

\$513,502,400 (Approximate)



**Guaranteed Grantor Trust Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae Grantor Trust 2005-T1**

Consider carefully the risk factors starting on page 9 of this prospectus and on page S-6 of the attached information supplement and page 4 of the attached information circular. Unless you understand and are able to tolerate these risks, you should not invest in the certificates.

The certificates, together with interest thereon, are not guaranteed by the United States and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities other than Fannie Mae.

The certificates are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and are "exempted securities" under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The Certificates

We, the Federal National Mortgage Association or Fannie Mae, will issue the certificates listed in the chart below. The certificates will represent ownership interests in the trust assets.

Payments to Certificateholders

You, the investor, will receive monthly payments on your certificates, including

- interest in an amount equal to the interest paid in that month on the corresponding underlying REMIC security, and
- principal in an amount equal to the principal paid in that month on the corresponding underlying REMIC security.

We may pay principal in amounts which vary from time to time.

The Fannie Mae Guaranty

We will guarantee that the payments of monthly interest and principal described above are paid to investors on time. In addition, we guarantee that the outstanding principal balance of each class of the certificates will be paid no later than the final distribution date shown below.

The Trust and Its Assets

The trust will own the underlying REMIC securities described in this prospectus. The underlying REMIC securities will represent ownership interests in a group of conventional, fixed rate mortgage loans secured by first liens on one- to four-family properties.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Original Class Balance (1)</i>	<i>Principal Type</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Interest Type</i>	<i>CUSIP Number</i>	<i>Final Distribution Date</i>
A1.....	\$413,502,400	SC/PT	(2)	FLT	31394C7D8	May 2035
A2.....	\$100,000,000	SC/PT	(2)	FLT	31394C7E6	May 2035
A3.....	\$513,502,400 (3)	NTL	(2)	INV/IO	31394C7F3	May 2035
A4.....	\$100,000,000 (3)	NTL	(2)	INV/IO	31394C7G1	May 2035

(1) Approximate, subject to a permitted variance of plus or minus 10%.

(2) The certificates will bear interest at the variable rate borne by the corresponding underlying REMIC security as described further in the attached information supplement.

(3) Notional principal balances. These classes are interest only classes.

The underwriter listed below will offer the certificates from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the settlement date to be March 30, 2005.



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You should purchase the certificates only if you have read this prospectus and the following documents (the “Disclosure Documents”):

- the information supplement dated March 29, 2005 relating to the underlying REMIC securities (the “Information Supplement”), which is attached to, and forms a part of, this prospectus;
- the information circular dated March 29, 2005 relating to various series of certificates including the underlying REMIC securities (the “Information Circular”), which is attached to, and forms a part of, this prospectus; and
- any information incorporated by reference in this prospectus as discussed below under the heading “Incorporation by Reference.”

You can obtain copies of all of the Disclosure Documents by writing or calling us at:

Fannie Mae
3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Area 2H-3S
Washington, D.C. 20016
(telephone 1-800-237-8627).

In addition, the Disclosure Documents and the class factor for the certificates are available on our corporate Web site at www.fanniemae.com.

You also can obtain copies of this prospectus, including the Information Supplement and the Information Circular, by writing or calling the underwriter at:

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.
Syndicate Operations
Prospectus Department
60 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005
(telephone 212-469-5000).

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

We are incorporating by reference in this prospectus the documents listed below. This means that we are disclosing information to you by referring you to these documents. These documents are considered part of this prospectus, so you should read this prospectus, and any applicable supplements or amendments, together with these documents.

You should rely only on the information provided or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and any applicable supplements or amendments, together with the other Disclosure Documents.

We incorporate by reference the following documents we have filed, or may file, with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”):

- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 (“Form 10-K”);
- all other reports we have filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, since the end of the fiscal year covered by the Form 10-K until the date of this prospectus, excluding any information “furnished” to the SEC on Form 8-K; and
- all proxy statements that we file with the SEC and all documents that we file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, subsequent to the date of this prospectus and prior to the completion of the offering of the certificates, excluding any information we “furnish” to the SEC on Form 8-K.

Any information incorporated by reference in this prospectus is deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus modifies or supersedes such information. In such case, the information will constitute a part of this prospectus only as so modified or superseded.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You can obtain copies of the periodic reports we file with the SEC without charge by calling or writing our Office of Investor Relations, Fannie Mae, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016, telephone: (202) 752-7115. The periodic and current reports that we file with the SEC are also available on our corporate Web site at www.fanniemae.com. Information appearing on our Web site is not incorporated in this prospectus except as specifically stated in this prospectus.

In addition, you may read our SEC filings and other information about Fannie Mae at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Pacific Exchange. Our SEC filings are also available at the SEC’s Web site at www.sec.gov. You also may read and copy any document we file with the SEC by visiting the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the operation of the Public Reference Room. We are providing the address of the SEC’s internet site solely for the information of prospective investors. Information appearing on the SEC’s Web site is not incorporated in this prospectus except as specifically stated in this prospectus.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On December 21, 2004, our Board of Directors (the “Board”) announced the retirement of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Franklin D. Raines and the resignation of Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer J. Timothy Howard. A member of the Board, Stephen B. Ashley, currently is serving as the non-executive chairman of the Board, Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer Daniel H. Mudd currently is serving as interim chief executive officer, and Executive Vice President Robert Levin currently is serving as interim chief financial officer. The Board further announced that the Audit Committee of the Board dismissed KPMG LLP as our independent auditor. On January 4, 2005, the Audit Committee of the Board approved the engagement of Deloitte & Touche LLP (“Deloitte”) as our independent auditor. Deloitte will serve as the company’s auditor for each of the fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004.

On December 21, 2004, the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (“OFHEO”) issued a letter (the “Letter”) to the Board stating that we were significantly undercapitalized at September 30, 2004. In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Housing Enterprise Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, we submitted a capital restoration plan proposal to OFHEO for review and approval, and we are prohibited from making any capital distribution that would result in Fannie Mae being reclassified as critically undercapitalized. In addition, even if a capital distribution would not cause the company to become critically undercapitalized, we are prohibited from making the capital distribution unless OFHEO provides prior approval of the distribution after it finds that the distribution (i) will enhance the ability of the company to meet its capital requirements promptly; (ii) will contribute to long term safety and soundness; or (iii) is otherwise in the public interest. The Letter further states that the reclassification to significantly undercapitalized may lead to structural changes and restrictions on growth as well as OFHEO directives to terminate or modify any business activities that pose excessive risk. On January 18, 2005, the Board decided to reduce the first quarter 2005 dividend on our common stock by 50 percent in order to accelerate an increase in our capital. On February 23, 2005, we announced that OFHEO approved our proposed capital restoration plan. Under the plan, we detail how we expect to meet our minimum capital requirement on an ongoing basis, as well as achieve OFHEO’s 30 percent surplus capital requirement by September 30, 2005. A summary of the capital restoration plan was filed as an exhibit to a Form 8-K that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on February 23, 2005.

On December 15, 2004, the Office of the Chief Accountant of the SEC issued a statement (the “Statement”) regarding certain accounting issues relating to Fannie Mae, including determinations by the SEC that Fannie Mae should (i) restate our financial statements to eliminate the use of hedge accounting under Financial Accounting Standard No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (“FAS 133”), (ii) evaluate the accounting under Financial Accounting Standard No. 91, Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases (“FAS 91”) and restate our financial statements filed with the SEC if the amounts required for correction are material, and (iii) re-evaluate the information prepared under generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and non-GAAP information that we previously provided to investors. On December 16, 2004, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC that includes a copy of the Statement.

As a result of the SEC’s findings, we will restate our financial results from 2001 through June 30, 2004 to comply fully with the SEC’s determination. In a Form 12b-25 filed with the SEC on November 15, 2004, we estimated that a loss of hedge accounting under FAS 133 for all derivatives could result in recording into earnings a net cumulative loss on derivative transactions of approximately \$9.0 billion as of September 30, 2004. (We estimate that as of December 31, 2004, this net cumulative after-tax loss was approximately \$8.4 billion.) We also stated that there would be a corresponding decrease to retained earnings and, accordingly, regulatory capital. In a Form 12b-25 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2005, we stated that if we do not qualify for hedge accounting for mortgage commitments accounted for as derivatives since our July 1, 2003 adoption of Financial Accounting Standard No. 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging

Activities (“FAS 149”), we estimate that we would be required to record in earnings a net cumulative after-tax loss related to these commitments of approximately \$2.4 billion as of December 31, 2004. We are working to determine the effect of the restatement, including the effect on each prior reporting period. We expect that the impact will be material to our reported GAAP and core business results for many, if not all, periods and will vary substantially from period to period based on the amount and types of derivatives held and fluctuations in interest rates and volatility. Our restated financial statements also will reflect corrections as a result of our misapplication of FAS 91 for each prior reporting period described above. We also will consider the impact, if any, of the SEC’s decision on FAS 91 for periods prior to those described above.

Accordingly, on December 17, 2004, the Audit Committee of the Board concluded that our previously filed interim and audited financial statements and the independent auditor’s reports thereon for the periods from January 2001 through the second quarter of 2004 should no longer be relied upon because such financial statements were prepared applying accounting practices that did not comply with GAAP. We have not yet filed our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 or our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004. The financial information regarding our anticipated results of operations for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 that was contained in our Form 12b-25 filed on November 15, 2004 and in a Form 8-K filed on November 16, 2004 was prepared applying the same policies and practices, and, accordingly, should not be relied upon. The Audit Committee has discussed the matters described above and in a Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 22, 2004 with KPMG LLP, our independent auditor through December 21, 2004.

On September 20, 2004, OFHEO delivered its report to the Board of its findings to date of the agency’s special examination. Among other matters, the OFHEO report raised a number of questions and concerns about our accounting policies and practices with respect to FAS 91 and FAS 133. On February 23, 2005, we announced that OFHEO notified our Board and management of several additional accounting and internal control issues and questions that OFHEO identified in its ongoing special examination, and directed that these matters be included in the internal reviews by the Board and management and reviewed by Deloitte. OFHEO indicated that it has not completed its review of all aspects of these issues, but has identified policies that it believes appear to be inconsistent with generally accepted accounting principles as well as internal control deficiencies that raise safety and soundness concerns. The issues and questions include the following areas: securities accounting, loan accounting, consolidations, accounting for commitments, and practices to smooth certain income and expense amounts. OFHEO also raised concerns regarding journal entry controls, systems limitations, and database modifications, as well as FAS 149 and new developments relating to FAS 91. A summary of the additional questions raised in OFHEO’s ongoing special examination of Fannie Mae has been filed as an exhibit to a Form 8-K that we filed with the SEC on February 23, 2005.

Forms 8-K that we file with the SEC prior to the completion of the offering of the certificates are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. This means that we are disclosing information to you by referring you to those documents. You should refer to the heading “Incorporation by Reference” above for further details on the information that we incorporate by reference in this prospectus and where to find it.

REFERENCE SHEET

This reference sheet highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. As a reference sheet, it speaks in general terms without giving details or discussing any exceptions. You should purchase the certificates only after reading this prospectus and each of the other disclosure documents listed on page 3 of this prospectus.

General

- The certificates will represent ownership interests in the trust assets.
- The trust assets will consist of four classes of underlying REMIC securities representing ownership interest in Alternative Loan Trust 2005-18CB. Certain general characteristics of the underlying REMIC securities are described in the information circular with more specific information being provided in the information supplement.
- The underlying REMIC securities will represent senior ownership interests in a pool of conventional, fixed rate mortgage loans secured by first liens on one- to four-family residential properties.

Corresponding Classes

Each class of certificates offered by this prospectus corresponds to the class of underlying REMIC securities as follows:

<u>Fannie Mae Grantor Trust Class</u>	<u>Classes of Underlying REMIC Securities</u>
A1	A-1
A2	A-2
A3	A-3
A4	A-4

All amounts payable on each class of underlying REMIC securities will be passed through to the corresponding class of certificates offered by this prospectus. For a description of Fannie Mae's guaranty of the certificates, see "Description of the Certificates—General—*Fannie Mae Guaranty*" in this prospectus.

Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Backing the Underlying REMIC Securities

For information about the nature of the mortgage loans backing the underlying REMIC securities, see the section of the information supplement entitled "The Mortgage Pool."

Class Factors

On or before each monthly distribution date, we will publish the class factor for each class of certificates. If you multiply the class factor by the initial principal balance of a certificate of the related class, you will obtain the current principal balance of that certificate, after giving effect to the current month's payment.

Settlement Date

We expect to issue the certificates on March 30, 2005.

Distribution Dates

Beginning in April 2005, we will make payments on the certificates on the 25th day of each calendar month, or on the next business day if the 25th is not a business day.

Book-Entry Certificates

We will issue the certificates in book-entry form through The Depository Trust Company, which will track ownership of the certificates and payments on the certificates electronically.

Payments of Interest

We will pay monthly interest on each class of certificates in an amount equal to the interest paid in that month on the corresponding class of underlying REMIC securities.

Payments of Principal

We will pay monthly principal on the certificates in an amount equal to the principal paid in that month on the corresponding class of underlying REMIC securities.

Guaranty Payments

We guarantee that interest and principal on the certificates will be paid as provided above. In addition, we guarantee the payment of the outstanding principal balance of the certificates no later than the final distribution date listed on the cover of this prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

We describe below some of the risks associated with an investment in the certificates. Because each investor has different investment needs and a different risk tolerance, you should consult your own financial and legal advisors to determine whether the certificates are a suitable investment for you. In addition to the risks discussed below, you should read the section entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-6 of the information supplement and page 4 of the information circular.

Suitability

The certificates may not be a suitable investment. The certificates are not a suitable investment for every investor. Before investing, you should carefully consider the following.

- You should have sufficient knowledge and experience to evaluate the merits and risks of the certificates and the information contained in this prospectus, the information supplement, the information circular and the other disclosure documents.
- You should thoroughly understand the terms of the certificates.
- You should thoroughly understand the terms of the underlying REMIC securities and the related loans.
- You should be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial advisor) the economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect your investment.
- You should have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all risks associated with the certificates.
- You should exercise particular caution if your circumstances do not permit you to hold the certificates until maturity.

Some investors may be unable to buy the certificates. Investors whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or to review by regulatory authorities, may be unable to buy the certificates. You should get legal advice in determining whether your purchase of the certificates is a legal investment for you or is subject to any investment restrictions.

Yield Considerations

A variety of factors can affect your yield. Your effective yield on the certificates will depend upon:

- monthly changes in the LIBOR index;
- the price you paid for the certificates;
- how quickly or slowly borrowers repay or prepay the underlying loans;
- if and when the underlying loans are liquidated due to borrower defaults, casualties or condemnations affecting the properties securing those loans;
- if and when the master servicer (as identified in the information supplement) or Fannie Mae repurchases certain delinquent underlying loans;
- if and when the master servicer (as described in the information supplement) exercises its limited right to terminate the underlying REMIC trust by purchasing all of the loans remaining in that trust; and
- the actual characteristics of the underlying loans.

Yield may be lower than expected due to uncertain rate of principal payments. The actual yield on your certificates probably will be lower than you expect:

- if you buy your certificates at a premium and principal payments on the underlying loans are faster than you expect, or
- if you buy your certificates at a discount and principal payments on the underlying loans are slower than you expect.

Even if the underlying loans are prepaid at a rate that on average is consistent with your expectations, variations over time in the prepayment rate of the underlying loans could significantly affect your yield. Generally, the earlier

the payment of principal, the greater the effect on the yield to maturity. As a result, if the rate of principal prepayments on the underlying loans during any period is faster or slower than you expect, a corresponding reduction or increase in the prepayment rate during a later period may not fully offset the impact of the earlier prepayment rate on your yield.

Under certain circumstances, collections of interest on the underlying loans may be reduced as a result of prepayments in full and partial prepayments. If the master servicer is not required to make compensating interest payments sufficient to cover any such prepayment interest shortfalls, interest payments on the certificates will be reduced.

Certain assumptions concerning the underlying loans were used in preparing the tabular information set forth in the information supplement. If the actual loan characteristics differ even slightly from those assumptions, the weighted average life and yield of the underlying REMIC security, and therefore the certificates, could be affected.

You must make your own decision as to the assumptions, including the interest rate and principal payment assumptions, you will use in deciding whether to purchase the certificates.

Relief Act shortfalls may affect your yield. Under certain circumstances, shortfalls in interest collections on the underlying loans may occur as a result of the application of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act and similar state laws, collectively referred to in this prospectus as the Relief Act. The Relief Act imposes limitations on the interest rates that may be charged on underlying loans whose mortgagors are engaged in military service (including military reservists and members of the National Guard). **The Fannie Mae guaranty does not cover any shortfalls resulting from the application of the Relief Act.**

The certificates are subject to counterparty risks. Prior to the termination date of the related cap contract and dependent on the specified level of LIBOR, each of the A1 Class and

A2 Class will be entitled to receive yield supplement amounts up to a maximum specified rate (as described in the information circular) to the extent of any payments received by the trust under the related cap contract. **The Fannie Mae guaranty does not cover any failure of the trust to receive payments under the related cap contract.**

Prepayment interest shortfalls may affect your yield. Interest shortfalls may occur in connection with the prepayment of an underlying loan by the related borrower because a borrower is only required to pay interest on any amount prepaid only to the date of such prepayment. The master servicer is obligated to cover any such interest shortfalls up to a specified amount of its basic master servicing fee (as further described in the information supplement). **The Fannie Mae guaranty does not cover shortfalls in interest as a result of prepayments with respect to the certificates except to the extent such shortfalls are required to be paid by the master servicer with respect to the certificates and the master servicer fails to make such required payments.**

Unpredictable timing of last payment may affect your yield. The actual final payment on the certificates may occur earlier, and could occur much earlier, than the final distribution date listed on the cover of this prospectus. If you assume the actual final payment will occur on the final distribution date specified, your yield could be lower than you expect.

Prepayment Considerations

The rate of principal payments on the certificates depends on numerous factors and cannot be predicted. The rate of principal payments on the certificates generally will depend on the rate of principal payments on the underlying loans. Principal payments will occur as a result of scheduled amortization or prepayments. The rate of principal payments is likely to vary considerably from time to time as a result of the liquidation of foreclosed mortgage loans.

It is highly unlikely that the underlying loans will prepay:

- at the rates we assume,
- at any constant prepayment rate until maturity, or
- at the same rate.

Substantially all of the underlying loans provide that the lender can require repayment in full if the borrower sells the property that secures the loan. In this way, property sales by borrowers can affect the rate of prepayment. In addition, if borrowers are able to refinance their loans by obtaining new loans secured by the same properties, any refinancing will affect the rate of prepayment. Furthermore, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. has made representations and warranties with respect to the underlying loans and may have to repurchase the related loans if they fail to conform to those representations and warranties. Any such repurchases also will affect the rate of prepayment.

Once the balances of the underlying loans, plus any related foreclosed real estate, are reduced to less than or equal to 10% of the sum of their balances as of the cut-off date, the master servicer may purchase all the remaining assets of the underlying REMIC trust. In addition, the master servicer (as identified in the information supplement) has the option to purchase underlying loans that become 151 days or more delinquent. Fannie Mae has an option to purchase underlying loans that become 90 days or more delinquent as further described in the information supplement. If the underlying loans are purchased in any of the ways discussed above, such a purchase would have the same effect as a prepayment in full of the underlying loans. For a further description of the termination risks, you should read the information supplement.

In general, the rates of prepayment may be influenced by:

- the level of current interest rates relative to the rates borne by the underlying loans,
- homeowner mobility,
- the general creditworthiness of the borrowers, and
- general economic conditions.

Because so many factors affect the rate of prepayment of a pool of mortgage loans, we cannot estimate the prepayment experience of the mortgage loans backing the underlying REMIC security.

Reinvestment Risk

You may have to reinvest principal payments at a rate of return lower than that on the certificates. Generally, a borrower may prepay a mortgage loan at any time. Substantially all of the underlying loans permit the related borrower to prepay its mortgage loan without a prepayment charge being imposed. As a result, we cannot predict the amount of principal payments on the certificates. The certificates may not be an appropriate investment for you if you require a specific amount of principal on a regular basis or on a specific date. Because interest rates fluctuate, you may not be able to reinvest the principal payments on the certificates at a rate of return that is as high as your rate of return on the certificates. You may have to reinvest those funds at a much lower rate of return. You should consider this risk in light of other investments that may be available to you.

Market and Liquidity Considerations

It may be difficult to resell your certificates and any resale may occur on adverse terms. We cannot be sure that a market for resale of the certificates will develop. Further, if a market develops, it may not continue or be sufficiently liquid to allow you to sell your certificates. Even if you are able to sell your certificates, the sale price may not be comparable to similar investments that have a developed market. Moreover, you may not be able to sell small or large amounts of certificates at prices comparable to those available to other investors.

A number of factors may affect the resale of certificates, including:

- the payment to certificateholders of interest and principal in amounts based on the interest and principal paid on the underlying REMIC security;
- the characteristics of the underlying loans;
- past and expected prepayment levels of the underlying loans and comparable mortgage loans;

- the outstanding principal amount of the certificates;
- the amount of certificates offered for resale from time to time;
- any legal restrictions or tax treatment limiting demand for the certificates;
- the availability of comparable securities;
- the level, direction and volatility of interest rates generally; and
- general economic conditions.

Terrorist activities and related military and political actions by the U.S. government could cause reductions in investor confidence and substantial market volatility in real estate and securities markets. It is impossible to predict the extent to which terrorist activities may occur or, if they do occur, the extent of the effect on the certificates. Moreover, it is uncertain what effects any past or future terrorist activities or any related military or political actions on the part of the United States government and others will have on the United States and world financial markets, local, regional and national economies, real estate markets across the United States, or

particular business sectors, including those affecting the performance of mortgage loan borrowers. Among other things, reduced investor confidence could result in substantial volatility in securities markets and a decline in real estate-related investments. In addition, defaults on the underlying loans could increase, causing early payments of principal to you and, regardless of the performance of the underlying loans, the liquidity and market value of the certificates may be impaired.

Fannie Mae Guaranty Considerations

Any failure of Fannie Mae to perform its guaranty obligations will adversely affect investors. If we were unable to perform our guaranty obligations, certificateholders would receive only amounts actually paid and other recoveries on the underlying REMIC securities without taking into account our guaranty. If that happened, delinquencies and defaults or other shortfalls on the mortgage loans could directly affect the amounts that the certificateholders would receive each month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

The material under this heading summarizes certain features of the Certificates (defined below) and is not complete. You will find additional information about the Certificates in the other sections of this prospectus, as well as in the other Disclosure Documents and the Trust Agreement (defined below). If we use a capitalized term in this prospectus without defining it, you will find the definition of that term in the applicable Disclosure Document or in the Trust Agreement.

General

Structure. We will create the Fannie Mae Grantor Trust specified on the cover page of this prospectus (the “Trust”) pursuant to a trust agreement (the “Trust Agreement”) dated as of March 1, 2005 (the “Issue Date”). We will execute the Trust Agreement in our corporate capacity and in our capacity as trustee (the “Trustee”). We will issue the Certificates specified on the cover page of this prospectus pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

The Guaranteed Grantor Trust Pass-Through Certificates offered by this prospectus (the “Certificates”) will represent beneficial ownership interests in the Trust. The assets of the Trust will consist of those classes of Alternative Loan Trust 2005-18CB, Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-18CB bearing the corresponding designations specified under “Reference Sheet—Corresponding Classes” in this prospectus (such corresponding certificates, the “Underlying REMIC Securities”). As further described in the Information Supplement, the Underlying REMIC Securities will evidence senior ownership interests in a pool of conventional, fixed rate mortgage loans that are included in an underlying trust (the “Underlying REMIC Trust”). The assets of the Underlying REMIC Trust will consist of conforming balance, fixed rate mortgage loans, as more fully described in the Information Supplement under the heading “The Mortgage Pool”.

Fannie Mae Guaranty. We guarantee that on each Distribution Date we will pay to Certificateholders:

- interest in the amount paid on the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities and
- principal in the amount paid on the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities.

In addition, we guarantee the payment of any remaining principal balance of each class of the Certificates (other than the A3 and A4 Classes which are Interest Only Classes) on the Final Distribution Date specified on the cover page of this prospectus.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, our guaranty will **not** cover

- any shortfalls in interest as a result of prepayments with respect to the Underlying REMIC Securities except to the extent such shortfalls are required to be paid by the master servicer (as described in the Information Supplement under “—Adjustment to Servicing Compensation in Connection with Certain Prepaid Mortgage Loans”),
- the reduction in interest paid on the Underlying REMIC Securities attributable to the application of the Relief Act, or
- with respect to the A1 Class and the A2 Class, any failure of the Underlying REMIC Trust to receive payments under the related Cap Contract.

If we were unable to perform our guaranty obligations, Certificateholders would receive only the amounts actually paid and other recoveries on the Underlying REMIC Securities without taking into account our guaranty. If that happened, delinquencies and defaults on the underlying loans could directly affect the amounts that Certificateholders would receive each month. **Our guaranty is not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.**

Characteristics of Certificates. The Certificates will be represented by one or more certificates which will be registered in the name of the nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). DTC will maintain the Certificates through its book-entry facilities. The “Holder” or “Certificateholder” of a DTC Certificate is the nominee of DTC. A Holder is not necessarily the beneficial owner of a Certificate. Beneficial owners ordinarily will “hold” Certificates through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms and securities clearing organizations.

Authorized Denominations. We will issue each Class of Certificates other than the A3 Class and the A4 Class in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and whole dollar increments. The A3 Class and A4 Class will be issued in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and whole dollar increments.

Distribution Date. Beginning in April 2005, we will make payments of principal and interest on the Certificates on the 25th day of each month or, if the 25th is not a business day (as defined in the Information Supplement), on the first business day after the 25th. We refer to each such date as a “Distribution Date.”

Record Date. On each Distribution Date, we will make each monthly payment to Certificateholders who were Holders of record on the last day of the month preceding the month in which that Distribution Date occurs.

Class Factors. On or before each Distribution Date, we will publish a class factor (carried to eight decimal places) for each Class of the Certificates. When the class factor is multiplied by the original principal balance (or notional principal balance) of a Certificate of that Class, the product will equal the current principal balance (or notional principal balance) of that Certificate after taking into account payments on that Distribution Date.

Underlying Loan Clean-up Call; Termination of the Underlying REMIC Trust. The master servicer named in the Information Supplement (the “Master Servicer”) may purchase all the assets of the Underlying REMIC Trust when the aggregate principal balance of the underlying loans and any related foreclosed property, have been reduced to 10% or less of the sum of their balances as of the

Cut-off Date. A purchase of the assets of the Underlying REMIC Trust would have the same effect on the Certificates as a prepayment in full of the related mortgage loans.

Option to Repurchase Delinquent Loans. The Master Servicer has the option to repurchase underlying mortgage loans that are 151 days or more delinquent, subject to certain conditions referred to in the Information Supplement. After the aggregate principal balance of the Class B-2 Certificates issued by the Underlying REMIC Trust has been reduced to zero, Fannie Mae will have the option to purchase any underlying loan that is 90 days or more delinquent.

Voting the Underlying REMIC Securities. Holders of the Underlying REMIC Securities may have to vote on issues arising under the documents governing the Underlying REMIC Trust. The Trustee shall not vote the Underlying REMIC Securities except upon direction to do so from Holders of at least 51% of the related class of Certificates.

The Underlying REMIC Securities

The Underlying REMIC Securities represent senior ownership interests in the underlying loans held in the Underlying REMIC Trust.

The Underlying REMIC Securities generally represent an entitlement to the applicable portion of the interest and principal due on the underlying loans, subject to the payment priorities specified in the Information Supplement. Interest and/or principal payable on each Class of the Underlying REMIC Securities will be passed through to Holders of the corresponding Class of Certificates. Interest at the applicable pass-through rate will accrue on the outstanding principal balance or notional principal balance of the Underlying REMIC Securities as described in the Information Supplement. However, it is possible that the amount of interest paid on the Underlying REMIC Securities will be reduced as a result of:

- any shortfalls in interest as a result of prepayments with respect to the Underlying REMIC Securities except to the extent such shortfalls are required to be paid by the master servicer (as described in the Information Supplement under “—Adjustment to Servicing Compensation in Connection with Certain Prepaid Mortgage Loans”),
- the reduction in interest paid on the Underlying REMIC Securities attributable to the application of the Relief Act, or
- with respect to the A1 Class and A2 Class, any failure of payment to the Underlying REMIC Trust under the related Cap Contract.

Principal on the Underlying REMIC Securities will be paid based on the specific cash flow sequences described in the Information Supplement. As a result, the rate of principal payments on the Underlying REMIC Securities may vary considerably from time to time.

See the Information Supplement for detailed information about each Class of Underlying REMIC Securities.

Book-Entry Procedures

General. The Certificates will be registered in the name of the nominee of DTC, a New York-chartered limited purpose trust company, or any successor depository that we select or approve (the “Depository”). In accordance with its normal procedures, the Depository will record the positions held by each Depository participating firm (each, a “Depository Participant”) in the Certificates, whether held for its own account or as a nominee for another person. Initially, we will act as Paying Agent for the Certificates. In addition, U.S. Bank National Association will perform certain administrative functions with respect to the Certificates.

A “beneficial owner” or an “investor” is anyone who acquires a beneficial ownership interest in the Certificates. As an investor, you will not receive a physical certificate. Instead, your interest will be

recorded on the records of the brokerage firm, bank, thrift institution or other financial intermediary (a “financial intermediary”) that maintains the account for you. In turn, the record ownership of the intermediary will be recorded on the records of the Depository. If the intermediary is not a Depository Participant, the intermediary’s record ownership will be recorded on the records of a Depository Participant acting as an agent for the financial intermediary. Neither the Trustee nor the Depository will recognize an investor as a Certificateholder. Therefore, you must rely on these various arrangements to transfer your beneficial interest in the Certificates and comply with the procedures of your financial intermediary and of Depository Participants. In general, ownership of Certificates will be subject to the prevailing rules, regulations and procedures governing the Depository and Depository Participants.

Method of Distribution. We will direct payments on the Certificates to the Depository in immediately available funds. The Depository will credit the payments to the accounts of the Depository Participants entitled to them, in accordance with the Depository’s normal procedures. These procedures currently provide for payments made in same-day funds to be settled through the New York clearing house. Each Depository Participant and each financial intermediary will direct the payments to the investors in the Certificates that it represents. Accordingly, investors may experience a delay in receiving payments.

Payments of Interest

Categories. For the purpose of interest payments, the Classes of Certificates fall into the following categories:

<u>Interest Type*</u>	<u>Class</u>
Interest Only	A3 and A4
Floating Rate	A1 and A2
Inverse Floating Rate	A3 and A4

* See “—Class Definitions and Abbreviations” below.

Interest Distribution Amount. On each Distribution Date, we will pay to the Certificateholders an amount of interest equal to the interest amount paid on the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities on that Distribution Date.

Payments of Principal

Category. For the purpose of principal payments, the Certificates fall into the following category:

<u>Principal Type*</u>	<u>Class</u>
Structured Collateral/Pass-Through	A1 and A2
Notional	A3 and A4

* See “—Class Definitions and Abbreviations” below.

Principal Distribution Amount. On each Distribution Date, we will pay to the Holders of each Class of Certificates (other than the A3 and A4 Classes) an amount of principal equal to the principal amount, if any, paid on the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities on that Distribution Date.

Class Definitions and Abbreviations

The following chart identifies and generally defines the category specified on the cover of this prospectus.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Category of Class</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
INTEREST TYPES		
FLT	Floating Rate	Has an interest rate that resets periodically based upon the designated index and that generally varies directly with changes in the index.
INV	Inverse Floating Rate	Has an interest rate that resets periodically based upon the designated index and that varies inversely with changes in the index.
IO	Interest Only	Receives some or all of the interest payments made on the underlying securities or other assets of the series trust but little or no principal. Interest Only classes have either a notional or a nominal principal balance. A notional principal balance is the amount used as a reference to calculate the amount of interest due on an Interest Only class. A nominal principal balance represents actual principal that will be paid on the class. It is referred to as nominal since it is extremely small compared to other classes.
PRINCIPAL TYPES		
NTL	Notional	Has no principal balance and bears interest on a notional principal balance. The notional principal balance is used to determine interest distributions on an Interest Only class that is not entitled to principal.
PT	Pass-Through	Receives principal payments in direct relation to the actual distributions on an underlying security.
SC	Structured Collateral	Receives principal payments based on the actual distributions on an underlying security representing a regular interest in a REMIC trust.

Yield, Modeling Assumptions, Decrement Table, Weighted Average Life

See the section of the Information Supplement entitled “Yield, Prepayment and Maturity Considerations” with respect to the Underlying REMIC Securities.

THE TRUST AGREEMENT

In the sections below, we summarize certain provisions of the Trust Agreement that are not discussed elsewhere in this prospectus. Certain capitalized terms that we use in these summaries are defined in the Trust Agreement. These summaries are, by definition, not complete. If there is ever a conflict between what we have summarized in this prospectus and the actual terms of the Trust Agreement, the terms of the Trust Agreement will prevail.

Reports to Certificateholders

As soon as practicable on or shortly before each Distribution Date, we will publish (in print or otherwise) the class factor for each Class of Certificates. The “class factor” is a number (carried to eight decimal places) which, when multiplied by the original principal balance (or notional principal balance) of a Certificate, will equal the principal balance (or notional principal balance) of that Certificate that will still be outstanding after the principal to be paid in the current month has been paid.

Within a reasonable time after the end of each calendar year, we will furnish to each person who was a Certificateholder at any time during that year a statement containing any information required by the federal income tax laws.

Fannie Mae, or a special agent that we engage, will make all the necessary numerical calculations.

Certain Matters Regarding Fannie Mae

The Trust Agreement provides that we may not resign from our obligations and duties unless they are no longer permissible under applicable law. Our resignation will be effective only after a successor has assumed our obligations and duties. However, no successor may succeed to our guaranty obligations, and we will continue to be responsible under our guaranty even if we are terminated or have resigned from our other duties and responsibilities under the Trust Agreement.

The Trust Agreement also provides that neither we nor any of our directors, officers, employees or agents will be under any liability to the Trust or to the Certificateholders for errors in judgment or for any action we take, or refrain from taking, in good faith pursuant to the Trust Agreement. However, neither we nor any such person will be protected against any liability due to willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or willful disregard of obligations and duties.

In addition, the Trust Agreement also provides that we are not under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal action that is not incidental to our responsibilities under the Trust Agreement and that in our opinion may involve us in any expense or liability. However, in our discretion, we may undertake any legal action that we deem necessary or desirable in the interests of the Certificateholders. In that event, we will pay the legal expenses and costs of the action, which generally will not be reimbursable out of the trust fund.

Any corporation into which we are merged or consolidated, any corporation that results from a merger, conversion or consolidation to which we are a party or any corporation that succeeds to our business will be our successor under the Trust Agreement.

Events of Default

Any of the following will be considered an “Event of Default” under the Trust Agreement:

- if we fail to make a required payment to the Certificateholders of any Class and our failure continues uncorrected for 15 days after we receive written notice from Certificateholders who represent ownership interests totaling at least 5% of that Class that they have not been paid; or
- if we fail in a material way to fulfill any of our obligations under the Trust Agreement and our failure continues uncorrected for 60 days after we receive written notice of our failure from Certificateholders who represent ownership interests totaling at least 25% of any Class; or
- if we become insolvent or unable to pay our debts or if other events of insolvency occur.

Rights upon Event of Default

If one of the Events of Default listed above has occurred and continues uncorrected, Certificateholders who represent ownership interests totaling at least 25% of any Class have the right to terminate, in writing, our obligations under the Trust Agreement both as Trustee and in our corporate capacity. However, our guaranty obligations will continue in effect. The same proportion of Certificateholders that has the right to terminate us may also appoint, in writing, a successor to all of our terminated obligations. In addition, the successor that they appoint will take legal title to the Underlying REMIC Securities and any other assets of the Trust.

Amendment

We may amend the Trust Agreement for any of the following purposes without notifying the Certificateholders:

- to add to our duties;
- to evidence that another party has become our successor and has assumed our duties under the Trust Agreement in our capacity as trustee or in our corporate capacity or both;
- to eliminate any of our rights in our corporate capacity under the Trust Agreement; and
- to cure any ambiguity or correct or add to any provision in the Trust Agreement, so long as no Certificateholder is adversely affected in the case of an addition to any provision.

If the Certificateholders that represent ownership interests totaling at least 66% of each affected Class consent, we may amend the Trust Agreement to eliminate, change or add to the terms of the Trust Agreement or to waive our compliance with any of those terms. Nevertheless, we may not terminate or change our guaranty obligations or reduce the percentage of Certificateholders who must consent to the types of amendments listed in the previous sentence. In addition, unless each affected Certificateholder consents, no amendment may reduce or delay the funds that are required to be distributed on any Certificate.

Termination

The Trust Agreement will terminate when the Underlying REMIC Securities have been paid in full or liquidated, and their proceeds distributed. In no event, however, will the Trust continue beyond the expiration of 21 years from the death of the last survivor of the person named in the Trust Agreement.

For a description of the termination of the Underlying REMIC Trust, see “Description of the Certificates—Optional Termination” in the Information Supplement.

CERTAIN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The Certificates and payments on the Certificates generally are subject to taxation. Therefore, you should consider the tax consequences of holding a Certificate before you acquire one. The following discussion describes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences to beneficial owners of Certificates. The discussion is general and does not purport to deal with all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to particular investors. This discussion may not apply to your particular circumstances for various reasons, including the following:

- This discussion is based on federal tax laws in effect as of the date of this prospectus. Changes to any of these laws after the date of this prospectus may affect the tax consequences discussed below, and such changes may have retroactive effect.
- This discussion addresses only Certificates acquired at original issuance and held as “capital assets” (generally, property held for investment).
- This discussion does not address tax consequences to beneficial owners subject to special rules, such as dealers in securities, certain traders in securities, banks, tax-exempt organizations, life insurance companies, persons that hold Certificates as part of a hedging transaction or as a position in a straddle or conversion transaction, or persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.
- This discussion does not address taxes imposed by any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

For these reasons, you should consult your own tax advisors regarding the federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of Certificates as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Certificates

Our special tax counsel, Arnold & Porter LLP, will deliver its opinion that, assuming compliance with the Trust Agreement, the Trust will be classified as a trust under subpart E of part I of subchapter J of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and not as an association taxable as a corporation. The Underlying REMIC Securities will be the assets of the Trust. Each beneficial owner of a Certificate will be treated as the beneficial owner of an undivided interest in the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities held by the Trust. Consequently, each beneficial owner of a Certificate will be required to report its pro rata share of the income with respect to the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities, and a sale or other disposition of a Certificate will constitute a sale or other disposition of a pro rata portion of the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities. In addition, each beneficial owner of a Certificate will be required to include in income its allocable share of the expenses paid by the Trust.

Each beneficial owner of a Certificate can deduct its allocable share of the expenses paid by the Trust as provided in section 162 or section 212 of the Code, consistent with its method of accounting. A beneficial owner’s ability to deduct its share of these expenses is limited under section 67 of the Code in the case of (i) estates and trusts, and (ii) individuals owning an interest in a Certificate directly or through an investment in a “pass-through entity” (other than in connection with such individual’s trade or business). Pass-through entities include partnerships, S corporations, grantor trusts, certain limited liability companies and non-publicly offered regulated investment companies, but do not include estates, non-grantor trusts, cooperatives, real estate investment trusts and publicly offered regulated investment companies. Generally, such a beneficial owner can deduct its share of these costs only to the extent that these costs, when aggregated with certain of the beneficial owner’s other miscellaneous itemized deductions, exceed 2% of the beneficial owner’s adjusted gross income. For this purpose, an estate or nongrantor trust computes adjusted gross income in the same manner as in the case of an individual, except that deductions for administrative expenses of the estate or nongrantor trust (not including expenses of the Trust) that would not have been incurred if the property were not held in such non-grantor trust or estate are allowable in arriving at adjusted gross income. In addition, section 68 of the Code may provide for certain limitations on itemized deductions otherwise allowable for a beneficial owner who is an individual. Further, a beneficial owner may not be able to deduct any portion of these costs in computing its alternative minimum tax liability.

Taxation of the Underlying REMIC Securities

The Information Supplement discusses tax consequences to holders of the Underlying REMIC Securities. The Information Supplement states that each holder of an Underlying REMIC Security will be deemed to own a REMIC regular interest. The Information Supplement also states that each holder of a Class A-1 or Class A-2 Certificate will be deemed to own a second asset, the right to receive payments of the applicable Supplemental Amounts (as defined in the Information Supplement). Because a beneficial owner of a Certificate will be required to report its pro rata share of the income accruing with respect to the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities and will be required to treat the sale or other disposition of a Certificate as the sale or other disposition of a pro rata portion of the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities you should review the discussion there.

The Information Supplement states that, taking into account certain assumptions described therein, each Underlying REMIC Security (except for the right to receive payments of the Supplemental Amounts) will qualify as a “regular interest” in a “real estate mortgage investment conduit” within the meaning of the Code. Qualification as a REMIC requires initial and ongoing compliance with certain conditions. The remainder of this discussion assumes that all the requirements for

qualification as a REMIC have been, and will continue to be, met with respect to the Underlying REMIC Trust. If an Underlying REMIC Security were to fail to qualify as a regular interest in a REMIC, the Underlying REMIC Security might not be accorded the status described under the section of the Information Supplement entitled “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” and the Underlying REMIC Trust might be taxable as a corporation. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the tax consequences to a beneficial owner of a Certificate if the corresponding class of Underlying REMIC Securities were to fail to qualify as a regular interest in a REMIC.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Fannie Mae will furnish or make available, within a reasonable time after the end of each calendar year, to each Holder of a Certificate at any time during such year, such information as is required by Treasury regulations and such other information as Fannie Mae deems necessary or desirable to assist Holders in preparing their federal income tax returns, or to enable Holders to make such information available to beneficial owners or other financial intermediaries for which such Holders hold Certificates as nominees.

