our custodians check certain stated terms of the Mortgage Loan documents, but we generally do not independently verify the terms in the Mortgage Loan security documents. Moreover, our quality control processes are not designed to uncover all violations of applicable representation and warranties related to the Reference Obligations. See *"Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Freddie Mac's Limited Review of a Sample of a Small Percentage of the Reference Obligations May Not Reveal All Aspects Which Could Lead to Increases in Principal Loss Amounts and Modification Loss Amounts Allocated to the Notes"*.

Performing Loan Quality Control Review

As part of our on-going quality control process, for a sample of Mortgage Loans we have purchased, we review the Mortgagor's origination documentation for compliance with the Guide and any applicable TOBs. We also compare certain seller delivered data elements against the origination documentation for loans in the quality control sample. If data discrepancies are identified, the applicable Mortgage Loans are reviewed to determine the impact of the adjusted data to the adherence of the Mortgage Loans to our requirements. Some data discrepancies may cause the Mortgage Loans to have Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects. The most common Underwriting Defects found in the reviews of loans purchased during 2014 related to insufficient income and excessive obligations. Other common defects include insufficient funds to close, inability to calculate income or obligations, and the original appraisal not supporting the value of the property. We give our seller/servicers an opportunity to appeal Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects in response to our request for the repurchase of any Mortgage Loan.

Performing Loan Quality Control Review Sampling

Each month Freddie Mac selects a sample of the Mortgage Loans it acquired in the previous month in order to conduct a quality control review of performing Mortgage Loans. We use statistical sampling techniques to enable reliable estimates of the share of acquired loans that may be subject to Underwriting Defects. We also use supplemental targeted sampling to focus on loan attributes or sellers that may be of particular interest or concern from time to time. Freddie Mac also reviews a sample of the Mortgage Loans it acquired in the previous month to monitor compliance with legal and regulatory requirements pertaining to high-cost home loans. We conduct our review to verify that each Mortgage Loan reviewed (i) is made to a Mortgagor from whom repayment of the

Mortgage Loan can be expected and (ii) is secured by collateral that supports the value and marketability of the Mortgaged Property.

Credit Review

With respect to each Mortgage Loan selected for the sample, files are sent to vendors to reverify factual information and then the files are placed in a queue for review. All Mortgage Loans reviewed are compared against the underwriting standards set forth in the Guide and any applicable TOBs in effect at the time of purchase by us, including a review of the original appraisals of the Mortgaged Properties that were obtained in connection with the origination of those Mortgage Loans. The original appraisal value of the Mortgaged Property is reviewed against a value from our AVM, Home Value Explorer (“HVE”), when available, as well as a desk review by an underwriter, in order to assess if the original appraisal report supported the value and marketability of the subject property. We require each seller to have appraisal guidelines that include adherence to the requirements set forth in the Guide and any applicable TOBs in effect at the time of purchase by us, that payments for the appraisal may not be conditioned upon a particular valuation and that future business from the seller may not be used to influence or attempt to influence the valuation. To the extent HVE indicates that the original appraisal report significantly exceeded the actual value, we use other tools, including review appraisals, to determine if value and marketability of the Mortgaged Property was supported. This type of review is referred to as the “credit review” of Mortgage Loans. Our credit review also captures the names of parties to the Mortgage Loan transactions and compares them to Freddie Mac’s exclusionary list, which is comprised of individuals and companies that are prohibited from participating in transactions involving Freddie Mac, either directly or indirectly, due to lack of integrity or business competency. We require repurchase of any Mortgage Loan that was originated with parties on the exclusionary list.

Anti-predatory Lending Review

Some Mortgage Loans are selected for anti-predatory lending reviews, and are reviewed to assess whether those Mortgage Loans were originated in compliance with our anti-predatory lending policies (“APL”). Our APL policy prohibits us from purchasing Mortgage Loans that have certain unacceptable terms and conditions (such as prepayment penalties, mandatory arbitration clauses and single premium credit life insurance). In addition, our policies prohibit us from purchasing Mortgage Loans designated as “high-cost,” “high-risk” or similar Mortgage Loans in identified states that impose assignee liability for violations of laws governing high cost home loans and Mortgage Loans. Our compliance review does not include examination of documents to ensure that the loan complies with all laws. This type of review is referred to as the “compliance review”. Mortgage Loans that violate our charter or anti-predatory laws are required to be repurchased by the applicable seller.