Distributions of interest and principal, as well as distributions of proceeds from the sale of Certificates, may be subject to the “backup withholding tax” under section 3406 of the Code if recipients of such distributions fail to furnish to the payor certain information, including their taxpayer identification numbers, or otherwise fail to establish an exemption from such tax. Any amounts deducted and withheld from a distribution to a recipient would be allowed as a credit against such recipient’s federal income tax. Furthermore, certain penalties may be imposed by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) on a recipient of distributions that is required to supply information but that does not do so in the proper manner.

Foreign Investors

Additional rules apply to a beneficial owner of a Certificate that is not a U.S. Person (a “Non-U.S. Person”). The term “U.S. Person” means:

- a citizen or resident of the United States,
- a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia,
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source of its income, or
- a trust if a court within the United States can exercise primary supervision over its administration and at least one U.S. person has the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

Payments on a Certificate made to, or on behalf of, a beneficial owner that is a Non-U.S. Person generally will be exempt from U.S. federal income and withholding taxes, provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- the beneficial owner is not subject to U.S. tax as a result of a connection to the United States other than ownership of the Certificate;
- the beneficial owner signs a statement under penalties of perjury certifying that it is a Non-U.S. Person, and provides the name, address and taxpayer identification number, if any, of the beneficial owner; and
- the last U.S. Person in the chain of payment to the beneficial owner receives such statement from the beneficial owner or a financial institution holding on behalf of the beneficial owner and does not have actual knowledge that such statement is false.

These rules do not apply to exempt from taxation interest income allocable to a United States shareholder of a beneficial owner that is a “controlled foreign corporation” described in section 881(c)(3)(C) of the Code. You also should be aware that the IRS might take the position that these rules do not apply to a beneficial owner that also owns 10% or more of the residual interest in the Underlying REMIC Trust or of the voting stock of Fannie Mae.

LEGAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

If you are an institution whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations or to review by certain regulatory authorities, you may be subject to restrictions on investment in the Certificates. If you are a financial institution that is subject to the jurisdiction of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of Thrift Supervision, the National Credit Union Administration or other federal or state agencies with similar authority, you should review any applicable rules, guidelines and regulations prior to purchasing the Certificates. You should also review and consider the applicability of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council Supervisory Policy Statement on Securities Activities (to the extent adopted by their respective federal regulators), which, among other things, sets forth guidelines for financial institutions investing in certain types of mortgage-related securities, including securities such as the Certificates. In addition, if you are a financial institution, you should consult your regulators concerning the risk-based capital treatment of any Certificate.

Pursuant to the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 (“SMMEA”), securities that we issue (such as the Certificates) are legal investments for entities created under the laws of the United States or any state whose authorized investments are subject to state regulation to the same extent as obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities. Under SMMEA, if a state enacted legislation prior to October 4, 1991 specifically limiting the legal investment authority of any such entities with respect to securities that we issue or guarantee, those securities will constitute legal investments for such entities only to the extent provided in the legislation. Certain states adopted such legislation prior to the October 4, 1991 deadline. **You should consult your own legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent the Certificates constitute legal investments or are subject to restrictions on investment and whether and to what extent the Certificates can be used as collateral for various types of borrowings.**

LEGAL OPINION

If you purchase Certificates, we will send you, upon request, an opinion of our General Counsel (or one of our Deputy General Counsels) as to the validity of the Certificates and the Trust Agreement.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of certain considerations associated with an investment in Certificates on behalf of a plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) (such as employer-sponsored pension and profit sharing plans) and other types of benefit plans and arrangements subject to Section 4975 of the Code (such as individual retirement accounts). ERISA and the Code also impose these requirements on some entities in which these benefit plans or arrangements invest. We refer to these plans, arrangements and entities, collectively, as “Plans.”

A fiduciary considering investing assets of a plan in a Certificate should consult its legal advisor about ERISA, fiduciary and other legal considerations before making such an investment. Specifically, before authorizing an investment in Certificates, any such fiduciary should, after considering the plan’s particular circumstances, determine whether the investment is appropriate under the plan’s governing documents and whether the investment is appropriate under the fiduciary standards of

ERISA or other applicable law, including standards with respect to prudence, diversification and delegation of control and the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code.

Regulations promulgated under ERISA by the U.S. Department of Labor (the “Plan Asset Regulations”) generally provide that when a plan acquires an interest in an entity that is neither a publicly offered security nor a security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the plan’s assets include both the security and an undivided interest in each of the underlying assets of the issuer unless it is established that an exception under the Plan Asset Regulations applies. The application of this general rule could cause the sponsor, trustee and other servicers of a mortgage pool to be subject to the fiduciary responsibility rules of ERISA and could cause an investment in certificates representing an interest in the mortgage pool to be a prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code.

The Plan Asset Regulation provides that the general rule stated above does not apply to a plan’s acquisition of a guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate. The definition of “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate” includes certificates which are “backed by, or evidencing an interest in specified mortgages or participation interests therein” and are guaranteed by Fannie Mae as to the payment of interest and principal. Under the Plan Asset Regulations, investment by a Plan in a “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate” does not cause the assets of the Plan to include the mortgages underlying the certificate or cause the sponsor, trustee and other servicers of the mortgage pool to be subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or section 4975 of the Code in providing services with respect to the mortgages in the pool. Our counsel, Hunton & Williams LLP, has advised us that the Certificates qualify under the definition of “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificates” and, as a result, the purchase and holding of Certificates by Plans will not cause the underlying mortgage loans or the assets of Fannie Mae to be subject to the fiduciary requirements of ERISA or to the prohibited transaction requirements of ERISA and the Code.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We will acquire the Underlying REMIC Securities from CWALT, Inc. (“CWALT”) in exchange for the Certificates. CWALT has agreed to sell the Certificates to Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (the “Underwriter”). The Underwriter proposes to offer the Certificates directly to the public from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale. The Underwriter may effect these transactions to or through other dealers.

LEGAL MATTERS

Hunton & Williams LLP and, with respect to federal income tax matters, Arnold & Porter LLP will provide legal representation for Fannie Mae. McKee Nelson LLP will provide legal representation for the Underwriter.

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\$513,502,400

(Approximate)

CWALT, INC.

Depositor



HOME LOANS

Seller

Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP

Master Servicer

Alternative Loan Trust 2005-18CB

Issuer

Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-18CB

**Consider carefully
the risk factors
beginning on page
S-6 in this
information
supplement and on
page 4 in the
information circular.**

The Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

It is a condition to the issuance of the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates that they be guaranteed by Fannie Mae as described in this information supplement. The Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates, including any interest, are not guaranteed by the United States and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities other than Fannie Mae.

It is expected that the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates will be issued on or about March 30, 2005.

March 29, 2005

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Summary

This summary highlights selected information from this document and does not contain all of the information that you need to consider in making your investment decision. To understand all of the terms of an offering of the certificates, read carefully this entire document and the accompanying information circular.

Certificates

The trust fund will issue the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates, which are offered by this information supplement. The trust fund will also issue the Class A-5, Class A-6, Class A-7, Class A-8, Class A-9, Class A-10, Class A-R, Class PO, Class M, Class B-1, Class B-2, Class B-3, Class B-4 and Class B-5 Certificates, which are not offered by this information supplement.

Any information contained in this information supplement with respect to certificates other than the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates is provided only to permit a better understanding of the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates.

The assets of the trust fund that will support the certificates will consist, on the closing date, of a pool of mortgage loans with an aggregate stated principal balance of approximately \$749,016,792, as of March 1, 2005 and certain other property and assets described in this information supplement. The mortgage loans will consist primarily of 30-year conventional fixed-rate mortgage loans secured by first liens on one- to four-family residential properties. All of the mortgage loans have original principal balances not in excess of Fannie Mae's conforming loan limits.

The certificates will have the respective initial class certificate balances, if applicable, and pass-through rates, if applicable, set forth below.

	Initial Class Certificate Balance	Pass-Through Rate
Class A-1	\$413,502,400	Variable
Class A-2	\$100,000,000	Variable
Class A-3	Notional	Variable
Class A-4	Notional	Variable
Class A-5	\$ 67,219,100	5.50%
Class A-6	\$ 64,000,000	5.50%
Class A-7	\$ 31,000,000	5.50%
Class A-8	\$ 25,826,000	5.50%
Class A-9	\$ 4,100,900	5.50%
Class A-10	\$ 7,550,000	5.50%
Class PO	\$ 3,985,017	N/A
Class A-R	\$ 100	5.50%

Class M	\$ 13,856,000	5.50%
Class B-1	\$ 6,741,000	5.50%
Class B-2	\$ 3,745,000	5.50%
Class B-3	\$ 2,996,000	5.50%
Class B-4	\$ 2,622,000	5.50%
Class B-5	\$ 1,873,275	5.50%

Cut-off Date

For any mortgage loan included in the trust fund, the later of March 1, 2005 and the date of origination for that mortgage loan (either of these dates is sometimes referred to in this information supplement as the cut-off date).

Closing Date

On or about March 30, 2005.

Depositor

CWALT, Inc. is a limited purpose finance subsidiary of Countrywide Financial Corporation. Its address is 4500 Park Granada, Calabasas, California 91302, and its telephone number is (818) 225-3000.

Sellers

Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. will be the seller of a portion of the mortgage loans. The remainder of the mortgage loans will be sold directly to the depositor by one or more special purpose entities that were established by Countrywide Financial Corporation which, in turn, acquired those mortgage loans directly from Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.

Master Servicer

Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP.

Fannie Mae Guaranty

Fannie Mae will guarantee the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates as described in this information supplement. It is a condition to the issuance of the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates that they be purchased by Fannie Mae and that Fannie Mae guarantee payments on the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates as further described in this information supplement. The Fannie Mae guaranty is not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

See “Description of the Certificates — Fannie Mae Guaranty” in this information supplement.

Trustee

The Bank of New York.

Distribution Dates

We will make distributions on the 25th day of each month. If the 25th day of a month is not a business day, then we will make distributions on the next business day. The first distribution is scheduled for April 25, 2005.

Record Date

The record date for any distribution date will be the last business day of the month preceding the month of that distribution date.

Interest Payments

Interest will accrue at the rate specified in this information supplement on each interest-bearing class of certificates on the basis of a 360-day year divided into twelve 30-day months.

The interest accrual period for the interest-bearing classes of certificates, other than the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates, for any distribution date will be the calendar month before the distribution date. The interest accrual period for the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates (we sometimes refer to these certificates as “LIBOR Certificates”) for any distribution date will be the one-month period commencing on the 25th day of the month prior to the month in which that distribution date occurs and ending on the 24th day of the month in which that distribution date occurs.

See “Description of the Certificates — Interest” in this information supplement.

Principal Payments

Principal will be paid on each class of certificates entitled to receive principal payments on each distribution date as described in this information supplement beginning at page S-45.

See “Description of the Certificates — Principal” in this information supplement.

Optional Termination

The master servicer may purchase all of the remaining assets of the trust fund after the aggregate stated principal balance of the mortgage loans and real estate owned by the trust fund is less than or equal to 10% of the aggregate stated principal balance of the mortgage loans as of the cut-off date.

See “Description of the Certificates — Optional Termination” in this information supplement.

Collection Account; Priority of Distributions

On each distribution date, amounts available to make distributions on the classes of certificates will be applied in the following order of priority:

- (1) to pay the guaranty fee related to the Fannie Mae guaranty of the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates;
- (2) to interest on the interest-bearing classes of senior certificates;
- (3) to principal of the classes of senior certificates in the manner, order and priority described under “Description of the Certificates — Principal” in this information supplement;
- (4) to any deferred amounts payable on the Class PO Certificates, as described under “Description of the Certificates — Principal” in this information supplement; and
- (5) to interest on and then principal of each class of subordinated certificates, in the order of their numerical class designations, beginning with the Class M Certificates, as described under “Description of the Certificates — Interest” and “ — Principal” in this information supplement.

The Cap Contracts

The trust fund will have the benefit of two interest rate cap contracts, (i) the Class A-1 cap contract and (ii) the Class A-2 cap contract, each of which will be assigned to the trust fund on the closing date. Payments under each cap contract will be made pursuant to the formulas described in “Description of the Certificates — The Cap Contracts” in this information supplement.

See “Description of the Certificates — The Cap Contracts” in this information supplement.

The Fannie Mae guaranty will not reimburse certificateholders for any scheduled payments not received under the interest rate cap contracts.

Advances

The master servicer will make cash advances with respect to delinquent payments of principal and interest on the mortgage loans to the extent the master servicer reasonably believes that the cash advances can be repaid from future payments on the mortgage loans. These cash advances are only intended to maintain a regular flow of scheduled interest and principal payments on the certificates and are not intended to guarantee or insure against losses.

See “Servicing of Mortgage Loans — Advances” in this information supplement.

Credit Enhancement

The issuance of senior certificates and subordinated certificates by the trust fund is designed to increase the likelihood that senior certificateholders will receive regular payments of interest and principal.

Subordination

The senior certificates will have a payment priority over the subordinated certificates. The Class M Certificates will have a payment priority over the Class B Certificates and within the classes of Class B Certificates, the Class B Certificates with a lower numerical designation will have a payment priority over the Class B Certificates with a higher numerical designation.

Subordination is designed to provide the holders of certificates with a higher payment priority with protection against losses realized when the remaining unpaid principal balance on a mortgage loan exceeds the amount of proceeds recovered upon the liquidation of that mortgage loan. This loss protection

is accomplished by allocating the realized losses among the subordinated certificates, beginning with the subordinated certificates with the lowest payment priority, before realized losses are allocated to the senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates), except that (x) realized losses that would otherwise be allocated to the Class A-5 Certificates will instead be allocated to the Class A-9 Certificates and (y) a portion of the realized losses that would otherwise be allocated to the Class A-6, Class A-7 and Class A-8 Certificates will instead be allocated to the Class A-10 Certificates.

Realized losses allocated to the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates will be covered by the Fannie Mae guaranty.

See “Description of the Certificates — Allocation of Losses,” and “— Fannie Mae Guaranty” in this information supplement and “Credit Enhancement — Subordination” in this information supplement and in the information circular

Tax Status

For federal income tax purposes, the trust fund (exclusive of the cap contracts and the assets held in the reserve fund) will consist of one or more REMICs: one or more underlying REMICs (if any) and the master REMIC. The assets of the lowest underlying REMIC in this tiered structure (or the master REMIC if there are no underlying REMICs) will consist of the mortgage loans and any other assets designated in the pooling and servicing agreement. The master REMIC will issue several classes of certificates, which will represent the regular interests in the master REMIC. The Class A-1 and Class A-2 Certificates will also represent the right to receive payments from the reserve fund.

See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in this information supplement and in the information circular.

Risk Factors

The following information, which you should carefully consider, identifies significant sources of risk associated with an investment in the certificates. You should also carefully consider the information under “Risk Factors” beginning on page 4 in the information circular.

Your Yield Will Be Affected By Prepayments

Borrowers may, at their option, prepay their mortgage loans in whole or in part at any time. We cannot predict the rate at which borrowers will repay their mortgage loans. A prepayment of a mortgage loan, however, will usually result in a prepayment on the certificates.

The rate and timing of prepayment of the mortgage loans will affect the yields to maturity and weighted average lives of the certificates. Any reinvestment risks from faster or slower prepayments of mortgage loans will be borne entirely by the holders of the certificates.

- If you purchase principal only certificates or you purchase your certificates at a discount and principal is repaid slower than you anticipate, then your yield may be lower than you anticipate.
- If you purchase notional amount certificates or you purchase your certificates at a premium and principal is repaid faster than you anticipate, then your yield may be lower than you anticipate.
- If you purchase notional amount certificates and principal is repaid faster than you anticipated, you may lose your initial investment.
- Approximately 0.65% of the mortgage loans by aggregate stated principal balance as of the cut-off date, require the mortgagor to pay a charge if the mortgagor prepays the mortgage loan during periods ranging from one to five years after the mortgage loan was originated. A prepayment charge may discourage a mortgagor from prepaying the mortgage loan during the applicable period. Prepayment charges will not be available for distribution to the certificateholders.

See “Yield, Prepayment and Maturity Considerations” in this information supplement for a description of factors that may influence the rate and timing of prepayments on the mortgage loans.

Your Yield Will Be Affected By The Interest-Only Feature Of Some Of The Mortgage Loans

Approximately 4.57% of the mortgage loans by aggregate stated principal balance as of the cut-off date require monthly payments of only accrued interest for a substantial period of time after origination. During the interest-only period, less principal will be available for distribution to certificateholders than otherwise would be the case. In addition, these mortgage loans may have a higher risk of default after the interest-only period due to the larger outstanding balance and the increased monthly payment necessary to amortize fully the mortgage loan.

During the interest-only period, these mortgage loans may be less likely to prepay since the perceived benefits from refinancing may be less than if the mortgage loans were fully amortizing. As the interest-only period approaches its end, however, these mortgage loans may be more likely to be refinanced in order to avoid higher monthly payments necessary to fully amortize the mortgage loans.

**The Yields On The LIBOR Certificates
Will Be Affected By The Level Of LIBOR**

The pass-through rates on the Class A-1 and Class A-2 Certificates will be based on LIBOR plus a margin, subject to a cap. The pass-through rates on the Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates will be based on a fixed rate minus LIBOR. The yields on the LIBOR Certificates will be affected by the level of LIBOR. If the level of LIBOR is different than the level you expect, then your yields on the LIBOR Certificates may be lower than you expect. The pass-through rate on the Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates may be as little as 0%.

See “Description of the Certificates — Interest” and “Yield, Prepayment and Maturity Considerations” in this information supplement for more information.

**The Class A-1 And Class A-2 Certificates
Are Subject To Special Risks**

The Class A-1 Certificates will accrue interest at a per annum rate equal to the sum of LIBOR plus 0.40%. If LIBOR exceeds a per annum rate of 5.0050%, the Class A-1 Certificates will also be entitled to receive the related supplemental amount, on each distribution date commencing on the distribution date in May 2005 to and including the distribution date in December 2010, from payments made under the Class A-1 cap contract and from amounts on deposit in the Class A-1 reserve fund. The only source of funds for deposits into the Class A-1 reserve fund will be amounts payable under the Class A-1 cap contract, plus \$1,000 deposited on the closing date.

The Class A-2 Certificates will accrue interest at a per annum rate equal to the sum of LIBOR plus 0.35%. If LIBOR exceeds a per annum rate of 5.0550%, the Class A-2 Certificates will also be entitled to receive the related supplemental amount, (i) on each distribution date commencing on the distribution date in May 2005 to and including the distribution date in December 2010, from payments made under the Class A-2 cap contract and from amounts on deposit in the Class A-2 reserve fund and (ii) on each distribution date thereafter, from amounts on deposit in the Class A-2 reserve fund. The only source of funds for deposits into the Class A-2 reserve fund will be amounts payable under the Class A-2 cap contract, plus \$1,000 deposited on the closing date.

Although the Class A-1 and Class A-2 Certificates may receive yield supplement amounts, collections on the mortgage loans cannot support the payment of these amounts. Payments of these amounts are dependent *solely* upon the performance of the cap contract counterparty under the related cap contract. Thus, payments of these amounts involve counterparty risk. Investors should note that the long-term ratings of the cap contract counterparty are lower than “AAA.”

The Fannie Mae guaranty will not reimburse certificateholders for any scheduled payments not received under the interest rate cap contracts.

See “Description of the Certificates — The Cap Contracts,” “— The Class A-1 Reserve Fund” and “— The Class A-2 Reserve Fund” in this information supplement.

Your Yield Will Be Affected By How Distributions Are Allocated To The Certificates

The timing of principal payments on the certificates will be affected by a number of factors, including:

- the extent of prepayments on the mortgage loans;
- how payments of principal are allocated among the classes of certificates as specified on page S-45,
- whether the master servicer exercises its right, in its sole discretion, to terminate the trust fund,
- the rate and timing of payment defaults and losses on the mortgage loans; and
- repurchases of mortgage loans for material breaches of representations and warranties.

Since distributions on the certificates are dependent upon the payments on the mortgage loans, we cannot guarantee the amount of any particular payment or the amount of time that will elapse before the trust fund is terminated.

See “Description of the Certificates — Principal,” and “— Optional Termination” in this information supplement for a description of the manner in which principal will be paid to the certificates. See “The Mortgage Pool — Assignment of the Mortgage Loans” in this information supplement for more information regarding the repurchase or substitution of mortgage loans.

Credit Enhancement May Not Be Sufficient To Protect Senior Certificates From Losses

The certificates are not insured by any financial guaranty insurance policy. The subordination features are intended to enhance the likelihood that senior certificateholders will receive regular payments of interest and principal.

Subordination. Credit enhancement will be provided for the certificates, first, by the right of the holders of certificates to receive payments of principal before the classes subordinated to them and, second, by the allocation of realized losses to subordinated classes in the reverse order of their priority of payment. This form of credit enhancement uses collections on the mortgage loans otherwise payable to holders of subordinated classes to pay amounts due on more senior classes. Collections otherwise payable to subordinated classes comprise the sole source of funds from which this type of credit enhancement is provided. Realized losses are allocated to the subordinated certificates in the reverse order of their priority of payment,

beginning with the subordinated certificates then outstanding with the lowest payment priority, until the principal balance of each class of subordinated certificates has been reduced to zero. Accordingly, if the aggregate principal balance of each subordinated class were to be reduced to zero, delinquencies and defaults on the mortgage loans would reduce the amount of funds available for monthly distributions to holders of the senior certificates (other than the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates which will have the benefit of the Fannie Mae guaranty). However, (x) realized losses that would otherwise be allocated to the Class A-5 Certificates will instead be allocated to the Class A-9 Certificates and (y) a portion of the realized losses that would otherwise be allocated to the Class A-6, Class A-7 and Class A-8 Certificates will instead be allocated to the Class A-10 Certificates. Investors in those classes of certificates should note that the initial class certificate balance of the Class A-9 Certificates is only \$4,100,900, while the initial class certificate balance of the Class A-5 Certificates is \$67,219,100 and the initial class certificate balance of the Class A-10 Certificates is only \$7,550,000, while the initial class certificate balance of the Class A-6, Class A-7 and Class A-8 Certificates are \$64,000,000, \$31,000,000 and \$25,826,000, respectively. Among the subordinated certificates, the Class M Certificates are the least subordinated, that is, they have the highest payment priority. The payment priority for the Class B-1, Class B-2, Class B-3, Class B-4 and Class B-5 Certificates is in numerical order.

See “Description of the Certificates — Allocation of Losses” in this information supplement and “Credit Enhancement — Subordination” in this information supplement and in the information circular.

Limitations on the Fannie Mae Guaranty

The Fannie Mae guaranty will not cover shortfalls in interest as a result of prepayments with respect to the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates except to the extent such shortfalls are required to be paid by the master servicer in respect of the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates and such shortfalls are not paid by the master servicer. Additionally, the Fannie Mae guaranty will not cover any shortfalls resulting from the application of the Relief Act.

All Realized Losses Will Be Allocated First to Subordinated Certificates

Previous securitization trusts formed by the depositor allocated portions of some losses, such as special hazard losses, bankruptcy losses, and fraud losses in excess of the amounts set forth in the related prospectus supplement, proportionately to each class of certificates instead of first to the subordinated certificates. All realized losses with respect to the mortgage loans to be conveyed to the securitization trust described in this information supplement will be allocated first to the subordinated certificates.

See “Description of the Certificates — Allocation of Losses” in this information supplement and “Credit Enhancement — Subordination” in this information supplement and in the information circular.

Certain Interest Shortfalls Will Be Allocated To The Certificates

When a borrower makes a full or partial prepayment on a mortgage loan, the amount of interest which the borrower is required to pay may be less than the amount of interest certificateholders would otherwise be entitled to receive with respect to the mortgage loan. The master servicer is required to reduce the basic master servicing fee (but not the excess master servicing fee) to offset this shortfall, but the reduction for any distribution date is limited to an amount equal to the product of one-twelfth of 0.125% and the aggregate stated principal balance of the mortgage loans. If the aggregate amount of interest shortfalls resulting from prepayments on the mortgage loans exceeds the amount of the reduction in the basic master servicing fee, the interest entitlement for each class of certificates will be reduced proportionately by the amount of this excess. As a result, the proportion of any of these shortfalls allocated to the certificates will be greater than in those Countrywide Home Loans transactions in which excess interest is certificated.

In addition, your certificates may be subject to certain shortfalls in interest collections arising from the application of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act and similar state laws (referred to in this information supplement as the Relief Act). The Relief Act provides relief to borrowers who enter active military service and to borrowers in reserve status who are called to active duty after the origination of their mortgage loan. The Relief Act provides generally that these borrowers may not be charged interest on a mortgage loan in excess of 6% per annum during the period of the borrower's active duty. These shortfalls are not required to be paid by the borrower at any future time, will not be offset by a reduction to the basic master servicing fee or, unlike in those Countrywide Home Loans transactions in which excess interest is certificated, to the excess master servicing fee, and will reduce accrued interest on each class of certificates on a pro rata basis. In addition, the Relief Act imposes certain limitations that would impair the master servicer's ability to foreclose on an affected mortgage loan during the borrower's period of active service and, under some circumstances, during an additional period thereafter.

The Fannie Mae guaranty will not cover any of these shortfalls allocated to the certificates.

Geographic Concentration Increases Risk That Certificate Yields Could Be Impaired

Approximately 31.61% of the mortgage loans by aggregate stated principal balance as of the cut-off date, are secured by property in California. Property in California may be more susceptible than homes located in other parts of the country to some types of uninsurable hazards, such as earthquakes, floods, mudslides and other natural disasters. In addition,

- Economic conditions in California (which may or may not affect real property values) may affect the ability of borrowers to repay their loans on time;

- Declines in the California residential real estate market may reduce the values of properties located in California, which would result in an increase in the loan-to-value ratios; and
- Any increase in the market value of properties located in California would reduce the loan-to-value ratios and could, therefore, make alternative sources of financing available to the borrowers at lower interest rates, which could result in an increased rate of prepayment of the mortgage loans.

Impact Of World Events

The economic impact of the United States' military operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and other parts of the world, as well as the possibility of terrorist attacks domestically or abroad, is uncertain, but could have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer confidence, and market liquidity. No assurance can be given as to the effect of these events on consumer confidence and the performance of the mortgage loans. Any adverse impact resulting from these events would be borne by the holders of the certificates. United States military operations may also increase the likelihood of shortfalls under the Relief Act. The Fannie Mae guaranty will not cover shortfalls under the Relief Act.

Some of the statements contained in or incorporated by reference in this information supplement and the accompanying information circular consist of forward-looking statements relating to future economic performance or projections and other financial items. These statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” or other comparable words. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from the projected results. Those risks and uncertainties include, among others, general economic and business conditions, regulatory initiatives and compliance with governmental regulations, customer preferences and various other matters, many of which are beyond our control. Because we cannot predict the future, what actually happens may be very different from what we predict in our forward-looking statements.

The Mortgage Pool

General

The depositor, CWALT, Inc., will purchase the mortgage loans in the mortgage pool from Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. and one or more other sellers affiliated with Countrywide Financial Corporation (each of which is referred to in this information supplement as a seller and together they are referred to as the sellers), pursuant to a pooling and servicing agreement dated as of March 1, 2005 among the sellers, Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP, as master servicer, the depositor, Fannie Mae, as guarantor and The Bank of New York, as trustee, and will cause the mortgage loans to be assigned to the trustee for the benefit of the holders of the certificates. The mortgage loans that are purchased by the depositor and assigned to the trustee on the closing date and that are listed in the tables in this section are referred to as the mortgage loans.

Under the pooling and servicing agreement, Countrywide Home Loans will make certain representations, warranties and covenants to the depositor relating to, among other things, the due execution and enforceability of the pooling and servicing agreement and certain characteristics of the mortgage loans. In addition each of the sellers will represent and warrant that, prior to the sale of the related mortgage loans to the depositor, the applicable seller had good title to the mortgage loans sold by it. Subject to the limitations described in the next sentence and under “— Assignment of the Mortgage Loans,” Countrywide Home Loans (or the related seller, in the case of the representation regarding good title) will be obligated to repurchase or substitute a similar mortgage loan for any mortgage loan as to which there exists deficient documentation or as to which there has been an uncured breach of any representation or warranty relating to the characteristics of the mortgage loans that materially and adversely affects the interests of the certificateholders in that mortgage loan. Countrywide Home Loans will represent and warrant to the depositor in the pooling and servicing agreement that the mortgage loans were selected from among the outstanding one- to four-family mortgage loans in Countrywide Home Loans’ portfolio as to which the representations and warranties set forth in the pooling and servicing agreement can be made and that the selection was not made in a manner intended to affect the interests of the certificateholders adversely. See “Mortgage Loan Program — Representations by Sellers; Repurchases” in the information circular. Under the pooling and servicing agreement, the depositor will assign all its right, title and interest in the representations, warranties and covenants (including the sellers’ repurchase or substitution obligation) to the trustee for the benefit of the certificateholders. The depositor will make no representations or warranties with respect to the mortgage loans and will have no obligation to repurchase or substitute mortgage loans with deficient documentation or which are otherwise defective. The sellers are selling the mortgage loans without recourse and will have no obligation with respect to the certificates in their respective capacities as sellers other than the repurchase or substitution obligation described above. The obligations of the master servicer, with respect to the certificates, are limited to the master servicer’s contractual servicing obligations under the pooling and servicing agreement.

The depositor believes that the information set forth in this information supplement regarding the mortgage loans as of the cut-off date is representative of the characteristics of the final mortgage pool. However, certain mortgage loans may prepay or may be determined not to meet the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the final mortgage pool. A limited number of mortgage loans may be substituted for the mortgage loans described in this information supplement, although any addition or substitution will not result in a material difference in the mortgage pool on the closing date. As a result, the cut-off date information regarding the final mortgage pool delivered will vary somewhat from the cut-off date information regarding the mortgage loans presented in this information supplement.

As of the cut-off date, the aggregate Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loans is expected to be approximately \$749,016,792 (which is referred to as the “Cut-off Date Pool Principal Balance”). With the exception of 163 mortgage loans representing approximately 4.57% of the aggregate Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loans as of the cut-off date, all of the mortgage loans provide for the amortization of the amount financed over a series of substantially equal monthly payments. The terms of the remaining mortgage loans only require the related mortgagors to pay interest on the principal balance of the mortgage loan for the first ten or fifteen years after their origination, but require that the entire principal balance of the mortgage loan be fully amortized over the related remaining term of the mortgage loan. All of the mortgage loans will provide that payments are due on the first day

of each month (the “Due Date”). At origination, substantially all of the mortgage loans will have stated terms to maturity of 30 years.

Scheduled monthly payments made by the mortgagors on the mortgage loans (referred to as scheduled payments) either earlier or later than their scheduled Due Dates will not affect the amortization schedule or the relative application of the payments to principal and interest. All of the mortgage loans have original principal balances not in excess of Fannie Mae’s conforming loan limits. Except for 23 mortgage loans constituting not more than approximately 0.65% of the aggregate Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loans as of the cut-off date, the mortgagors may prepay their mortgage loans at any time without charge. Any prepayment charges received on these mortgage loans will not be distributed to certificateholders.

The earliest first payment date of any mortgage loan was June 1, 2004. The latest stated maturity date of any mortgage loan will be April 1, 2035. The earliest stated maturity date of any mortgage loan will be February 1, 2025.

As of the cut-off date, no mortgage loan was delinquent more than 30 days.

As of the cut-off date, no mortgage loan was subject to a buydown agreement. No mortgage loan provides for deferred interest or negative amortization.

No mortgage loan had a Loan-to-Value Ratio at origination of more than 100.00%. Generally, each mortgage loan with a Loan-to-Value Ratio at origination of greater than 80% will be covered by a primary mortgage guaranty insurance policy issued by a mortgage insurance company acceptable to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. The policy provides coverage in an amount equal to a specified percentage times the sum of the remaining principal balance of the related mortgage loan, the accrued interest thereon and the related foreclosure expenses. The specified coverage percentage for mortgage loans with terms to maturity of between 25 and 30 years is 12% for Loan-to-Value Ratios between 80.01% and 85.00%, 25% for Loan-to-Value Ratios between 85.01% and 90.00%, 30% for Loan-to-Value Ratios between 90.01% and 95.00% and 35% for Loan-to-Value Ratios between 95.01% and 100%. The specified coverage percentage for mortgage loans with terms to maturity of up to 20 years ranges from 6% to 12% for Loan-to-Value Ratios between 80.01% to 85.00%; from 12% to 20% for Loan-to-Value Ratios between 85.01% to 90.00% and 20% to 25% for Loan-to-Value Ratios between 90.01% to 95.00%. The required coverage percentage is determined by the type, term and Loan-to-Value Ratio of the mortgage loan and may also vary based on occupancy type. However, under certain circumstances, the specified coverage level may vary from the foregoing. With respect to 74 of the mortgage loans that will be identified on the mortgage loan schedule, the lender (rather than the borrower) acquired the primary mortgage guaranty insurance and charged the related borrower an interest premium. Except for these lender acquired mortgage insurance mortgage loans, no primary mortgage guaranty insurance policy will be required with respect to any mortgage loan if maintaining the policy is prohibited by applicable law or after the date on which the related Loan-to-Value Ratio is 80% or less or, based on a new appraisal, the principal balance of the mortgage loan represents 80% or less of the new appraised value. The primary mortgage guaranty insurance policy will be maintained for the life of the lender acquired mortgage insurance mortgage loans, unless otherwise provided in the mortgage note or otherwise prohibited by law.

The “Loan-to-Value Ratio” of a mortgage loan at any given time is a fraction, expressed as a percentage, the numerator of which is the principal balance of the related mortgage loan at the date of determination and the denominator of which is,

- in the case of a purchase, the lesser of the selling price of the mortgaged property or its appraised value at the time of sale, or
- in the case of a refinance, the appraised value of the mortgaged property at the time of the refinance, except in the case of a mortgage loan underwritten pursuant to Countrywide Home Loans’ Streamlined Documentation Program as described under “— Underwriting Process.”

With respect to mortgage loans originated pursuant to the Streamlined Documentation Program,

- if the loan-to-value ratio at the time of the origination of the mortgage loan being refinanced was 80% or less and the loan amount of the new loan being originated is \$650,000 or less, then the “Loan-to-Value Ratio” will be the ratio of the principal amount of the new mortgage loan being originated divided by the appraised value of the related mortgaged property at the time of the origination of the mortgage loan being refinanced, as reconfirmed by Countrywide Home Loans using an automated property valuation system; or
- if the loan-to-value ratio at the time of the origination of the mortgage loan being refinanced was greater than 80% or the loan amount of the new loan being originated is greater than \$650,000, then the “Loan-to-Value Ratio” will be the ratio of the principal amount of the new mortgage loan being originated divided by the appraised value of the related mortgaged property as determined by an appraisal obtained by Countrywide Home Loans at the time of the origination of the new mortgage loan. See “— Underwriting Process” in this information supplement.

No assurance can be given that the value of any mortgaged property has remained or will remain at the level that existed on the appraisal or sales date. If residential real estate values generally or in a particular geographic area decline, the Loan-to-Value Ratios might not be a reliable indicator of the rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses that could occur with respect to the mortgage loans.

The following information sets forth in tabular format information as to the mortgage loans as of the cut-off date. Other than with respect to rates of interest, percentages (approximate) are stated by Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loans as of the cut-off date and, due to rounding, may not total 100%. In addition, the Weighted Average FICO Credit Score in the following tables is derived using the Mortgage Loans where a FICO Credit Score is available.

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Mortgage Rates⁽¹⁾

Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to Value Ratio (%)
5.000	1	\$ 180,000.00	0.02%	180,000.00	360	779	40.00
5.250	11	2,199,969.23	0.29	199,997.20	360	713	64.77
5.375	27	5,063,956.20	0.68	187,553.93	360	704	70.70
5.470	1	91,700.00	0.01	91,700.00	360	681	84.91
5.485	1	339,653.35	0.05	339,653.35	359	759	89.47
5.500	104	20,001,093.43	2.67	192,318.21	358	717	73.38
5.505	3	497,300.00	0.07	165,766.67	360	677	89.61
5.510	2	292,500.00	0.04	146,250.00	360	714	90.00
5.535	1	167,340.00	0.02	167,340.00	360	681	89.01
5.560	1	207,000.00	0.03	207,000.00	360	738	90.00
5.600	3	657,431.00	0.09	219,143.67	360	696	77.79
5.625	421	85,146,389.98	11.37	202,247.96	360	724	63.39
5.630	1	202,500.00	0.03	202,500.00	360	676	90.00
5.650	1	136,000.00	0.02	136,000.00	360	628	80.00
5.670	1	128,000.00	0.02	128,000.00	360	689	91.43
5.685	1	188,000.00	0.03	188,000.00	360	728	89.95
5.700	4	803,400.00	0.11	200,850.00	360	702	71.07
5.715	1	117,000.00	0.02	117,000.00	360	676	90.00
5.730	1	84,550.00	0.01	84,550.00	360	793	95.00
5.735	2	592,200.00	0.08	296,100.00	360	667	92.17
5.750	834	165,482,894.45	22.09	198,420.74	359	721	68.12
5.760	3	478,000.00	0.06	159,333.33	360	695	89.20
5.770	2	441,500.00	0.06	220,750.00	360	702	89.19
5.800	3	506,950.00	0.07	168,983.33	360	677	83.80
5.845	3	745,971.28	0.10	248,657.09	358	733	93.58
5.850	3	292,800.00	0.04	97,600.00	360	697	88.05
5.875	1,107	204,825,072.65	27.35	185,027.17	359	714	70.10
5.880	1	93,150.00	0.01	93,150.00	360	668	90.00

<u>Mortgage Rate (%)</u>	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to- Value Ratio (%)
5.885	2	357,400.00	0.05	178,700.00	360	723	85.11
5.895	3	357,000.00	0.05	119,000.00	360	686	89.49
5.920	1	115,200.00	0.02	115,200.00	360	695	90.00
5.925	1	123,000.00	0.02	123,000.00	360	717	89.78
5.950	2	201,150.00	0.03	100,575.00	360	689	90.00
5.955	1	165,000.00	0.02	165,000.00	360	689	82.50
5.985	1	119,700.00	0.02	119,700.00	360	722	95.00
5.990	2	405,045.59	0.05	202,522.80	359	674	62.76
5.995	1	133,000.00	0.02	133,000.00	360	753	95.00
6.000	589	103,349,595.05	13.80	175,466.21	360	715	70.78
6.005	1	170,000.00	0.02	170,000.00	360	733	89.47
6.020	1	252,000.00	0.03	252,000.00	360	721	90.00
6.045	2	178,600.00	0.02	89,300.00	360	688	94.01
6.050	4	577,914.47	0.08	144,478.62	343	700	85.78
6.085	1	279,000.00	0.04	279,000.00	360	765	90.00
6.100	2	455,500.00	0.06	227,750.00	360	727	87.90
6.110	4	582,625.00	0.08	145,656.25	360	673	88.83
6.115	1	78,750.00	0.01	78,750.00	360	743	90.00
6.125	358	60,261,554.22	8.05	168,328.36	359	708	72.65
6.130	2	448,349.49	0.06	224,174.75	360	735	85.87
6.140	1	68,400.00	0.01	68,400.00	300	726	89.65
6.150	1	157,500.00	0.02	157,500.00	360	649	75.00
6.160	1	104,600.00	0.01	104,600.00	360	692	93.39
6.170	1	192,600.00	0.03	192,600.00	360	670	90.00
6.210	1	197,500.00	0.03	197,500.00	360	660	84.04
6.215	1	87,900.00	0.01	87,900.00	360	674	85.42
6.230	1	33,245.24	0.00	33,245.24	358	711	90.00
6.235	5	766,900.00	0.10	153,380.00	360	726	92.43
6.245	3	344,670.00	0.05	114,890.00	360	722	88.93
6.250	343	53,697,157.63	7.17	156,551.48	360	709	76.41
6.255	1	132,300.00	0.02	132,300.00	360	659	90.00
6.285	1	194,750.00	0.03	194,750.00	360	726	95.00
6.330	1	158,400.00	0.02	158,400.00	360	684	84.71
6.375	200	31,977,304.12	4.27	159,886.52	359	708	76.91

<u>Mortgage Rate (%)</u>	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to- Value Ratio (%)
6.500	8	1,585,420.00	0.21	198,177.50	360	698	76.81
6.585	1	210,000.00	0.03	210,000.00	360	660	84.00
6.625	3	535,440.00	0.07	178,480.00	360	742	74.26
Total	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%				

(1) The lender acquired mortgage insurance mortgage loans are shown in the preceding table at the mortgage rates net of the interest premium charged by the related lenders. As of the cut-off date, the weighted average mortgage rate of the mortgage loans (as so adjusted) is approximately 5.892% per annum. Without the adjustment, the weighted average mortgage rate of the mortgage loans is approximately 5.898% per annum.

Current Mortgage Loan Principal Balances⁽¹⁾

Range of Current Mortgage Loan Principal Balances (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to- Value Ratio (%)
0.01 - 50,000.00	46	\$ 1,932,965.08	0.26%	42,020.98	6.055	360	733	71.14
50,000.01 - 100,000.00	592	48,854,719.36	6.52	82,524.86	5.956	359	723	70.76
100,000.01 - 150,000.00	1,050	131,620,280.50	17.57	125,352.65	5.944	359	719	72.12
150,000.01 - 200,000.00	933	164,035,082.58	21.90	175,814.67	5.908	359	717	70.79
200,000.01 - 250,000.00	612	137,991,827.43	18.42	225,476.84	5.891	359	711	70.41
250,000.01 - 300,000.00	433	118,846,429.64	15.87	274,472.12	5.870	360	714	70.30
300,000.01 - 350,000.00	301	98,069,765.40	13.09	325,813.17	5.857	359	711	69.11
350,000.01 - 400,000.00	117	42,144,032.14	5.63	360,205.40	5.827	360	720	65.77
400,000.01 - 450,000.00	6	2,536,000.00	0.34	422,666.67	5.979	360	726	74.18
450,000.01 - 500,000.00	4	1,848,800.00	0.25	462,200.00	6.097	360	707	69.24
500,000.01 - 550,000.00	1	525,000.00	0.07	525,000.00	6.000	360	755	34.31
600,000.01 - 650,000.00	1	611,890.25	0.08	611,890.25	6.000	359	767	70.00
Total	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%					

(1) As of the cut-off date, the average current mortgage loan principal balance of the mortgage loans is approximately \$182,865.

FICO Credit Scores⁽¹⁾

Range of FICO Credit Scores	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to- Value Ratio (%)
619 and Below	91	\$ 18,181,073.92	2.43%	199,792.02	5.879	360	600	65.59
620-639	176	33,036,279.04	4.41	187,706.13	5.920	359	630	71.01
640-659	277	54,098,664.36	7.22	195,302.04	5.899	359	650	71.02
660-679	493	91,173,672.54	12.17	184,936.46	5.933	359	670	73.68
680-699	511	92,351,606.44	12.33	180,727.21	5.922	359	690	73.39
700-719	588	106,664,224.53	14.24	181,401.74	5.918	359	709	71.67
720 and Above	1,956	352,953,358.69	47.12	180,446.50	5.875	359	760	68.37
Not Available	4	557,912.86	0.07	139,478.22	6.205	359	NA	83.92
Total	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%					

(1) As of the cut-off date, the weighted average FICO Credit Score of the mortgagors related to the mortgage loans is approximately 716.

Documentation Program for Mortgage Loans

Type of Program	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to- Value Ratio (%)
CLUES Plus	10	\$ 1,637,497.07	0.22%	163,749.71	5.830	360	751	56.45
Full/Alternative	2,431	443,415,663.16	59.20	182,400.52	5.863	359	708	71.88
No Income/No Asset	153	24,675,879.32	3.29	161,280.26	6.091	359	710	69.28
Preferred	815	151,073,715.60	20.17	185,366.52	5.862	359	750	65.65
Reduced	579	110,754,747.05	14.79	191,286.26	6.031	359	705	72.12
Stated Income/Stated Asset	56	8,991,014.45	1.20	160,553.83	6.130	360	677	70.76
Streamlined	52	8,468,275.73	1.13	162,851.46	5.892	354	707	56.77
Total	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%					

Original Loan-to-Value Ratios⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Range of Original Loan-to-Value Ratios (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
50.00 and Below.....	474	\$ 83,406,853.82	11.14%	175,963.83	5.830	359	734	39.82
50.01 to 55.00.....	188	36,672,070.28	4.90	195,064.20	5.827	359	715	52.64
55.01 to 60.00.....	230	45,155,790.24	6.03	196,329.52	5.840	358	720	57.83
60.01 to 65.00.....	254	52,772,775.83	7.05	207,766.83	5.854	358	711	62.74
65.01 to 70.00.....	400	82,826,095.33	11.06	207,065.24	5.861	359	721	68.19
70.01 to 75.00.....	422	83,082,803.04	11.09	196,878.68	5.871	359	703	73.27
75.01 to 80.00.....	1,637	287,160,367.84	38.34	175,418.67	5.929	359	715	79.38
80.01 to 85.00.....	61	11,183,798.61	1.49	183,340.96	5.963	359	689	84.04
85.01 to 90.00.....	334	51,569,818.58	6.89	154,400.65	6.015	359	705	89.41
90.01 to 95.00.....	90	14,325,939.55	1.91	159,177.11	6.100	360	729	94.76
95.01 to 100.00.....	6	860,479.26	0.11	143,413.21	6.103	359	702	99.56
Total.....	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%					

(1) As of the cut-off date, the weighted average original Loan-to-Value Ratio of the mortgage loans is approximately 70.35%.

(2) Does not take into account any secondary financing on the mortgage loans that may exist at the time of origination.

State Distribution of Mortgaged Properties⁽¹⁾

State	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Val ue Ratio (%)
Arizona.....	191	\$ 32,359,134.75	4.32%	169,419.55	5.943	358	723	74.41
California.....	1,006	236,776,716.01	31.61	235,364.53	5.833	359	713	63.50
Florida	239	39,075,966.74	5.22	163,497.77	5.986	358	712	74.12
Illinois	115	19,682,150.35	2.63	171,149.13	5.953	360	717	71.75
Nevada.....	98	19,218,550.16	2.57	196,107.65	5.931	360	698	72.00
New Jersey	144	31,270,918.81	4.17	217,159.16	5.984	360	704	67.48
New York	132	29,868,523.64	3.99	226,276.69	5.968	358	713	67.61
Oregon.....	91	16,203,441.09	2.16	178,059.79	5.891	360	729	72.16
Pennsylvania.....	106	15,083,017.67	2.01	142,292.62	5.957	359	712	75.32
Texas	189	24,469,835.47	3.27	129,470.03	5.938	359	727	76.95
Virginia	94	18,014,833.21	2.41	191,647.16	5.852	357	718	71.52
Washington.....	116	21,465,739.18	2.87	185,049.48	5.844	359	727	71.83
Other (less than 2%).....	1,575	245,527,965.30	32.78	155,890.77	5.917	359	718	75.00
Total.....	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%					

(1) The Other row in the preceding table includes 37 other states and the District of Columbia with under 2% concentrations individually. No more than approximately 0.259% of the mortgage loans will be secured by mortgaged properties located in any one postal zip code area.

Purpose of Mortgage Loans

Loan Purpose	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Refinance (cash-out)	1,975	\$ 391,683,384.51	52.29%	198,320.70	5.876	359	702	68.64
Purchase	1,482	238,062,253.99	31.78	160,635.80	5.953	360	732	76.06
Refinance (rate/term).....	639	119,271,153.88	15.92	186,652.82	5.864	358	728	64.60
Total	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%					

Types of Mortgaged Properties

Property Type	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
2-4 Family Residence.....	123	\$ 25,594,176.58	3.42%	208,082.74	6.042	359	727	71.19
Condominium Hotel.....	1	131,920.00	0.02	131,920.00	6.625	360	677	80.00
Cooperative	2	319,369.67	0.04	159,684.84	5.871	358	759	34.92
High-rise Condominium.....	13	2,346,581.81	0.31	180,506.29	5.852	359	739	66.52
Low-rise Condominium	206	34,327,127.98	4.58	166,636.54	5.903	359	734	68.35
Planned Unit Development	602	111,555,666.74	14.89	185,308.42	5.905	360	723	70.46
Single Family Residence.....	3,149	574,741,949.60	76.73	182,515.70	5.890	359	713	70.45
Total	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%					

Occupancy Types⁽¹⁾

Occupancy Type	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
Investment Property	381	\$ 53,647,962.06	7.16%	140,808.30	6.002	360	735	70.76
Primary Residence	3,634	680,571,596.13	90.86	187,278.92	5.889	359	714	70.39
Secondary Residence	81	14,797,234.19	1.98	182,681.90	5.935	357	735	67.07
Total.....	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%					

(1) Based upon representations of the related borrowers at the time of origination.

Remaining Terms to Maturity⁽¹⁾

Remaining Term to Maturity (Months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance Outstanding	% of Mortgage Loans	Average Principal Balance Outstanding (\$)	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate (%)	Weighted Average FICO Credit Score	Weighted Average Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)
360.....	3,427	\$ 622,572,571.87	83.12%	181,666.93	5.898	715	70.38
359.....	494	94,895,264.88	12.67	192,095.68	5.897	717	70.70
358.....	74	12,799,209.27	1.71	172,962.29	5.911	716	69.79
357.....	18	3,553,432.98	0.47	197,412.94	5.890	708	69.34
356.....	14	2,888,018.03	0.39	206,287.00	5.871	712	68.44
355.....	8	1,677,070.06	0.22	209,633.76	6.119	743	69.78
354.....	4	740,388.85	0.10	185,097.21	6.229	688	81.63
353.....	2	440,312.63	0.06	220,156.32	6.031	751	35.75
352.....	1	180,399.92	0.02	180,399.92	6.375	719	80.00
350.....	2	372,904.25	0.05	186,452.13	5.744	694	64.51
349.....	1	114,420.26	0.02	114,420.26	5.625	693	52.07
347.....	1	324,635.96	0.04	324,635.96	5.750	714	65.00
346.....	1	204,300.00	0.03	204,300.00	5.750	721	90.00
343.....	1	194,000.00	0.03	194,000.00	5.875	674	57.91
300.....	36	6,067,639.00	0.81	168,545.53	5.832	737	66.57
299.....	7	1,295,476.59	0.17	185,068.08	5.825	708	76.15
240.....	4	582,200.00	0.08	145,550.00	5.929	686	63.31
239.....	1	114,547.83	0.02	114,547.83	5.875	660	65.23
Total.....	4,096	\$ 749,016,792.38	100.00%				

(1) As of the cut-off date, the weighted average remaining term to maturity of the mortgage loans is approximately 359 months.

Assignment of the Mortgage Loans

Pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement, on the closing date, the depositor will sell, transfer, assign, set over and otherwise convey without recourse to the trustee in trust for the benefit of the certificateholders all right, title and interest of the depositor in and to each mortgage loan and all right, title and interest in and to all other assets included in Alternative Loan Trust 2005-18CB, including all principal and interest received on or with respect to the mortgage loans, but not any principal and interest due on or before the cut-off date.

In connection with the transfer and assignment of a mortgage loan, the depositor will deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee, or a custodian for the trustee, the mortgage file, which contains among other things, the original mortgage note (and any modification or amendment to it) endorsed in blank without recourse, except that the depositor may deliver or cause to be delivered a lost note affidavit in lieu of any original mortgage note that has been lost, the original instrument creating a first lien on the related mortgaged property with evidence of recording indicated thereon, an assignment in recordable form of the mortgage, the title policy with respect to the related mortgaged property and, if applicable, all recorded intervening assignments of the mortgage and any riders or modifications to the mortgage note and mortgage (except for any documents not returned from the public recording office, which will be delivered to the trustee as soon as the same is available to the depositor). With respect to up to 50% of the mortgage loans, the depositor may deliver all or a portion of each related mortgage file to the trustee not later than thirty days after the closing date. Assignments of the mortgage loans to the trustee (or its nominee) will be recorded in the appropriate public office for real property records, except in states such as California where in the opinion of counsel recording is not required to protect the trustee's interests in the mortgage loan against the claim of any subsequent transferee or any successor to or creditor of the depositor or any seller.

The trustee will review each mortgage file relating to the mortgage loans within 90 days of the closing date (or promptly after the trustee's receipt of any document permitted to be delivered after the closing date), and if any document in a mortgage file is found to be missing or defective in a material respect and Countrywide Home Loans does not cure the defect within 90 days of notice of the defect from the trustee (or within such longer period not to exceed 720 days after the closing date as provided in the pooling and servicing agreement in the case of missing documents not returned from the public recording office), Countrywide Home Loans will be obligated to repurchase the related mortgage loan from the trust fund. Rather than repurchase the mortgage loan as provided above, Countrywide Home Loans may remove the mortgage loan (referred to as a deleted mortgage loan) from the trust fund and substitute in its place another mortgage loan (referred to as a replacement mortgage loan); however, such a substitution is permitted only within two years of the closing date and may not be made unless an opinion of counsel is provided to the trustee to the effect that such a substitution will not disqualify any REMIC or result in a prohibited transaction tax under the Code. Any replacement mortgage loan generally will, on the date of substitution, among other characteristics set forth in the pooling and servicing agreement,

- have a principal balance, after deduction of all scheduled payments due in the month of substitution, not in excess of, and not more than 10% less than, the Stated Principal Balance of the deleted mortgage loan (the amount of any shortfall to be deposited by Countrywide Home Loans in the Certificate Account and held for distribution to the certificateholders on the related Distribution Date (referred to as a "Substitution Adjustment Amount")),
- have a mortgage rate not lower than, and not more than 1% per annum higher than, that of the deleted mortgage loan,
- have a Loan-to-Value Ratio not higher than that of the deleted mortgage loan,
- have a remaining term to maturity not greater than, and not more than one year less than, that of the deleted mortgage loan,
- have a principal balance at origination not in excess of Fannie Mae's conforming loan limits,
- be otherwise acceptable to the guarantor; and

- comply with all of the representations and warranties set forth in the pooling and servicing agreement as of the date of substitution.

This cure, repurchase or substitution obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to certificateholders or the trustee for omission of, or a material defect in, a mortgage loan document.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in lieu of providing the duly executed assignment of the mortgage to the trustee and the original recorded assignment or assignments of the mortgage together with all interim recorded assignments of such mortgage, above, the depositor may at its discretion provide evidence that the related mortgage is held through the MERS[®] System. In addition, the mortgages for some or all of the mortgage loans in the trust fund that are not already held through the MERS[®] System may, at the discretion of the master servicer, in the future be held through the MERS[®] System. For any mortgage held through the MERS[®] System, the mortgage is recorded in the name of Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc., or MERS, as nominee for the owner of the mortgage loan, and subsequent assignments of the mortgage were, or in the future may be, at the discretion of the master servicer, registered electronically through the MERS[®] System. For each of these mortgage loans, MERS serves as mortgagee of record on the mortgage solely as a nominee in an administrative capacity on behalf of the trustee, and does not have any interest in the mortgage loan.

Underwriting Process

General

All of the mortgage loans in the trust fund will have been originated or acquired by Countrywide Home Loans in accordance with its credit, appraisal and underwriting standards. Countrywide Home Loans' underwriting standards are applied in accordance with applicable federal and state laws and regulations. Except as otherwise provided in this information supplement, the underwriting procedures are consistent with those identified under "Mortgage Loan Program — Underwriting Process" in the information circular.

As part of its evaluation of potential borrowers, Countrywide Home Loans generally requires a description of income. If required by its underwriting guidelines, Countrywide Home Loans obtains employment verification providing current and historical income information and/or a telephonic employment confirmation. Such employment verification may be obtained, either through analysis of the prospective borrower's recent pay stub and/or W-2 forms for the most recent two years, relevant portions of the most recent two years' tax returns, or from the prospective borrower's employer, wherein the employer reports the length of employment and current salary with that organization. Self-employed prospective borrowers generally are required to submit relevant portions of their federal tax returns for the past two years.

In assessing a prospective borrower's creditworthiness, Countrywide Home Loans may use FICO Credit Scores. "FICO Credit Scores" are statistical credit scores designed to assess a borrower's creditworthiness and likelihood to default on a consumer obligation over a two-year period based on a borrower's credit history. FICO Credit Scores were not developed to predict the likelihood of default on mortgage loans and, accordingly, may not be indicative of the ability of a mortgagor to repay its mortgage loan. FICO Credit Scores range from approximately 250 to approximately 900, with higher scores indicating an individual with a more favorable credit history compared to an individual with a lower score. Under Countrywide Home Loans' underwriting guidelines, borrowers possessing higher FICO Credit Scores, which indicate a more favorable credit history, and who give Countrywide Home Loans the right to obtain the tax returns they filed for the preceding two years may be eligible for Countrywide Home Loans' processing program (the "Preferred Processing Program"). Approximately 20.17% of the mortgage loans by aggregate Stated Principal Balance as of the cut-off date, have been underwritten pursuant to Countrywide Home Loans' Preferred Processing Program. Countrywide Home Loans may waive some documentation requirements for mortgage loans originated under the Preferred Processing Program.

Periodically the data used by Countrywide Home Loans to complete the underwriting analysis may be obtained by a third party, particularly for mortgage loans originated through a loan correspondent or mortgage broker. In those instances, the initial determination as to whether a mortgage loan complies with Countrywide Home Loans' underwriting guidelines may be made by an independent company hired to perform underwriting services on

behalf of Countrywide Home Loans, the loan correspondent or mortgage broker. In addition, Countrywide Home Loans may acquire mortgage loans from approved correspondent lenders under a program pursuant to which Countrywide Home Loans delegates to the correspondent the obligation to underwrite the mortgage loans to Countrywide Home Loans' standards. Under these circumstances, the underwriting of a mortgage loan may not have been reviewed by Countrywide Home Loans before acquisition of the mortgage loan and the correspondent represents that Countrywide Home Loans' underwriting standards have been met. After purchasing mortgage loans under those circumstances, Countrywide Home Loans conducts a quality control review of a sample of the mortgage loans. The number of loans reviewed in the quality control process varies based on a variety of factors, including Countrywide Home Loans' prior experience with the correspondent lender and the results of the quality control review process itself.

Countrywide Home Loans' underwriting standards are applied by or on behalf of Countrywide Home Loans to evaluate the prospective borrower's credit standing and repayment ability and the value and adequacy of the mortgaged property as collateral. Under those standards, a prospective borrower must generally demonstrate that the ratio of the borrower's monthly housing expenses (including principal and interest on the proposed mortgage loan and, as applicable, the related monthly portion of property taxes, hazard insurance and mortgage insurance) to the borrower's monthly gross income and the ratio of total monthly debt to the monthly gross income (the "debt-to-income" ratios) are within acceptable limits. The maximum acceptable debt-to-income ratio, which is determined on a loan-by-loan basis varies depending on a number of underwriting criteria, including the Loan-to-Value Ratio, loan purpose, loan amount and credit history of the borrower. In addition to meeting the debt-to-income ratio guidelines, each prospective borrower is required to have sufficient cash resources to pay the down payment and closing costs. Exceptions to Countrywide Home Loans' underwriting guidelines may be made if compensating factors are demonstrated by a prospective borrower.

Countrywide Home Loans may provide secondary financing to a mortgagor contemporaneously with the origination of a mortgage loan, subject to the following limitations: the Loan-to-Value Ratio of the senior (i.e., first) lien may not exceed 80% and the combined Loan-to-Value Ratio may not exceed 100%. Countrywide Home Loans' underwriting guidelines do not prohibit or otherwise restrict a mortgagor from obtaining secondary financing from lenders other than Countrywide Home Loans, whether at origination of the mortgage loan or thereafter.

The nature of the information that a borrower is required to disclose and whether the information is verified depends, in part, on the documentation program used in the origination process. In general under the Full Documentation Loan Program (the "Full Documentation Program"), each prospective borrower is required to complete an application which includes information with respect to the applicant's assets, liabilities, income, credit history, employment history and other personal information. Self-employed individuals are generally required to submit their two most recent federal income tax returns. Under the Full Documentation Program, the underwriter verifies the information contained in the application relating to employment, income, assets or mortgages.

A prospective borrower may be eligible for a loan approval process that limits or eliminates Countrywide Home Loans' standard disclosure or verification requirements or both. Countrywide Home Loans offers the following documentation programs as alternatives to its Full Documentation Program: an Alternative Documentation Loan Program (the "Alternative Documentation Program"), a Reduced Documentation Loan Program (the "Reduced Documentation Program"), a CLUES Plus Documentation Loan Program (the "CLUES Plus Documentation Program"), a No Income/No Asset Documentation Loan Program (the "No Income/No Asset Documentation Program"), a Stated Income/Stated Asset Documentation Loan Program (the "Stated Income/Stated Asset Documentation Program") and a Streamlined Documentation Loan Program (the "Streamlined Documentation Program").

For all mortgage loans originated or acquired by Countrywide Home Loans, Countrywide Home Loans obtains a credit report relating to the applicant from a credit reporting company. The credit report typically contains information relating to such matters as credit history with local and national merchants and lenders, installment debt payments and any record of defaults, bankruptcy, dispossession, suits or judgments. All adverse information in the credit report is required to be explained by the prospective borrower to the satisfaction of the lending officer.

Except with respect to mortgage loans originated pursuant to its Streamlined Documentation Program, Countrywide Home Loans obtains appraisals from independent appraisers or appraisal services for properties that

are to secure mortgage loans. The appraisers inspect and appraise the proposed mortgaged property and verify that the property is in acceptable condition. Following each appraisal, the appraiser prepares a report which includes a market data analysis based on recent sales of comparable homes in the area and, when deemed appropriate, a replacement cost analysis based on the current cost of constructing a similar home. All appraisals are required to conform to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac appraisal standards then in effect.

Countrywide Home Loans requires title insurance on all of its mortgage loans secured by first liens on real property. Countrywide Home Loans also requires that fire and extended coverage casualty insurance be maintained on the mortgaged property in an amount at least equal to the principal balance of the related single-family mortgage loan or the replacement cost of the mortgaged property, whichever is less.

In addition to Countrywide Home Loans' standard underwriting guidelines (the "Standard Underwriting Guidelines"), which are consistent in many respects with the guidelines applied to mortgage loans purchased by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, Countrywide Home Loans uses underwriting guidelines featuring expanded criteria (the "Expanded Underwriting Guidelines"). The Standard Underwriting Guidelines and the Expanded Underwriting Guidelines are described further under the next two headings.

Standard Underwriting Guidelines

Countrywide Home Loans' Standard Underwriting Guidelines for mortgage loans with non-conforming original principal balances generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of up to 95% for purchase money or rate and term refinance mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$400,000, up to 90% for mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$650,000, up to 75% for mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$1,000,000, up to 65% for mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$1,500,000, and up to 60% for mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$2,000,000.

For cash-out refinance mortgage loans, Countrywide Home Loans' Standard Underwriting Guidelines for mortgage loans with non-conforming original principal balances generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of up to 75% and original principal balances ranging up to \$650,000. The maximum "cash-out" amount permitted is \$200,000 and is based in part on the original Loan-to-Value Ratio of the related mortgage loan. As used in this information supplement, a refinance mortgage loan is classified as a cash-out refinance mortgage loan by Countrywide Home Loans if the borrower retains an amount greater than the lesser of 2% of the entire amount of the proceeds from the refinancing of the existing loan or \$2,000.

Countrywide Home Loans' Standard Underwriting Guidelines for conforming balance mortgage loans generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination on owner occupied properties of up to 95% on 1 unit properties with principal balances up to \$359,650 (\$539,475 in Alaska and Hawaii) and 2 unit properties with principal balances up to \$460,400 (\$690,600 in Alaska and Hawaii) and up to 80% on 3 unit properties with principal balances of up to \$556,500 (\$834,750 in Alaska and Hawaii) and 4 unit properties with principal balances of up to \$691,600 (\$1,037,400 in Alaska and Hawaii). On second homes, Countrywide Home Loans' Standard Underwriting Guidelines for conforming balance mortgage loans generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of up to 95% on 1 unit properties with principal balances up to \$359,650 (\$539,475 in Alaska and Hawaii). Countrywide Home Loans' Standard Underwriting Guidelines for conforming balance mortgage loans generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination on investment properties of up to 90% on 1 unit properties with principal balances up to \$359,650 (\$539,475 in Alaska and Hawaii) and 2 unit properties with principal balances up to \$460,400 (\$690,600 in Alaska and Hawaii) and up to 75% on 3 unit properties with principal balances of up to \$556,500 (\$834,750 in Alaska and Hawaii) and 4 unit properties with principal balances of up to \$691,600 (\$1,037,400 in Alaska and Hawaii).

Under its Standard Underwriting Guidelines, Countrywide Home Loans generally permits a debt-to-income ratio based on the borrower's monthly housing expenses of up to 33% and a debt-to-income ratio based on the borrower's total monthly debt of up to 38%.

In connection with the Standard Underwriting Guidelines, Countrywide Home Loans originates or acquires mortgage loans under the Full Documentation Program, the Alternative Documentation Program, the Reduced Documentation Program, the CLUES Plus Documentation Program or the Streamlined Documentation Program.

The Alternative Documentation Program permits a borrower to provide W-2 forms instead of tax returns covering the most recent two years, permits bank statements in lieu of verification of deposits and permits alternative methods of employment verification.

Under the Reduced Documentation Program, some underwriting documentation concerning income, employment and asset verification is waived. Countrywide Home Loans obtains from a prospective borrower either a verification of deposit or bank statements for the two-month period immediately before the date of the mortgage loan application or verbal verification of employment. Since information relating to a prospective borrower's income and employment is not verified, the borrower's debt-to-income ratios are calculated based on the information provided by the borrower in the mortgage loan application. The maximum Loan-to-Value Ratio, including secondary financing, ranges up to 75%.

The CLUES Plus Documentation Program permits the verification of employment by alternative means, if necessary, including verbal verification of employment or reviewing paycheck stubs covering the pay period immediately prior to the date of the mortgage loan application. To verify the borrower's assets and the sufficiency of the borrower's funds for closing, Countrywide Home Loans obtains deposit or bank account statements from each prospective borrower for the month immediately prior to the date of the mortgage loan application. Under the CLUES Plus Documentation Program, the maximum Loan-to-Value Ratio is 75% and property values may be based on appraisals comprising only interior and exterior inspections. Cash-out refinances and investor properties are not permitted under the CLUES Plus Documentation Program.

The Streamlined Documentation Program is available for borrowers who are refinancing an existing mortgage loan that was originated or acquired by Countrywide Home Loans provided that, among other things, the mortgage loan has not been more than 30 days delinquent in payment during the previous twelve-month period. Under the Streamlined Documentation Program, appraisals are obtained only if the loan amount of the loan being refinanced had a Loan-to-Value Ratio at the time of origination in excess of 80% or if the loan amount of the new loan being originated is greater than \$650,000. In addition, under the Streamlined Documentation Program, a credit report is obtained but only a limited credit review is conducted, no income or asset verification is required, and telephonic verification of employment is permitted. The maximum Loan-to-Value Ratio under the Streamlined Documentation Program ranges up to 95%.

Approximately 73.35% of the mortgage loans by Cut-off Date Pool Principal Balance, have been underwritten pursuant to Countrywide Home Loans' Standard Underwriting Guidelines.

Expanded Underwriting Guidelines

Mortgage loans which are underwritten pursuant to the Expanded Underwriting Guidelines may have higher Loan-to-Value Ratios, higher loan amounts and different documentation requirements than those associated with the Standard Underwriting Guidelines. The Expanded Underwriting Guidelines also permit higher debt-to-income ratios than mortgage loans underwritten pursuant to the Standard Underwriting Guidelines.

Countrywide Home Loans' Expanded Underwriting Guidelines for mortgage loans with non-conforming original principal balances generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of up to 95% for purchase money or rate and term refinance mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$400,000, up to 90% for mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$650,000, up to 80% for mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$1,000,000, up to 75% for mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$1,500,000 and up to 70% for mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$3,000,000. Under certain circumstances, however, Countrywide Home Loans' Expanded Underwriting Guidelines allow for Loan-to-Value Ratios of up to 100% for purchase money mortgage loans with original principal balances of up to \$375,000.

For cash-out refinance mortgage loans, Countrywide Home Loans' Expanded Underwriting Guidelines for mortgage loans with non-conforming original principal balances generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of up to 90% and original principal balances ranging up to \$1,500,000. The maximum "cash-out" amount permitted is \$400,000 and is based in part on the original Loan-to-Value Ratio of the related mortgage loan.

Countrywide Home Loans' Expanded Underwriting Guidelines for conforming balance mortgage loans generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination on owner occupied properties of up to 100% on 1 unit properties with principal balances up to \$359,650 (\$539,475 in Alaska and Hawaii) and 2 unit properties with principal balances up to \$460,400 (\$690,600 in Alaska and Hawaii) and up to 85% on 3 unit properties with principal balances of up to \$556,500 (\$834,750 in Alaska and Hawaii) and 4 unit properties with principal balances of up to \$691,600 (\$1,037,400 in Alaska and Hawaii). On second homes, Countrywide Home Loans' Expanded Underwriting Guidelines for conforming balance mortgage loans generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of up to 95% on 1 unit properties with principal balances up to \$359,650 (\$539,475 in Alaska and Hawaii). Countrywide Home Loans' Expanded Underwriting Guidelines for conforming balance mortgage loans generally allow Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination on investment properties of up to 90% on 1 unit properties with principal balances up to \$359,650 (\$539,475 in Alaska and Hawaii) and 2 unit properties with principal balances up to \$460,400 (\$690,600 in Alaska and Hawaii) and up to 85% on 3 unit properties with principal balances of up to \$556,500 (\$834,750 in Alaska and Hawaii) and 4 unit properties with principal balances of up to \$691,600 (\$1,037,400 in Alaska and Hawaii).

Under its Expanded Underwriting Guidelines, Countrywide Home Loans generally permits a debt-to-income ratio based on the borrower's monthly housing expenses of up to 36% and a debt-to-income ratio based on the borrower's total monthly debt of up to 40%; provided, however, that if the Loan-to-Value Ratio exceeds 80%, the maximum permitted debt-to-income ratios are 33% and 38%, respectively.

In connection with the Expanded Underwriting Guidelines, Countrywide Home Loans originates or acquires mortgage loans under the Full Documentation Program, the Alternative Documentation Program, the Reduced Documentation Loan Program, the No Income/No Asset Documentation Program and the Stated Income/Stated Asset Documentation Program. Neither the No Income/No Asset Documentation Program nor the Stated Income/Stated Asset Documentation Program is available under the Standard Underwriting Guidelines.

The same documentation and verification requirements apply to mortgage loans documented under the Alternative Documentation Program regardless of whether the loan has been underwritten under the Expanded Underwriting Guidelines or the Standard Underwriting Guidelines. However, under the Alternative Documentation Program, mortgage loans that have been underwritten pursuant to the Expanded Underwriting Guidelines may have higher loan balances and Loan-to-Value Ratios than those permitted under the Standard Underwriting Guidelines.

Similarly, the same documentation and verification requirements apply to mortgage loans documented under the Reduced Documentation Program regardless of whether the loan has been underwritten under the Expanded Underwriting Guidelines or the Standard Underwriting Guidelines. However, under the Reduced Documentation Program, higher loan balances and Loan-to-Value Ratios are permitted for mortgage loans underwritten pursuant to the Expanded Underwriting Guidelines than those permitted under the Standard Underwriting Guidelines. The maximum Loan-to-Value Ratio, including secondary financing, ranges up to 90%. The borrower is not required to disclose any income information for some mortgage loans originated under the Reduced Documentation Program, and accordingly debt-to-income ratios are not calculated or included in the underwriting analysis. The maximum Loan-to-Value Ratio, including secondary financing, for those mortgage loans ranges up to 85%.

Under the No Income/No Asset Documentation Program, no documentation relating to a prospective borrower's income, employment or assets is required and therefore debt-to-income ratios are not calculated or included in the underwriting analysis, or if the documentation or calculations are included in a mortgage loan file, they are not taken into account for purposes of the underwriting analysis. This program is limited to borrowers with excellent credit histories. Under the No Income/No Asset Documentation Program, the maximum Loan-to-Value Ratio, including secondary financing, ranges up to 95%. Mortgage loans originated under the No Income/No Asset Documentation Program are generally eligible for sale to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

Mortgage loans originated under either the No Income/No Asset Documentation Program or the Reduced Documentation Program pursuant to which debt-to-income ratios are not calculated as described above, will comprise approximately 5.76% of the mortgage loans by Cut-off Date Pool Principal Balance.

Under the Stated Income/Stated Asset Documentation Program, the mortgage loan application is reviewed to determine that the stated income is reasonable for the borrower's employment and that the stated assets are consistent with the borrower's income. The Stated Income/Stated Asset Documentation Program permits maximum Loan-to-Value Ratios up to 90%. Mortgage loans originated under the Stated Income/Stated Asset Documentation Program are generally eligible for sale to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

Under the Expanded Underwriting Guidelines, Countrywide Home Loans may also provide mortgage loans to borrowers who are not U.S. citizens, including permanent and non-permanent residents. The borrower is required to have a valid U.S. social security number or a certificate of foreign status (IRS form W-8). The borrower's income and assets must be verified under the Full Documentation Program or the Alternative Documentation Program. The maximum Loan-to-Value Ratio, including secondary financing, is 80%.

Approximately 26.65% of the mortgage loans by Cut-off Date Pool Principal Balance, have been underwritten pursuant to Countrywide Home Loans' Expanded Underwriting Guidelines.

Servicing of Mortgage Loans

Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP

Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP ("Countrywide Servicing") will act as master servicer of the mortgage loans. The principal executive offices of Countrywide Servicing are located at 7105 Corporate Drive, Plano, TX 75024. Countrywide Servicing is a Texas limited partnership directly owned by Countrywide GP, Inc. and Countrywide LP, Inc., each a Nevada corporation and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., a New York corporation ("Countrywide Home Loans"). Countrywide Home Loans is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Countrywide Financial Corporation, a Delaware corporation ("Countrywide Financial"). Countrywide GP, Inc. owns a 0.1% interest in Countrywide Servicing and is the general partner. Countrywide LP, Inc. owns a 99.9% interest in Countrywide Servicing and is a limited partner.

Countrywide Home Loans established Countrywide Servicing in February 2000 to service Countrywide Home Loans originated mortgage loans that would otherwise have been serviced by Countrywide Home Loans. In January and February 2001, Countrywide Home Loans transferred to Countrywide Servicing all of its rights and obligations relating to mortgage loans serviced on behalf of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, respectively. In October 2001, Countrywide Home Loans transferred to Countrywide Servicing all of its rights and obligations to the bulk of its non-agency loan servicing portfolio, including with respect to those mortgage loans formerly serviced by Countrywide Home Loans and securitized by the depositor or by CWMBS, Inc, an affiliate of the depositor. While Countrywide Home Loans expects to continue to directly service a portion of its loan portfolio, it is expected that the servicing rights for most newly originated Countrywide Home Loans product will be transferred to Countrywide Servicing upon sale or securitization of the related mortgage loans. Countrywide Servicing is engaged in the business of servicing mortgage loans and will not originate or acquire loans, an activity that will continue to be performed by Countrywide Home Loans. In addition to acquiring mortgage servicing rights from Countrywide Home Loans, it is expected that Countrywide Servicing will service mortgage loans for non-Countrywide affiliated parties as well as subservice mortgage loans on behalf of other master servicers.

In connection with the establishment of Countrywide Servicing, certain employees of Countrywide Home Loans became employees of Countrywide Servicing. Countrywide Servicing has engaged Countrywide Home Loans as a subservicer to perform certain loan servicing activities on its behalf.

Countrywide Servicing is an approved mortgage loan servicer for Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae, HUD and VA and is licensed to service mortgage loans in those states where a license is required. Its loan servicing activities are guaranteed by Countrywide Financial and Countrywide Home Loans (when required by the owner of the mortgage loans). As of December 31, 2004, Countrywide Servicing had a net worth of approximately \$11.9 billion.

In its capacity as master servicer, Countrywide Servicing will be responsible for servicing the mortgage loans in accordance with the terms set forth in the pooling and servicing agreement. Countrywide Servicing may

perform any of its obligations under the pooling and servicing agreement through one or more subservicers, which may include Countrywide Home Loans. Notwithstanding any subservicing arrangement, Countrywide Servicing will remain liable for its servicing duties and obligations under the pooling and servicing agreement as if Countrywide Servicing alone were servicing the mortgage loans.

Countrywide Home Loans

Countrywide Home Loans is engaged primarily in the mortgage banking business, and as such, originates, purchases, sells and services (either directly or through subsidiaries) mortgage loans. Countrywide Home Loans originates mortgage loans through a retail branch system and through mortgage loan brokers and correspondents nationwide. Countrywide Home Loans' mortgage loans are principally first-lien, fixed or adjustable rate mortgage loans secured by single-family residences. References in the remainder of this information supplement to Countrywide Home Loans should be read to include Countrywide Home Loans, and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Countrywide Servicing.

The principal executive offices of Countrywide Home Loans are located at 4500 Park Granada, Calabasas, California 91302.

Countrywide Home Loans services substantially all of the mortgage loans it originates or acquires. In addition, Countrywide Home Loans has purchased in bulk the rights to service mortgage loans originated by other lenders. Countrywide Home Loans has in the past and may in the future sell to other mortgage bankers a portion of its portfolio of loan servicing rights. As of December 31, 2004, Countrywide Home Loans provided servicing for approximately \$838.322 billion aggregate principal amount of mortgage loans, substantially all of which are being serviced for unaffiliated persons.

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Mortgage Loan Production

The following table sets forth, by number and dollar amount of mortgage loans, Countrywide Home Loans' residential mortgage loan production for the periods indicated.

Consolidated Mortgage Loan Production					
	Year Ended February 28, 2001	Ten Months Ended December 31, 2001	Years Ended December 31,		
			2002	2003	2004
	(Dollars in millions, except average loan amount)				
Conventional Conforming Loans					
Number of Loans.....	240,608	504,975	999,448	1,517,743	846,395
Volume of Loans.....	\$ 34,434	\$ 76,432	\$ 150,110	\$ 235,868	\$ 138,845
Percent of Total Dollar Volume	50.0%	61.7%	59.6%	54.2%	38.2%
Conventional Non-conforming Loans					
Number of Loans.....	86,600	137,593	277,626	554,571	509,711
Volume of Loans.....	\$ 11,394	\$ 22,209	\$ 61,627	\$ 136,664	\$ 140,580
Percent of Total Dollar Volume	16.5%	17.9%	24.5%	31.4%	38.7%
FHA/VA Loans					
Number of Loans.....	118,673	118,734	157,626	196,063	105,562
Volume of Loans.....	\$ 13,075	\$ 14,109	\$ 19,093	\$ 24,402	\$ 13,247
Percent of Total Dollar Volume	18.9%	11.4%	7.6%	5.6%	3.6%
Prime Home Equity Loans					
Number of Loans.....	119,045	164,503	316,049	453,817	587,046
Volume of Loans.....	\$ 4,660	\$ 5,639	\$ 11,650	\$ 18,103	\$ 30,893
Percent of Total Dollar Volume	6.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.2%	8.5%
Nonprime Mortgage Loans					
Number of Loans.....	51,706	43,359	63,195	124,205	250,030
Volume of Loans.....	\$ 5,360	\$ 5,580	\$ 9,421	\$ 19,827	\$ 39,441
Percent of Total Dollar Volume	7.8%	4.5%	3.7%	4.6%	11.0%
Total Loans					
Number of Loans.....	616,632	969,164	1,813,944	2,846,399	2,298,744
Volume of Loans.....	\$ 68,923	\$ 123,969	\$ 251,901	\$ 434,864	\$ 363,006
Average Loan Amount.....	\$ 112,000	\$ 128,000	\$ 139,000	\$ 153,000	\$ 158,000
Non-Purchase Transactions(1)	33%	63%	66%	72%	51%
Adjustable-Rate Loans(1)	14%	12%	14%	21%	52%

(1) Percentage of total loan production based on dollar volume.

Foreclosure, Delinquency and Loss Experience

Historically, a variety of factors, including the appreciation of real estate values, have limited Countrywide Home Loans' loss and delinquency experience on its portfolio of serviced mortgage loans. There can be no assurance that factors beyond the control of Countrywide Home Loans, such as national or local economic conditions or downturns in the real estate markets of its lending areas, will not result in increased rates of delinquencies and foreclosure losses in the future.

A general deterioration of the real estate market in regions where the mortgaged properties are located may result in increases in delinquencies of loans secured by real estate, slower absorption rates of real estate into the market and lower sales prices for real estate. A general weakening of the economy may result in decreases in the financial strength of borrowers and decreases in the value of collateral serving as security for loans. If the real estate market and economy were to decline, Countrywide Home Loans may experience an increase in delinquencies on the loans it services and higher net losses on liquidated loans.

The following table summarizes the delinquency, foreclosure and loss experience, respectively, on the dates indicated, of the mortgage loans originated or acquired by Countrywide Home Loans, serviced or master serviced by Countrywide Home Loans and securitized in Alternative Loan Trusts by the depositor or by CWMBS, Inc., an affiliate of the depositor. The delinquency, foreclosure and loss percentages may be affected by the size and relative lack of seasoning in this portion of the servicing portfolio which increased from approximately \$2.247 billion at February 28, 2001, to approximately \$5.083 billion at December 31, 2001, to approximately \$9.862 billion at December 31, 2002, to approximately \$14.733 billion at December 31, 2003 and to approximately \$30.878 billion at December 31, 2004. Accordingly, the information should not be considered as a basis for assessing the likelihood, amount or severity of delinquency or losses on the mortgage loans and no assurances can be given that the foreclosure, delinquency and loss experience presented in the following table will be indicative of the actual experience on the mortgage loans (totals may not add due to rounding):

	At February 28, 2001	At December 31, 2001	At December 31, 2002	At December 31, 2003	At December 31, 2004
Delinquent Mortgage Loans and Pending Foreclosures at Period End:					
30-59 days.....	2.28%	2.92%	3.08%	2.63%	1.89%
60-89 days.....	0.51	0.65	0.86	0.72	0.39
90 days or more (excluding pending foreclosures).....	0.19	0.21	0.45	0.53	0.36
Total delinquencies.....	2.97%	3.77%	4.39%	3.87%	2.64%
Foreclosures pending.....	0.47%	0.43%	0.45%	0.91%	0.28%
Total delinquencies and foreclosures pending.....	3.44%	4.21%	4.84%	4.78%	2.92%
Net Gains/(Losses) on liquidated loans(1).....	\$(374,332)	\$(1,057,748)	\$(5,372,415)	\$(9,334,817)	\$(20,017,873)
Percentage of Net Gains/(Losses) on liquidated loans(1)(2).....	(0.017)%	(0.021)%	(0.054)%	(0.063)%	(0.065)%
Percentage of Net Gains/(Losses) on liquidated loans (based on average outstanding principal balance)(1).....	(0.018)%	(0.021)%	(0.057)%	(0.064)%	(0.073)%

(1) "Net Gains/(Losses)" are actual gains or losses incurred on liquidated properties that are calculated as net liquidation proceeds less book value (excluding loan purchase premium or discount).

(2) Based upon the total principal balance of the mortgage loans outstanding on the last day of the indicated period.

Servicing Compensation and Payment of Expenses

The Expense Fees with respect to the mortgage pool are payable out of the interest payments on each mortgage loan. The Expense Fees (other than the excess master servicing fee, which is calculated as described below) will be 0.259% per annum of the Stated Principal Balance of each mortgage loan. The Expense Fees consist of (a) the basic master servicing fee payable to the master servicer in respect of its master servicing activities, (b) the excess master servicing fee payable to the master servicer and (c) fees payable to the trustee in respect of its activities as trustee under the pooling and servicing agreement. The master servicing fee will consist of the basic master servicing fee and the excess master servicing fee. The basic master servicing fee will be 0.25% per annum of the Stated Principal Balance of each mortgage loan. The excess master servicing fee will be an amount, with respect to each Non-Discount mortgage loan equal to (x) the excess of (a) the net mortgage rate of the Non-Discount mortgage loan over (b) 5.50% (the "Required Coupon"), multiplied by (y) the Stated Principal Balance of such

Non-Discount mortgage loan as of the Due Date in the prior calendar month (after giving effect to principal prepayments received in the Prepayment Period related to that prior Due Date).