Reviewed Mortgage Loans that revealed Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects and Underwriting Defects were excluded from the Reference Pool. We may make contract exceptions for Mortgage Loans with minor technical violations or missing documentation that, notwithstanding the related violations, we determine to be acceptable Mortgage Loans.

Investors should note that only those Mortgage Loans selected as part of the sample as described above are subject to any credit or compliance review as part of our quality control review and that Mortgage Loans not selected as part of the sample as described above are not the subject of a credit or compliance review. See “— *Limitations of the Quality Control Review Process*” below and “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Freddie Mac’s Limited Review of a Sample of a Small Percentage of the Reference Obligations May Not Reveal All Aspects Which Could Lead to Increases in Principal Loss Amounts and Modification Loss Amounts Allocated to the Notes*”.

Non-Performing Loan Quality Control Review

As part of our loss mitigation efforts, we perform a review of certain Mortgage Loans that become delinquent, enter foreclosure and/or foreclosure alternative for compliance with the applicable contract guidelines in place at the time the loans were purchased by us. As of June 2, 2014, Freddie Mac also undertakes a similar non-performing loan review of each Credit Event Reference Obligation, provided the applicable representations

and warranties are still in effect. See “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to the Reference Tranches — Sunset of Representations and Warranties*” and “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Freddie Mac’s Review of Reference Obligations That Become Credit Event Reference Obligations May Not Result in Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligations*”. Our non-performing loan reviews are conducted to verify that the applicable Mortgage Loan or Credit Event Reference Obligation (i) is made to a Mortgagor from whom repayment can be expected, (ii) is secured by collateral that is adequate for the transaction and (iii) otherwise complies with our underwriting guidelines and other requirements set forth in our Guide and any applicable TOBs. For the Mortgage Loans selected to be reviewed or the Credit Event Reference Obligations reviewed, the loan files are sent to vendors to reverify factual information and then placed in a queue for review. All Mortgage Loans or Credit Event Reference Obligations reviewed are compared against the underwriting standards set forth in the Guide and any applicable TOBs in effect at the time of purchase by us. This review includes a credit component, a review of the original appraisals, and captures the names of the parties to the Mortgage Loan transactions to ensure that none appear on the exclusionary list. Repurchase requests are sent by Freddie Mac to applicable sellers or servicers on those Mortgage Loans or Credit Event Reference Obligations that are deemed to have Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects, including any party on the exclusionary list and/or unsupported value or marketability. See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Freddie Mac’s Review of Reference Obligations That Become Credit Event Reference Obligations May Not Result in Reversed Credit Event Reference Obligations*”.

Limitations of the Quality Control Review Process

As noted above under the Risk Factor captioned “*Risks Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — Freddie Mac’s Limited Review of a Sample of a Small Percentage of the Reference Obligations May Not Reveal All Aspects Which Could Lead to Increases in Principal Loss Amounts and Modification Loss Amounts Allocated to the Notes,*” there can be no assurance that our review uncovered all relevant factors relating to the origination of the Reference Obligations, the originator’s compliance with applicable law and regulations and the original appraisals relating to the Mortgaged Properties, or uncovered all relevant factors that could affect the future performance of the Reference Obligations. We reviewed a small percentage of the Reference Obligations (which limited review may not detect all Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects for loans that were reviewed) and the Reference Obligations that were included in the review may have characteristics that were not discovered, noted or analyzed as part of the review that could, nonetheless, result in those Reference Obligations failing to perform in the future. Furthermore, even if Unconfirmed Underwriting Defects are detected, Freddie Mac may or may not pursue remedies against the related seller or servicer based on a variety of factors, which may not, at Freddie Mac’s sole discretion, consider the interest of Noteholders.

Investors are encouraged, in particular, to note the following with respect to the appraisal review that was conducted as part of our review.