The master servicer is obligated to pay some but not all ongoing expenses associated with the trust fund and incurred by the master servicer in connection with its responsibilities under the pooling and servicing agreement and those amounts will be paid by the master servicer out of the basic master servicing fee. The amount of the basic master servicing fee is subject to adjustment with respect to prepaid mortgage loans, as described under “— Adjustment to Servicing Compensation in Connection with Certain Prepaid Mortgage Loans.” The excess master servicing fee is not subject to a similar adjustment. The master servicer is also entitled to receive, as additional servicing compensation, all late payment fees, prepayment charges, assumption fees and other similar charges and all reinvestment income earned on amounts on deposit in the Certificate Account and Distribution Account.

The net mortgage rate of a mortgage loan is its mortgage rate (net of the interest premium charged by the related lenders for the lender acquired mortgage insurance mortgage loans, if any) less the sum of the basic master servicing fee and the trustee fee on the mortgage loan (expressed as a per annum percentage of its Stated Principal Balance).

Adjustment to Servicing Compensation in Connection with Certain Prepaid Mortgage Loans

When a borrower prepays a mortgage loan between Due Dates, the borrower is required to pay interest on the amount prepaid only to the date of prepayment and not thereafter. Except with respect to the month of the cut-off date, principal prepayments by borrowers received by the master servicer from the first day through the fifteenth day of a calendar month will be distributed to certificateholders on the Distribution Date in the same month in which the prepayments are received and, accordingly, no shortfall in the amount of interest to be distributed to certificateholders with respect to the prepaid mortgage loans results. Conversely, principal prepayments by borrowers received by the master servicer from the sixteenth day (or, in the case of the first Distribution Date, from March 1, 2005) through the last day of a calendar month will be distributed to certificateholders on the Distribution Date in the month following the month of receipt and, accordingly, a shortfall in the amount of interest to be distributed to certificateholders with respect to the prepaid mortgage loans would result. Pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement, the basic master servicing fee for any month will be reduced, but not by more than an amount equal to the product of one-twelfth of 0.125% and the aggregate stated principal balance of the mortgage loans (“Compensating Interest”), by an amount sufficient to pass through to certificateholders the full amount of interest to which they would be entitled for each prepaid mortgage loan on the related Distribution Date. A “business day” is any day other than a Saturday or Sunday, a day on which banking institutions in the state of New York or California are required or authorized by law to be closed or a day on which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York authorizes banking institutions in the Second Federal Reserve District to be closed.

If shortfalls in interest as a result of prepayments in any Prepayment Period exceed the Compensating Interest for the related Distribution Date, the amount of interest distributed to certificateholders will be reduced by the amount of the excess. See “Description of the Certificates — Interest” in this information supplement. The Guaranty will not cover shortfalls in interest as a result of prepayments with respect to the guaranteed certificates except to the extent such shortfalls are required to be paid by the master servicer in respect of the guaranteed certificates and such shortfalls are not paid by the master servicer.

Advances

Subject to the following limitations, the master servicer will be required to advance before each Distribution Date, from its own funds or funds in the Certificate Account that do not constitute Available Funds for that Distribution Date, an amount equal to the aggregate of payments of principal and interest on the mortgage loans (net of the basic master servicing fee and the excess master servicing fee) which were due on the related Due Date and which were delinquent on the related Determination Date, together with an amount equivalent to interest on each mortgage loan as to which the related mortgaged property has been acquired by the trust fund through

foreclosure or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. The “Determination Date” is the 22nd day of each month or, if that day is not a business day, the preceding business day; provided that the Determination Date in each month will be at least two business days before the related Distribution Date.

Advances are intended to maintain a regular flow of scheduled interest and principal payments on the certificates rather than to guarantee or insure against losses. The master servicer is obligated to make advances with respect to delinquent payments of principal or interest on each mortgage loan to the extent that the advances are, in its reasonable judgment, recoverable from future payments and collections or insurance payments or proceeds of liquidation of the related mortgage loan. If the master servicer determines on any Determination Date to make an advance, the advance will be included with the distribution to certificateholders on the related Distribution Date. Any failure by the master servicer to make a deposit in the Certificate Account as required under the pooling and servicing agreement, including any failure to make an advance, will constitute an event of default under the pooling and servicing agreement if the failure remains unremedied for five days after written notice of the event of default. If the master servicer is terminated as a result of the occurrence of an event of default, the trustee or the successor master servicer will be obligated to make any advance, in accordance with the terms of the pooling and servicing agreement.

Certain Modifications and Refinancings

The master servicer may modify any mortgage loan provided that the master servicer purchases the mortgage loan from the trust fund immediately following the modification. A mortgage loan may not be modified unless the modification includes a change in the interest rate on the related mortgage loan to approximately a prevailing market rate. Any purchase of a mortgage loan subject to a modification will be for a price equal to 100% of the Stated Principal Balance of that mortgage loan, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the mortgage loan up to the next Due Date at the applicable net mortgage rate, net of any unreimbursed advances of principal and interest on the mortgage loan made by the master servicer. The master servicer will deposit the purchase price in the Certificate Account within one business day of the purchase of that mortgage loan. Purchases of mortgage loans may occur when prevailing interest rates are below the interest rates on the mortgage loans and mortgagors request modifications as an alternative to refinancings. The master servicer will indemnify the trust fund against liability for any prohibited transactions taxes and related interest, additions or penalties incurred by any REMIC as a result of any modification or purchase.

Description of the Certificates

General

The Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates will be issued pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement. The following summaries of the material terms pursuant to which the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates will be issued do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the provisions of the pooling and servicing agreement. When particular provisions or terms used in the pooling and servicing agreement are referred to, the actual provisions (including definitions of terms) are incorporated by reference. The certificates represent obligations of the trust fund only and do not represent an interest in or obligation of CWALT, Inc., Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. (or any other seller), Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP or any of their affiliates.

The Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-18CB, will consist of the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3, Class A-4, Class A-5, Class A-6, Class A-7, Class A-8, Class A-9, Class A-10, Class PO and Class A-R Certificates (all of which are together referred to as senior certificates) and the Class M, Class B-1, Class B-2, Class B-3, Class B-4 and Class B-5 Certificates (all of which are together referred to as subordinated certificates). Only the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates (all of which are together referred to as the guaranteed certificates) are being offered by this information supplement. The certificates will have the respective initial Class Certificate Balances or initial notional amounts and pass-through rates set forth below.

	Initial Class Certificate Balance	Pass-Through Rate		Initial Class Certificate Balance	Pass-Through Rate
Class A-1	\$413,502,400	Variable	Class A-10	\$ 7,550,000	5.50%
Class A-2	\$100,000,000	Variable	Class PO	\$ 3,985,017	N/A
Class A-3	Notional	Variable	Class A-R	\$ 100	5.50%
Class A-4	Notional	Variable	Class M	\$ 13,856,000	5.50%
Class A-5	\$ 67,219,100	5.50%	Class B-1	\$ 6,741,000	5.50%
Class A-6	\$ 64,000,000	5.50%	Class B-2	\$ 3,745,000	5.50%
Class A-7	\$ 31,000,000	5.50%	Class B-3	\$ 2,996,000	5.50%
Class A-8	\$ 25,826,000	5.50%	Class B-4	\$ 2,622,000	5.50%
Class A-9	\$ 4,100,900	5.50%	Class B-5	\$ 1,873,275	5.50%

The initial Class Certificate Balances and initial notional amounts may vary in the aggregate by plus or minus 5%.

The “Class Certificate Balance” of any class of certificates (other than the notional amount certificates) as of any Distribution Date is the initial Class Certificate Balance of the class reduced by the sum of:

- all amounts previously distributed to holders of certificates of the class as payments of principal including, in the case of the guaranteed certificates, any payments of principal under the Guaranty,
- the amount of Realized Losses allocated to the class, and
- in the case of any class of subordinated certificates, any amounts allocated to the class in reduction of its Class Certificate Balance in respect of payments of Class PO Deferred Amounts, as described under “— Allocation of Losses;”

provided, however, that the Class Certificate Balance of each class of certificates to which Realized Losses have been allocated will be increased, sequentially in the order of payment priority, by the amount of Subsequent Recoveries distributed as principal to any class of certificates, but not by more than the amount of Realized Losses previously allocated to reduce the Class Certificate Balance of such class of certificates, provided, further, that to the extent a Realized Loss on the guaranteed certificates was covered under the Guaranty, then any related Subsequent Recovery otherwise payable to the guaranteed certificates will instead be paid to the guarantor. See “Application of Liquidation Proceeds” in the information circular.

The senior certificates will have an initial aggregate principal balance of approximately \$717,183,517 and will evidence in the aggregate an initial beneficial ownership interest of approximately 95.75% in the trust fund. The Class M, Class B-1, Class B-2, Class B-3, Class B-4 and Class B-5 Certificates will each evidence in the aggregate an initial beneficial ownership interest of approximately 1.85%, 0.90%, 0.50%, 0.40%, 0.35% and 0.25%, respectively, in the trust fund.

Notional Amount Certificates

The Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates are notional amount certificates.

The notional amount of the Class A-3 Certificates for any Distribution Date will be equal to the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-1 and Class A-2 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date. The initial notional amount of the Class A-3 Certificates is approximately \$513,502,400 (subject to the permitted variance described in this information supplement).

The notional amount of the Class A-4 Certificates for any Distribution Date will be equal to the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-2 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date. The initial notional amount of the Class A-4 Certificates is approximately \$100,000,000 (subject to the permitted variance described in this information supplement).

Determination of LIBOR

The Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates (we sometimes refer to these classes of certificates as the LIBOR Certificates) will bear interest during their initial interest accrual period at the applicable initial pass-through rates set forth in the table under “— Interest” below, and during each interest accrual period thereafter at the applicable rate determined as described in the table under “— Interest” below.

LIBOR applicable to an interest accrual period for the LIBOR Certificates will be determined on the second business day prior to the commencement of the interest accrual period applicable to those LIBOR Certificates (a “LIBOR Determination Date”). On each LIBOR Determination Date, the trustee, as calculation agent, will establish LIBOR for the related interest accrual period on the basis of the British Bankers’ Association (“BBA”) “interest settlement rate” for one-month deposits in the U.S. dollars as found on Telerate Page 3750 as of 11:00 a.m. London time on each LIBOR Determination Date. Interest settlement rates currently are based on rates quoted by sixteen BBA designated banks as being, in the view of such banks, the offered rate at which deposits are being quoted to prime banks in the London interbank market. Such interest settlement rates are calculated by eliminating the four highest rates and the four lowest rates, averaging the eight remaining rates, carrying the result (expressed as a percentage) out to six decimal places, and rounding to five decimal places. “Telerate Page 3750” means the display page currently so designated on the Moneyline Telerate Service (or such other page as may replace that page on that service for the purpose of displaying comparable rates or prices).

If on any LIBOR Determination Date, the calculation agent is unable to calculate LIBOR in accordance with the method set forth in the immediately preceding paragraph, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period for the LIBOR Certificates will be calculated in accordance with the method described in the information circular under “Description of the Certificates — Indices Applicable to Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes — LIBOR.”

If on the initial LIBOR Determination Date, the calculation agent is required but unable to determine LIBOR in the manner provided in the information circular, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period will be 2.85%.

Payments on Mortgage Loans; Accounts

On or before the closing date, the master servicer will establish an account (the “Certificate Account”), which will be maintained in trust for the benefit of the certificateholders. The certificate account will be established by the master servicer initially at Treasury Bank, N.A., which is an affiliate of the depositor, the sellers and the master servicer. The master servicer will deposit or cause to be deposited in the Certificate Account all amounts required to be deposited therein, within two business days after receipt (or, on a daily basis, if the long-term credit rating of Countrywide Home Loans has been reduced below the rating specified in the pooling and servicing agreement). Funds credited to the Certificate Account may be invested for the benefit and at the risk of the master servicer in permitted investments, as defined in the pooling and servicing agreement, that are scheduled to mature on or before the business day preceding the next Distribution Date. On or before the business day immediately preceding each Distribution Date, the master servicer will withdraw from the Certificate Account the amount of Available Funds and will deposit the Available Funds in an account established and maintained with the trustee on behalf of the certificateholders (the “Distribution Account”).

Distributions

Distributions on the certificates will be made by the trustee on the 25th day of each month or, if that day is not a business day, on the first business day thereafter, commencing in April 2005 (each, a “Distribution Date”), to the persons in whose names the certificates are registered at the close of business on the Record Date. The “Record Date” for any Distribution Date will be the last business day of the calendar month immediately prior to the month in which that Distribution Date occurs.

Priority of Distributions Among Certificates

As more fully described in this information supplement, distributions will be made on each Distribution Date from Available Funds in the following order of priority:

- to pay the guarantor the Guaranty Fee for such Distribution Date;
- to interest on each interest-bearing class of senior certificates, pro rata, based on their respective interest distribution amounts;
- to principal of the classes of senior certificates then entitled to receive distributions of principal, in the order and subject to the priorities set forth under “Description of the Certificates — Principal” in this information supplement, in each case in an aggregate amount up to the maximum amount of principal to be distributed on the classes on the Distribution Date;
- to any Class PO Deferred Amounts with respect to the Class PO Certificates, but only from amounts that would otherwise be distributed on the Distribution Date as principal of the subordinated certificates; and
- to interest on and then principal of each class of subordinated certificates, in the order of their numerical class designations, beginning with the Class M Certificates, in each case subject to the limitations set forth under “Description of the Certificates — Interest” and “— Principal” in this information supplement.

“Available Funds” for any Distribution Date will be equal to the sum of:

- all scheduled installments of interest (net of the related Expense Fees and premiums in respect of lender paid primary mortgage insurance on any mortgage loans) and principal due on the Due Date in the month in which the Distribution Date occurs and received before the related Determination Date, together with any advances with respect to them;
- all proceeds of any primary mortgage guaranty insurance policies and any other insurance policies with respect to the mortgage loans, to the extent the proceeds are not applied to the restoration of the related mortgaged property or released to the mortgagor in accordance with the master servicer’s normal servicing procedures and all other cash amounts received and retained in connection with (a) the liquidation of defaulted mortgage loans, by foreclosure or otherwise during the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date (in each case, net of unreimbursed expenses incurred in connection with a liquidation or foreclosure and unreimbursed advances, if any) and (b) any Subsequent Recoveries;
- all partial or full prepayments received during the related Prepayment Period together with all interest paid in connection with the prepayments, other than certain excess amounts, and Compensating Interest;
- amounts received with respect to the Distribution Date as the Substitution Adjustment Amount or purchase price in respect of a deleted mortgage loan or a mortgage loan repurchased by the related seller or purchased by the master servicer or the guarantor as of the Distribution Date; and
- with respect to the guaranteed certificates only, any payments made by the guarantor under the Guaranty.

reduced by (other than with respect to payments made under the last bullet point above) amounts in reimbursement for advances previously made and other amounts as to which the master servicer is entitled to be reimbursed from the Certificate Account pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement.

Interest

The classes of certificates will have the respective pass-through rates set forth under “Description of the Certificates – General” or described below.

Each class of LIBOR Certificates will bear interest during its initial interest accrual period at the Initial Pass-Through Rate set forth below, and will bear interest during each interest accrual period thereafter, subject to the applicable Maximum and Minimum Pass-Through Rates, at the per annum rate determined by reference to LIBOR as described below:

Class	Initial Pass-Through Rate	Maximum/Minimum Pass-Through Rate	Formula for Calculation of Class Pass-Through Rate
Class A-1	3.25%	*/0.40%	LIBOR + 0.40%
Class A-2	3.20%	*/0.35%	LIBOR + 0.35%
Class A-3	2.155%	5.005%/0.00%	5.005% – LIBOR
Class A-4	0.05%	0.05%/0.00%	5.055% – LIBOR**

* Required Coupon (minus the Guaranty Fee Rate) as described in this information supplement under “Servicing of Mortgage Loans — Servicing Compensation and Payment of Expenses.”

** If LIBOR is less than 5.005%, the pass-through rate will equal 0.05% per annum.

On each Distribution Date, to the extent of funds available therefor, each interest-bearing class of certificates will be entitled to receive an amount allocable to interest for the related interest accrual period. This “Interest Distribution Amount” for any interest-bearing class will be equal to the sum of (a) interest at the applicable pass-through rate on the related Class Certificate Balance, immediately prior to that Distribution Date and (b) the sum of the amounts, if any, by which the amount described in clause (a) above on each prior Distribution Date exceeded the amount actually distributed as interest on the prior Distribution Dates and not subsequently distributed (which are called unpaid interest amounts). The Class PO Certificates are principal only certificates and will not bear interest.

On each Distribution Date beginning with the Distribution Date in May 2005, on or prior to the Cap Contract Termination Date, on which LIBOR exceeds 5.0050%, in addition to the Interest Distribution Amount described in the preceding paragraph, the Class A-1 Certificates will also be entitled to receive the Class A-1 Supplemental Amount, from payments made under the Class A-1 Cap Contract and amounts on deposit in the Class A-1 Reserve Fund. See “— The Cap Contracts” and “— The Class A-1 Reserve Fund” in this information supplement.

On each Distribution Date beginning with the Distribution Date in May 2005, on or prior to the Class A-2 Cap Contract Termination Date, on which LIBOR exceeds 5.0550%, in addition to the Interest Distribution Amount described above, the Class A-2 Certificates will also be entitled to receive the Class A-2 Supplemental Amount, from payments made under the Class A-2 Cap Contract and amounts on deposit in the Class A-2 Reserve Fund. See “— The Cap Contracts” and “— The Class A-2 Reserve Fund” in this information supplement.

With respect to each Distribution Date for all of the interest-bearing certificates (other than the LIBOR Certificates), the interest accrual period will be the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date. The interest accrual period for the LIBOR Certificates will be the one-month period commencing on the 25th day of the month before the month in which that Distribution Date occurs and ending on the 24th day of the month in which that Distribution Date occurs. Interest will be calculated and payable on the basis of a 360 day year divided into twelve 30 day months.

The interest entitlement described above for each class of certificates for any Distribution Date will be reduced by the amount of “Net Interest Shortfalls” for the Distribution Date. The excess master servicing fee will not be similarly reduced. With respect to any Distribution Date, the “Net Interest Shortfall” is equal to

- any net prepayment interest shortfalls for the Distribution Date, and

- the amount of interest that would otherwise have been received with respect to any mortgage loan that was the subject of a Relief Act Reduction or Debt Service Reduction.

A “Relief Act Reduction” is a reduction in the amount of the monthly interest payment on a mortgage loan pursuant to the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act. See “Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans — Servicemembers Civil Relief Act” in the information circular. With respect to any Distribution Date, a net prepayment interest shortfall is the amount by which the aggregate of prepayment interest shortfalls during the related Prepayment Period exceeds the Compensating Interest for such Distribution Date. A prepayment interest shortfall is the amount by which interest paid by a borrower in connection with a prepayment of principal on a mortgage loan during the portion of the Prepayment Period occurring in the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date is less than one month’s interest at the related mortgage rate net of the basic master servicing fee rate on the Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loan. A “Debt Service Reduction” is the modification of the terms of a mortgage loan in the course of a borrower’s bankruptcy proceeding, allowing for the reduction of the amount of the monthly payment on the related mortgage loan. Each class’ pro rata share of the Net Interest Shortfalls will be based on the amount of interest the class otherwise would have been entitled to receive on the Distribution Date.

If on a particular Distribution Date, Available Funds in the Certificate Account applied in the order described above under “— Priority of Distributions Among Certificates” are not sufficient to make a full distribution of the interest entitlement on the certificates, interest will be distributed on each class of certificates of equal priority based on the amount of interest it would otherwise have been entitled to receive in the absence of the shortfall. Any unpaid interest amount will be carried forward and added to the amount holders of each class of certificates will be entitled to receive on the next Distribution Date. A shortfall could occur, for example, if losses realized on the mortgage loans were exceptionally high or were concentrated in a particular month. Any unpaid interest amount so carried forward will not bear interest. The Guaranty will not cover Net Interest Shortfalls allocated to the guaranteed certificates.

The Cap Contracts

The Class A-1 and Class A-2 Certificates will each have the benefit of an interest rate cap contract (the “Class A-1 Cap Contract” and the “Class A-2 Cap Contract,” respectively, and together the “Cap Contracts”) with Barclays Bank PLC. (the “Cap Contract Counterparty”) each as evidenced by a confirmation that will be assigned to the trustee on behalf of the trust fund on the closing date. Pursuant to each Cap Contract, the terms of an ISDA Master Agreement were incorporated into the confirmation of the Cap Contract, as if such an ISDA Master Agreement had been executed by the trustee and the Cap Contract Counterparty on the date such Cap Contract was executed. Each Cap Contract is also subject to certain ISDA definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.

Beginning with the Distribution Date in May 2005 and on or prior to the Cap Contract Termination Date, amounts (if any) received by the trustee for the benefit of the trust fund in respect of the Cap Contracts will be used as described below under “— The Class A-1 Reserve Fund” and “— The Class A-2 Reserve Fund.”

With respect to the Class A-1 Cap Contract and any Distribution Date beginning with the Distribution Date in May 2005 and on or prior to the Cap Contract Termination Date, the amount payable by the Cap Contract Counterparty under the Class A-1 Cap Contract will equal the product of (i) the excess, if any, of (x) the lesser of (A) One-Month LIBOR (as determined by the Cap Contract Counterparty) and (B) 9.100%, over (y) 5.0050%, (ii) the lesser of (x) the Class A-1 Cap Contract Notional Balance for such Distribution Date and (y) the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-1 Certificates immediately prior to that Distribution Date, and (iii) (x) the number of days in the related interest accrual period (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) divided by (y) 360.

With respect to the Class A-2 Cap Contract and any Distribution Date beginning with the Distribution Date in May 2005 and on or prior to the Cap Contract Termination Date, the amount payable by the Cap Contract Counterparty under the Class A-2 Cap Contract will equal the product of (i) the excess, if any, of (x) One-Month LIBOR (as determined by the Cap Contract Counterparty), over (y) 5.0550%, (ii) the lesser of (x) the Class A-2 Cap

Contract Notional Balance for such Distribution Date and (y) the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-2 Certificates immediately prior to that Distribution Date, and (iii) (x) the number of days in the related interest accrual period (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) divided by (y) 360.

The “Class A-1 Cap Contract Notional Balance” is as described in the following table:

Month of Distribution Date	Class A-1 Cap Contract Notional Balance (\$)	Month of Distribution Date	Class A-1 Cap Contract Notional Balance (\$)	Month of Distribution Date	Class A-1 Cap Contract Notional Balance (\$)
May 2005	408,790,244.15	April 2007.....	216,326,232.04	March 2009	69,909,614.00
June 2005	403,525,419.72	May 2007.....	208,501,684.77	April 2009	64,918,493.15
July 2005	397,716,412.77	June 2007.....	200,827,989.39	May 2009	60,024,468.32
August 2005	391,373,223.66	July 2007	193,302,287.72	June 2009	55,225,694.29
September 2005..	384,507,431.55	August 2007.....	185,921,775.37	July 2009.....	50,520,360.67
October 2005	377,132,170.78	September 2007..	178,683,700.73	August 2009	45,906,691.28
November 2005..	369,262,099.72	October 2007	171,585,364.00	September 2009 ..	41,382,943.42
December 2005 ..	360,913,361.88	November 2007 ..	164,624,116.21	October 2009.....	36,947,407.34
January 2006	352,103,539.56	December 2007...	157,797,358.25	November 2009...	32,598,405.57
February 2006	342,851,599.96	January 2008.....	151,102,539.97	December 2009 ...	28,334,292.32
March 2006	333,177,833.97	February 2008.....	144,537,159.25	January 2010	24,153,452.88
April 2006	323,105,688.45	March 2008.....	138,098,761.10	February 2010	20,054,303.08
May 2006	313,226,940.42	April 2008.....	131,784,936.77	March 2010	16,035,288.65
June 2006	303,537,931.65	May 2008.....	125,593,322.89	April 2010	12,094,884.73
July 2006	294,035,072.63	June 2008.....	119,521,600.65	May 2010	10,359,921.20
August 2006	284,714,841.34	July 2008	113,567,494.90	June 2010	8,696,443.38
September 2006..	275,573,781.96	August 2008.....	107,728,773.40	July 2010.....	7,103,247.90
October 2006	266,608,503.63	September 2008..	102,003,245.99	August 2010	5,579,166.81
November 2006..	257,815,679.24	October 2008	96,388,763.77	September 2010 ..	4,123,067.61
December 2006 ..	249,192,044.25	November 2008 ..	90,883,218.38	October 2010.....	2,733,853.33
January 2007	240,734,395.50	December 2008...	85,484,541.24	November 2010...	1,410,462.68
February 2007	232,439,590.08	January 2009.....	80,190,702.73	December 2010 ...	151,870.28
March 2007	224,304,544.19	February 2009.....	74,999,711.57		

The “Class A-2 Cap Contract Notional Balance” is as described in the following table:

Month of Distribution Date	Class A-2 Cap Contract Notional Balance (\$)	Month of Distribution Date	Class A-2 Cap Contract Notional Balance (\$)
May 2005	98,860,428.42	March 2008.....	33,397,330.00
June 2005	97,587,201.36	April 2008.....	31,870,416.42
July 2005	96,182,371.07	May 2008.....	30,373,057.78
August 2005	94,648,356.01	June 2008.....	28,904,693.33
September 2005..	92,987,956.43	July 2008	27,464,772.85
October 2005.....	91,204,348.70	August 2008.....	26,052,756.50
November 2005..	89,301,077.75	September 2008..	24,668,114.62
December 2005 ..	87,282,047.67	October 2008	23,310,327.53
January 2006	85,151,510.50	November 2008 ..	21,978,885.34
February 2006	82,914,053.21	December 2008...	20,673,287.81
March 2006	80,574,582.87	January 2009.....	19,393,044.09
April 2006	78,138,769.80	February 2009.....	18,137,672.61
May 2006	75,749,727.31	March 2009.....	16,906,700.90
June 2006	73,406,570.71	April 2009.....	15,699,665.38
July 2006	71,108,431.93	May 2009.....	14,516,111.23
August 2006	68,854,459.21	June 2009.....	13,355,592.20
September 2006..	66,643,816.81	July 2009	12,217,670.48
October 2006.....	64,475,684.70	August 2009.....	11,101,916.52
November 2006..	62,349,258.25	September 2009..	10,007,908.88
December 2006 ..	60,263,747.99	October 2009	8,935,234.07
January 2007	58,218,379.27	November 2009 ..	7,883,486.43
February 2007	56,212,392.02	December 2009...	6,852,267.92
March 2007	54,245,040.46	January 2010.....	5,841,188.08
April 2007	52,315,592.86	February 2010.....	4,849,863.77
May 2007	50,423,331.22	March 2010.....	3,877,919.13
June 2007	48,567,551.09	April 2010.....	2,924,985.38
July 2007	46,747,561.25	May 2010.....	2,505,407.76
August 2007	44,962,683.50	June 2010.....	2,103,117.99
September 2007..	43,212,252.39	July 2010	1,717,825.07
October 2007.....	41,495,615.02	August 2010.....	1,349,246.54
November 2007..	39,812,130.77	September 2010..	997,108.51
December 2007 ..	38,161,171.07	October 2010	661,145.70
January 2008	36,542,119.22	November 2010 ..	341,101.45
February 2008	34,954,370.10	December 2010...	36,727.79

Each Cap Contract is scheduled to remain in effect up to and including the Distribution Date in December 2010 (the “Cap Contract Termination Date”). Each Cap Contract will be subject to early termination only in limited circumstances. Such circumstances generally include certain insolvency or bankruptcy events in relation to the Cap Contract Counterparty or the trust fund, the failure by the Cap Contract Counterparty to make a payment due under such Cap Contract, the failure by the Cap Contract Counterparty or the trustee to perform any other agreement made by it under such Cap Contract, and such Cap Contract becoming illegal or subject to certain kinds of taxation.

If either Cap Contract is terminated early, the Cap Contract Counterparty may owe a termination payment to the trustee, payable in a lump sum to be deposited in the related Reserve Fund and applied on future Distribution Dates to pay any the holders of the related certificates, until the Cap Contract Termination Date. However, if such termination occurs, there can be no assurance that any such termination payment will be owing to the trustee.

The short term unsecured obligations of the Cap Contract Counterparty are rated A-1+ by S&P, P-1 by Moody’s and F1+ by Fitch Ratings and the long-term obligations of the Cap Contract Counterparty are rated AA by S&P, Aa1 by Moody’s and AA+ by Fitch Ratings.

The certificates do not represent an obligation of the Cap Contract Counterparty. The holders of the certificates are not parties to or beneficiaries under the Cap Contract and will not have any right to proceed directly against the Cap Contract Counterparty in respect of its obligations under the Cap Contracts.

The Guaranty will not reimburse certificateholders for any scheduled payments not received under the Cap Contracts.

The Class A-1 Reserve Fund

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement will establish an account (the “Class A-1 Reserve Fund”), which will be held in trust by the trustee on behalf of the holders of the Class A-1 Certificates. On the closing date, the depositor will cause to be deposited \$1,000 in the Class A-1 Reserve Fund. The Class A-1 Reserve Fund will not be an asset of any REMIC.

On each Distribution Date, the trustee will deposit in the Class A-1 Reserve Fund any amounts received in respect of the Class A-1 Cap Contract for the related interest accrual period. On each Distribution Date, amounts so received in respect of the Class A-1 Cap Contract will be distributed to the Class A-1 Certificates up to the amount of any Class A-1 Supplemental Amount for that Distribution Date. Any amounts remaining in the Class A-1 Reserve Fund on the Distribution Date immediately following the earlier of (i) the Cap Contract Termination Date and (ii) the date on which the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-1 Certificates has been reduced to zero, will be distributed to Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., as provided in the pooling and servicing agreement, and will not be available for payment of any Class A-1 Supplemental Amount on the Class A-1 Certificates.

For any Distribution Date and the Class A-1 Certificates, the “Class A-1 Supplemental Amount” will be equal to the product of (x) the excess, if any, of (a) the lesser of (i) LIBOR + 0.40% and (ii) 9.50% over (b) 5.405%, (y) the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-1 Certificates immediately prior to that Distribution Date and (z) one-twelfth.

The Class A-2 Reserve Fund

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement will establish an account (the “Class A-2 Reserve Fund” and, together with the Class A-1 Reserve Fund, the “Reserve Funds”), which will be held in trust by the trustee on behalf of the holders of the Class A-2 Certificates. On the closing date, the depositor will cause to be deposited \$1,000 in the Class A-2 Reserve Fund. The Class A-2 Reserve Fund will not be an asset of any REMIC.

On each Distribution Date, the trustee will deposit in the Class A-2 Reserve Fund any amounts received in respect of the Class A-2 Cap Contract for the related interest accrual period. On each Distribution Date, amounts so received in respect of the Class A-2 Cap Contract will be distributed to the Class A-2 Certificates, as applicable, up to the amount of any Class A-2 Supplemental Amount for that Distribution Date. Any amounts remaining in the

Class A-2 Reserve Fund on the Distribution Date immediately following the date on which the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-2 Certificates has been reduced to zero, will be distributed to Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., as provided in the pooling and servicing agreement.

For any Distribution Date and the Class A-2 Certificates, the “Class A-2 Supplemental Amount” will be equal to the product of (x) the excess, if any, of (a) the lesser of (i) LIBOR + 0.35% and (ii) 9.50% over (b) 5.405%, (y) the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-2 Certificates immediately prior to that Distribution Date and (z) one-twelfth.

Although payments under the Class A-2 Cap Contract are not limited by a maximum strike rate, any amounts received under the Class A-2 Cap Contract that would result in an interest and yield supplement amount on the Class A-2 Certificates at a per annum rate greater than 9.50% will be deposited by the trustee in the Class A-2 Reserve Fund, and may be used on future Distribution Dates to pay any Class A-2 Supplemental Amounts not covered by the Class A-2 Cap Contract until the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-2 Certificates is reduced to zero. Thereafter, any such amounts will be distributed to Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.

Fannie Mae Guaranty

On each Distribution Date, the guarantor will be entitled to receive the Guaranty Fee, payable from interest collections on the mortgage loans with respect to such Distribution Date. The guarantor, in consideration of the payment of the Guaranty Fee, will guarantee the timely payment of interest due on the guaranteed certificates, subject to the limitations described below, and certain principal payments, including the ultimate payment of principal, on the guaranteed certificates as further described below (the “Guaranty”). On each applicable Distribution Date, a draw will be made on the Guaranty equal to the sum of the guaranteed interest distribution amount, if any, and the guaranteed principal distribution amount, if any.

The Guaranty will not cover:

- any shortfalls in interest as a result of prepayments with respect to the guaranteed certificates except to the extent such shortfalls are required to be paid by the master servicer (as described in this information supplement under “—Adjustment to Servicing Compensation in Connection with Certain Prepaid Mortgage Loans);
- the reduction in interest paid on the guaranteed certificates attributable to the application of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act; and
- any scheduled payments not received under the Cap Contracts.

In addition to the Guaranty Fee, the guarantor will be entitled to the guarantor reimbursement amount relating to all guaranteed interest distribution amounts and guaranteed principal distribution amounts paid by it. The Guaranty Fee will be paid prior to any distribution of interest to the certificates.

The “Guaranty Fee” for any Distribution Date is the fee payable to the guarantor in respect of its services as guarantor that accrues at the Guaranty Fee Rate for the guaranteed certificates on a balance equal to the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the guaranteed certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date.

The “Guaranty Fee Rate” is a rate per annum specified in a premium letter of the guarantor addressed to Countrywide Home Loans and the Master Servicer.

The “guarantor reimbursement amount” is the sum of all amounts paid by the guarantor in respect of the Guaranty on all prior Distribution Dates to the extent not previously reimbursed.

The “guaranteed interest distribution amount” for any Distribution Date and the guaranteed certificates is the amount, if any, by which (i) the interest distribution amount with respect to the guaranteed certificates minus any

net prepayment interest shortfalls and any Relief Act Reductions allocated to the guaranteed certificates exceeds (ii) the amount of interest actually paid to the holders of the guaranteed certificates on such Distribution Date.

The “guaranteed principal distribution amount” with respect to the guaranteed certificates will equal (a) for any Distribution Date other than the Distribution Date in May 2035, the product of (x) the amount, if any, by which (i) the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the senior certificates (after giving effect to the application of payments of principal on the senior certificates but prior to giving effect to any guarantor payment on such Distribution Date) exceeds (ii) the aggregate Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loans for such Distribution Date and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the guaranteed certificates (after giving effect to the application of payments of principal on the guaranteed certificates but prior to giving effect to any guarantor payment on such Distribution Date) and the denominator of which is the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the senior certificates (after giving effect to the application of payments of principal on the senior certificates but prior to giving effect to any guarantor payment on such Distribution Date) and (b) for the Distribution Date in May 2035, the remaining aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the guaranteed certificates on such Distribution Date (after giving effect to all other payments thereon for such Distribution Date).

A “guarantor payment” is any payment made by the guarantor in respect of a guaranteed interest distribution amount or a guaranteed principal distribution amount.

Principal

General. All payments and other amounts received in respect of principal of the mortgage loans will be allocated between the Class PO Certificates, on the one hand, and the senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates) and the subordinated certificates, on the other hand, in each case based on the applicable PO Percentage and the applicable Non-PO Percentage, respectively, of those amounts.

The Non-PO Percentage with respect to any mortgage loan with a net mortgage rate less than 5.50% (each a “Discount mortgage loan”) will be equal to the net mortgage rate divided by 5.50%. The Non-PO Percentage with respect to any mortgage loan with a net mortgage rate equal to or greater than 5.50% (each a “Non-Discount mortgage loan”) will be 100%. The PO Percentage with respect to any Discount mortgage loan will be equal to (5.50% minus the net mortgage rate) divided by 5.50%. The PO Percentage with respect to any Non-Discount mortgage loan will be 0%.

Non-PO Formula Principal Amount. On each Distribution Date, the Non-PO Formula Principal Amount will be distributed as principal of the senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates) in an amount up to the Senior Principal Distribution Amount and as principal of the subordinated certificates, in an amount up to the Subordinated Principal Distribution Amount.

The “Non-PO Formula Principal Amount” for any Distribution Date will equal the sum of:

- (i) the sum of the applicable Non-PO Percentage of
 - (a) all monthly payments of principal due on each mortgage loan on the related Due Date,
 - (b) the principal portion of the purchase price of each mortgage loan that was repurchased by the related seller or purchased by the master servicer or the guarantor pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement as of the Distribution Date,
 - (c) the Substitution Adjustment Amount in connection with any deleted mortgage loan received with respect to the Distribution Date,
 - (d) any insurance proceeds or liquidation proceeds allocable to recoveries of principal of mortgage loans that are not yet Liquidated Mortgage Loans received during the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date,

- (e) with respect to each mortgage loan that became a Liquidated Mortgage Loan during the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date, the amount of the liquidation proceeds allocable to principal received with respect to the mortgage loan, and
 - (f) all partial and full principal prepayments by borrowers received during the related Prepayment Period; and
- (ii) (a) any Subsequent Recoveries received during the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date, or (b) with respect to Subsequent Recoveries attributable to a Discount mortgage loan which incurred a Realized Loss after the Senior Credit Support Depletion Date, the applicable Non-PO Percentage of any Subsequent Recoveries received during the calendar month preceding the month of such Distribution Date.

Senior Principal Distribution Amount. On each Distribution Date, the Non-PO Formula Principal Amount up to the amount of the Senior Principal Distribution Amount, for the Distribution Date, will be distributed as principal to the following classes of senior certificates, in the following order of priority:

- sequentially, in the following order of priority:
 - 1) to the Class A-R Certificates, until its Class Certificate Balance is reduced to zero;
 - 2) concurrently, to the Class A-5 and Class A-9 Certificates, pro rata, the Group A Priority Amount, until their respective Class Certificate Balances are reduced to zero;
 - 3) to the Class A-6, Class A-7, Class A-8 and Class A-10 Certificates, the Group B Priority Amount, sequentially as follows:
 - (i) to the Class A-6 Certificates until its Class Certificate Balance is reduced to zero; and
 - (ii) concurrently, to the Class A-7, Class A-8 and Class A-10 Certificates, pro rata, until their respective Class Certificate Balances are reduced to zero;
 - 4) concurrently, to the Class A-1 and Class A-2 Certificates, pro rata, until their respective Class Certificate Balances are reduced to zero;
 - 5) to the Class A-6, Class A-7, Class A-8 and Class A-10 Certificates, without regard to the Group B Priority Amount, sequentially as follows:
 - (i) to the Class A-6 Certificates, until its Class Certificate Balance is reduced to zero; and
 - (ii) concurrently, to the Class A-7, Class A-8 and Class A-10 Certificates, pro rata, until their respective Class Certificate Balances are reduced to zero; and
 - 6) concurrently, to the Class A-5 and Class A-9 Certificates, pro rata, without regard to the Group A Priority Amount, until their respective Class Certificate Balances are reduced to zero.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, on each Distribution Date on and after the Senior Credit Support Depletion Date, the Non-PO Formula Principal Amount will be distributed, concurrently as principal to the senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates), pro rata, in accordance with their respective Class Certificate Balances immediately before that Distribution Date.

The capitalized terms used herein shall have the following meanings:

“Group A Priority Amount” for any Distribution Date will equal the sum of (i) the product of (A) the Scheduled Principal Distribution Amount, (B) the Shift Percentage and (C) the Group A Priority Percentage and (ii) the product of (A) the Unscheduled Principal Distribution Amount, (B) the Shift Percentage and (C) the Group A Priority Percentage.

“Group B Priority Amount” for any Distribution Date will equal the product of (A) the excess, if any, of (1) the Senior Principal Distribution Amount over (2) the Group A Priority Amount, (B) the Shift Percentage and (C) the Group B Priority Percentage.

“Group A Priority Percentage” for any Distribution Date will equal the percentage equivalent of a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-5 and Class A-9 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date, and the denominator of which is equal to the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of all classes of Certificates (other than the Class PO Certificates) immediately prior to such Distribution Date.

“Group B Priority Percentage” for any Distribution Date will equal the percentage equivalent of a fraction, the numerator of which is the sum of (x) the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-6, Class A-7, Class A-8 and Class A-10 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date and (y) \$105,000,000, and the denominator of which is equal to the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-6, Class A-7, Class A-8 and Class A-10 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date.

“Shift Percentage” means, with respect to any Distribution Date occurring during the five years beginning on the first Distribution Date, 0%. For any Distribution Date occurring on or after the fifth anniversary of the first Distribution Date will be as follows: for any Distribution Date in the first year thereafter, 30%; for any Distribution Date in the second year thereafter, 40%; for any Distribution Date in the third year thereafter, 60%; for any Distribution Date in the fourth year thereafter, 80%; and for any Distribution Date thereafter, 100%.

“Scheduled Principal Distribution Amount” for any Distribution Date, will equal the applicable Non-PO Percentage of all amounts described in subclauses (a) through (d) of clause (i) of the definition of Non-PO Formula Principal Amount for such Distribution Date.

“Unscheduled Principal Distribution Amount” for any Distribution Date, will equal the sum of (i) with respect to each mortgage loan that became a Liquidated Mortgage Loan during the calendar month preceding the month of such Distribution Date, the applicable Non-PO Percentage of the Liquidation Proceeds allocable to principal received with respect to such mortgage loan, (ii) the applicable Non-PO Percentage of the amount described in subclause (f) of clause (i) of the definition of Non-PO Formula Principal Amount for such Distribution Date and (iii) any Subsequent Recoveries described in clause (ii) of the definition of Non-PO Formula Principal Amount for such Distribution Date.

“Due Date” means, with respect to a mortgage loan, the day in the calendar month on which scheduled payments are due on that mortgage loan. With respect to any Distribution Date, the related Due Date is the first day of the calendar month in which that Distribution Date occurs.

“Prepayment Period” means, with respect to any Distribution Date and the related Due Date, the period from the sixteenth day of the calendar month immediately preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs (or in the case of the first Distribution Date, from March 1, 2005) through the fifteenth day of the calendar month in which the Distribution Date occurs.

The “Senior Principal Distribution Amount” for any Distribution Date will equal the sum of

- the Senior Percentage of the applicable Non-PO Percentage of all amounts described in subclauses (a) through (d) of clause (i) of the definition of Non-PO Formula Principal Amount for the Distribution Date,
- for each mortgage loan that became a Liquidated Mortgage Loan during the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date, the lesser of
 - the Senior Percentage of the applicable Non-PO Percentage of the Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loan, and
 - the Senior Prepayment Percentage of the applicable Non-PO Percentage of the amount of the liquidation proceeds allocable to principal received on the mortgage loan, and
- the sum of
 - the Senior Prepayment Percentage of the applicable Non-PO Percentage of amounts described in subclause (f) of clause (i) of the definition of Non-PO Formula Principal Amount for the Distribution Date, and
 - the Senior Prepayment Percentage of any Subsequent Recoveries described in clause (ii) of the definition of Non-PO Formula Principal Amount for the Distribution Date.

“Stated Principal Balance” means for any mortgage loan and Due Date, the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan as of that Due Date, as specified in its amortization schedule at that time (before any adjustment to the amortization schedule for any moratorium or similar waiver or grace period), after giving effect to (i) previous partial prepayments of principal and the payment of principal due on that Due Date, irrespective of any delinquency in payment by the related mortgagor, and (ii) liquidation proceeds allocable to principal received in the prior calendar month and prepayments of principal received through the last day of the related Prepayment Period, in each case with respect to that mortgage loan. The pool principal balance equals the aggregate of the Stated Principal Balances of the mortgage loans.

The “Senior Percentage” for any Distribution Date is the percentage equivalent of a fraction, not in excess of 100%, the numerator of which is the aggregate of the Class Certificate Balances of each class of senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates) immediately before the Distribution Date and the denominator of which is the aggregate of the Class Certificate Balances of all classes of certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates) immediately before the Distribution Date. The “Subordinated Percentage” for any Distribution Date will be calculated as the difference between 100% and the Senior Percentage for the Distribution Date

The “Senior Prepayment Percentage” for any Distribution Date occurring during the five years beginning on the first Distribution Date will equal 100%. Thereafter, the Senior Prepayment Percentage will be subject to gradual reduction as described in the following paragraph. This disproportionate allocation of unscheduled payments of principal will have the effect of accelerating the amortization of the senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates) which receive these unscheduled payments of principal while, in the absence of Realized Losses, increasing the interest in the pool principal balance evidenced by the subordinated certificates. Increasing the respective interest of the subordinated certificates relative to that of the senior certificates is intended to preserve the availability of the subordination provided by the subordinated certificates. The “Subordinated Prepayment Percentage” as of any Distribution Date will be calculated as the difference between 100% and the Senior Prepayment Percentage.

The Senior Prepayment Percentage for any Distribution Date occurring on or after the fifth anniversary of the first Distribution Date will be as follows: for any Distribution Date in the first year thereafter, the Senior Percentage plus 70% of the Subordinated Percentage for the Distribution Date; for any Distribution Date in the

second year thereafter, the Senior Percentage plus 60% of the Subordinated Percentage for the Distribution Date; for any Distribution Date in the third year thereafter, the Senior Percentage plus 40% of the Subordinated Percentage for the Distribution Date; for any Distribution Date in the fourth year thereafter, the Senior Percentage plus 20% of the Subordinated Percentage for the Distribution Date; and for any Distribution Date thereafter, the Senior Percentage for the Distribution Date (unless on any Distribution Date the Senior Percentage exceeds the initial Senior Percentage, in which case the Senior Prepayment Percentage for the Distribution Date will once again equal 100%).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no decrease in the Senior Prepayment Percentage will occur unless both of the step down conditions listed below are satisfied:

- the outstanding principal balance of mortgage loans delinquent 60 days or more (including mortgage loans in foreclosure, real estate owned by the trust fund and mortgage loans, the mortgagors of which are in bankruptcy) (averaged over the preceding six month period), as a percentage of the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the subordinated certificates immediately prior to the Distribution Date, does not equal or exceed 50%, and
- cumulative Realized Losses on the mortgage loans do not exceed
 - commencing with the Distribution Date on the fifth anniversary of the first Distribution Date, 30% of the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the subordinated certificates as of the closing date,
 - commencing with the Distribution Date on the sixth anniversary of the first Distribution Date, 35% of the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the subordinated certificates as of the closing date,
 - commencing with the Distribution Date on the seventh anniversary of the first Distribution Date, 40% of the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the subordinated certificates as of the closing date,
 - commencing with the Distribution Date on the eighth anniversary of the first Distribution Date, 45% of the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the subordinated certificates as of the closing date, and
 - commencing with the Distribution Date on the ninth anniversary of the first Distribution Date, 50% of the aggregate Class Certificate Balance of the subordinated certificates as of the closing date.

If on any Distribution Date the allocation to the class or classes of senior certificates (other than the Class PO Certificates) then entitled to distributions of principal of full and partial principal prepayments and other amounts in the percentage required above would reduce the outstanding Class Certificate Balance of the class or classes below zero, the distribution to the class or classes of certificates of the Senior Prepayment Percentage of those amounts for the Distribution Date will be limited to the percentage necessary to reduce the related Class Certificate Balance(s) to zero.

Subordinated Principal Distribution Amount. On each Distribution Date, to the extent of Available Funds therefor, the Non-PO Formula Principal Amount up to the amount of the Subordinated Principal Distribution Amount for the Distribution Date, will be distributed as principal of the subordinated certificates. Except as provided in the next paragraph, each class of subordinated certificates will be entitled to receive its pro rata share of the Subordinated Principal Distribution Amount (based on its respective Class Certificate Balance), in each case to the extent of the amount available from Available Funds for distribution of principal. Distributions of principal of the subordinated certificates will be made sequentially to the classes of subordinated certificates in the order of their numerical class designations, beginning with the Class M Certificates, until their respective Class Certificate Balances are reduced to zero.

With respect to each class of subordinated certificates (other than the class of subordinated certificates then outstanding with the highest priority of distribution), if on any Distribution Date the sum of the related Class Subordination Percentages of the class and all classes of subordinated certificates which have higher numerical class designations than the class (the “Applicable Credit Support Percentage”) is less than the Applicable Credit Support Percentage for such class on the date of issuance of the certificates (the “Original Applicable Credit Support Percentage”), no distribution of partial principal prepayments and principal prepayments in full will be made to any of those classes (the “Restricted Classes”) and the amount of partial principal prepayments and principal prepayments in full otherwise distributable to the Restricted Classes will be allocated among the remaining classes of subordinated certificates, pro rata, based upon their respective Class Certificate Balances, and distributed in the sequential order described above.

The “Class Subordination Percentage” with respect to any Distribution Date and each class of subordinated certificates, will equal the fraction (expressed as a percentage) the numerator of which is the Class Certificate Balance of the class of subordinated certificates immediately before the Distribution Date and the denominator of which is the aggregate of the Class Certificate Balances of all classes of certificates immediately before the Distribution Date.

On the date of issuance of the certificates, the characteristics listed below are expected to be as follows:

	Beneficial Interest in Trust Fund	Initial Credit Enhancement Level	Original Applicable Credit Support Percentage
Senior Certificates	95.75%	4.25%	N/A
Class M.....	1.85%	2.40%	4.25%
Class B-1	0.90%	1.50%	2.40%
Class B-2	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
Class B-3	0.40%	0.60%	1.00%
Class B-4	0.35%	0.25%	0.60%
Class B-5	0.25%	0.00%	0.25%

For purposes of calculating the Applicable Credit Support Percentages of the subordinated certificates, the Class M Certificates will be considered to have a lower numerical class designation than each other class of subordinated certificates.

The Subordinated Principal Distribution Amount for any Distribution Date will equal

- the sum of
 - the Subordinated Percentage of the applicable Non-PO Percentage of all amounts described in subclauses (a) through (d) of clause (i) of the definition of Non-PO Formula Principal Amount for the Distribution Date,
 - for each mortgage loan that became a Liquidated Mortgage Loan during the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date, the applicable Non-PO Percentage of the remaining liquidation proceeds allocable to principal received on the mortgage loan, after application of the amounts pursuant to the second bulleted item of the definition of Senior Principal Distribution Amount up to the Subordinated Percentage of the applicable Non-PO Percentage of the Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loan,
 - the Subordinated Prepayment Percentage of the applicable Non-PO Percentage of the amounts described in subclause (f) of clause (i) of the definition of Non-PO Formula Principal Amount for the Distribution Date, and

- the Subordinated Prepayment Percentage of any Subsequent Recoveries described in clause (ii) of the definition of Non-PO Formula Principal Amount for the Distribution Date,

reduced by the amount of any payments in respect of Class PO Deferred Amounts on the related Distribution Date.

Residual Certificates. The Class A-R Certificates will remain outstanding for so long as the trust fund shall exist, whether or not they are receiving current distributions of principal or interest. In addition to distributions of interest and principal as described above, on each Distribution Date, the holders of the Class A-R Certificates will be entitled to receive certain amounts as described in the pooling and servicing agreement and any Available Funds remaining after payment of the Guaranty Fee; interest on and principal of the senior certificates and Class PO Deferred Amounts on the Class PO Certificates and interest on and principal of the subordinated certificates, as described above, and after the final distribution has been made with respect to all of the certificates and any guarantor reimbursement amount. It is not anticipated that there will be any significant amounts remaining for that distribution.

Class PO Principal Distribution Amount. On each Distribution Date, distributions of principal of the Class PO Certificates will be made in an amount equal to the lesser of (x) the PO Formula Principal Amount for the Distribution Date and (y) the product of

- Available Funds remaining after distribution of interest on the senior certificates and payment of the Guaranty Fee, and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the PO Formula Principal Amount and the denominator of which is the sum of the PO Formula Principal Amount and the Senior Principal Distribution Amount.

If the Class PO Principal Distribution Amount on a Distribution Date is calculated as provided in clause (y) above, principal distributions to holders of the senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates) will be in an amount equal to the product of (i) Available Funds remaining after distribution of interest on the senior certificates and payment of the Guaranty Fee and (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the Senior Principal Distribution Amount and the denominator of which is the sum of the Senior Principal Distribution Amount and the PO Formula Principal Amount.

The “PO Formula Principal Amount” for any Distribution Date will equal the sum of

- the sum of the applicable PO Percentage of
 - all monthly payments of principal due on each mortgage loan on the related Due Date,
 - the principal portion of the purchase price of each mortgage loan that was repurchased by the related seller or purchased by the master servicer or the guarantor pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement as of the Distribution Date,
 - the Substitution Adjustment Amount in connection with any deleted mortgage loan received for the Distribution Date,
 - any insurance proceeds or liquidation proceeds allocable to recoveries of principal of mortgage loans that are not yet Liquidated Mortgage Loans received during the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date,
 - for each mortgage loan that became a Liquidated Mortgage Loan during the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date, the amount of liquidation proceeds allocable to principal received on the mortgage loan,

- all partial and full principal prepayments by borrowers received during the related Prepayment Period, and
- with respect to Subsequent Recoveries attributable to a Discount mortgage loan which incurred a Realized Loss after the Senior Credit Support Depletion Date, the PO Percentage of any Subsequent Recoveries received during the calendar month preceding the month of such Distribution Date.

Allocation of Losses

On each Distribution Date, the applicable PO Percentage of any Realized Loss on a Discount mortgage loan will be allocated to the Class PO Certificates until their Class Certificate Balance is reduced to zero. The amount of any Realized Loss allocated to the Class PO Certificates on or before the Senior Credit Support Depletion Date will be treated as a Class PO Deferred Amount. To the extent funds are available on the Distribution Date or on any future Distribution Date from amounts that would otherwise be allocable to the Subordinated Principal Distribution Amount, Class PO Deferred Amounts will be paid on the Class PO Certificates before distributions of principal on the subordinated certificates. Any distribution of Available Funds in respect of unpaid Class PO Deferred Amounts will not further reduce the Class Certificate Balance of the Class PO Certificates. The Class PO Deferred Amounts will not bear interest. The Class Certificate Balance of the class of subordinated certificates then outstanding with the highest numerical class designation will be reduced by the amount of any payments in respect of Class PO Deferred Amounts. After the Senior Credit Support Depletion Date, no new Class PO Deferred Amounts will be created.

On each Distribution Date, the applicable Non-PO Percentage of any Realized Loss will be allocated first to the subordinated certificates, in the reverse order of their numerical class designations (beginning with the class of subordinated certificates then outstanding with the highest numerical class designation), in each case until the Class Certificate Balance of the respective class of certificates has been reduced to zero, and then to the senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates), pro rata, based upon their respective Class Certificate Balances, except that (x) the applicable Non-PO Percentage of any Realized Losses that would otherwise be allocated to the Class A-5 Certificates will instead be allocated to the Class A-9 Certificates and (y) the applicable Non-PO Percentage of any Realized Losses that would otherwise be allocated to the Class A-6, Class A-7 and Class A-8 Certificates will instead be allocated to the Class A-10 Certificates as follows : (i) with respect to the Class A-6 Certificates, in an amount up to the product of 42.39% and the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-10 Certificates, (ii) with respect to the Class A-7 Certificates, in an amount up to the product of 20.84% and the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-10 Certificates and (iii) with respect to the Class A-8 Certificates, in an amount up to the product of 36.77% and the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-10 Certificates, in each case, until the Class Certificate Balance of the Class A-10 Certificates is reduced to zero.

For purposes of allocating losses to the subordinated certificates, the Class M Certificates will be considered to have a lower numerical class designation than each other class of subordinated certificates.

The Senior Credit Support Depletion Date is the date on which the Class Certificate Balance of each class of subordinated certificates has been reduced to zero.

Any Realized Losses on the mortgage loans allocable to the guaranteed certificates will be covered by the Guaranty.

Because principal distributions are paid to some classes of certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates) before other classes of certificates, holders of the certificates that are entitled to receive principal later bear a greater risk of being allocated Realized Losses on the mortgage loans than holders of classes that are entitled to receive principal earlier.

In general, a “Realized Loss” means, for a Liquidated Mortgage Loan, the amount by which the remaining unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan exceeds the amount of liquidation proceeds applied to the principal balance of the related mortgage loan. See “Credit Enhancement — Subordination” in this information supplement and in the information circular.

A “Liquidated Mortgage Loan” is a defaulted mortgage loan as to which the master servicer has determined that all recoverable liquidation and insurance proceeds have been received.

“Subsequent Recoveries” are unexpected recoveries, net of reimbursable expenses, with respect to a Liquidated Mortgage Loan that resulted in a Realized Loss in a month prior to the month of receipt of such recoveries.

Reports to Certificateholders

The trustee may, at its option, make the information described in the information circular under “Description of the Certificates – Reports to Certificateholders” available to certificateholders and to the guarantor on the trustee’s website at <http://www.bnyinvestorreporting.com>.

Structuring Assumptions

Unless otherwise specified, the information set forth in the tables under “Yield, Prepayment and Maturity Considerations” in this information supplement has been prepared on the basis of the following assumed characteristics of the mortgage loans and the following additional assumptions, which combined are the structuring assumptions:

- the mortgage pool consists of six mortgage loans with the following characteristics:

Mortgage Loans

Principal Balance	Mortgage Rate	Net Mortgage Rate	Original Term to Maturity (In Months)	Remaining Term to Maturity (In Months)	Remaining Interest-Only Term to Maturity (In Months)
\$273,914,879.73	5.6879125108%	5.4240198173%	359	359	N/A
\$8,265,997.91	5.6673292811%	5.3884696099%	360	360	120
\$398,000.00	5.2977386935%	5.0387386935%	360	360	180
\$440,857,044.27	6.0227850374%	5.7560472632%	359	359	N/A
\$23,150,508.57	6.1032144564%	5.8343529020%	360	360	120
\$2,430,361.90	5.9965788943%	5.7375788943%	360	359	179

- the mortgage loans prepay at the specified *constant* percentages of the Prepayment Assumption,
- no defaults in the payment by mortgagors of principal of and interest on the mortgage loans are experienced,
- scheduled payments on the mortgage loans are received on the first day of each month commencing in the calendar month following the closing date and are computed before giving effect to prepayments received on the last day of the prior month,
- the net mortgage rate is equal to the Mortgage Rate minus the sum of the basic master servicing fee and the trustee fee, and, where applicable, amounts in respect of lender paid primary mortgage insurance on a mortgage loan,
- prepayments are allocated as described in this information supplement without giving effect to loss and delinquency tests,
- there are no Net Interest Shortfalls and prepayments represent prepayments in full of individual mortgage loans and are received on the last day of each month, commencing in the calendar month of the closing date,

- the scheduled monthly payment for each mortgage loan, except for the interest-only mortgage loans during their respective interest-only periods, has been calculated such that each mortgage loan will amortize in amounts sufficient to repay the current balance of the mortgage loan by its respective remaining term to maturity,
- the remaining term to maturity for the mortgage loans (other than the interest-only mortgage loans) is calculated based upon the current principal balance of the outstanding mortgage loans,
- each mortgage loan with a remaining interest-only term greater than zero does not amortize during the remaining interest-only term. At the end of the remaining interest-only term, each such mortgage loan will amortize in amounts sufficient to repay the current balance of each mortgage loan over the remaining term to maturity calculated at the expiration of the remaining interest-only term,
- the initial Class Certificate Balance or initial notional amount, as applicable, of each class of certificates is as set forth on the cover page of this information supplement or as described under “Description of the Certificates” in this information supplement,
- interest accrues on each interest-bearing class of certificates at the applicable interest rate set forth on the cover page hereof, or as described in this information supplement, and the excess master servicing fee accrues on each Non-Discount mortgage loan as described in this information supplement,
- distributions in respect of the certificates are received in cash on the 25th day of each month commencing in the calendar month following the closing date,
- the closing date of the sale of the certificates is March 30, 2005,
- no seller is required to repurchase or substitute for any mortgage loan,
- the master servicer does not exercise the option to purchase the mortgage loans as described under “— Optional Purchase of Defaulted Loans” and “— Optional Termination,”
- the guarantor does not exercise the option to purchase the mortgage loans as described under “— Optional Purchase of Defaulted Loans by the Guarantor After Retirement of the Class B-2 Certificates,” and
- no class of certificates becomes a Restricted Class.

Prepayments of mortgage loans commonly are measured relative to a prepayment standard or model. The model used in this information supplement represents an assumed rate of prepayment each month of the then outstanding principal balance of a pool of new mortgage loans. The Prepayment Assumption does not purport to be either a historical description of the prepayment experience of any pool of mortgage loans or a prediction of the anticipated rate of any prepayment of any pool of mortgage loans, including the mortgage loans. A 100% prepayment assumption (the “Prepayment Assumption”) assumes a constant prepayment rate of 8% per annum of the then outstanding principal balance of such mortgage loans in the first month of the life of the mortgage loans and an additional 1.0909090909% (precisely 12%/11) per annum in the second through eleventh months. Beginning in the twelfth month and in each month thereafter during the life of the mortgage loans, 100% of the Prepayment Assumption assumes a constant prepayment rate of 20% per annum each month. 0% of the Prepayment Assumption assumes no prepayments. There is no assurance that prepayments will occur at any of the Prepayment Assumption rate or at any other constant rate.

While it is assumed that each of the mortgage loans prepays at the specified constant percentages of the Prepayment Assumption, this is not likely to be the case. Moreover, discrepancies may exist between the characteristics of the actual mortgage loans which will be delivered to the trustee and characteristics of the mortgage loans used in preparing the tables.

Amendment

The pooling and servicing agreement may be amended by the depositor, the master servicer, the guarantor and the trustee, without the consent of any of the certificateholders,

- (a) to cure any ambiguity or mistake;
- (b) to correct any defective provision in the pooling and servicing agreement or to supplement any provision in the pooling and servicing agreement that may be inconsistent with any other provision in it;
- (c) to conform the pooling and servicing agreement to this information supplement provided to investors in accordance with the initial offering of the certificates;
- (d) to add to the duties of the depositor, the seller or the master servicer;
- (e) to modify, alter, amend, add to or rescind any of the terms or provisions contained in the pooling and servicing agreement to comply with any rules or regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time;
- (f) to add any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the pooling and servicing agreement; or
- (g) to modify, alter, amend, add to or rescind any of the terms or provisions contained in the pooling and servicing agreement.

However, no action pursuant to clauses (f) or (g) may, as evidenced by an opinion of counsel, adversely affect in any material respect the interests of any certificateholder. But no opinion of counsel will be required if the person requesting the amendment obtains a letter from each rating agency requested to rate the class or classes of certificates of the series stating that the amendment will not result in the downgrading or withdrawal of the respective ratings then assigned to the certificates.

In addition, to the extent provided in the related pooling and servicing agreement, a pooling and servicing agreement may be amended without the consent of any of the certificateholders to change the manner in which the Certificate Account is maintained, if the change does not adversely affect the then current rating of the class or classes of certificates of the series that have been rated at the request of the depositor. Moreover, if one or more REMIC elections are made with respect to the trust fund, the related pooling and servicing agreement may be amended to modify, eliminate or add to any of its provisions to the extent necessary to maintain the qualification of any REMIC, to avoid or minimize the risk of imposition of any tax on any REMIC or to comply with any other requirements of the Code, if the trustee and the guarantor have received an opinion of counsel to the effect that the action is necessary or helpful to maintain the qualification, avoid or minimize that risk or comply with those requirements, as applicable.

If one or more REMIC elections are made with respect to a trust fund, the trustee will not be entitled to consent to an amendment to the related pooling and servicing agreement without the trustee and the guarantor having first received an opinion of counsel to the effect that the amendment will not cause any REMIC to fail to qualify as a REMIC.

The pooling and servicing agreement may be amended by the depositor, the master servicer, the guarantor and the trustee, without the consent of any of the certificateholders, for any of the purposes set forth under “The Pooling and Servicing Agreement – Amendment” in the information circular. In addition, the pooling and servicing agreement may also be amended by the depositor, the master servicer, the guarantor and the trustee and with the consent of the holders of a majority in interest of each class of certificates affected thereby for the purpose of adding any provisions to or changing in any manner or eliminating any of the provisions of the pooling and servicing agreement or of modifying in any manner the rights of the certificateholders; provided, however, that no such amendment may:

(1) reduce in any manner the amount of, or delay the timing of, payments required to be distributed on any Certificate without the consent of the holder of such certificate,

(2) adversely affect in any material respect the interests of the holders of any class of certificates in a manner other than as set forth in clause (1) above, without the consent of the holders of Certificates of such class evidencing, as to such class, Percentage Interests aggregating 66%,

(3) reduce the aforesaid percentage of aggregate outstanding principal amounts of certificates of each class, the holders of which are required to consent to any such amendment, without the consent of the holders of all Certificates of such class, or

(4) adversely affect in any material respects the interests of the guarantor without its consent.

Optional Termination

The master servicer will have the right to repurchase all remaining mortgage loans and foreclosed or otherwise repossessed properties in the mortgage pool and thereby effect early retirement of the certificates, subject to the pool principal balance of the mortgage loans and foreclosed or otherwise repossessed properties at the time of repurchase being less than or equal to 10% of the sum of the aggregate Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loans as of the cut-off date; provided, however, that unless the guarantor otherwise consents, the purchase price will in no event be less than an amount that would result in (x) a final distribution to the guaranteed certificates that is sufficient to pay the guaranteed certificates in full and (y) payment of any amounts due and payable to the guarantor pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement. If the master servicer exercises the option, the purchase price distributed with respect to each certificate will be 100% of its then outstanding principal balance plus any Class PO Deferred Amounts in the case of the Class PO Certificates and, in the case of an interest-bearing certificate, any unpaid accrued interest thereon at the applicable pass-through rate, in each case subject to reduction as provided in the pooling and servicing agreement if the purchase price is based in part on the appraised value of any foreclosed or otherwise repossessed properties and the appraised value is less than the Stated Principal Balance of the related mortgage loans. Distributions on the certificates in respect of any optional termination will first be paid to the senior certificates and then to the subordinated certificates. The proceeds from any optional termination distribution may not be sufficient to distribute the full amount to which each class of certificates is entitled if the purchase price is based in part on the appraised value of any foreclosed or otherwise repossessed property and the appraised value is less than the Stated Principal Balance of the related mortgage loan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if proceeds from any optional termination distribution are not sufficient to distribute the full amount to which the Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates are entitled, any such amounts will be covered by the Guaranty.

Optional Purchase of Defaulted Loans

The master servicer may, at its option, but subject to the conditions set forth in the pooling and servicing agreement, purchase from the trust fund any mortgage loan which is delinquent in payment by 151 days or more. Any purchase shall be at a price equal to 100% of the Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loan plus accrued interest on it at the applicable mortgage rate from the date through which interest was last paid by the related mortgagor or advanced (and not reimbursed) to the first day of the month in which the amount is to be distributed.

Optional Purchase of Defaulted Loans by the Guarantor After Retirement of the Class B-2 Certificates

As long as the guaranteed certificates are outstanding, after the Class Certificate Balance of the Class B-2 Certificates has been reduced to zero, the guarantor may, at its option but subject to certain conditions specified in the pooling and servicing agreement, purchase any mortgage loan that is delinquent in payment by 90 days or more. Any purchase shall be at a price equal to 100% of the Stated Principal Balance of the mortgage loan plus accrued interest on it at the applicable mortgage rate from the date through which interest was last paid by the related mortgagor or advanced (and not reimbursed) to the first day of the month in which such amount is to be distributed. The master servicer will deposit the purchase price in the Certificate Account within one business day of the purchase of that mortgage loan. The master servicer may from time to time withdraw funds from the Certificate Account to pay to the guarantor, with respect to each mortgage loan or property acquired in respect thereof that has

been purchased by the guarantor pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement, all amounts received on them and not taken into account in determining the principal balance of the repurchased mortgage loan.

In addition, so long as the guaranteed certificates are outstanding, after the Class Certificate Balance of the Class B-2 Certificates has been reduced to zero, the guarantor may direct the master servicer to appoint a special servicer for the mortgage loans that are delinquent in payment by 90 days or more.

Rights Upon Event of Default

So long as an event of default under the pooling and servicing agreement remains unremedied, the depositor or the trustee may, and at the direction of either (i) holders of certificates having not less than 66⅔% of the voting rights (subject to the consent of the guarantor) or (ii) the guarantor, the trustee shall terminate all of the rights and obligations of the master servicer under the pooling and servicing agreement relating to the trust fund and in the Mortgage Loans, whereupon the trustee will succeed to all of the responsibilities, duties and liabilities of the master servicer under the pooling and servicing agreement and will be entitled to similar compensation arrangements. If the trustee is unwilling or unable so to act, it may appoint, or petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of, a mortgage loan servicing institution with a net worth of at least \$10,000,000 to act as successor to the master servicer under the pooling and servicing agreement. Pending appointment, the trustee is obligated to act as master servicer. The trustee and any successor may agree upon the servicing compensation to be paid to the successor servicer, which may not be greater than the compensation payable to the master servicer under the pooling and servicing agreement.

No certificateholder, solely by virtue of its status as a certificateholder, will have any right under any pooling and servicing agreement to institute any proceeding with respect to the pooling and servicing agreement, unless the holder previously has given to the trustee written notice of default and unless the holders of any class of certificates of the series evidencing not less than 25% of the voting rights have requested the trustee in writing to institute a proceeding in its own name as trustee and have offered to the trustee reasonable indemnity, and the trustee for 60 days has neglected or refused to institute the proceeding.

The Trustee

The Bank of New York will be the trustee under the pooling and servicing agreement. The depositor and the master servicer may maintain other banking relationships in the ordinary course of business with The Bank of New York.

Yield, Prepayment and Maturity Considerations

General

The effective yield to the holders of each interest-bearing class of certificates (other than the LIBOR Certificates) will be lower than the yield otherwise produced by the applicable rate at which interest is passed through to the holders and the purchase price of the certificates because monthly distributions will not be payable to the holders until the 25th day (or, if that day is not a business day, the following business day) of the month following the month in which interest accrues on the mortgage loans (without any additional distribution of interest or earnings on them for the delay).

Delinquencies on the mortgage loans that are not advanced by or on behalf of the master servicer (because amounts, if advanced, would be nonrecoverable) will adversely affect the yield on the certificates. Because of the priority of distributions, shortfalls resulting from delinquencies not so advanced will be borne first by the subordinated certificates, in the reverse order of their numerical class designations, and then by the senior certificates pro rata. If, as a result of the shortfalls, the aggregate of the Class Certificate Balances of all classes of certificates exceeds the pool principal balance, the Class Certificate Balance of the class of subordinated certificates then outstanding with the highest numerical class designation will be reduced by the amount of the excess.

Net Interest Shortfalls will adversely affect the yields on the classes of certificates. In addition, all losses initially will be borne by the subordinated certificates, in the reverse order of their numerical class designations

(either directly or through distributions in respect of Class PO Deferred Amounts on the Class PO Certificates). Moreover, since the Subordinated Principal Distribution Amount for each Distribution Date will be reduced by the amount of any distributions on the Distribution Date in respect of Class PO Deferred Amounts, the amount distributable as principal on each Distribution Date to each class of subordinated certificates then entitled to a distribution of principal will be less than it otherwise would be in the absence of the Class PO Deferred Amounts. As a result, the yields on the certificates will depend on the rate and timing of Realized Losses.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Realized Losses on the mortgage loans allocable to the guaranteed certificates will be covered by the Guaranty.

For purposes of allocating losses and shortfalls resulting from delinquencies to the subordinated certificates, the Class M Certificates will be considered to have a lower numerical class designation than each other class of subordinated certificates.

Prepayment Considerations and Risks

The rate of principal payments on the certificates, the aggregate amount of distributions on the certificates and the yield to maturity of the certificates will be related to the rate and timing of payments of principal on the mortgage loans. The rate of principal payments on the mortgage loans will in turn be affected by the amortization schedules of the mortgage loans and by the rate of principal prepayments, including for this purpose, prepayments resulting from refinancing, liquidations of the mortgage loans due to defaults, casualties, condemnations, purchases by the sellers and purchases by the master servicer or the guarantor. Except for certain of the mortgage loans, each of which has a prepayment charge if the related mortgagor prepays such mortgage loan during a period ranging from one year to five years after origination, the mortgage loans may be prepaid by the mortgagors at any time without a prepayment charge. Because certain of the mortgage loans may contain prepayment charges, the rate of principal payments may be less than the rate of principal payments for the mortgage loans that do not have prepayment charges. In addition, certain of the mortgage loans do not provide for any payments of principal for the first ten or fifteen years following their origination. These mortgage loans may involve a greater degree of risk because, if the related mortgagor defaults, the outstanding principal balance of that mortgage loan will be higher than for an amortizing mortgage loan. During their interest-only periods, these mortgage loans may be less likely to prepay as the interest-only feature may reduce the perceived benefits of refinancing due to the smaller monthly payment. However, as an interest-only mortgage loan approaches the end of its interest-only period, it may be more likely to be prepaid, even if market interest rates at the time are only slightly higher or lower than the interest rate on the interest-only mortgage loans as the related borrowers seek to avoid increases in their respective monthly mortgage payment. The mortgage loans are subject to the “due-on-sale” provisions included therein. See “The Mortgage Pool” in this information supplement.

Prepayments, liquidations and purchases of the mortgage loans will result in distributions on the certificates of principal amounts which would otherwise be distributed over the remaining terms of the mortgage loans. This includes any optional purchase by the master servicer or the guarantor of a defaulted mortgage loan and any optional repurchase of the remaining mortgage loans in connection with the termination of the trust fund, in each case as described in this information supplement. Since the rate of payment of principal of the mortgage loans will depend on future events and a variety of factors, no assurance can be given as to the rate of payment of principal of the mortgage loans or the rate of principal prepayments. The extent to which the yield to maturity of a class of certificates may vary from the anticipated yield will depend upon the degree to which the certificate is purchased at a discount or premium, and the degree to which the timing of payments thereon is sensitive to prepayments, liquidations and purchases of the mortgage loans. Further, an investor should consider the risk that, in the case of the principal only certificates and any other certificate purchased at a discount, a slower than anticipated rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the mortgage loans could result in an actual yield to the investor that is lower than the anticipated yield and, in the case of the notional amount certificates and any certificate purchased at a premium, a faster than anticipated rate of principal payments could result in an actual yield to the investor that is lower than the anticipated yield. Investors in the notional amount certificates should carefully consider the risk that a rapid rate of principal payments on the mortgage loans could result in the failure of the investors to recover their initial investment.

The rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on pools of mortgage loans may vary significantly over time and may be influenced by a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including changes in mortgagors' housing needs, job transfers, unemployment, mortgagors' net equity in the mortgaged properties, servicing decisions, as well as the characteristics of the mortgage loans included in the mortgage pool as described under "The Mortgage Pool — General" and "— Underwriting Process" in this information supplement. In addition, Countrywide Home Loans' Streamlined Documentation Program may affect the rate of prepayments on the mortgage loans. In general, if prevailing interest rates were to fall significantly below the mortgage rates on the mortgage loans, the mortgage loans could be subject to higher prepayment rates than if prevailing interest rates were to remain at or above the mortgage rates on the mortgage loans. Conversely, if prevailing interest rates were to rise significantly, the rate of prepayments on the mortgage loans would generally be expected to decrease. No assurances can be given as to the rate of prepayments on the mortgage loans in stable or changing interest rate environments. Furthermore, with respect to up to 50% of the mortgage loans, should Countrywide Home Loans or any other seller fail to deliver all or a portion of any mortgage files to the depositor or other designee of the depositor or, at the depositor's direction, to the trustee, within that period, Countrywide Home Loans will be required to use its best efforts to deliver a replacement mortgage loan for the related delayed delivery mortgage loan or repurchase the related delayed delivery mortgage loan. Any repurchases pursuant to this provision would also have the effect of accelerating the rate of prepayments on the mortgage loans.

As described under "Description of the Certificates — Principal" in this information supplement, the Senior Prepayment Percentage of the applicable Non-PO Percentage of all principal prepayments will be initially distributed to the classes of senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificates) then entitled to receive principal prepayment distributions. This may result in all (or a disproportionate percentage) of the principal prepayments being distributed to holders of the classes of senior certificates (other than the Class PO Certificates) and none (or less than their pro rata share) of the principal prepayments being distributed to holders of the subordinated certificates during the periods of time described in the definition of "Senior Prepayment Percentage." The Class A-5, Class A-6, Class A-7, Class A-8, Class A-9 and Class A-10 Certificates generally will not receive principal distributions for the first five years after the closing date.

The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments on the mortgage loans may significantly affect an investor's actual yield to maturity, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with an investor's expectation. In general, the earlier a prepayment of principal on the mortgage loans, the greater the effect on an investor's yield to maturity. The effect on an investor's yield as a result of principal payments occurring at a rate higher (or lower) than the rate anticipated by the investor during the period immediately following the issuance of the certificates may not be offset by a subsequent like decrease (or increase) in the rate of principal payments.

The tables in this "Yield, Prepayment and Maturity Considerations" section indicate the sensitivity of the pre-tax corporate bond equivalent yields to maturity of the illustrated class or classes of certificates to various constant percentages of the Prepayment Assumption and to various levels of LIBOR. The yields set forth in the tables were calculated by determining the monthly discount rates that, when applied to the assumed streams of cash flows to be paid on the applicable class or classes of certificates, would cause the discounted present value of the assumed streams of cash flows to equal the assumed aggregate purchase price of the applicable class and converting the monthly rates to corporate bond equivalent rates. Those calculations do not take into account variations that may occur in the interest rates at which investors may be able to reinvest funds received by them as distributions on the certificates and consequently do not purport to reflect the return on any investment in any class of certificates when the reinvestment rates are considered.

Sensitivity of the Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates

The yields to investors in the Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates (we sometimes refer to this class as "Inverse Floating Rate Certificates") will be very sensitive to the level of LIBOR and the rate and timing of principal payments (including prepayments) of the mortgage loans, which can be prepaid at any time. As indicated in the table below, an increasing level of prepayments and/or LIBOR will have a negative effect on the yield to investors in the Inverse Floating Rate Certificates.

Changes in the level of LIBOR may not correlate with changes in prevailing mortgage interest rates. It is possible that lower prevailing mortgage interest rates, which might be expected to result in faster prepayments, could occur concurrently with an increased level of LIBOR.

The following tables were prepared on the basis of the structuring assumptions and the assumptions that (i) the interest rates applicable to the Inverse Floating Rate Certificates for each applicable interest accrual period, subsequent to their initial interest accrual period, will be based on the indicated level of LIBOR and (ii) the purchase prices of the Inverse Floating Rate Certificates (expressed as a percentage of their initial notional amount) are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
Class A-3	2.0000%
Class A-4	0.0625%

* The price does not include accrued interest. Accrued interest has been added to such price in calculating the yields set forth in the tables below.

**Sensitivity of the Class A-3 Certificates to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity)**

<u>LIBOR</u>	<u>Percentage of the Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>150%</u>	<u>200%</u>
2.850%.....	132.2%	113.7%	91.9%	66.9%	39.8%
3.850%.....	65.3%	48.0%	23.5%	(3.5)%	(30.8)%
4.850%.....	4.8%	(7.1)%	(60.9)%	(94.3)%	**
5.000%.....	(16.7)%	(26.6)%	**	**	**
5.005% and above	**	**	**	**	**

** Less than (99.9)%

**Sensitivity of the Class A-4 Certificates to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yield to Maturity)**

<u>LIBOR</u>	<u>Percentage of the Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>150%</u>	<u>200%</u>
2.850%.....	92.1%	74.2%	51.6%	25.7%	(1.5)%
5.005%.....	92.1%	74.2%	51.6%	25.7%	(1.5)%
5.006%.....	90.0%	72.2%	49.5%	23.5%	(3.7)%
5.055% and above	**	**	**	**	**

** Less than (99.9)%

It is highly unlikely that all of the mortgage loans will have the characteristics assumed or that the mortgage loans will prepay at the same rate until maturity or that all of the mortgage loans will prepay at the same rate or time. In addition, there can be no assurance that LIBOR will correspond to the levels shown herein and it is highly unlikely that the level of LIBOR will remain constant. As a result of these factors, the pre-tax yield on the Inverse Floating Rate Certificates is likely to differ from those shown in the table above, even if all of the mortgage loans prepay at the indicated percentages of the Prepayment Assumption and LIBOR is at the indicated level. No representation is made as to the actual rate of principal payments on the mortgage loans, the level of LIBOR for any period or over the life of the Inverse Floating Rate Certificates or as to the yield on the Inverse Floating Rate Certificates. Investors must make their own decisions as to the appropriate combinations of prepayment assumption and assumptions regarding the level of LIBOR to be used in deciding whether to purchase the Inverse Floating Rate Certificates.

Weighted Average Lives of the Guaranteed Certificates

The weighted average life of a certificate is determined by (a) multiplying the amount of the net reduction, if any, of the Class Certificate Balance or notional amount, as applicable, of the certificate on each Distribution Date by the number of years from the date of issuance to the Distribution Date, (b) summing the results and (c) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the net reductions in Class Certificate Balance, or notional amount, as applicable, of the certificate referred to in clause (a).

For a discussion of the factors which may influence the rate of payments (including prepayments) of the mortgage loans, see “— Prepayment Considerations and Risks” and “Yield and Prepayment Considerations” in the information circular.

In general, the weighted average lives of the guaranteed certificates will be shortened if the level of prepayments of principal of the mortgage loans increases. However, the weighted average lives of the guaranteed certificates will depend upon a variety of other factors, including the timing of changes in such rate of principal payments, the priority sequence of distributions of principal of the classes of certificates and the distribution of the amount available for distribution of principal to the classes of senior certificates (other than the notional amount certificates and the Class PO Certificate) in accordance with the rules governing the priorities of payment among the related classes of senior certificates set forth in this information supplement. See “Description of the Certificates — Principal” in this information supplement.

The interaction of the foregoing factors may have different effects on various classes of certificates and the effects on any class may vary at different times during the life of the class. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the weighted average life of any class of certificates. Further, to the extent the prices of the certificates represent discounts or premiums to their respective initial Class Certificate Balances or initial notional amounts, as the case may be, variability in the weighted average lives of the classes of guaranteed certificates will result in variability in the related yields to maturity. For an example of how the weighted average lives of the classes of guaranteed certificates may be affected at various constant percentages of the Prepayment Assumption, see the Decrement Tables under the next heading.

Decrement Tables

The following tables indicate the percentages of the initial Class Certificate Balances or initial notional amounts of the classes of guaranteed certificates that would be outstanding after each of the dates shown at various constant percentages of the Prepayment Assumption and the corresponding weighted average lives of the classes. The tables have been prepared on the basis of the structuring assumptions. It is not likely that the mortgage loans will have the precise characteristics described in this information supplement or all of the mortgage loans will prepay at the constant percentages of the Prepayment Assumption specified in the tables or at any other constant rate. Moreover, the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the mortgage loans could produce slower or faster principal distributions than indicated in the tables, which have been prepared using the specified constant percentages of the Prepayment Assumption, even if the remaining term to maturity of the mortgage loans is consistent with the remaining terms to maturity of the mortgage loans specified in the structuring assumptions.