- Differences may exist among and between estimated valuations due to the subjective nature of estimated valuations and appraisals, particularly between different appraisers estimating valuations or performing appraisals at different points in time, as well as among appraisers and other persons reviewing the appraisals or other valuations.
- Appraisals and other valuations represent the analysis and opinion of the person performing the appraisal or valuation at the time it is prepared, and are not guarantees of, and may not be indicative of, the present or future value of the Mortgaged Property.

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 on only a small percentage of the Reference Obligations as part of our review.

Repurchases

To the extent that we determine that the origination of a Mortgage Loan has an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect relating to a representation or warranty given by a seller, and such representation or warranty is still in effect, as described under “*Description of the Notes — Hypothetical Structure and Calculations with Respect to*

the Reference Tranches —Sunset of Representations and Warranties”, the applicable seller or servicer generally will be obligated to repurchase the Mortgage Loan within (60) days after the date of Freddie Mac’s notice of such defect. We are not required, however, to enforce the repurchase obligation of the seller or servicer.

Upon receipt of a repurchase notice, the seller or servicer may file an appeal if it has additional supporting information and/or documentation that may affect our decision. The appeal must be filed within 60 days from the date of our notice requiring repurchase. We review the appeal and advise the seller/servicer in writing of the appeal decision. If we deny the appeal, the seller or servicer must repurchase the Mortgage Loan within 15 days from the date of our denial letter. A second appeal is permitted within those 15 days if the seller/servicer is able to provide new documentation to support its contention that the Mortgage Loan complies with the contract. Freddie Mac may use discretion to make exceptions to the number of appeals and timelines when there are extenuating circumstances. After exhausting all available appeals, a seller may request an impasse discussion with our quality control management personnel to get a final repurchase resolution. Any repurchase decision upheld by our management requires sellers to remit repurchase funds or be subjected to late fees and/or other remedies.

Even if Freddie Mac concludes that there was a breach of a representation and warranty, we cannot assure you that the seller or servicer will ultimately agree with our determination and repurchase the related Reference Obligation from us or that we will recover any amounts from such seller or servicer. In addition, it may be difficult, expensive, and time consuming to legally pursue a repurchase claim against a seller or servicer and we cannot assure you that we would prevail on the merits of any such claim. Efforts to enforce a repurchase claim may lead to further disputes with some of our seller/servicers and counterparties that may result in further litigation and any potential recoveries may take significant time to realize. Investors in the Notes are also subject to the risk that sellers or servicers do not fully perform or cannot fully perform any repurchase obligations.

Quality Assurance

We perform a quality assurance review on a small percentage of the Mortgage Loans that we review in our quality control process. This secondary review is performed to evaluate the quality and consistency of the quality control underwriters’ decisions and processes with our credit policies and procedures and the Guide and any applicable TOBs and to provide internal feedback regarding the effectiveness, interpretation and enforcement of policies. In addition to ensuring that the Mortgage Loans were properly underwritten in accordance with our policies and procedures and the seller’s purchase documents, we review data input for accuracy, verify documentation, confirm compliance with anti-predatory laws and evaluate remedies taken for Mortgage Loans for which problems were discovered in the quality control process. The results of our quality assurance review could lead to changes in our quality control processes. To the extent our quality assurance review identifies an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect on any Mortgage Loan, Freddie Mac may demand that such Mortgage Loan be remedied or repurchased. However, we cannot assure you that the seller will ultimately remedy or repurchase any Mortgage Loan with an Unconfirmed Underwriting Defect.

Data Reconciliations

Freddie Mac routinely monitors the integrity of data reported to us by the sellers of the Mortgage Loans, resulting in the periodic identification of loans or groups of loans that may contain incorrectly reported data. Freddie Mac pursues a reconciliation of such data with its sellers to resolve these potential discrepancies. To the extent Freddie Mac reaches an agreement with its sellers regarding potential discrepancies, the data is updated by the sellers through a post-funding correction.