Percent of Initial Class Certificate Balances Outstanding*

Distribution Date	Class A-1, Class A-2, Class A-3† and Class A-4†				
	Percentage of the				
	Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	50%	100%	150%	200%
Initial	100	100	100	100	100
March 2006	98	88	78	68	58
March 2007	97	73	52	33	16
March 2008	95	60	32	9	0
March 2009	93	48	16	0	0
March 2010	91	38	3	0	0
March 2011	89	31	0	0	0
March 2012	87	26	0	0	0
March 2013	85	23	0	0	0
March 2014	83	22	0	0	0
March 2015	82	22	0	0	0
March 2016	80	22	0	0	0
March 2017	78	21	0	0	0
March 2018	77	21	0	0	0
March 2019	75	18	0	0	0
March 2020	72	15	0	0	0
March 2021	70	13	0	0	0
March 2022	68	11	0	0	0
March 2023	65	10	0	0	0
March 2024	63	8	0	0	0
March 2025	60	7	0	0	0
March 2026	57	6	0	0	0
March 2027	54	5	0	0	0
March 2028	50	4	0	0	0
March 2029	44	3	0	0	0
March 2030	38	2	0	0	0
March 2031	31	2	0	0	0
March 2032	24	1	0	0	0
March 2033	16	1	0	0	0
March 2034	8	0	0	0	0
March 2035	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (in years)**	19.8	6.5	2.3	1.6	1.2

* Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

** Determined as specified under “Weighted Average Lives of the Guaranteed Certificates” herein.

† In the case of the Class A-3 and Class A-4 Certificates, the decrement table indicates the percentage of their respective initial notional amounts outstanding.

Last Scheduled Distribution Date

The Last Scheduled Distribution Date for each class of guaranteed certificates is the Distribution Date in May 2035, which is the Distribution Date occurring in the month following the month in which the last stated maturity date for any mortgage loan occurs. Since the rate of distributions in reduction of the Class Certificate Balance of each class of certificates will depend on the rate of payment (including prepayments) of the mortgage loans, the Class Certificate Balance or notional amount of any class could be reduced to zero significantly earlier or later than the Last Scheduled Distribution Date. The rate of payments on the mortgage loans will depend on their particular characteristics, as well as on prevailing interest rates from time to time and other economic factors, and no assurance can be given as to the actual payment experience of the mortgage loans. See “Yield, Prepayment and Maturity Considerations — Prepayment Considerations and Risks” and “— Weighted Average Lives of the Guaranteed Certificates” in this information supplement and “Yield and Prepayment Considerations” in the information circular.

Credit Enhancement

Subordination

The rights of the holders of the subordinated certificates to receive distributions with respect to the mortgage loans will be subordinated to the rights of the holders of the senior certificates and the rights of the holders of each class of subordinated certificates (other than the Class M Certificates) to receive the distributions will be further subordinated to the rights of the class or classes of subordinated certificates with lower numerical class designations, in each case only to the extent described in this information supplement. The subordination of the subordinated certificates to the senior certificates and the subordination of the classes of subordinated certificates with higher numerical class designations to those with lower numerical class designations is intended to increase the likelihood of receipt, respectively, by the senior certificateholders and the holders of subordinated certificates with lower numerical class designations of the maximum amount to which they are entitled on any Distribution Date and to provide the holders protection against Realized Losses.

For purposes of allocating Realized Losses to the subordinated certificates, the Class M Certificates will be considered to have a lower numerical class designation than each other class of subordinated certificates.

Material Federal Income Tax Consequences

For federal income tax purposes, the trust fund (exclusive of the Cap Contracts and the Reserve Fund) will consist of one or more REMICs in a tiered structure. The highest REMIC will be referred to as the “Master REMIC,” and each REMIC below the Master REMIC (if any) will be referred to as an “underlying REMIC.” Each underlying REMIC (if any) will issue multiple classes of uncertificated, regular interests (the “underlying REMIC Regular Interests”) that will be held by another REMIC above it in the tiered structure. The assets of the lowest underlying REMIC in this tiered structure (or the Master REMIC if there are no underlying REMICs) will consist of the mortgage loans and any other assets designated in the Pooling and Servicing Agreement. The Master REMIC will issue the senior certificates and the subordinated certificates (together, excluding the Class A-R Certificate, the “Regular Certificates”). The Class A-R Certificates (also, the “Residual Certificates”) will represent the beneficial ownership of the residual interest in each underlying REMIC (if any) and the residual interest in the Master REMIC. Aggregate distributions on the underlying REMIC Regular Interests held by the Master REMIC (if any) will equal the aggregate distributions on the Regular Certificates issued by the Master REMIC.

All classes of the Regular Certificates (other than the Class A-1 and Class A-2 Certificates) will be treated as REMIC Regular Interests in the Master REMIC. The Class A-1 and Class A-2 Certificates (the “Benefited Regular Certificates”) will be treated as representing interests in REMIC Regular Interests in the Master REMIC and entitlement to receive payments of Supplemental Amounts. Holders of the Benefited Regular Certificates must allocate the purchase price for their Certificates between the REMIC Regular Interest component and the Supplemental Amounts component.

Upon the issuance of the Certificates, Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP (“Tax Counsel”), will deliver its opinion concluding, assuming compliance with the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, for federal income tax purposes, that each REMIC created under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement will qualify as a REMIC within the

meaning of Section 860D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and that the Regular Certificates will represent regular interests in a REMIC. Moreover, Tax Counsel will deliver an opinion concluding that the interests of the holders of the Benefited Regular Certificates with respect to Supplemental Amounts will represent, for federal income tax purposes, contractual rights coupled with regular interests within the meaning of Treasury regulations §1.860G-2(i).

Taxation of the Regular Certificates and the REMIC Regular Interest components of the Benefited Regular Certificates

The Regular Certificates (and the REMIC Regular Interest components of the Benefited Regular Certificates) will be treated as debt instruments issued by the Master REMIC for federal income tax purposes. Income on the Regular Certificates (and the REMIC Regular Interest components of the Benefited Regular Certificates) must be reported under an accrual method of accounting. Under an accrual method of accounting, interest income may be required to be included in a holder’s gross income in advance of the holder’s actual receipt of that interest income.

Although the tax treatment is not entirely certain, each notional amount certificate will be treated as having been issued with OID in an amount equal to the excess of (1) the sum of all expected payments on the certificate determined under the prepayment assumption over (2) the price at which the certificate was issued. Although unclear, a holder of a notional amount certificate may be entitled to deduct a loss to the extent that its remaining basis exceeds the maximum amount of future payments to which the certificateholder would be entitled if there were no further prepayments of the mortgage loans. Certain other classes of Regular Certificates (including the REMIC Regular Interest components of the Benefited Regular Certificates) may also be treated as having been issued with OID. For purposes of determining the amount and rate of accrual of OID and market discount, the trust fund intends to assume that there will be prepayments on the mortgage loans at a rate equal to 100% of the Prepayment Assumption. No representation is made that the mortgage loans will prepay at the foregoing rate or any other rate. See “Yield, Prepayment and Maturity Considerations” and “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the information circular. Computing accruals of OID in the manner described in the information circular may (depending on the actual rate of prepayments during the accrual period) result in the accrual of negative amounts of OID on the certificates issued with OID in an accrual period. Holders will be entitled to offset negative accruals of OID only against future OID accruals on their certificates.

If the holders of any Regular Certificates are treated as acquiring their certificates (or REMIC Regular Interest components of Benefited Regular Certificates) at a premium, the holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the election to amortize bond premium and the method to be employed. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences — REMIC Certificates — a. Regular Certificates” in the information circular.

Disposition of Regular Certificates and REMIC Regular Interest components of Benefited Regular Certificates

Assuming that the Regular Certificates are held as “capital assets” within the meaning of section 1221 of the Code, gain or loss on the disposition of the Certificates (and gain or loss on the disposition of the REMIC Regular Interest component of a Benefited Regular Certificate) should result in capital gain or loss. Such gain, however, will be treated as ordinary income, to the extent it does not exceed the excess (if any) of:

(1) the amount that would have been includible in the holder’s gross income with respect to the Regular Certificate (or REMIC Regular Interest component) had income thereon accrued at a rate equal to 110% of the applicable federal rate as defined in section 1274(d) of the Code determined as of the date of purchase of the Certificate

over

(2) the amount actually included in such holder’s income.

Tax Treatment For Certain Purposes

As described more fully under “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the information circular, the Regular Certificates (and the REMIC Regular Interest components of the Benefited Regular Certificates) will represent “real estate assets” under Section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Code and qualifying assets under Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code in the same proportion (or greater) that the assets of the trust fund will be so treated, and income on the Regular Certificates (and the REMIC Regular Interest components of the Benefited Regular Certificates) will represent “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property” under Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code in the same proportion (or greater) that the income on the assets of the trust fund will be so treated. The Regular Certificates (except the Benefited Regular Certificates) will represent qualifying assets under Section 860G(a)(3) of the Code if acquired by a REMIC within the prescribed time periods of the Code.

Supplemental Amounts

The following discussions assume that the rights of the holders of the Benefited Regular Certificates with respect to Supplemental Amounts will be treated as rights under a notional principal contract rather than as interests in a partnership for federal income tax purposes. If these rights and obligations were treated as representing interests in an entity taxable as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, then there could be different tax timing consequences to all such certificateholders and different withholding tax consequences on payments to certificateholders who are non-U.S. Persons. Prospective investors in the Benefited Regular Certificates should consult their tax advisors regarding the appropriate tax treatment.

The Rights of the Benefited Regular Certificates With Respect to Supplemental Amounts

For tax information reporting purposes, the Trustee (1) will treat the Supplemental Amount rights of the Benefited Regular certificateholders as rights to receive payments under a notional principal contract (specifically, an interest rate cap contract) and (2) anticipates assuming that these rights will have an insubstantial value relative to the value of the Regular Interest components of the Benefited Regular Certificates. The IRS could, however, successfully argue that the Supplemental Amounts components of the Benefited Regular Certificates have a greater value. Similarly, the Trustee could determine that the Supplemental Amounts component of the Benefited Regular Certificates have a greater value. In either case, the REMIC Regular Interest components of the Benefited Regular Certificates could be viewed as having been issued with either an additional amount of OID (which could cause the total amount of discount to exceed a statutorily defined de minimis amount) or with less premium (which would reduce the amount of premium available to be used as an offset against interest income). See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences — REMIC Certificates — a. Regular Certificates” in the information circular. In addition, the Supplemental Amounts component could be viewed as having been purchased at a higher cost. These changes could affect the timing and amount of income and deductions on the REMIC Regular Interest component and Supplemental Amounts component.

The portion of the overall purchase price of a Benefited Regular Certificate attributable to the Supplemental Amounts component must be amortized over the life of the Certificate, taking into account the declining balance of the related REMIC Regular Interest component. Treasury regulations concerning notional principal contracts provide alternative methods for amortizing the purchase price of an interest rate cap contract. Under one method — the level yield constant interest method — the price paid for an interest rate cap agreement is amortized over the life of the cap as though it were the principal amount of a loan bearing interest at a reasonable rate. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the methods that can be employed to amortize the portion of the purchase price paid for the Supplemental Amounts component of a Benefited Regular Certificate.

Any payments received by a holder of a Benefited Regular Certificate as Supplemental Amounts will be treated as periodic payments received under a notional principal contract. For any taxable year, to the extent the sum of the periodic payments received exceeds the amortization of the purchase price of the Supplemental Amounts component, such excess will be ordinary income. Conversely, to the extent the amortization of the purchase price exceeds the periodic payments, such excess will be allowable as an ordinary deduction. In the case of an individual, such deduction will be subject to the 2-percent floor imposed on miscellaneous itemized deductions under section 67 of the Code and may be subject to the overall limitation on itemized deductions imposed under section 68 of the

Code. In addition, miscellaneous itemized deductions are not allowed for purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax.

Dispositions of the Supplemental Amounts Component

Upon the sale, exchange, or other disposition of a Benefited Regular Certificate, the Benefited Regular Certificateholder must allocate the amount realized between the Regular Interest component and the Supplemental Amounts component based on the relative fair market values of those components at the time of sale. Assuming a Benefited Regular Certificate is held as a “capital asset” within the meaning of section 1221 of the Code, any gain or loss on the disposition of the Supplemental Amounts component should be capital gain or loss.

Tax Treatment For Certain Purposes

The Supplemental Amounts components of the Benefited Regular Certificates will not qualify as assets described in Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code or as real estate assets under Section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Code. In addition, because of the Supplemental Amounts component, holders of the Benefited Regular Certificates should consult with their tax advisors before resecuritizing those Certificates in a REMIC.

Integration

Under certain specific conditions, debt instruments and interests in notional principal contracts may be integrated, for federal income tax purposes, into a single “synthetic” debt instrument. Benefited Regular certificateholders should consult their tax advisors concerning the possibility and consequences of integrating their interests in the REMIC Regular Interest components and Supplemental Amounts components.

As a result of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (the “2003 Act”), the backup withholding rate has been reduced to 28%. Unless it is amended, this provision of the 2003 Act will no longer apply for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the information circular.

Other Taxes

No representations are made regarding the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the certificates under any state, local or foreign tax law.

All investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of purchasing, owning or disposing of the certificates.

Legal Matters

The validity of the certificates, including their material federal income tax consequences, will be passed upon for the depositor by Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, New York, New York.

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

CWALT, INC.

Depositor

Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (Issuable in Series)

Please carefully consider our discussion of some of the risks of investing in the certificates under “Risk Factors” beginning on page 4.

The Trusts

Each trust will be established to hold assets in its trust fund transferred to it by CWALT, Inc. The assets in each trust fund will be specified in the information supplement for the particular trust and will generally consist of:

- first lien mortgage loans secured by one- to four-family residential properties or participations in that type of loan,
- mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac, or
- private mortgage-backed securities backed by first lien mortgage loans secured by one- to four-family residential properties or participations in that type of loan.

The Certificates

CWALT, Inc. will sell the certificates pursuant to an information supplement. The certificates will be grouped into one or more series, each having its own distinct designation. Each series will be issued in one or more classes and each class will evidence beneficial ownership of a specified portion of future payments on the assets in the trust fund that the series relates to. An information supplement for a series will specify all of the terms of the series and of each of the classes in the series.

These securities have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

March 29, 2005

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**Important Notice About Information in this Information Circular
and Each Accompanying Information Supplement**

Information about each series of certificates is contained in two separate documents:

- this information circular, which provides general information, some of which may not apply to a particular series; and
- the accompanying information supplement for a particular series, which describes the specific terms of the certificates of that series.

The information supplement will contain information about a particular series that supplements the information contained in this information circular, and you should rely on that supplementary information in the information supplement.

You should rely only on the information in this information circular and the accompanying information supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from that contained in this information circular and the accompanying information supplement.

If you require additional information, the mailing address of our principal executive offices is CWALT, Inc., 4500 Park Granada, Calabasas, California 91302 and the telephone number is (818) 225-3000.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following information since it identifies significant risks associated with an investment in the certificates.

Limited Source Of Payments — No Recourse To Sellers, Depositor Or Servicer

The applicable information supplement may provide that certificates will be payable from other trust funds in addition to their associated trust fund, but if it does not, they will be payable solely from their associated trust fund. If the trust fund does not have sufficient assets to distribute the full amount due to you as a certificateholder, your yield will be impaired, and perhaps even the return of your principal may be impaired, without your having recourse to anyone else. Furthermore, at the times specified in the applicable information supplement, certain assets of the trust fund may be released and paid out to other people, such as the depositor, a servicer, a credit enhancement provider, or any other person entitled to payments from the trust fund. Those assets will no longer be available to make payments to you. Those payments are generally made after other specified payments that may be set forth in the applicable information supplement have been made.

You will not have any recourse against the depositor or any servicer if you do not receive a required distribution on the certificates. Nor will you have recourse against the assets of the trust fund of any other series of certificates.

The certificates will not represent an interest in the depositor, any servicer, any seller to the depositor, or anyone else except the trust fund. The only obligation of the depositor to a trust fund comes from certain representations and warranties made by it about assets transferred to the trust fund. If these representations and warranties turn out to be untrue, the depositor may be required to repurchase some of the transferred assets.

CWALT, Inc., which is the depositor, does not have significant assets and is unlikely to have significant assets in the future. So if the depositor were required to repurchase a loan because of a breach of a representation, its only sources of funds for the repurchase would be:

- funds obtained from enforcing a corresponding obligation of a seller or originator of the loan, or
- funds from a reserve fund or similar credit enhancement established to pay for loan repurchases.

The only obligations of the master servicer to a trust fund consist of its obligations to service the related mortgage loans in accordance with the terms of the related pooling and servicing agreement.

The only obligations to a trust fund of a seller of loans to the depositor comes from certain representations and warranties made by it in connection with its sale of the loans and certain document delivery requirements. If these representations and warranties turn out to be untrue, or the seller fails to deliver required documents, it may be required to repurchase some of the loans. However, the seller may not have the financial ability to make the required repurchase.

Credit Enhancement May Not Be Sufficient To Protect You From Losses

Credit enhancement is intended to reduce the effect of loan losses. But credit enhancements may benefit only some classes of a series of certificates and the amount of any credit enhancement will be limited as described in the applicable information supplement. Furthermore, the amount of a credit enhancement may decline over time pursuant to a schedule or formula or otherwise, and could be depleted from payments or for other reasons before the certificates covered by the credit enhancement are paid in full. In addition, a credit enhancement may not cover all potential sources of loss. For example, a credit enhancement may or may not cover fraud or negligence by a loan originator or other parties. Also, the trustee may be permitted to reduce, substitute for, or even eliminate all or a portion of a credit enhancement so long as the rating agencies that have rated the certificates at the request of the depositor indicate that that would not cause them to change adversely their rating of the certificates. Consequently, certificateholders may suffer losses even though a credit enhancement exists and its provider does not default.

Losses On Balloon Payment Mortgages Are Borne By You

Some of the underlying loans may not be fully amortizing over their terms to maturity and, thus, will require substantial principal payments (that is, balloon payments) at their stated maturity. Loans with balloon payments involve a greater degree of risk than fully amortizing loans because typically the borrower must be able to refinance the loan or sell the property to make the balloon payment at maturity. The ability of a borrower to do this will depend on such factors as mortgage rates at the time of sale or refinancing, the borrower's equity in the property, the relative strength of the local housing market, the financial condition of the borrower, and tax laws. Losses on these loans that are not otherwise covered by a credit enhancement will be borne by the holders of one or more classes of certificates.

Your Risk Of Loss May Be Higher Than You Expect If your Certificates Are Backed By Partially Unsecured Loans

The trust fund may include loans that were originated with loan-to-value ratios in excess of the value of the related mortgaged property. Under these circumstances, the trust fund could be treated as a general unsecured creditor as to the unsecured portion of any related loan. In the event of a default under a loan that is unsecured in part, the trust fund will have recourse only against the borrower's assets generally for the unsecured portion of the loan, along with all other general unsecured creditors of the borrower.

Nature Of Mortgages

Declines in Property Values May Adversely Affect You

The value of the properties underlying the loans held in the trust fund may decline over time. Among the factors that could adversely affect the value of the properties are:

- an overall decline in the residential real estate market in the areas in which they are located,
- a decline in their general condition from the failure of borrowers to maintain their property adequately, and
- natural disasters that are not covered by insurance, such as earthquakes and floods.

If property values decline, the actual rates of delinquencies, foreclosures, and losses on all underlying loans could be higher than those currently experienced in the mortgage lending industry in general. These losses, to the extent not otherwise covered by a credit enhancement, will be borne by the holder of one or more classes of certificates.

Delays in Liquidation May Adversely Affect You

Even if the properties underlying the loans held in the trust fund provide adequate security for the loans, substantial delays could occur before defaulted loans are liquidated and their proceeds are forwarded to investors. Property foreclosure actions are regulated by state statutes and rules and are subject to many of the delays and expenses of other lawsuits if defenses or counterclaims are made, sometimes requiring several years to complete. Furthermore, in some states if the proceeds of the foreclosure are insufficient to repay the loan, the borrower is not liable for the deficit. Thus, if a borrower defaults, these restrictions may impede the trust's ability to dispose of the property and obtain sufficient proceeds to repay the loan in full. In addition, the servicer will be entitled to deduct from liquidation proceeds all expenses reasonably incurred in attempting to recover on the defaulted loan, including legal fees and costs, real estate taxes, and property maintenance and preservation expenses.

Disproportionate Effect of Liquidation Expenses May Adversely Affect You

Liquidation expenses of defaulted loans generally do not vary directly with the outstanding principal balance of the loan at the time of default. Therefore, if a servicer takes the same steps for a defaulted loan having a small remaining principal balance as it does for a defaulted loan having a large remaining principal balance, the amount realized after expenses is smaller as a percentage of the outstanding principal balance of the small loan than it is for the defaulted loan having a large remaining principal balance.

Consumer Protection Laws May Adversely Affect You

Federal, state and local laws extensively regulate various aspects of brokering, originating, servicing and collecting mortgage loans. Among other things, these laws may regulate interest rates and other charges, require disclosures, impose financial privacy requirements, mandate specific business practices, and prohibit unfair and deceptive trade practices. In addition, licensing requirements may be imposed on persons that broker, originate, service or collect mortgage loans.

Additional requirements may be imposed under federal, state or local laws on so-called "high cost" mortgage loans, which typically are defined as loans that have interest rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels. These laws may limit certain loan terms, such as prepayment penalties, or the ability of a creditor to refinance a loan unless it is in the borrower's interest. In addition, certain of these laws may allow claims against loan brokers or mortgage originators, including claims based on fraud or misrepresentations, to be asserted against persons acquiring the mortgage loans, such as the trust.

The federal laws that may apply to loans held in the trust include the following:

- the Truth in Lending Act and its regulations, which (among other things) require disclosures to borrowers regarding the terms of mortgage loans and provide property owners in non-purchase money transactions with a right of rescission that generally extends for three days after proper disclosures are given (but in no event more than three years);
- the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act and its regulations, which (among other things) impose additional disclosure requirements and limitations on loan terms with respect to nonpurchase money mortgage loans with interest rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels;

- the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and its regulations, which (among other things) prohibit the payment of referral fees for real estate settlement services and regulate escrow accounts for taxes and insurance and billing inquiries made by borrowers;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and its regulations, which (among other things) generally prohibit discrimination in any aspect of a credit transaction on certain enumerated basis, such as age, race, color, sex, religion, marital status, national origin or receipt of public assistance; and
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which (among other things) regulates the use of consumer reports obtained from consumer reporting agencies and the reporting of payment histories to consumer reporting agencies.

The penalties for violating these federal, state, or local laws vary depending on the applicable law and the particular facts of the situation. However, private plaintiffs typically may assert claims for actual damages and, in some cases, also may recover civil money penalties or exercise a right to rescind the mortgage loan. Violations of certain laws may limit the ability to collect all or part of the principal or interest on a mortgage loan and, in some cases, borrowers even may be entitled to a refund of amounts previously paid. Federal, state and local administrative or law enforcement agencies also may be entitled to bring legal actions, including actions for civil money penalties or restitution, for violations of certain of these laws.

Depending on the particular alleged misconduct, it is possible that claims may be asserted against various participants in the secondary mortgage market, including assignees that hold the mortgage loan, such as the trust. Losses on loans from the application of these federal, state and local laws that are not otherwise covered by one or more forms of credit enhancement will be borne by the holders of one or more classes of certificates.

You Could Be Adversely Affected By Violations Of Environmental Laws

Federal, state, and local laws and regulations impose a wide range of requirements on activities that may affect the environment, health, and safety. In certain circumstances, these laws and regulations impose obligations on owners or operators of residential properties such as those that secure the loans held in the trust fund. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations can result in fines and penalties that could be assessed against the trust as owner of the related property.

In some states, a lien on the property due to contamination has priority over the lien of an existing mortgage. Also, a mortgage lender may be held liable as an “owner” or “operator” for costs associated with the release of petroleum from an underground storage tank under certain circumstances. If the trust is considered the owner or operator of a property, it will suffer losses as a result of any liability imposed for environmental hazards on the property.

Ratings Of The Certificates Do Not Assure Their Payment

Any class of certificates issued under this information circular and the accompanying information supplement will be rated in one of the four highest rating categories of at least one nationally recognized rating agency. A rating is based on the adequacy of the value of the trust assets and any credit enhancement for that class, and reflects the rating agency's assessment of how likely it is that holders of the class of certificates will receive the payments to which they are entitled. A rating does not constitute an assessment of how likely it is that principal prepayments on the underlying loans will be made, the degree to which the rate of prepayments might differ from that originally anticipated, or the likelihood that the certificates will be redeemed early. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, hold, or sell certificates because it does not address the market price of the certificates or the suitability of the certificates for any particular investor.

A rating may not remain in effect for any given period of time and the rating agency could lower or withdraw the rating entirely in the future. For example, the rating agency could lower or withdraw its rating due to:

- a decrease in the adequacy of the value of the trust assets or any related credit enhancement,
- an adverse change in the financial or other condition of a credit enhancement provider, or
- a change in the rating of the credit enhancement provider's long-term debt.

The amount, type, and nature of credit enhancement established for a class of certificates will be determined on the basis of criteria established by each rating agency rating classes of the certificates. These criteria are sometimes based upon an actuarial analysis of the behavior of similar loans in a larger group. That analysis is often the basis upon which each rating agency determines the amount of credit enhancement required for a class. The historical data supporting any actuarial analysis may not accurately reflect future experience, and the data derived from a large pool of similar loans may not accurately predict the delinquency, foreclosure, or loss experience of any particular pool of mortgage loans. Mortgaged properties may not retain their values. If residential real estate markets experience an overall decline in property values such that the outstanding principal balances of the loans held in a particular trust fund and any secondary financing on the related mortgaged properties become equal to or greater than the value of the mortgaged properties, the rates of delinquencies, foreclosures, and losses could be higher than those now generally experienced in the mortgage lending industry. In addition, adverse economic conditions may affect timely payment by mortgagors on their loans whether or not the conditions affect real property values and, accordingly, the rates of delinquencies, foreclosures, and losses in any trust fund. Losses from this that are not covered by a credit enhancement will be borne, at least in part, by the holders of one or more classes of certificates.

**Bankruptcy Or Insolvency May
Affect The Timing And Amount Of
Distributions On The Certificates**

The seller and the depositor will take steps to structure the transfer of the loans held in the trust fund by the seller to the depositor as a sale. The depositor and the trust fund will take steps to structure the transfer of the loans from the depositor to the trust fund as a sale. If these characterizations are correct, then if the seller were to become bankrupt, the loans would not be part of the seller's bankruptcy estate and would not be available to the seller's creditors. On the other hand, if the seller becomes bankrupt, its bankruptcy trustee or one of its creditors may attempt to recharacterize the sale of the loans as a borrowing by the seller, secured by a pledge of the loans. Presenting this position to a bankruptcy court could prevent timely payments on the certificates and even reduce the payments on the certificates. Similarly, if the characterizations of the transfers as sales are correct, then if the depositor were to become bankrupt, the loans would not be part of the depositor's bankruptcy estate and would not be available to the depositor's creditors. On the other hand, if the depositor becomes bankrupt, its bankruptcy trustee or one of its creditors may attempt to recharacterize the sale of the loans as a borrowing by the depositor, secured by a pledge of the loans. Presenting this position to a bankruptcy court could prevent timely payments on the certificates and even reduce the payments on the certificates.

If the master servicer becomes bankrupt, the bankruptcy trustee may have the power to prevent the appointment of a successor master servicer. The period during which cash collections may be commingled with the master servicer's own funds before each distribution date for certificates will be specified in the applicable information supplement. If the master servicer becomes bankrupt and cash collections have been commingled with the master servicer's own funds, the trust fund may not have a perfected interest in those collections. In this case the trust might be an unsecured creditor of the master servicer as to the commingled funds and could recover only its share as a general creditor, which might be nothing. Collections that are not commingled but still in an account of the master servicer might also be included in the bankruptcy estate of the master servicer even though the trust may have a perfected security interest in them. Their inclusion in the bankruptcy estate of the master servicer may result in delays in payment and failure to pay amounts due on the certificates.

Federal and state statutory provisions affording protection or relief to distressed borrowers may affect the ability of the secured mortgage lender to realize upon its security in other situations as well. For example, in a proceeding under the federal Bankruptcy Code, a lender may not foreclose on a mortgaged property without the permission of the bankruptcy court. And in certain instances a bankruptcy court may allow a borrower to reduce the monthly payments, change the rate of interest, and alter the mortgage loan repayment schedule for under collateralized mortgage loans. The effect of these types of proceedings can be to cause delays in receiving payments on the loans underlying certificates and even to reduce the aggregate amount of payments on the loans underlying certificates.

Certain capitalized terms are used in this information circular to assist you in understanding the terms of the certificates. The capitalized terms used in this information circular are defined on the pages indicated under the caption "Index to Defined Terms" on page 85.

The Trust Fund*

This information circular relates to Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, which may be sold from time to time in one or more series by the depositor, CWALT, Inc., on terms determined at the time of sale and described in this information circular and the related information supplement. Each series will be issued under a separate pooling and servicing agreement to be entered into with respect to each series. The certificates of a series will evidence beneficial ownership of a trust fund. The trust fund for a series of certificates will include certain mortgage related assets (the “Mortgage Assets”) consisting of

- a pool of first lien mortgage loans (or participation interests in them) secured by one- to four-family residential properties,
- mortgage pass-through securities (the “Agency Securities”) issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or
- other mortgage pass-through certificates or collateralized mortgage obligations (the “Private Mortgage-Backed Securities”) evidencing an interest in, or secured by, mortgage loans of the type that would otherwise be eligible to be mortgage loans.

The Mortgage Assets will be acquired by the depositor, either directly or indirectly, from one or more institutions, which may be affiliates of the depositor, and conveyed by the depositor to the related trust fund. The trustee for each series of certificates will be specified in the related information supplement. See “The Pooling and Servicing Agreement” for a description of the trustee’s rights and obligations. The entity or entities named as master servicer in the related information supplement, which may be an affiliate of the depositor. See “The Pooling and Servicing Agreement – Certain Matters Regarding the Master Servicer and the Depositor.” The mortgage loans will be secured by first mortgage liens on one- to four-family residential properties and, if so specified in the related information supplement, may include cooperative apartment loans secured by security interests in shares issued by private, nonprofit, cooperative housing corporations and in the related proprietary leases or occupancy agreements granting exclusive rights to occupy specific dwelling units in the cooperatives’ buildings. In addition, the Mortgage Assets of the related trust fund may include mortgage participation certificates evidencing interests in mortgage loans. The mortgage loans may be conventional loans (i.e., loans that are not insured or guaranteed by any governmental agency), insured by the FHA or partially guaranteed by the VA as specified in the related information supplement. All or a portion of the mortgage loans in a mortgage pool may be insured by FHA insurance and may be partially guaranteed by the VA.

The certificates will be entitled to payment from the assets of the related trust fund or other assets pledged for the benefit of the holders of the certificates as specified in the related information supplement and will not be entitled to payments in respect of the assets of any other trust fund established by the depositor. The applicable information supplement may specify the Mortgage Assets that a trust fund will consist of, but if it does not, the Mortgage Assets of any trust fund will consist of mortgage loans, Agency Securities or Private Mortgage-Backed Securities but not a combination of them. Mortgage loans acquired by the depositor will have been originated in accordance with the underwriting criteria specified below under “Mortgage Loan Program – Underwriting Standards” or as otherwise described in a related information supplement.

The following is a brief description of the Mortgage Assets expected to be included in the trust funds. If specific information about the Mortgage Assets is not known at the time the related series of certificates initially is offered, more general information of the nature described below will be provided in the related information supplement. A maximum of 5% of the Mortgage Assets as they will be constituted at the time that the applicable detailed description of Mortgage Assets is filed will deviate in any material respect from the Mortgage Asset pool characteristics described in the related information supplement, other than the aggregate number or amount of mortgage loans. A schedule of the Mortgage Assets relating to the series will be attached to the pooling and servicing agreement delivered to the trustee upon delivery of the certificates.

* Whenever the terms mortgage pool and certificates are used in this information circular, those terms will be considered to apply, unless the context indicates otherwise, to one specific mortgage pool and the certificates representing certain undivided interests in a single trust fund consisting primarily of the Mortgage Assets in the mortgage pool. Similarly, the term pass-through rate will refer to the pass-through rate borne by the certificate of one specific series and the term trust fund will refer to one specific trust fund.

The Mortgage Loans — General

The real property that secures repayment of the mortgage loans is referred to collectively as mortgaged properties. The mortgaged properties will be located in any one of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico or any other territory of the United States. Mortgage loans with certain Loan-to-Value Ratios or certain principal balances or both may be covered wholly or partially by primary mortgage guaranty insurance policies. The existence, extent and duration of coverage will be described in the applicable information supplement.

The applicable information supplement may specify the day on which monthly payments on the mortgage loans in a mortgage pool will be due, but if it does not, all of the mortgage loans in a mortgage pool will have monthly payments due on the first day of each month. The payment terms of the mortgage loans to be included in a trust fund will be described in the related information supplement and may include any of the following features or combination thereof or other features described in the related information supplement:

- Interest may be payable at a fixed rate, a rate adjustable from time to time in relation to an index (which will be specified in the related information supplement), a rate that is fixed for a period of time or under certain circumstances and is followed by an adjustable rate, a rate that otherwise varies from time to time, or a rate that is convertible from an adjustable rate to a fixed rate. Changes to an adjustable rate may be subject to periodic limitations, maximum rates, minimum rates or a combination of the limitations. Accrued interest may be deferred and added to the principal of a loan for the periods and under the circumstances as may be specified in the related information supplement.
- Principal may be payable on a level debt service basis to fully amortize the mortgage loan over its term, may be calculated on the basis of an assumed amortization schedule that is significantly longer than the original term to maturity or on an interest rate that is different from the interest rate specified in its mortgage note or may not be amortized during all or a portion of the original term. Payment of all or a substantial portion of the principal may be due on maturity, called balloon payments. Principal may include interest that has been deferred and added to the principal balance of the mortgage loan.
- Monthly payments of principal and interest may be fixed for the life of the mortgage loan, may increase over a specified period of time or may change from period to period. The terms of a mortgage loan may include limits on periodic increases or decreases in the amount of monthly payments and may include maximum or minimum amounts of monthly payments.
- The mortgage loans generally may be prepaid at any time without the payment of any prepayment fee. If so specified in the related information supplement, some prepayments of principal may be subject to a prepayment fee, which may be fixed for the life of the mortgage loan or may decline over time, and may be prohibited for the life of the mortgage loan or for certain periods, which are called lockout periods. Certain mortgage loans may permit prepayments after expiration of the applicable lockout period and may require the payment of a prepayment fee in connection with any subsequent prepayment. Other mortgage loans may permit prepayments without payment of a fee unless the prepayment occurs during specified time periods. The loans may include “due-on-sale” clauses that permit the mortgagee to demand payment of the entire mortgage loan in connection with the sale or certain transfers of the related mortgaged property. Other mortgage loans may be assumable by persons meeting the then applicable underwriting standards of the seller.

A trust fund may contain buydown loans that include provisions whereby a third party partially subsidizes the monthly payments of the obligors on the mortgage loans during the early years of the mortgage loans, the difference to be made up from a buydown fund contributed by the third party at the time of origination of the mortgage loan. A buydown fund will be in an amount equal either to the discounted value or full aggregate amount of future payment subsidies. Thereafter, buydown funds are applied to the applicable mortgage loan upon receipt by the master servicer of the mortgagor’s portion of the monthly payment on the mortgage loan. The master servicer administers the buydown fund to ensure that the monthly allocation from the buydown fund combined with the monthly payment received from the mortgagor equals the scheduled monthly payment on the applicable mortgage loan. The underlying assumption of buydown plans is that the income of the mortgagor will increase during the buydown period as a result of normal increases in compensation and inflation, so that the mortgagor will be able to meet the

full mortgage payments at the end of the buydown period. To the extent that this assumption as to increased income is not fulfilled, the possibility of defaults on buydown loans is increased.

Each information supplement will contain information, as of the date of the information supplement and to the extent then specifically known to the depositor, with respect to the mortgage loans contained in the related mortgage pool, including

- the aggregate outstanding principal balance and the average outstanding principal balance of the mortgage loans as of the first day of the month of issuance of the related series of certificates or another date specified in the related information supplement called a cut-off date,
- the type of property securing the mortgage loans (e.g., separate residential properties, individual units in condominium apartment buildings or in buildings owned by cooperatives, vacation and second homes),
- the original terms to maturity of the mortgage loans,
- the largest principal balance and the smallest principal balance of any of the mortgage loans,
- the earliest origination date and latest maturity date of any of the mortgage loans,
- the aggregate principal balance of mortgage loans having Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination exceeding 80%,
- the maximum and minimum per annum mortgage rates and
- the geographical distribution of the mortgage loans.

If specific information respecting the mortgage loans is not known to the depositor at the time the related certificates are initially offered, more general information of the nature described above will be provided in the detailed description of Mortgage Assets.

The “Loan-to-Value Ratio” of a mortgage loan at any given time is the fraction, expressed as a percentage, the numerator of which is the original principal balance of the related mortgage loan and the denominator of which is the collateral value of the related mortgaged property. The applicable information supplement may specify how the collateral value of a mortgaged property will be calculated, but if it does not, the collateral value of a mortgaged property is the lesser of the sales price for the property and the appraised value determined in an appraisal obtained by the originator at origination of the mortgage loan.

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 related mortgage loans. If the residential real estate market should experience an overall decline in property values such that the outstanding principal balances of the mortgage loans, and any secondary financing on the mortgaged properties, in a particular mortgage pool become equal to or greater than the value of the mortgaged properties, the actual rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses could be higher than those now generally experienced in the mortgage lending industry. In addition, adverse economic conditions and other factors (which may or may not affect real property values) may affect the timely payment by mortgagors of scheduled payments of principal and interest on the mortgage loans and, accordingly, the actual rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses with respect to any mortgage pool. To the extent that the losses are not covered by subordination provisions or alternative arrangements, the losses will be borne, at least in part, by the holders of the certificates of the related series.

The depositor will cause the mortgage loans comprising each mortgage pool to be assigned to the trustee named in the related information supplement for the benefit of the certificateholders of the related series. The master servicer named in the related information supplement will service the mortgage loans, either directly or through sub-servicers, pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement, and will receive a fee for its services. See “Mortgage Loan Program” and “The Pooling and Servicing Agreement.” With respect to mortgage loans serviced by the master servicer through a sub-servicer, the master servicer will remain liable for its servicing obligations under the related pooling and servicing agreement as if the master servicer alone were servicing the mortgage loans.

The applicable information supplement may provide for additional obligations of the depositor, but if it does not, the only obligations of the depositor with respect to a series of certificates will be to obtain certain representations and warranties from the sellers and to assign to the trustee for the series of certificates the depositor's rights with respect to the representations and warranties. See "The Pooling and Servicing Agreement – Assignment of Mortgage Assets." The obligations of the master servicer with respect to the mortgage loans will consist principally of its contractual servicing obligations under the related pooling and servicing agreement (including its obligation to enforce the obligations of the sub-servicers or sellers, or both, as more fully described under "Mortgage Loan Program – Representations by Sellers; Repurchases") and its obligation to make cash advances upon delinquencies in payments on or with respect to the mortgage loans in the amounts described under "Description of the Certificates – Advances." The obligations of the master servicer to make advances may be subject to limitations, to the extent provided in this information circular and in the related information supplement. The master servicer may also be a seller in which case a breach of its obligations in one capacity will not constitute a breach of its obligations in the other capacity.

The mortgage loans will consist of mortgage loans, deeds of trust or participations or other beneficial interests therein, secured by first liens on one- to four-family residential properties and, if so specified in the related information supplement, may include cooperative apartment loans secured by security interests in shares issued by private, non-profit, cooperative housing corporations and in the related proprietary leases or occupancy agreements granting exclusive rights to occupy specific dwelling units in the cooperatives' buildings. In addition, Mortgage Assets of the related trust fund may include mortgage participation certificates evidencing interests in mortgage loans. These loans may be conventional loans (i.e., loans that are not insured or guaranteed by any governmental agency) or loans insured by the FHA or partially guaranteed by the VA, as specified in the related information supplement. The mortgaged properties relating to mortgage loans will consist of detached or semi-detached one-family dwelling units, two- to four-family dwelling units, townhouses, rowhouses, individual condominium units, individual units in planned unit developments and certain other dwelling units. The mortgaged properties may include vacation and second homes, investment properties and leasehold interests. In the case of leasehold interests, the applicable information supplement may specify that the term of the leasehold may be less than five years beyond the scheduled maturity of the mortgage loan, but if it does not, the term of the leasehold will exceed the scheduled maturity of the mortgage loan by at least five years.

Agency Securities

Government National Mortgage Association. Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Section 306(g) of Title II of the National Housing Act of 1934, as amended, authorizes Ginnie Mae to guarantee the timely payment of the principal of and interest on certificates that represent an interest in a pool of mortgage loans insured by the FHA under the National Housing Act of 1934 or Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, or partially guaranteed by the VA under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, or Chapter 37 of Title 38, United States Code.

Section 306(g) of the National Housing Act of 1934 provides that "the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts which may be required to be paid under any guaranty under this subsection." In order to meet its obligations under that guaranty, Ginnie Mae may, under Section 306(d) of the National Housing Act of 1934, borrow from the United States Treasury in an unlimited amount which is at any time sufficient to enable Ginnie Mae to perform its obligations under its guarantee.

Ginnie Mae Certificates. Each Ginnie Mae certificate held in a trust fund will be a "fully modified pass-through" mortgage backed certificate issued and serviced by a Ginnie Mae issuer approved by Ginnie Mae or by Fannie Mae as a seller-servicer of FHA loans or VA loans. The Ginnie Mae certificates may be issued under either the Ginnie Mae I program or the Ginnie Mae II program. The mortgage loans underlying the Ginnie Mae certificates will consist of FHA loans or VA loans. Each mortgage loan is secured by a one-to four-family or multifamily residential property. Ginnie Mae will approve the issuance of each Ginnie Mae certificate in accordance with a guaranty agreement between Ginnie Mae and the Ginnie Mae issuer. Pursuant to its guaranty agreement, a Ginnie Mae issuer will be required to advance its own funds in order to make timely payments of all amounts due on each Ginnie Mae certificate if the payments received by the Ginnie Mae issuer on the FHA loans or VA loans underlying each Ginnie Mae certificate are less than the amounts due on each Ginnie Mae certificate.

The full and timely payment of principal of and interest on each Ginnie Mae certificate will be guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, which obligation is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Each Ginnie Mae certificate will have an original maturity of not more than 30 years (but may have original maturities of substantially less than 30 years). Each Ginnie Mae certificate will be based on and backed by a pool of FHA loans or VA loans secured by one to four-family residential properties and will provide for the payment by or on behalf of the Ginnie Mae issuer to the registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificate of scheduled monthly payments of principal and interest equal to the registered holder's proportionate interest in the aggregate amount of the monthly principal and interest payment on each FHA loan or VA loan underlying the Ginnie Mae certificate, less the applicable servicing and guaranty fee, which together equal the difference between the interest on the FHA loan or VA loan and the pass-through rate on the Ginnie Mae certificate. In addition, each payment will include proportionate pass-through payments of any prepayments of principal on the FHA loans or VA loans underlying the Ginnie Mae certificate and liquidation proceeds upon a foreclosure or other disposition of the FHA loans or VA loans.

If a Ginnie Mae issuer is unable to make the payments on a Ginnie Mae certificate as it becomes due, it must promptly notify Ginnie Mae and request Ginnie Mae to make the payment. Upon notification and request, Ginnie Mae will make the payments directly to the registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificate. If no payment is made by a Ginnie Mae issuer and the Ginnie Mae issuer fails to notify and request Ginnie Mae to make the payment, the holder of the Ginnie Mae certificate will have recourse only against Ginnie Mae to obtain the payment. The trustee or its nominee, as registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificates held in a trust fund, will have the right to proceed directly against Ginnie Mae under the terms of the guaranty agreements relating to the Ginnie Mae certificates for any amounts that are not paid when due.

All mortgage loans underlying a particular Ginnie Mae I certificate must have the same interest rate over the term of the loan, except in pools of mortgage loans secured by manufactured homes. The interest rate on the Ginnie Mae I certificate will equal the interest rate on the mortgage loans included in the pool of mortgage loans underlying the Ginnie Mae I certificate, less one-half percentage point per annum of the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loans.

Mortgage loans underlying a particular Ginnie Mae II certificate may have per annum interest rates that vary from each other by up to one percentage point. The interest rate on each Ginnie Mae II certificate will be between one half percentage point and one and one-half percentage points lower than the highest interest rate on the mortgage loans included in the pool of mortgage loans underlying the Ginnie Mae II certificate, except for pools of mortgage loans secured by manufactured homes.

Regular monthly installment payments on each Ginnie Mae certificate held in a trust fund will be comprised of interest due as specified on the Ginnie Mae certificate plus the scheduled principal payments on the FHA loans or VA loans underlying the Ginnie Mae certificate due on the first day of the month in which the scheduled monthly installments on the Ginnie Mae certificate are due. The regular monthly installments on each Ginnie Mae certificate are required to be paid to the trustee as registered holder by the 15th day of each month in the case of a Ginnie Mae I certificate and are required to be mailed to the trustee by the 20th day of each month in the case of a Ginnie Mae II certificate. Any principal prepayments on any FHA loans or VA loans underlying a Ginnie Mae certificate held in a trust fund or any other early recovery of principal on the loans will be passed through to the trustee as the registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificate.

Ginnie Mae certificates may be backed by graduated payment mortgage loans or by buydown loans for which funds will have been provided (and deposited into escrow accounts) for application to the payment of a portion of the borrowers' monthly payments during the early years of the mortgage loan. Payments due the registered holders of Ginnie Mae certificates backed by pools containing buydown loans will be computed in the same manner as payments derived from other Ginnie Mae certificates and will include amounts to be collected from both the borrower and the related escrow account. The graduated payment mortgage loans will provide for graduated interest payments that, during the early years of the mortgage loans, will be less than the amount of stated interest on the mortgage loans. The interest not so paid will be added to the principal of the graduated payment mortgage loans and, together with interest on them, will be paid in subsequent years. The obligations of Ginnie Mae and of a Ginnie Mae issuer will be the same irrespective of whether the Ginnie Mae certificates are backed by graduated payment mortgage loans or buydown loans. No statistics comparable to the FHA's prepayment experience on level payment, non-buydown mortgage loans are available for graduated payment or buydown loans. Ginnie Mae certificates related to a series of certificates may be held in book-entry form.

The Ginnie Mae certificates included in a trust fund, and the related underlying mortgage loans, may have characteristics and terms different from those described above. Any different characteristics and terms will be described in the related prospectus supplement.

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the United States created pursuant to Title III of the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, as amended. The common stock of Freddie Mac is owned by the Federal Home Loan Banks and its preferred stock is owned by stockholders of the Federal Home Loan Banks. Freddie Mac was established primarily to increase the availability of mortgage credit to finance urgently needed housing. It seeks to provide an enhanced degree of liquidity for residential mortgage investments primarily by assisting in the development of secondary markets for conventional mortgages. The principal activity of Freddie Mac currently consists of the purchase of first lien conventional mortgage loans or participation interests in mortgage loans and the sale of the mortgage loans or participations so purchased in the form of mortgage securities, primarily mortgage participation certificates issued and either guaranteed as to timely payment of interest or guaranteed as to timely payment of interest and ultimate payment of principal by Freddie Mac. Freddie Mac is confined to purchasing, so far as practicable, mortgage loans that it deems to be of such quality, type and class as to meet generally the purchase standards imposed by private institutional mortgage investors.

Freddie Mac Certificates. Each Freddie Mac certificate represents an undivided interest in a pool of mortgage loans that may consist of first lien conventional loans, FHA loans or VA loans. Freddie Mac certificates are sold under the terms of a Mortgage Participation Certificate Agreement. A Freddie Mac certificate may be issued under either Freddie Mac's Cash Program or Guarantor Program.

Mortgage loans underlying the Freddie Mac certificates held by a trust fund will consist of mortgage loans with original terms to maturity of between 10 and 40 years. Each mortgage loan must meet the applicable standards set forth in the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970. A Freddie Mac certificate group may include whole loans, participation interests in whole loans and undivided interests in whole loans and participations comprising another Freddie Mac certificate group. Under the Guarantor Program, a Freddie Mac certificate group may include only whole loans or participation interests in whole loans.

Freddie Mac guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac certificate the timely payment of interest on the underlying mortgage loans to the extent of the applicable certificate interest rate on the registered holder's pro rata share of the unpaid principal balance outstanding on the underlying mortgage loans in the Freddie Mac certificate group represented by the Freddie Mac certificate, whether or not received. Freddie Mac also guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac certificate collection by the holder of all principal on the underlying mortgage loans, without any offset or deduction, to the extent of the holder's pro rata share of it, but does not, except if and to the extent specified in the related prospectus supplement for a series of certificates, guarantee the timely payment of scheduled principal. Under Freddie Mac's Gold PC Program, Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of principal based on the difference between the pool factor published in the month preceding the month of distribution and the pool factor published in the month of distribution. Pursuant to its guaranties, Freddie Mac indemnifies holders of Freddie Mac certificates against any diminution in principal from charges for property repairs, maintenance and foreclosure. Freddie Mac may remit the amount due on account of its guaranty of collection of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage loan, but not later than 30 days following foreclosure sale, 30 days following payment of the claim by any mortgage insurer or 30 days following the expiration of any right of redemption, whichever occurs later, but in any event no later than one year after demand has been made upon the mortgagor for accelerated payment of principal. In taking actions regarding the collection of principal after default on the mortgage loans underlying Freddie Mac certificates, including the timing of demand for acceleration, Freddie Mac reserves the right to exercise its judgment with respect to the mortgage loans in the same manner as for mortgage loans that it has purchased but not sold. The length of time necessary for Freddie Mac to determine that a mortgage loan should be accelerated varies with the particular circumstances of each mortgagor, and Freddie Mac has not adopted standards which require that the demand be made within any specified period.

Freddie Mac certificates are not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Bank and do not constitute debts or obligations of the United States or any Federal Home Loan Bank. The obligations of Freddie Mac under its guaranty are obligations solely of Freddie Mac and are not backed by, or entitled to, the full faith and credit of the United States. If Freddie Mac were unable to satisfy its obligations, distributions to holders of Freddie Mac certificates would consist solely of payments and other recoveries on the underlying mortgage loans and,

accordingly, monthly distributions to holders of Freddie Mac certificates would be affected by delinquent payments and defaults on the mortgage loans.

Registered holders of Freddie Mac certificates are entitled to receive their monthly pro rata share of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans received by Freddie Mac, including any scheduled principal payments, full and partial prepayments of principal and principal received by Freddie Mac by virtue of condemnation, insurance, liquidation or foreclosure, and repurchases of the mortgage loans by Freddie Mac or their seller. Freddie Mac is required to remit each registered Freddie Mac certificateholder's pro rata share of principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans, interest at the Freddie Mac pass-through rate and any other sums such as prepayment fees, within 60 days of the date on which the payments are deemed to have been received by Freddie Mac.

Under Freddie Mac's Cash Program, there is no limitation on the amount by which interest rates on the mortgage loans underlying a Freddie Mac certificate may exceed the pass-through rate on the Freddie Mac certificate. Under that program, Freddie Mac purchases groups of whole mortgage loans from sellers at specified percentages of their unpaid principal balances, adjusted for accrued or prepaid interest, which when applied to the interest rate of the mortgage loans and participations purchased results in the yield required by Freddie Mac. The required yield, which includes a minimum servicing fee retained by the servicer, is calculated using the outstanding principal balance. The range of interest rates on the mortgage loans and participations in a Freddie Mac certificate group under the Cash Program will vary since mortgage loans and participations are purchased and assigned to a Freddie Mac certificate group based upon their yield to Freddie Mac rather than on the interest rate on the underlying mortgage loans. Under Freddie Mac's Guarantor Program, the pass-through rate on a Freddie Mac certificate is established based upon the lowest interest rate on the underlying mortgage loans, minus a minimum servicing fee and the amount of Freddie Mac's management and guaranty income as agreed upon between the seller and Freddie Mac.

Freddie Mac certificates duly presented for registration of ownership on or before the last business day of a month are registered effective as of the first day of the month. The first remittance to a registered holder of a Freddie Mac certificate will be distributed so as to be received normally by the 15th day of the second month following the month in which the purchaser became a registered holder of the Freddie Mac certificate. Thereafter, the remittance will be distributed monthly to the registered holder so as to be received normally by the 15th day of each month. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York maintains book-entry accounts for Freddie Mac certificates sold by Freddie Mac on or after January 2, 1985, and makes payments of principal and interest each month to their registered holders in accordance with the holders' instructions.

Federal National Mortgage Association. Fannie Mae is a federally chartered and privately owned corporation organized and existing under the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended. Fannie Mae was originally established in 1938 as a United States government agency to provide supplemental liquidity to the mortgage market and was transformed into a stockholder owned and privately-managed corporation by legislation enacted in 1968.

Fannie Mae provides funds to the mortgage market primarily by purchasing mortgage loans from lenders, thereby replenishing their funds for additional lending. Fannie Mae acquires funds to purchase mortgage loans from many capital market investors that may not ordinarily invest in mortgages, thereby expanding the total amount of funds available for housing. Operating nationwide, Fannie Mae helps to redistribute mortgage funds from capital-surplus to capital-short areas.

Fannie Mae Certificates. These are guaranteed mortgage pass-through certificates issued and guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae representing fractional undivided interests in a pool of mortgage loans formed by Fannie Mae. Each mortgage loan must meet the applicable standards of the Fannie Mae purchase program. Mortgage loans comprising a pool are either provided by Fannie Mae from its own portfolio or purchased pursuant to the criteria of the Fannie Mae purchase program.

Mortgage loans underlying Fannie Mae certificates held by a trust fund will consist of conventional mortgage loans, FHA loans or VA loans. Original maturities of substantially all of the conventional, level payment mortgage loans underlying a Fannie Mae certificate are expected to be between either 8 to 15 years or 20 to 40 years. The original maturities of substantially all of the fixed rate, level payment FHA loans or VA loans are expected to be 30 years. Mortgage loans underlying a Fannie Mae certificate may have annual interest rates that vary by as much as

two percentage points from each other. The minimum rate of interest payable on a Fannie Mae certificate is equal to the lowest interest rate of any mortgage loan in the related pool, less a specified minimum annual percentage representing servicing compensation and Fannie Mae's guaranty fee. Under a regular servicing option, the annual interest rates on the mortgage loans underlying a Fannie Mae certificate will be between 50 basis points and 250 basis points greater than is its annual pass through rate. Under this option the mortgagee or each other servicer assumes the entire risk of foreclosure losses. Under a special servicing option, the annual interest rates on the mortgage loans underlying a Fannie Mae certificate will generally be between 50 basis points and 255 basis points greater than the annual Fannie Mae certificate pass-through rate. Under this option Fannie Mae assumes the entire risk for foreclosure losses. If specified in the related information supplement, Fannie Mae certificates may be backed by adjustable rate mortgages.

Fannie Mae guarantees to each registered holder of a Fannie Mae certificate that it will distribute amounts representing the holder's proportionate share of scheduled principal and interest payments at the applicable pass through rate provided for by the Fannie Mae certificate on the underlying mortgage loans, whether or not received, and the holder's proportionate share of the full principal amount of any foreclosed or other finally liquidated mortgage loan, whether or not the principal amount is actually recovered. The obligations of Fannie Mae under its guaranties are obligations solely of Fannie Mae and are not backed by, or entitled to, the full faith and credit of the United States. Although the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has discretionary authority to lend Fannie Mae up to \$2.25 billion outstanding at any time, neither the United States nor any of its agencies is obligated to finance Fannie Mae's operations or to assist Fannie Mae in any other manner. If Fannie Mae were unable to satisfy its obligations, distributions to holders of Fannie Mae certificates would consist solely of payments and other recoveries on the underlying mortgage loans and, accordingly, monthly distributions to holders of Fannie Mae certificates would be affected by delinquent payments and defaults on the mortgage loans.

Except for Fannie Mae certificates backed by pools containing graduated payment mortgage loans or mortgage loans secured by multifamily projects, Fannie Mae certificates evidencing interests in pools of mortgage loans formed on or after May 1, 1985 are available in book-entry form only. Distributions of principal and interest on each Fannie Mae certificate will be made by Fannie Mae on the 25th day of each month to the persons in whose name the Fannie Mae certificate is entered in the books of the Federal Reserve Banks or registered on the Fannie Mae certificate register as of the close of business on the last day of the preceding month. Distributions on Fannie Mae certificates issued in book-entry form will be made by wire. Distributions on fully registered Fannie Mae certificates will be made by check.

The Fannie Mae certificates included in a trust fund, and the related underlying mortgage loans, may have characteristics and terms different from those described above. Any different characteristics and terms will be described in the related information supplement.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. Agency Securities may consist of one or more stripped mortgage-backed securities, each as described in this information circular and in the related information supplement. Each Agency Security will represent an undivided interest in all or part of either the principal distributions (but not the interest distributions) or the interest distributions (but not the principal distributions), or in some specified portion of the principal and interest distributions (but not all the distributions) on certain Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae or Ginnie Mae certificates. The underlying securities will be held under a trust agreement by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae or Ginnie Mae, each as trustee, or by another trustee named in the related information supplement. The applicable information supplement may specify that Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae or Ginnie Mae will not guarantee each stripped Agency Security to the same extent it guarantees the underlying securities backing the stripped Agency Security, but if it does not, then Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae or Ginnie Mae will guarantee each stripped Agency Security to the same extent it guarantees the underlying securities backing the stripped Agency Security.

Other Agency Securities. If specified in the related information supplement, a trust fund may include other mortgage pass-through certificates issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. The characteristics of those mortgage pass-through certificates will be described in the information supplement. If so specified, a combination of different types of Agency Securities may be held in a trust fund.

Private Mortgage-Backed Securities

Private Mortgage-Backed Securities may consist of mortgage pass-through certificates or participation certificates evidencing an undivided interest in a pool of mortgage loans or collateralized mortgage obligations secured by mortgage loans. Private Mortgage-Backed Securities may include stripped mortgage-backed securities representing an undivided interest in all or a part of either the principal distributions (but not the interest distributions) or the interest distributions (but not the principal distributions) or in some specified portion of the principal and interest distributions (but not all the distributions) on certain mortgage loans. Private Mortgage-Backed Securities will have been issued pursuant to a pooling and servicing agreement, an indenture or similar agreement. The applicable information supplement may provide that the seller/servicer of the underlying mortgage loans will not have entered into a pooling and servicing agreement with a private trustee, but if it does not, the seller/servicer of the underlying mortgage loans will have entered into the pooling and servicing agreement with a private trustee. The private trustee or its agent, or a custodian, will possess the mortgage loans underlying the Private Mortgage-Backed Security. Mortgage loans underlying a Private Mortgage-Backed Security will be serviced by a private servicer directly or by one or more subservicers who may be subject to the supervision of the private servicer.

The issuer of the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities will be a financial institution or other entity engaged generally in the business of mortgage lending, a public agency or instrumentality of a state, local or federal government, or a limited purpose corporation organized for the purpose of, among other things, establishing trusts and acquiring and selling housing loans to the trusts and selling beneficial interests in the trusts. If so specified in the related information supplement, the issuer of Private Mortgage-Backed Securities may be an affiliate of the depositor. The obligations of the issuer of Private Mortgage-Backed Securities will generally be limited to certain representations and warranties with respect to the assets conveyed by it to the related trust fund. The issuer of Private Mortgage-Backed Securities will not have guaranteed any of the assets conveyed to the related trust fund or any of the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities issued under the pooling and servicing agreement. Additionally, although the mortgage loans underlying the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities may be guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities themselves will not be so guaranteed.

Distributions of principal and interest will be made on the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities on the dates specified in the related information supplement. The Private Mortgage-Backed Securities may be entitled to receive nominal or no principal distributions or nominal or no interest distributions. Principal and interest distributions will be made on the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities by the private trustee or the private servicer. The issuer of Private Mortgage-Backed Securities or the private servicer may have the right to repurchase assets underlying the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities after a certain date or under other circumstances specified in the related information supplement.

The mortgage loans underlying the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities may consist of fixed rate, level payment, fully amortizing loans or graduated payment mortgage loans, buydown loans, adjustable rate mortgage loans or loans having balloon or other special payment features. The mortgage loans may be secured by single family property or multifamily property or by an assignment of the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement relating to a specific dwelling within a cooperative and the related shares issued by the cooperative.

The information supplement for a series for which the trust fund includes Private Mortgage-Backed Securities will specify

- the aggregate approximate principal amount and type of the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities to be included in the trust fund;
- certain characteristics of the mortgage loans that comprise the underlying assets for the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities including
 - the payment features of the mortgage loans,
 - the approximate aggregate principal balance, if known, of underlying mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by a governmental entity,

- the servicing fee or range of servicing fees with respect to the mortgage loans and
- the minimum and maximum stated maturities of the underlying mortgage loans at origination;
- the maximum original term-to-stated maturity of the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities;
- the weighted average term-to stated maturity of the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities;
- the pass-through or certificate rate of the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities;
- the weighted average pass-through or certificate rate of the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities;
- the issuer of Private Mortgage-Backed Securities, the private servicer (if other than the issuer of Private Mortgage-Backed Securities) and the private trustee for the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities;
- certain characteristics of credit support, if any, the as reserve funds, insurance policies, surety bonds, letters of credit or guaranties relating to the mortgage loans underlying the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities or to the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities themselves;
- the terms on which the underlying mortgage loans for the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities may, or are required to, be purchased before their stated maturity or the stated maturity of the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities; and
- the terms on which mortgage loans may be substituted for those originally underlying the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities.

Private Mortgage-Backed Securities included in the trust fund for a series of certificates that were issued by an issuer of Private Mortgage-Backed Securities that is not affiliated with the depositor must be acquired in bona fide secondary market transactions or either have been previously registered under the Securities Act of 1933 or have been held for at least the holding period required to be eligible for sale under Rule 144(k) under the Securities Act of 1933.

Pre-Funding

If stated in the related information supplement, a portion of the issuance proceeds of the certificates of a particular series will be deposited in a pre-funding account to be established with the trustee, which will be used to acquire additional mortgage assets from time to time during the time period specified in the related information supplement. Prior to the investment of amounts on deposit in the related pre-funding account in additional mortgage assets, those amounts may be invested in one or more permitted investments, or other investments that may be specified in the related information supplement. Additional mortgage assets that are purchased with amounts on deposit in a pre-funding account will be required to satisfy certain eligibility criteria more fully set forth in the related information supplement. The eligibility criteria for additional mortgage assets will be consistent with the eligibility criteria of the mortgage assets included in the related trust fund as of the related closing date, subject to the exceptions that are stated in the related information supplement. Although the specific parameters of a pre-funding account with respect to any issuance of certificates will be specified in the related information supplement, it is anticipated that:

- the period during which additional mortgage assets may be purchased from amounts on deposit in the related pre-funding account will not exceed 90 days from the related closing date; and
- the additional mortgage assets to be acquired by the related trust fund will be subject to the same representations and warranties as the mortgage assets included in the related trust fund on the related closing date, although additional criteria may also be required to be satisfied, as described in the related information supplement.

Substitution of Mortgage Assets

Substitution of Mortgage Assets will be permitted upon breaches of representations and warranties with respect to any original Mortgage Asset or if the documentation with respect to any Mortgage Asset is determined by the trustee to be incomplete. The period during which the substitution will be permitted generally will be indicated in the related information supplement. The related information supplement will describe any other conditions upon which Mortgage Assets may be substituted for Mortgage Assets initially included in the trust fund.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds to be received from the sale of the certificates will be applied by the depositor to the purchase of Mortgage Assets or will be used by the depositor for general corporate purposes. The depositor expects to sell certificates in series from time to time, but the timing and amount of offerings of certificates will depend on a number of factors, including the volume of Mortgage Assets acquired by the depositor, prevailing interest rates, availability of funds and general market conditions.

The depositor will not receive any proceeds from the sale of any of the certificates in any market making transaction by Countrywide Securities Corporation, an affiliate of the depositor.

The Depositor

CWALT, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was organized on May 22, 2003 for the limited purpose of acquiring, owning and transferring Mortgage Assets and selling interests in them or bonds secured by them. The depositor is a subsidiary of Countrywide Financial Corporation, a Delaware corporation. The depositor maintains its principal office at 4500 Park Granada, Calabasas, California 91302. Its telephone number is (818) 225-3000.

Neither the depositor nor any of the depositor's affiliates will ensure or guarantee distributions on the certificates of any series.

Mortgage Loan Program

The mortgage loans will have been purchased by the depositor, either directly or through affiliates, from one or more mortgage loan sellers. The applicable information supplement will specify the underwriting criteria pursuant to which the mortgage loans were originated or will indicate that the mortgage loans were originated pursuant to the underwriting criteria specified under "Underwriting Process."

Underwriting Process

Underwriting standards are applied by or on behalf of a lender to evaluate the borrower's credit standing and repayment ability, and the value and adequacy of the mortgaged property as collateral. In general, a prospective borrower applying for a mortgage loan is required to fill out a detailed application designed to provide to the underwriting officer pertinent credit information. As part of the description of the borrower's financial condition, the borrower generally is required to provide a current list of assets and liabilities and a statement of income and expenses, as well as an authorization to apply for a credit report which summarizes the borrower's credit history with local merchants and lenders and any record of bankruptcy. In most cases, an employment verification is obtained from an independent source, typically the borrower's employer. The verification reports the length of employment with that organization, the borrower's current salary and whether it is expected that the borrower will continue employment in the future. If a prospective borrower is self-employed, the borrower may be required to submit copies of signed tax returns. The borrower may also be required to authorize verification of deposits at financial institutions where the borrower has demand or savings accounts.

In determining the adequacy of the mortgaged property as collateral, an appraisal may be made of each property considered for financing. In instances where an appraisal is required, the appraiser is required to inspect the property and verify that it is in good repair and that construction, if new, has been completed. The appraisal is based on the market value of comparable homes, the estimated rental income (if considered applicable by the appraiser) and the cost of replacing the home.

Once all applicable employment, credit and property information is received, a determination generally is made as to whether the prospective borrower has sufficient monthly income available to meet monthly housing expenses and other financial obligations and monthly living expenses and to meet the borrower's monthly obligations on the proposed mortgage loan (generally determined on the basis of the monthly payments due in the year of origination) and other expenses related to the mortgaged property such as property taxes and hazard insurance). The underwriting standards applied by sellers, particularly with respect to the level of loan documentation and the mortgagor's income and credit history, may be varied in appropriate cases where factors as low Loan-to-Value Ratios or other favorable credit factors exist.

In the case of a mortgage loan secured by a leasehold interest in real property, the title to which is held by a third party lessor, the seller will represent and warrant, among other things, that the remaining term of the lease and any sublease is at least as long as the remaining term on the loan agreement or promissory note for the mortgage loan.

Certain of the types of mortgage loans that may be included in a trust fund are recently developed and may involve additional uncertainties not present in traditional types of loans. For example, certain of the mortgage loans may provide for escalating or variable payments by the mortgagor. These types of mortgage loans are underwritten on the basis of a judgment that the mortgagors have the ability to make the monthly payments required initially. In some instances, however, a mortgagor's income may not be sufficient to permit continued loan payments as the payments increase. These types of mortgage loans may also be underwritten primarily on the basis of Loan-to-Value Ratios or other favorable credit factors.

Qualifications of Sellers and Originators

Each seller must be an institution experienced in originating and servicing mortgage loans of the type contained in the related mortgage pool and must maintain satisfactory facilities to originate and service (either directly or through qualified subservicers) those mortgage loans. If a seller does not meet the foregoing qualifications, the related originator must satisfy such qualifications.

Representations by Sellers; Repurchases

One or more of each seller or, in some cases, originator, will have made representations and warranties in respect of the mortgage loans sold by such seller or originator and evidenced by a series of certificates. The applicable information supplement may specify the different representations and warranties, but if it does not, the representations and warranties will generally include, among other things:

- that title insurance (or other similar form of policy of insurance or an attorney's certificate of title) and any required hazard insurance policy and primary mortgage insurance policy were effective at the origination of each mortgage loan other than cooperative loans, and that each policy (or certificate of title as applicable) remained in effect;
- that the seller had good title to each mortgage loan and the mortgage loan was subject to no valid offsets, defenses or counterclaims;
- that each mortgage loan constituted a valid first lien on, or a first perfected security interest with respect to, the mortgaged property (subject only to permissible title insurance exceptions, if applicable, and certain other exceptions described in the pooling and servicing agreement);
- that there were no delinquent tax or assessment liens against the mortgaged property; and
- that each mortgage loan was made in compliance with, and is enforceable under, all applicable state and federal laws and regulations in all material respects (subject, with respect to enforceability, to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and to general principals of equity).

In addition, if any required payment on a mortgage loan was more than 31 days delinquent at any time during the twelve months before the cut-off date, the related information supplement shall so indicate.

As to any mortgage loan insured by the FHA or partially guaranteed by the VA, the seller will represent that it has complied with underwriting policies of the FHA or the VA, as the case may be.

As indicated in the related pooling and servicing agreement, the representations and warranties of a seller or originator in respect of a mortgage loan will be made as of the date of initial issuance of the series of certificates, the related cut-off date, the date on which the seller or originator sold the mortgage loan to the depositor or one of its affiliates, or the date of origination of the related mortgage loan, as the case may be. If representations and warranties are made as of a date other than the closing date or cut-off date, a substantial period of time may have elapsed between the other date and the date of initial issuance of the series of certificates evidencing an interest in the mortgage loan. Since the representations and warranties of a seller or originator do not address events that may occur following the sale of a mortgage loan by the seller or originator or following the origination of the mortgage loan, as the case may be, its repurchase obligation will not arise if the relevant event that would otherwise have given rise to a repurchase obligation with respect to a mortgage loan occurs after the date of sale of the mortgage loan by the seller or originator to the depositor or its affiliates or after the origination of the mortgage loan, as the case may be. In addition, certain representations, including the condition of the related mortgaged property, will be limited to the extent the seller or originator has knowledge and the seller or originator will be under no obligation to investigate the substance of the representation. However, the depositor will not include any mortgage loan in the trust fund for any series of certificates if anything has come to the depositor's attention that would cause it to believe that the representations and warranties of a seller or originator will not be accurate and complete in all material respects in respect of the mortgage loan as of the date of initial issuance of the related series of certificates. If the master servicer is also a seller or originator of mortgage loans with respect to a particular series, the representations will be in addition to the representations and warranties made by the master servicer in its capacity as the master servicer.

The trustee, if the master servicer is the seller or originator, or the master servicer will promptly notify the relevant seller or originator of any breach of any representation or warranty made by it in respect of a mortgage loan that materially and adversely affects the interests of the certificateholders in the mortgage loan. The applicable information supplement may specify that the seller has a different repurchase or substitution obligation, but if it does not, then if the seller or originator cannot cure the breach within 90 days after notice from the master servicer or the trustee, as the case may be, then the seller or originator will be obligated to either repurchase the mortgage loan from the trust fund at a price equal to 100% of the outstanding principal balance of the mortgage as of the date of the repurchase plus accrued interest on it to the first day of the month in which the purchase price is to be distributed at the mortgage rate, less any unreimbursed advances or amount payable as related servicing compensation if the seller or originator is the master servicer with respect to the mortgage loan, or to substitute for such loan a replacement loan that satisfies the criteria specified in the related information supplement. If an election is made to treat a trust fund or designated portions of it as one or more "real estate mortgage investment conduits" (or "REMICs") as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the master servicer or a holder of the related residual certificates will be obligated to pay any prohibited transaction tax that may arise in connection with the repurchase. The applicable information supplement may contain different reimbursement options, but if it does not, the master servicer will be entitled to reimbursement for that payment from the assets of the related trust fund or from any holder of the related residual certificate. See "Description of the Certificates – General" and in the related information supplement. Except in those cases in which the master servicer is the seller or originator, the master servicer will be required under the applicable pooling and servicing agreement to enforce this obligation for the benefit of the trustee and the certificateholders, following the practices it would employ in its good faith business judgment were it the owner of the mortgage loan. This repurchase or substitution obligation will constitute the sole remedy available to certificateholders or the trustee for a breach of representation by a seller or originator.

Neither the depositor nor the master servicer will be obligated to purchase a mortgage loan if a seller defaults on its obligation to do so, and no assurance can be given that sellers will carry out their respective repurchase obligations with respect to mortgage loans. However, to the extent that a breach of a representation and warranty of a seller may also constitute a breach of a representation made by the master servicer, the master servicer may have a repurchase obligation as described under "The Pooling and Servicing Agreement – Assignment of Mortgage Assets."

Description of the Certificates

The information supplement relating to the certificates of each series to be offered under this information circular will, among other things, set forth for the certificates, as appropriate:

- a description of the class or classes of certificates and the rate at which interest will be passed through to holders of each class of certificates entitled to interest or the method of determining the amount of interest, if any, to be passed through to each class;
- the initial aggregate certificate balance of each class of certificates included in the series, the dates on which distributions on the certificates will be made and, if applicable, the initial and final scheduled distribution dates for each class;
- information as to the assets comprising the trust fund, including the general characteristics of the Mortgage Assets included in the trust fund and, if applicable, the insurance, surety bonds, guaranties, letters of credit or other instruments or agreements included in the trust fund, and the amount and source of any reserve fund;
- the circumstances, if any, under which the trust fund may be subject to early termination;
- the method used to calculate the amount of principal to be distributed with respect to each class of certificates;
- the order of application of distributions to each of the classes within the series, whether sequential, pro rata, or otherwise;
- the distribution dates with respect to the series;
- additional information with respect to the plan of distribution of the certificates;
- whether one or more REMIC elections will be made and designation of the regular interests and residual interests;
- the aggregate original percentage ownership interest in the trust fund to be evidenced by each class of certificates;
- information as to the nature and extent of subordination with respect to any class of certificates that is subordinate in right of payment to any other class; and
- information as to the seller, the master servicer and the trustee.

Each series of certificates will be issued pursuant to a pooling and servicing agreement, dated as of the related cut-off date, among the depositor, the master servicer and the trustee for the benefit of the holders of the certificates of the series. The provisions of each pooling and servicing agreement will vary depending upon the nature of the certificates to be issued thereunder and the nature of the related trust fund.

The information supplement for a series of certificates will describe any provision of the pooling and servicing agreement relating to the series that materially differs from its description contained in this information circular. The summaries do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of the pooling and servicing agreement for each series of certificates and the applicable information supplement. The depositor will provide a copy of the pooling and servicing agreement (without exhibits) relating to any series without charge upon written request of a holder of record of a certificate of the series addressed to CWALT, Inc., 4500 Park Granada, Calabasas, California 91302, Attention: Secretary. The following summaries describe material provisions that may appear in each pooling and servicing agreement.

General

The certificates of each series will be issued in fully registered form in the authorized denominations specified in the related information supplement, will evidence specified beneficial ownership interests in the related trust fund created pursuant to the related pooling and servicing agreement and will not be entitled to payments in respect of the assets included in any other trust fund established by the depositor. The applicable information supplement may provide for guarantees by a governmental entity or other person, but if it does not, the Mortgage Assets will not be insured or guaranteed by any governmental entity or other person. Each trust fund will consist of, to the extent provided in the related pooling and servicing agreement,

- the Mortgage Assets that from time to time are subject to the related pooling and servicing agreement (exclusive of any amount specified in the related information supplement as a retained interest);
- the assets required to be deposited in the related Certificate Account or Distribution Account from time to time;
- property that secured a mortgage loan and that is acquired on behalf of the certificateholders by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure; and
- any primary mortgage insurance policies, FHA insurance and VA guaranties, and any other insurance policies or other forms of credit enhancement required to be maintained pursuant to the related pooling and servicing agreement.

If so specified in the related information supplement, a trust fund may also include one or more of the following: reinvestment income on payments received on the Mortgage Assets, a reserve fund, a mortgage pool insurance policy, a special hazard insurance policy, a bankruptcy bond, one or more letters of credit, a surety bond, guaranties or similar instruments or other agreements.

Each series of certificates will be issued in one or more classes. Each class of certificates of a series will evidence beneficial ownership of a specified percentage or portion of future interest payments and a specified percentage or portion of future principal payments on the Mortgage Assets in the related trust fund. These specified percentages may be 0%. A series of certificates may include one or more classes that are senior in right to payment to one or more other classes of certificates of the series. Certain series or classes of certificates may be covered by insurance policies, surety bonds or other forms of credit enhancement, in each case as described in this information circular and in the related information supplement. One or more classes of certificates of a series may be entitled to receive distributions of principal, interest or any combination of principal and interest. Distributions on one or more classes of a series of certificates may be made before one or more other classes, after the occurrence of specified events, in accordance with a schedule or formula, on the basis of collections from designated portions of the Mortgage Assets in the related trust fund, or on a different basis, in each case as specified in the related information supplement. The timing and amounts of the distributions may vary among classes or over time as specified in the related information supplement.

Distributions of either or both of principal and interest on the related certificates will be made by the trustee on each distribution date (i.e., monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or at other intervals and on the dates specified in the information supplement) in proportion to the percentages specified in the related information supplement. Distributions will be made to the persons in whose names the certificates are registered at the close of business on the dates specified in the related information supplement. Distributions will be made by check or money order mailed to the persons entitled to them at the address appearing in the certificates register maintained for holders of certificates or, if specified in the related information supplement, in the case of certificates that are of a certain minimum denomination, upon written request by the certificateholder, by wire transfer or by another means described in the information supplement; provided, however, that the final distribution in retirement of the certificates will be made only upon presentation and surrender of the certificates at the office or agency of the trustee or other person specified in the notice to certificateholders of the final distribution.

The certificates will be freely transferable and exchangeable at the corporate trust office of the trustee as set forth in the related information supplement. No service charge will be made for any registration of exchange or transfer of certificates of any series, but the trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any related tax or other governmental charge.

Under current law the purchase and holding by or on behalf of any employee benefit plan or other retirement arrangement subject to provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or the Code of certain classes of certificates may result in “prohibited transactions” within the meaning of ERISA and the Code. See “ERISA Considerations.” Retirement arrangements subject to these provisions include individual retirement accounts and annuities, Keogh plans and collective investment funds in which the plans, accounts or arrangements are invested. The applicable information supplement may specify other conditions under which transfers of this type would be permitted, but if it does not, transfer of the certificates will not be registered unless the transferee represents that it is not, and is not purchasing on behalf of, a plan, account or other retirement arrangement or provides an opinion of counsel satisfactory to the trustee and the depositor that the purchase of the certificates by or on behalf of a plan, account or other retirement arrangement is permissible under applicable law and will not subject the trustee, the master servicer or the depositor to any obligation or liability in addition to those undertaken in the pooling and servicing agreement.

As to each series, an election may be made to treat the related trust fund or designated portions of it as one or more real estate mortgage investment conduits or “REMICs” as defined in the Code. The related information supplement will specify whether one or more REMIC elections are to be made. Alternatively, the pooling and servicing agreement for a series may provide that one or more REMIC elections may be made at the discretion of the depositor or the master servicer and may be made only if certain conditions are satisfied. The terms applicable to the making of a REMIC election, as well as any material federal income tax consequences to certificateholders not described in this information circular, will be set forth in the related information supplement. If one or more REMIC elections are made with respect to a series, one of the classes will be designated as evidencing the sole class of residual interests in the related REMIC (or in each related REMIC in the case of two or more REMICs). All other classes of certificates in the series will constitute regular interests in the related REMIC or REMICs, as applicable, as defined in the Code. As to each series with respect to which one or more REMIC elections are to be made, the master servicer or a holder of the related residual certificate will be obligated to take all actions required to comply with applicable laws and regulations and will be obligated to pay any prohibited transaction taxes. The applicable information supplement may restrict the master servicer’s reimbursement rights, but if it does not, the master servicer will be entitled to reimbursement for that payment from the assets of the trust fund or from any holder of the related residual certificate.

Distributions on Certificates

General. In general, the method of determining the amount of distributions on a particular series of certificates will depend on the type of credit support, if any, that is used with respect to the series. See “Credit Enhancement” and in the related information supplement. Various methods that may be used to determine the amount of distributions on the certificates of a particular series. The information supplement for each series of certificates will describe the method to be used in determining the amount of distributions on the certificates of its series.

Distributions allocable to principal of and interest on the certificates will be made by the trustee out of, and only to the extent of, funds in the related Certificate Account, including any funds transferred from any reserve fund or prefunding account. As between certificates of different classes and as between distributions of principal (and, if applicable, between distributions of principal prepayments and scheduled payments of principal) and interest, distributions made on any distribution date will be applied as specified in the related information supplement. The applicable information supplement may provide for payment distinctions within classes, but if it does not, distributions to any class of certificates will be made pro rata to all certificateholders of that class.

Available Funds. All distributions on the certificates of each series on each distribution date will be made from the Available Funds, in accordance with the terms described in the related information supplement and specified in the pooling and servicing agreement. The applicable information supplement may define Available Funds with reference to different accounts or different amounts, but if it does not, “Available Funds” for each distribution date will generally equal the amount on deposit in the related Certificate Account on the distribution date (net of related

fees and expenses payable by the related trust fund) other than amounts to be held in the Certificate Account for distribution on future distribution dates.

Distributions of Interest. Interest will accrue on the aggregate original balance of the certificates (or, in the case of certificates entitled only to distributions allocable to interest, the aggregate notional amount) of each class of certificates (the initial “Class Certificate Balance”) entitled to interest at the pass-through rate (which may be a fixed rate or a rate that is adjustable as specified in the information supplement) from the date and for the periods specified in the information supplement. To the extent funds are available therefor, interest accrued during each specified period on each class of certificates entitled to interest (other than a class of certificates that provides for interest that accrues, but is not currently payable) will be distributable on the distribution dates specified in the related information supplement until the Class Certificate Balance of the class has been distributed in full or, in the case of certificates entitled only to distributions allocable to interest, until the aggregate notional amount of the certificates is reduced to zero or for the period of time designated in the related information supplement. The original certificate balance of each certificate will equal the aggregate distributions allocable to principal to which the certificate is entitled. The applicable information supplement may specify some other basis for these distributions, but if it does not, distributions allocable to interest on each certificate that is not entitled to distributions allocable to principal will be calculated based on the notional amount of the certificate. The notional amount of a certificate will not evidence an interest in or entitlement to distributions allocable to principal but will be used for convenience in expressing the calculation of interest and for certain other purposes.

With respect to any class of accrual certificates, any interest that has accrued but is not paid on a given distribution date will be added to the Class Certificate Balance of the class of certificates on that distribution date. The applicable information supplement may specify some other basis for these distributions, but if it does not, distributions of interest on each class of accrual certificates will commence only after the occurrence of the events specified in the information supplement and, before that time, the beneficial ownership interest of the class of accrual certificates in the trust fund, as reflected in the Class Certificate Balance of the class of accrual certificates, will increase on each distribution date by the amount of interest that accrued on the class of accrual certificates during the preceding interest accrual period but that was not required to be distributed to the class on the distribution date. The class of accrual certificates will thereafter accrue interest on its outstanding Class Certificate Balance as so adjusted.

Distributions of Principal. The related information supplement will specify the method by which the amount of principal to be distributed on the certificates on each distribution date will be calculated and the manner in which that amount will be allocated among the classes of certificates entitled to distributions of principal. The Class Certificate Balance of any class of certificates entitled to distributions of principal will be the original Class Certificate Balance of the class of certificates specified in the information supplement, reduced by all distributions reported to the holders of the certificates as allocable to principal and in the case of accrual certificates, unless otherwise specified in the related information supplement, increased by all interest accrued but not then distributable on the accrual certificates and in the case of adjustable rate certificates, unless otherwise specified in the related information supplement, subject to the effect of negative amortization. The related information supplement will specify the method by which the amount of principal to be distributed on the certificates on each distribution date will be calculated and the manner in which that amount will be allocated among the classes of certificates entitled to distributions of principal.