Representation and Warranties Settlements

In recent years, we have entered into settlements with certain sellers to resolve existing and potential representation and warranties repurchase claims on portfolios of Mortgage Loans sold to us and may do so in the future. Any such settlement could involve potential representation and warranties claims on Reference Obligations. These settlements typically require us to release the applicable seller from certain repurchase obligations for violations of the Guide and applicable TOBs. Accordingly, we generally will not submit for quality control review any Mortgage Loans that become subject to such settlement. See *“Risk Factors — Risks*

Relating to the Notes Being Linked to the Reference Pool — The Performance of Sellers and Servicers May Adversely Affect the Performance of the Reference Obligations”.

REO Disposition

General

HomeSteps is the Freddie Mac sales unit responsible for marketing and selling Freddie Mac Real Estate Owned (“**REO**”) homes. HomeSteps’ mission is to effectively manage Freddie Mac’s credit losses through effective and responsible REO management strategies while stabilizing home values and supporting communities. REO performance goals focus on achieving a balance between financial recovery, timelines, mission, and reputation. HomeSteps utilizes a flexible business model – hybrid outsourcing – to manage Freddie Mac’s single-family REO inventory. Outsourcers use Freddie Mac’s applications and supplier networks, which allows for considerable scalability and ensures consistent practices across the country. Freddie Mac staff provides oversight of the processes, which includes routine monitoring practices; results are reviewed by Freddie Mac management. REO properties are typically marketed through traditional real estate channels, although alternative marketing strategies are utilized as needed, including auction, bulk sales, and sealed bid channels.

HomeSteps manages its REO inventory with teams organized into functional areas.

- Redemption — Monitor properties throughout the redemption period.
- Eviction — Monitor occupant and personal property evictions and alternative solutions.
- Rental Management — Manage rental properties while marketing them for sale, if possible.
- Title — Monitor and manage title issues affecting marketability.
- Pre-List — Assess property’s current condition and prepares the property for market.
- Valuation — Determine property’s market value using valuation tools such as broker’s price opinions (BPOs), appraisals, and desktop reviews from external national valuation vendors and listing brokers.
- Preservation and Maintenance — Initial property preservation and maintenance.
- Repair — Manage the rehab and repair process.
- Listing and Sales — Market the property and negotiate offers through external listing broker network.
- Closing and Settlement — Manage the closing of the sale.
- Hazard Insurance — File and collect hazard insurance claims for damages prior to vacancy. Freddie Mac self-insures properties once vacancy has been established.
- Repurchase — Manage repurchase submissions and collections from servicers.
- Vendor Relationship and Performance Management — Monitor vendor performance, vendor disciplinary actions, and conduct regular account reviews.
- Quality Assurance — Review and assess external vendor performance and compliance with related controls, risks, policies and procedures. Coordinate all activities associated with internal/external exams or audits, including deliverables and remediation. Review and assess internal business unit performance related to controls, risks, and compliance.

The REO Intake Process

After a foreclosure sale is reported to Freddie Mac, property information is sent to HomeSteps and proprietary business systems assign a pre-approved listing broker to the property according to their geographical coverage area and available capacity. Freddie Mac personnel do not manually direct business to any listing broker or vendor, except in special circumstances. Once the listing broker accepts an assignment, they will perform an initial assessment of the property’s condition and occupancy status.

Redemption and Confirmation Periods

Initial activities on an REO are impacted by whether or not the property is located in a redemption state. Approximately half of all states have a redemption period during which the former owner may pay Freddie Mac an amount calculated by statute to “redeem” the REO, i.e., regain title to the property. The amount paid by the former owner usually corresponds to the sales price at foreclosure or the total indebtedness owed to Freddie Mac, depending upon the state. During the redemption period the former owner may have the right to occupy and rent the REO to third parties, which can lead to increased levels of damage to the REO and heighten the chances that an eviction will be necessary. However, in some states HomeSteps is able to take immediate possession of the REO and sell it during the redemption period. The listing broker is assigned to perform periodic drive-by inspections, and Homesteps monitors the property status based upon these inspections. A key goal is to shorten the redemption period if the property is voluntarily vacated prior to the end of the redemption period. If the property is determined to be abandoned, Freddie Mac will seek to have the redemption rights waived through the local courts. Once the redemption period expires and the property is released, the same disposition process used for properties in non-redemption states is followed. Some states may also have a confirmation period during which the former owner may contest the foreclosure sale before a court declares the sale to be final or “confirmed.” Confirmation periods range from several weeks to months. Depending upon the state, HomeSteps may not have title or possession of the REO during the confirmation period.

Preservation & Maintenance

After a property comes into Homesteps’ inventory and is free from any applicable redemption or confirmation periods, the assigned listing broker checks the condition and the occupancy status of the property. If the property is occupied, the property is referred to an eviction team and the assigned attorneys begin the eviction process. If the property is vacant, the listing broker will initiate the initial cleaning and securing of the property to prepare it for market. Listing brokers are required to inspect the properties weekly to insure preservation and maintenance standards are being applied consistently and monitor for any changes to the properties. Freddie Mac also uses national inspection companies to conduct additional property inspections each month.

Rental Management/Eviction

If properties are occupied, the occupants may be provided with options including the opportunity to accept relocation assistance (Cash for Keys) or to participate in the REO Rental Program (for qualified occupants to remain in qualified properties). When there are tenants with a valid existing lease, HomeSteps may be required by applicable state or local law to accept the existing lease or work with the tenants to establish a new Freddie Mac lease agreement. Freddie Mac may be able to market the property during the tenancy.

If the occupant must be evicted, Homesteps works with the assigned attorney to initiate the eviction process. The Cash for Keys program may be utilized to encourage the occupants to vacate in return for a cash payment to assist them in their relocation.

Title

Upon foreclosure, servicers are required to deliver a property with clear and marketable title to Freddie Mac. Homesteps works to ensure that Freddie Mac has clear title to the property by working with external service providers to proactively resolve identified title issues so that the property is sold with clear and insurable title. Title is generally cleared prior to listing the property for sale; however, some complex title issues are submitted to Homesteps to work with the appropriate servicer to buy back the property.

Property Valuation and Disposition

When Freddie Mac has the legal right to access the property, the assigned listing broker determines occupancy status and alerts Freddie Mac to any damage that may be covered by a hazard insurance policy. Property valuation starts with Freddie Mac obtaining a BPO or appraisal. Homesteps monitors daily performance, as well as overall trends in the valuation performance. Once Freddie Mac has established the estimated value, a marketing strategy and budget is developed for the property.

Special Sales Programs

HomeSteps maintains several special programs in order to encourage owner-occupants to purchase its REO. The “First Look” program allows potential owner occupants and non-profit organizations to make offers on REO for the first 20 days (30 days in Nevada) the REO is listed for sale without competition from investor buyers. During the First Look period HomeSteps will not consider offers from buyers seeking to acquire REO for investment purposes. While HomeSteps will accept the highest and best offer received during the First Look period, the decrease of competitive bidders may lead to REO being sold at prices that are less than could have been gained if investors’ offers had been considered.

HomeSteps also has an agreement with the National Community Stabilization Trust (“NCST”) wherein it will allow non-profit organizations and local governments to inspect and submit offers to purchase REO before the REO is inspected and listed for sale. In these cases the REO is sold to NCST participating buyers at a discount to estimated fair market value.

HomeSteps also maintains a “Borrower Buy-Back” program wherein certain former owners or non-profit companies acting on behalf of a former owner may purchase the REO. The former owner agrees to occupy the REO and not re-sell it for at least one year. When a non-profit purchases the REO it agrees to re-sell the REO to the former owner or rent the REO to the former owner for at least one year. In each case the REO may be sold with incentives and discounts that result in the sales price falling below fair market value.

Repurchase

In the event that the seller/servicer did not properly originate or service the loan according to Freddie Mac’s Guide, Freddie Mac may require the seller/servicer to repurchase the loan or REO from Freddie Mac and to be made whole on losses associated with the property. Repurchases may be issued for several reasons, including: non-marketable title issues, mortgage insurance/hazard insurance policies prematurely cancelled or premiums not paid, improper foreclosure and various collateral issues (i.e. environmental, encroachments, ingress/egress, etc.).

Quality Assurance

HomeSteps assesses vendors to ensure compliance with internal policies and procedures as well as compliance with external laws and regulations. Homesteps is also responsible for managing internal and external audits and exams. The team works very closely with Freddie Mac’s Internal Audit department, external auditors, regulators and other government entities.