A series of certificates may include one or more classes of senior certificates and one or more classes of subordinate certificates. If so provided in the related information supplement, one or more classes of senior certificates will be entitled to receive all or a disproportionate percentage of the payments of principal that are received from borrowers in advance of their scheduled due dates and are not accompanied by amounts representing scheduled interest due after the month of the payments in the percentages and under the circumstances or for the periods specified in the information supplement. Any disproportionate allocation of these principal prepayments to senior certificates will have the effect of accelerating the amortization of the senior certificates while increasing the interests evidenced by the subordinated certificates in the trust fund. Increasing the interests of the subordinated certificates relative to that of the senior certificates is intended to preserve the availability of the subordination provided by the subordinated certificates. See “Credit Enhancement – Subordination” and “Credit Enhancement – Subordination of the Subordinated Certificates” in the related information supplement.

Unscheduled Distributions. If specified in the related information supplement, the certificates will be subject to receipt of distributions before the next scheduled distribution date. If applicable, the trustee will be required to make unscheduled distributions on the day and in the amount specified in the related information supplement if, due to substantial payments of principal (including principal prepayments) on the Mortgage Assets, the trustee or the master servicer determines that the funds available or anticipated to be available from the Certificate Account and, if applicable, any reserve fund, may be insufficient to make required distributions on the certificates on the distribution date. The applicable information supplement may specify some other basis for these distributions, but if it does not, the amount of the unscheduled distribution that is allocable to principal will not exceed the amount that would otherwise have been required to be distributed as principal on the certificates on the next distribution date. The applicable information supplement may provide that unscheduled distributions will not include interest or that interest will be computed on a different basis, but if it does not, all unscheduled distributions will include interest at the applicable pass-through rate on the amount of the unscheduled distribution allocable to principal for the period and to the date specified in the information supplement.

Advances

To the extent provided in the related information supplement, the master servicer will be required to advance on or before each distribution date (from its own funds, funds advanced by sub-servicers or funds held in the Certificate Account for future distributions to certificateholders), an amount equal to the aggregate of payments of principal and interest that were delinquent on the related Determination Date, subject to the master servicer's determination that the advances will be recoverable out of late payments by obligors on the Mortgage Assets, liquidation proceeds, insurance proceeds not used to restore the property or otherwise. In the case of cooperative loans, the master servicer also will be required to advance any unpaid maintenance fees and other charges under the related proprietary leases as specified in the related information supplement.

In making advances, the master servicer will endeavor to maintain a regular flow of scheduled interest and principal payments to certificateholders, rather than to guarantee or insure against losses. If advances are made by the master servicer from cash being held for future distribution to certificateholders, the master servicer will replace the funds on or before any future distribution date to the extent that funds in the applicable Certificate Account on the distribution date would be less than the amount required to be available for distributions to certificateholders on the Distribution Date. Any advances will be reimbursable to the master servicer out of recoveries on the specific Mortgage Assets with respect to which the advances were made (e.g., late payments made by the related obligors, any related insurance proceeds, liquidation proceeds or proceeds of any mortgage loan repurchased by the depositor, a sub-servicer or a seller pursuant to the related pooling and servicing agreement). In addition, advances by the master servicer or sub-servicer also will be reimbursable to the master servicer or a sub-servicer from cash otherwise distributable to certificateholders to the extent that the master servicer determines that the advances previously made are not ultimately recoverable as described in the preceding sentence. The master servicer also will be obligated to make advances, to the extent recoverable out of insurance proceeds not used to restore the property, liquidation proceeds or otherwise, for certain taxes and insurance premiums not paid by mortgagors on a timely basis. Funds so advanced are reimbursable to the master servicer to the extent permitted by the pooling and servicing agreement. If specified in the related information supplement, the obligations of the master servicer to make advances may be supported by a cash advance reserve fund, a surety bond or other arrangement, in each case as described in the information supplement.

Reports to Certificateholders

The applicable information supplement may specify different items to be reported, but if it does not, before or concurrently with each distribution on a distribution date the master servicer or the trustee will furnish to each certificateholder of record of the related series a statement setting forth, to the extent applicable to the series of certificates, among other things:

- the amount of the distribution allocable to principal, separately identifying the aggregate amount of any principal prepayments and, if so specified in the related information supplement, prepayment penalties;
- the amount of the distribution allocable to interest;
- the amount of any advance;

- the aggregate amount otherwise allocable to the subordinated certificateholders on the distribution date and the aggregate amount withdrawn from the reserve fund or prefunding account, if any, that is included in the amounts distributed to the certificateholders;
- the Class Certificate Balance or notional amount of each class of the related series after giving effect to the distribution of principal on the distribution date;
- the percentage of principal payments on the Mortgage Assets (excluding prepayments), if any, which each class will be entitled to receive on the following distribution date;
- the percentage of principal prepayments with respect to the Mortgage Assets, if any, which each class will be entitled to receive on the following distribution date;
- the related amount of the servicing compensation retained or withdrawn from the Certificate Account by the master servicer, and the amount of additional servicing compensation received by the master servicer attributable to penalties, fees, excess liquidation proceeds and other similar charges and items;
- the number and aggregate principal balances of mortgage loans (A) delinquent exclusive of mortgage loans in foreclosure) 1 to 30 days, 31 to 60 days, 61 to 90 days and 91 or more days and (B) in foreclosure and delinquent 1 to 30 days, 31 to 60 days, 61 to 90 days and 91 or more days, as of the close of business on the last day of the calendar month preceding the distribution date;
- the book value of any real estate acquired through foreclosure or grant of a deed in lieu of foreclosure;
- the pass-through rate, if adjusted from the date of the last statement, of a class expected to be applicable to the next distribution to the class;
- if applicable, the amount remaining in the reserve fund or prefunding account at the close of business on the distribution date;
- the pass-through rate as of the day before the preceding distribution date; and
- any amounts remaining under letters of credit, pool policies or other forms of credit enhancement.

Where applicable, any amount set forth above may be expressed as a dollar amount per single certificate of the relevant class having the percentage interest specified in the related information supplement. The report to certificateholders for any series of certificates may include additional or other information of a similar nature to that specified above.

In addition, within a reasonable period of time after the end of each calendar year, the master servicer or the trustee will mail to each certificateholder of record at any time during the calendar year a report as to the aggregate of amounts reported pursuant to the first two items for the calendar year or, if the person was a certificateholder of record during a portion of the calendar year, for the applicable portion of the year and other customary information deemed appropriate for certificateholders to prepare their tax returns.

Categories of Classes of Certificates

In general, classes of pass-through certificates fall into different categories. The following chart identifies and generally defines the more typical categories. The information supplement for a series of certificates may identify the classes which comprise the series by reference to the following categories.

Categories of Classes	Definition Principal Types
Accretion Directed.....	A class that receives principal payments from the accreted interest from specified accrual classes. An accretion directed class also may receive principal payments from principal paid on the underlying Mortgage Assets or other assets of the trust fund for the related series.
Companion Class	A class that receives principal payments on any distribution date only if scheduled payments have been made on specified planned principal classes, targeted principal classes or scheduled principal classes.
Component Certificates	A class consisting of “components.” The components of a class of component certificates may have different principal and interest payment characteristics but together constitute a single class. Each component of a class of component certificates may be identified as falling into one or more of the categories in this chart.
Non-Accelerated Senior or NAS	A class that, for the period of time specified in the related information supplement, generally will not receive (in other words, is locked out of) (1) principal prepayments on the underlying Mortgage Assets that are allocated disproportionately to the senior certificates because of the shifting interest structure of the certificates in the trust and/or (2) scheduled principal payments on the underlying Mortgage Assets, as specified in the related information supplement. During the lock-out period, the portion of the principal distributions on the underlying Mortgage Assets that the NAS class is locked out of will be distributed to the other classes of senior certificates.
Notional Amount Certificates.....	A class having no principal balance and bearing interest on the related notional amount. The notional amount is used for purposes of the determination of interest distributions.
Planned Principal Class or PACs	A class that is designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined principal balance schedule derived by assuming two constant prepayment rates for the underlying Mortgage Assets. These two rates are the endpoints for the “structuring range” for the planned principal class. The planned principal classes in any series of certificates may be subdivided into different categories (e.g., primary planned principal classes, secondary planned principal classes and so forth) having different effective structuring ranges and different principal payment priorities. The structuring range for the secondary planned principal class of a series of certificates will be narrower than that for the primary planned principal class of the series.

Scheduled Principal Class	A class that is designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined principal balance schedule but is not designated as a planned principal class or targeted principal class. In many cases, the schedule is derived by assuming two constant prepayment rates for the underlying Mortgage Assets. These two rates are the endpoints for the “structuring range” for the scheduled principal class.
Sequential Pay	Classes that receive principal payments in a prescribed sequence, that do not have predetermined principal balance schedules and that under all circumstances receive payments of principal continuously from the first distribution date on which they receive principal until they are retired. A single class that receives principal payments before or after all other classes in the same series of certificates may be identified as a sequential pay class.
Strip	A class that receives a constant proportion, or “strip,” of the principal payments on the underlying Mortgage Assets or other assets of the trust fund.
Super Senior	A class that will not bear its proportionate share of realized losses (other than excess losses) as its share is directed to another class, referred to as the “support class” until the class certificate balance of the support class is reduced to zero.
Support Class.....	A class that absorbs the realized losses other than excess losses that would otherwise be allocated to a Super Senior class after the related classes of subordinated certificates are no longer outstanding.
Targeted Principal Class or TACs	A class that is designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined principal balance schedule derived by assuming a single constant prepayment rate for the underlying Mortgage Assets.

Interest Types

Fixed Rate.....	A class with an interest rate that is fixed throughout the life of the class.
Floating Rate	A class with an interest rate that resets periodically based upon a designated index and that varies directly with changes in the index.
Inverse Floating Rate.....	A class with an interest rate that resets periodically based upon a designated index and that varies inversely with changes in the index.
Variable Rate	A class with an interest rate that resets periodically and is calculated by reference to the rate or rates of interest applicable to specified assets or instruments (e.g., the mortgage rates borne by the underlying mortgage loans).
Interest Only	A class that receives some or all of the interest payments made on the underlying Mortgage Assets or other assets of the trust fund and little or no principal. Interest only classes have either a nominal principal balance or a notional amount. A nominal principal balance represents actual principal that will be paid on the class. It is referred to as nominal since it is extremely small compared to other classes. A notional amount is the amount used as a reference to calculate the amount of interest due on an interest only class that is not entitled to any distributions of principal.

Principal Only	A class that does not bear interest and is entitled to receive only distributions of principal.
Partial Accrual	A class that accretes a portion of the amount of accrued interest on it, which amount will be added to the principal balance of the class on each applicable distribution date, with the remainder of the accrued interest to be distributed currently as interest on the class. The accretion may continue until a specified event has occurred or until the partial accrual class is retired.
Accrual	A class that accretes the amount of accrued interest otherwise distributable on the class, which amount will be added as principal to the principal balance of the class on each applicable distribution date. The accretion may continue until some specified event has occurred or until the accrual class is retired.

Indices Applicable to Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes

LIBOR

The applicable information supplement may specify some other basis for determining LIBOR, but if it does not, on the LIBOR determination date (as defined in the related information supplement) for each class of certificates of a series for which the applicable interest rate is determined by reference to an index denominated as LIBOR, the person designated in the related pooling and servicing agreement as the calculation agent will determine LIBOR in accordance with one of the two methods described below (which method will be specified in the related information supplement):

LIBOR Method

If using this method to calculate LIBOR, the calculation agent will determine LIBOR by reference to the quotations, as set forth on Telerate page 3750 of the Moneyline Telerate Service, offered by the principal London office of each of the designated reference banks meeting the criteria set forth in this information circular for making one-month United States dollar deposits in leading banks in the London Interbank market, as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the LIBOR determination date. In lieu of relying on the quotations for those reference banks that appear at the time on Telerate page 3750 of the Moneyline Telerate Service, the calculation agent will request each of the reference banks to provide the offered quotations at the time.

Under this method LIBOR will be established by the calculation agent on each LIBOR determination date as follows:

(a) If on any LIBOR determination date two or more reference banks provide offered quotations, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period shall be the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations (rounded upwards if necessary to the nearest whole multiple of $\frac{1}{32}$ %).

(b) If on any LIBOR determination date only one or none of the reference banks provides offered quotations, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period shall be whichever is the higher of

- LIBOR as determined on the previous LIBOR determination date or
- the reserve interest rate.

The reserve interest rate shall be the rate per annum which the calculation agent determines to be either

- the arithmetic mean (rounded upwards if necessary to the nearest whole multiple of 1/32%) of the one-month United States dollar lending rates that New York City banks selected by the calculation agent are quoting, on the relevant LIBOR determination date, to the principal London offices of at least two

of the reference banks to which the quotations are, in the opinion of the calculation agent being so made, or

- if the calculation agent cannot determine the arithmetic mean, the lowest one-month United States dollar lending rate which New York City banks selected by the calculation agent are quoting on the LIBOR determination date to leading European banks.

(c) If on any LIBOR determination date for a class specified in the related information supplement, the calculation agent is required but is unable to determine the reserve interest rate in the manner provided in paragraph (b) above, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period shall be LIBOR as determined on the preceding LIBOR determination date, or, in the case of the first LIBOR determination date, LIBOR shall be considered to be the per annum rate specified as such in the related information supplement.

Each reference bank shall be a leading bank engaged in transactions in Eurodollar deposits in the international Eurocurrency market; shall not control, be controlled by, or be under common control with the calculation agent; and shall have an established place of business in London. If reference bank should be unwilling or unable to act as such or if appointment of a reference bank is terminated, another leading bank meeting the criteria specified above will be appointed.

BBA Method

If using this method of determining LIBOR, the calculation agent will determine LIBOR on the basis of the British Bankers' Association "Interest Settlement Rate" for one-month deposits in United States dollars as found on Telerate page 3750 as of 11:00 a.m. London time on each LIBOR determination date. Interest Settlement Rates currently are based on rates quoted by eight British Bankers' Association designated banks as being, in the view of the banks, the offered rate at which deposits are being quoted to prime banks in the London interbank market. The Interest Settlement Rates are calculated by eliminating the two highest rates and the two lowest rates, averaging the four remaining rates, carrying the result (expressed as a percentage) out to six decimal places, and rounding to five decimal places.

If on any LIBOR determination date, the calculation agent is unable to calculate LIBOR in accordance with the method set forth in the immediately preceding paragraph, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period shall be calculated in accordance with the LIBOR method described under "LIBOR Method."

The establishment of LIBOR on each LIBOR determination date by the calculation agent and its calculation of the rate of interest for the applicable classes for the related interest accrual period shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

COFI

The Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is designed to represent the monthly weighted average cost of funds for savings institutions in Arizona, California and Nevada that are member institutions of the Eleventh Federal Home Loan Bank District (the "Eleventh District"). The Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index for a particular month reflects the interest costs paid on all types of funds held by Eleventh District member institutions and is calculated by dividing the cost of funds by the average of the total amount of those funds outstanding at the end of that month and of the prior month and annualizing and adjusting the result to reflect the actual number of days in the particular month. If necessary, before these calculations are made, the component figures are adjusted by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco ("FHLBSF") to neutralize the effect of events such as member institutions leaving the Eleventh District or acquiring institutions outside the Eleventh District. The Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is weighted to reflect the relative amount of each type of funds held at the end of the relevant month. The major components of funds of Eleventh District member institutions are: savings deposits, time deposits, FHLBSF advances, repurchase agreements and all other borrowings. Because the component funds represent a variety of maturities whose costs may react in different ways to changing conditions, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index does not necessarily reflect current market rates.

A number of factors affect the performance of the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index, which may cause it to move in a manner different from indices tied to specific interest rates, such as United States Treasury Bills or LIBOR. Because the liabilities upon which the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is based were issued at

various times under various market conditions and with various maturities, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index may not necessarily reflect the prevailing market interest rates on new liabilities of similar maturities. Moreover, as stated above, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is designed to represent the average cost of funds for Eleventh District savings institutions for the month before the month in which it is due to be published. Additionally, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index may not necessarily move in the same direction as market interest rates at all times, since as longer term deposits or borrowings mature and are renewed at prevailing market interest rates, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is influenced by the differential between the prior and the new rates on those deposits or borrowings. In addition, movements of the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index, as compared to other indices tied to specific interest rates, may be affected by changes instituted by the FHLBSF in the method used to calculate the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index.

The FHLBSF publishes the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index in its monthly Information Bulletin. Any individual may request regular receipt by mail of Information Bulletins by writing the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, P.O. Box 7948, 600 California Street, San Francisco, California 94120, or by calling (415) 616-1000. The Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index may also be obtained by calling the FHLBSF at (415) 616-2600.

The FHLBSF has stated in its Information Bulletin that the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index for a month “will be announced on or near the last working day” of the following month and also has stated that it “cannot guarantee the announcement” of the index on an exact date. So long as the index for a month is announced on or before the tenth day of the second following month, the interest rate for each class of certificates of a series for which the applicable interest rate is determined by reference to an index denominated as COFI for the interest accrual period commencing in the second following month will be based on the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index for the second preceding month. If publication is delayed beyond the tenth day, the interest rate will be based on the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index for the third preceding month.

The applicable information supplement may specify some other basis for determining COFI, but if it does not, then if on the tenth day of the month in which any interest accrual period commences for a class of COFI certificates the most recently published Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index relates to a month before the third preceding month, the index for the current interest accrual period and for each succeeding interest accrual period will, except as described in the next to last sentence of this paragraph, be based on the National Monthly Median Cost of Funds Ratio to SAIF-Insured Institutions (the “National Cost of Funds Index”) published by the Office of Thrift Supervision (the “OTS”) for the third preceding month (or the fourth preceding month if the National Cost of Funds Index for the third preceding month has not been published on the tenth day of an interest accrual period). Information on the National Cost of Funds Index may be obtained by writing the OTS at 1700 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20552 or calling (202) 906-6677, and the current National Cost of Funds Index may be obtained by calling (202) 906-6988. If on the tenth day of the month in which an interest accrual period commences the most recently published National Cost of Funds Index relates to a month before the fourth preceding month, the applicable index for the interest accrual period and each succeeding interest accrual period will be based on LIBOR, as determined by the calculation agent in accordance with the pooling and servicing agreement relating to the series of certificates. A change of index from the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index to an alternative index will result in a change in the index level and could increase its volatility, particularly if LIBOR is the alternative index.

The establishment of COFI by the calculation agent and its calculation of the rates of interest for the applicable classes for the related interest accrual period shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

Treasury Index

The applicable information supplement may specify some other basis for determining and defining the Treasury index, but if it does not, on the Treasury index determination date for each class of certificates of a series for which the applicable interest rate is determined by reference to an index denominated as a Treasury index, the calculation agent will ascertain the Treasury index for Treasury securities of the maturity and for the period (or, if applicable, date) specified in the related information supplement. The Treasury index for any period means the average of the yield for each business day during the specified period (and for any date means the yield for the date), expressed as a per annum percentage rate, on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to the “constant maturity” specified in the information supplement or if no “constant maturity” is so specified, U.S. Treasury securities trading on the secondary market having the maturity specified in the information supplement, in each case as published by the Federal Reserve Board in its Statistical Release No. H.15 (519). Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) is published on

Monday or Tuesday of each week and may be obtained by writing or calling the Publications Department at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 21st and C Streets, Washington, D.C. 20551 (202) 452-3244. If the calculation agent has not yet received Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) for a week, then it will use the Statistical Release from the preceding week.

Yields on U.S. Treasury securities at “constant maturity” are derived from the U.S. Treasury’s daily yield curve. This curve, which relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity, is based on the closing market bid yields on actively traded Treasury securities in the over-the-counter market. These market yields are calculated from composites of quotations reported by five leading U.S. Government securities dealers to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This method provides a yield for a given maturity even if no security with that exact maturity is outstanding. If the Treasury index is no longer published, a new index based upon comparable data and methodology will be designated in accordance with the pooling and servicing agreement relating to the particular series of certificates. The calculation agent’s determination of the Treasury index, and its calculation of the rates of interest for the applicable classes for the related interest accrual period shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

Prime Rate

The applicable information supplement may specify some other basis for determining and defining the prime rate, but if it does not, on the prime rate determination date for each class of certificates of a series for which the applicable interest rate is determined by reference to an index denominated as the prime rate, the calculation agent will ascertain the prime rate for the related interest accrual period. The prime rate for an interest accrual period will be the “prime rate” as published in the “Money Rates” section of The Wall Street Journal on the related prime rate determination date, or if not so published, the “prime rate” as published in a newspaper of general circulation selected by the calculation agent in its sole discretion. If a prime rate range is given, then the average of the range will be used. If the prime rate is no longer published, a new index based upon comparable data and methodology will be designated in accordance with the pooling and servicing agreement relating to the particular series of certificates. The calculation agent’s determination of the prime rate and its calculation of the rates of interest for the related interest accrual period shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

Credit Enhancement

General

Credit enhancement may be provided for one or more classes of a series of certificates or with respect to the Mortgage Assets in the related trust fund. Credit enhancement may be in the form of a limited financial guaranty policy issued by an entity named in the related information supplement, the subordination of one or more classes of the certificates of the series, the establishment of one or more reserve funds, the use of a cross-support feature, use of a mortgage pool insurance policy, bankruptcy bond, special hazard insurance policy, surety bond, letter of credit, guaranteed investment contract or other method of credit enhancement described in the related information supplement, or any combination of them. Credit enhancement may not provide protection against all risks of loss or guarantee repayment of the entire principal balance of the certificates and interest on them. If losses occur which exceed the amount covered by credit enhancement or which are not covered by the credit enhancement, certificateholders will bear their allocable share of any deficiencies.

Subordination

If so specified in the related information supplement, the rights of holders of one or more classes of subordinated certificates will be subordinate to the rights of holders of one or more other classes of senior certificates of the series to distributions of scheduled principal, principal prepayments, interest or any combination of them that otherwise would have been payable to holders of subordinated certificates under the circumstances and to the extent specified in the related information supplement. If specified in the related information supplement, delays in receipt of scheduled payments on the Mortgage Assets and losses with respect to the Mortgage Assets will be borne first by the various classes of subordinated certificates and thereafter by the various classes of senior certificates, in each case under the circumstances and subject to the limitations specified in the related information supplement. The aggregate distributions of delinquent payments on the Mortgage Assets over the lives of the certificates or at any time, the aggregate losses on Mortgage Assets which must be borne by the subordinated

certificates by virtue of subordination and the amount of the distributions otherwise distributable to the subordinated certificateholders that will be distributable to senior certificateholders on any distribution date may be limited as specified in the related information supplement. If aggregate distributions of delinquent payments on the Mortgage Assets or aggregate losses on the Mortgage Assets were to exceed the amount specified in the related information supplement, senior certificateholders would experience losses on the certificates.

If specified in the related information supplement, various classes of senior certificates and subordinated certificates may themselves be subordinate in their right to receive certain distributions to other classes of senior and subordinated certificates, respectively, through a cross support mechanism or otherwise.

As between classes of senior certificates and as between classes of subordinated certificates, distributions may be allocated among the classes in the order of their scheduled final distribution dates, in accordance with a schedule or formula, in relation to the occurrence of events, or otherwise, in each case as specified in the related information supplement. As between classes of subordinated certificates, payments to senior certificateholders on account of delinquencies or losses and payments to the reserve fund will be allocated as specified in the related information supplement.

Mortgage Pool Insurance Policies

If specified in the related information supplement relating to a mortgage pool, a separate mortgage pool insurance policy will be obtained for the mortgage pool and issued by the insurer named in the information supplement. Each mortgage pool insurance policy will, subject to policy limitations, cover loss from default in payment on mortgage loans in the mortgage pool in an amount equal to a percentage specified in the information supplement of the aggregate principal balance of the mortgage loans on the cut-off date that are not covered as to their entire outstanding principal balances by primary mortgage insurance policies. As more fully described below, the master servicer will present claims under the insurance to the pool insurer on behalf of itself, the trustee and the certificateholders. The mortgage pool insurance policies, however, are not blanket policies against loss, since claims under them may be made only for particular defaulted mortgage loans and only upon satisfaction of conditions precedent in the policy. The applicable information supplement may specify that mortgage pool insurance will cover the failure to pay or the denial of a claim under a primary mortgage insurance policy, but if it does not, the mortgage pool insurance policies will not cover losses due to a failure to pay or denial of a claim under a primary mortgage insurance policy.

In general, each mortgage pool insurance policy will provide that no claims may be validly presented unless

- any required primary mortgage insurance policy is in effect for the defaulted mortgage loan and a claim under it has been submitted and settled;
- hazard insurance on the related mortgaged property has been kept in force and real estate taxes and other protection and preservation expenses have been paid;
- if there has been physical loss or damage to the mortgaged property, it has been restored to its physical condition (reasonable wear and tear excepted) at the time of issuance of the policy; and
- the insured has acquired good and merchantable title to the mortgaged property free and clear of liens except certain permitted encumbrances.

Upon satisfaction of these conditions, the pool insurer will have the option either to purchase the mortgaged property at a price equal to the principal balance of the related mortgage loan plus accrued and unpaid interest at the mortgage rate to the date of the purchase and certain expenses incurred by the master servicer on behalf of the trustee and certificateholders or to pay the amount by which the sum of the principal balance of the defaulted mortgage loan plus accrued and unpaid interest at the mortgage rate to the date of payment of the claim and the aforementioned expenses exceeds the proceeds received from an approved sale of the mortgaged property, in either case net of certain amounts paid or assumed to have been paid under the related primary mortgage insurance policy. If any mortgaged property is damaged, and proceeds, if any, from the related hazard insurance policy or a special hazard insurance policy or policies maintained for a series are insufficient to restore the damaged property to a condition sufficient to permit recovery under the mortgage pool insurance policy, the master servicer will not be

required to expend its own funds to restore the damaged property unless it determines that the restoration will increase the proceeds to certificateholders on liquidation of the mortgage loan after reimbursement of the master servicer for its expenses and the expenses will be recoverable by it through proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property or proceeds of the related mortgage pool insurance policy or any related primary mortgage insurance policy.

The applicable information supplement may specify that mortgage pool insurance will cover various origination and servicing defaults, but if it does not, then no mortgage pool insurance policy will insure (and many primary mortgage insurance policies do not insure) against loss sustained from a default arising from, among other things, fraud or negligence in the origination or servicing of a mortgage loan, including misrepresentation by the mortgagor, the originator or persons involved in its origination, or failure to construct a mortgaged property in accordance with plans and specifications. A failure of coverage for one of these reasons might result in a breach of the related seller's representations and, in that case, might result in an obligation on the part of the seller to repurchase the defaulted mortgage loan if the breach cannot be cured by the seller. No mortgage pool insurance policy will cover (and many primary mortgage insurance policies do not cover) a claim with respect to a defaulted mortgage loan occurring when the servicer of the mortgage loan, at the time of default or thereafter, was not approved by the applicable insurer.

The original amount of coverage under each mortgage pool insurance policy will be maintained to the extent provided in the related information supplement and may be reduced over the life of the related certificates by the aggregate dollar amount of claims paid less the aggregate of the net amounts realized by the pool insurer upon disposition of all foreclosed properties. The applicable information supplement may provide that the claims paid will be net of master servicer expenses and accrued interest, but if it does not, then the amount of claims paid will include certain expenses incurred by the master servicer as well as accrued interest on delinquent mortgage loans to the date of payment of the claim. Accordingly, if aggregate net claims paid under any mortgage pool insurance policy reach the original policy limit, coverage under that mortgage pool insurance policy will be exhausted and any further losses will be borne by the certificateholders.

Special Hazard Insurance Policies

If specified in the related information supplement, a separate special hazard insurance policy will be obtained for the mortgage pool and will be issued by the insurer named in the information supplement. Each special hazard insurance policy will, subject to policy limitations, protect holders of the related certificates from loss caused by the application of the coinsurance clause contained in hazard insurance policies and loss from damage to mortgaged properties caused by certain hazards not insured against under the standard form of hazard insurance policy in the states where the mortgaged properties are located or under a flood insurance policy if the mortgaged property is located in a federally designated flood area. Some of the losses covered include earthquakes and, to a limited extent, tidal waves and related water damage or as otherwise specified in the related information supplement. See "The Pooling and Servicing Agreement – Hazard Insurance." No special hazard insurance policy will cover losses from fraud or conversion by the trustee or master servicer, war, insurrection, civil war, certain governmental action, errors in design, faulty workmanship or materials (except under certain circumstances), nuclear or chemical reaction, flood (if the mortgaged property is located in a federally designated flood area), nuclear or chemical contamination and certain other risks. The amount of coverage under any special hazard insurance policy will be specified in the related information supplement. Each special hazard insurance policy will provide that no claim may be paid unless hazard and, if applicable, flood insurance on the property securing the mortgage loan have been kept in force and other protection and preservation expenses have been paid.

The applicable information supplement may provide for other payment coverage, but if it does not, then, subject to these limitations, each special hazard insurance policy will provide that where there has been damage to property securing a foreclosed mortgage loan (title to which has been acquired by the insured) and to the extent the damage is not covered by the hazard insurance policy or flood insurance policy, if any, maintained by the mortgagor or the master servicer, the special hazard insurer will pay the lesser of the cost of repair or replacement of the property or, upon transfer of the property to the special hazard insurer, the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan at the time of acquisition of the property by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure, plus accrued interest to the date of claim settlement and certain expenses incurred by the master servicer with respect to the property. If the unpaid principal balance of a mortgage loan plus accrued interest and certain expenses is paid by the special hazard insurer, the amount of further coverage under the related special hazard insurance policy will be reduced by that amount less

any net proceeds from the sale of the property. Any amount paid to repair the property will further reduce coverage by that amount. So long as a mortgage pool insurance policy remains in effect, the payment by the special hazard insurer of the cost of repair or of the unpaid principal balance of the related mortgage loan plus accrued interest and certain expenses will not affect the total insurance proceeds paid to certificateholders, but will affect the relative amounts of coverage remaining under the related special hazard insurance policy and mortgage pool insurance policy.

To the extent specified in the information supplement, the master servicer may deposit cash, an irrevocable letter of credit, or any other instrument acceptable to each nationally recognized rating agency rating the certificates of the related series at the request of the depositor in a special trust account to provide protection in lieu of or in addition to that provided by a special hazard insurance policy. The amount of any special hazard insurance policy or of the deposit to the special trust account relating to the certificates may be reduced so long as the reduction will not result in a downgrading of the rating of the certificates by a rating agency rating certificates at the request of the depositor.

Bankruptcy Bonds

If specified in the related information supplement, a bankruptcy bond to cover losses resulting from proceedings under the federal Bankruptcy Code with respect to a mortgage loan will be issued by an insurer named in the information supplement. Each bankruptcy bond will cover, to the extent specified in the related information supplement, certain losses resulting from a reduction by a bankruptcy court of scheduled payments of principal and interest on a mortgage loan or a reduction by the court of the principal amount of a mortgage loan and will cover certain unpaid interest on the amount of a principal reduction from the date of the filing of a bankruptcy petition. The required amount of coverage under each bankruptcy bond will be set forth in the related information supplement. Coverage under a bankruptcy bond may be cancelled or reduced by the master servicer if the cancellation or reduction would not adversely affect the then current rating or ratings of the related certificates. See “Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans – Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders.”

To the extent specified in the information supplement, the master servicer may deposit cash, an irrevocable letter of credit or any other instrument acceptable to each nationally recognized rating agency rating the certificates of the related series at the request of the depositor in a special trust account to provide protection in lieu of or in addition to that provided by a bankruptcy bond. The amount of any bankruptcy bond or of the deposit to the special trust account relating to the certificates may be reduced so long as the reduction will not result in a downgrading of the rating of the certificates by a rating agency rating certificates at the request of the depositor.

Reserve Fund

If so specified in the related information supplement, credit support with respect to a series of certificates may be provided by one or more reserve funds held by the trustee, in trust, for the series of certificates. The related information supplement will specify whether or not a reserve fund will be included in the trust fund for a series.

The reserve fund for a series will be funded by a deposit of cash, U.S. Treasury securities or instruments evidencing ownership of principal or interest payments on U.S. Treasury securities, letters of credit, demand notes, certificates of deposit, or a combination of them in an aggregate amount specified in the related information supplement; by the deposit from time to time of amounts specified in the related information supplement to which the subordinated certificateholders, if any, would otherwise be entitled; or in any other manner specified in the related information supplement.

Any amounts on deposit in the reserve fund and the proceeds of any other instrument deposited in it upon maturity will be held in cash or will be invested in permitted investments. The applicable information supplement may specify a different definition of permitted investments, but if it does not, then permitted investments will include obligations of the United States and specified agencies of the United States, certificates of deposit, specified commercial paper, time deposits and bankers acceptances sold by eligible commercial banks, and specified repurchase agreements for United States government securities with eligible commercial banks. If a letter of credit is deposited with the trustee, the letter of credit will be irrevocable. Generally, any deposited instrument will name the trustee, in its capacity as trustee for the certificateholders, as beneficiary and will be issued by an entity

acceptable to each rating agency that rates the certificates at the request of the depositor. Additional information about the instruments deposited in the reserve funds will be set forth in the related information supplement.

Any amounts so deposited and payments on instruments so deposited will be available for withdrawal from the reserve fund for distribution to the certificateholders for the purposes, in the manner and at the times specified in the related information supplement.

Cross Support

If specified in the related information supplement, the beneficial ownership of separate groups of assets included in a trust fund may be evidenced by separate classes of the related series of certificates. In that case, credit support may be provided by a cross support feature that requires that distributions be made on certificates evidencing a beneficial ownership interest in other asset groups within the same trust fund. The related information supplement for a series that includes a cross support feature will describe the manner and conditions for applying the cross support feature.

If specified in the related information supplement, the coverage provided by one or more forms of credit support may apply concurrently to two or more related trust funds. If applicable, the related information supplement will identify the trust funds to which the credit support relates and the manner of determining the amount of the coverage provided by it and of the application of the coverage to the identified trust funds.

Insurance Policies, Surety Bonds and Guaranties

If so provided in the information supplement for a series of certificates, deficiencies in amounts otherwise payable on the certificates or certain of their classes will be covered by insurance policies or surety bonds provided by one or more insurance companies or sureties. These instruments may cover timely distributions of interest or full distributions of principal or both on the basis of a schedule of principal distributions set forth in or determined in the manner specified in the related information supplement. In addition, if specified in the related information supplement, a trust fund may also include bankruptcy bonds, special hazard insurance policies, other insurance or guaranties for the purpose of maintaining timely payments or providing additional protection against losses on the assets included in the trust fund, paying administrative expenses, or establishing a minimum reinvestment rate on the payments made on the assets or principal payment rate on the assets. These arrangements may include agreements under which certificateholders are entitled to receive amounts deposited in various accounts held by the trustee on the terms specified in the information supplement.

Overcollateralization

If so specified in the information supplement for a series of certificates, the aggregate principal balance of the underlying Trust Fund Assets as of the cut-off date may exceed the principal balance of the securities being issued, thereby resulting in overcollateralization. In addition, if specified in the information supplement, a portion of the interest payment on each Mortgage Asset may be applied as an additional distribution of principal to reduce the principal balance of a particular class or classes of certificates and, thus, accelerate the rate of payment of principal on the class or classes of certificates. Reducing the principal balance of the certificates without a corresponding reduction in the principal balance of the underlying Mortgage Assets will result in or increase the level of overcollateralization.

Financial Instruments

If specified in the related information supplement, the trust fund may include one or more swap arrangements or other financial instruments that are intended to meet the following goals:

- to convert the payments on some or all of the mortgage loans from fixed to floating payments, or from floating to fixed, or from floating based on a particular index to floating based on another index;
- to provide payments in the event that any index rises above or falls below specified levels; or

- to provide protection against interest rate changes, certain type of losses, including reduced market value, or other payment shortfalls to one or more classes of the related series.

If a trust fund includes financial instruments of this type, the instruments may be structured to be exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Yield and Prepayment Considerations

The yields to maturity and weighted average lives of the certificates will be affected primarily by the amount and timing of principal payments received on or in respect of the Mortgage Assets included in the related trust fund. The original terms to maturity of the underlying mortgage loans of the Mortgage Assets in a given mortgage pool will vary depending upon the type of mortgage loans included in it, and each information supplement will contain information about the type and maturities of the mortgage loans. The applicable information supplement may indicate that some mortgage loans provide for prepayment penalties, but if it does not, then the mortgage loans may be prepaid without penalty in full or in part at any time. The prepayment experience on the underlying mortgage loans of the Mortgage Assets will affect the life of the related series of certificates.

A number of factors may affect the prepayment experience of mortgage loans, including homeowner mobility, economic conditions, the presence and enforceability of due-on-sale clauses, mortgage market interest rates and the availability of mortgage funds.

The applicable information supplement may indicate that some conventional mortgage loans do not have due-on-sale provisions, but if it does not, then all conventional mortgage loans will contain due-on-sale provisions permitting the mortgagee to accelerate the maturity of the loan upon sale or specified transfers by the mortgagor of the underlying mortgaged property. Mortgage loans insured by the FHA and mortgage loans partially guaranteed by the VA are assumable with the consent of the FHA and the VA, respectively. Thus, the rate of prepayments on those mortgage loans may be lower than that on conventional mortgage loans bearing comparable interest rates. The master servicer generally will enforce any due-on-sale or due-on-encumbrance clause, to the extent it has knowledge of the conveyance or further encumbrance or the proposed conveyance or proposed further encumbrance of the mortgaged property and reasonably believes that it is entitled to do so under applicable law. However, the master servicer will not take any enforcement action that would impair or threaten to impair any recovery under any related insurance policy. See “The Pooling and Servicing Agreement – Collection Procedures” and “Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans” for a description of certain provisions of each pooling and servicing agreement and certain legal developments that may affect the prepayment experience on the mortgage loans.

The rate of prepayments of conventional mortgage loans has fluctuated significantly in recent years. In general, if prevailing rates fall significantly below the mortgage rates borne by the mortgage loans, the mortgage loans are likely to be subject to higher prepayment rates than if prevailing interest rates remain at or above those mortgage rates. Conversely, if prevailing interest rates rise appreciably above the mortgage rates borne by the mortgage loans, the mortgage loans are likely to experience a lower prepayment rate than if prevailing rates remain at or below those mortgage rates. However, there can be no assurance that this will be the case.

When a full prepayment is made on a mortgage loan, the mortgagor is charged interest on the principal amount of the mortgage loan prepaid only for the number of days in the month actually elapsed up to the date of the prepayment rather than for a full month. Thus, in most instances, the effect of prepayments in full will be to reduce the amount of interest passed through in the following month to certificateholders. Partial prepayments in a given month may be applied to the outstanding principal balances of the mortgage loans so prepaid in the month of receipt or the month following receipt. In the latter case, partial prepayments will not reduce the amount of interest passed through in the month.

Interest payable on the certificates on any given distribution date will include all interest accrued during their related interest accrual period. The interest accrual period for the certificates of each series will be specified in the applicable information supplement. If the interest accrual period ends two or more days before the related distribution date, your effective yield will be less than it would be if the interest accrual period ended the day before the distribution date, and your effective yield at par would be less than the indicated coupon rate.

Under specified circumstances, the master servicer or the holders of the residual interests in a REMIC may have the option to purchase the assets of a trust fund thereby effecting earlier retirement of the related series of certificates. See “The Pooling and Servicing Agreement – Termination; Optional Termination.”

Factors other than those identified in this information circular and in the related information supplement could significantly affect principal prepayments at any time and over the lives of the certificates. The relative contribution of the various factors affecting prepayment may also vary from time to time. There can be no assurance as to the rate of payment of principal of the Mortgage Assets at any time or over the lives of the certificates.

The information supplement relating to a series of certificates will discuss in greater detail the effect of the rate and timing of principal payments (including principal prepayments), delinquencies and losses on the yield, weighted average lives and maturities of the certificates.

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the pooling and servicing agreement which are not described elsewhere in this information circular. Where particular provisions or terms used in the pooling and servicing agreement are referred to, the provisions or terms are as specified in the related pooling and servicing agreement.

Assignment of Mortgage Assets

Assignment of the Mortgage Loans. At the time of issuance of the certificates of a series, the depositor will cause the mortgage loans comprising the related trust fund to be assigned to the trustee, together with all principal and interest received by or on behalf of the depositor on or with respect to the mortgage loans after the cut-off date, other than principal and interest due on or before the cut-off date and other than any retained interest specified in the related information supplement. The trustee will, concurrently with the assignment, deliver the certificates to the depositor in exchange for the mortgage loans. Each mortgage loan will be identified in a schedule appearing as an exhibit to the related pooling and servicing agreement. The schedule will include information as to the outstanding principal balance of each mortgage loan after application of payments due on the cut-off date, as well as information regarding the mortgage rate, the current scheduled monthly payment of principal and interest, the maturity of the loan, the Loan-to-Value Ratio at origination and other specified information.

In addition, the depositor will deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee (or to the custodian) for each mortgage loan

- the mortgage note endorsed without recourse in blank or to the order of the trustee, except that the depositor may deliver or cause to be delivered a lost note affidavit in lieu of any original mortgage note that has been lost,
- the mortgage, deed of trust or similar instrument with evidence of recording indicated on it (except for any mortgage not returned from the public recording office, in which case the depositor will deliver or cause to be delivered a copy of the mortgage together with a certificate that the original of the mortgage was delivered to the recording office or some other arrangement will be provided for),
- an assignment of the mortgage to the trustee in recordable form and
- any other security documents specified in the related information supplement or the related pooling and servicing agreement.

The applicable information supplement may provide other arrangements for assuring the priority of the assignments, but if it does not, then the depositor will promptly cause the assignments of the related loans to be recorded in the appropriate public office for real property records, except in states in which in the opinion of counsel recording is not required to protect the trustee's interest in the loans against the claim of any subsequent transferee or any successor to or creditor of the depositor or the originator of the loans.

With respect to any mortgage loans that are cooperative loans, the depositor will cause to be delivered to the trustee

- the related original cooperative note endorsed without recourse in blank or to the order of the trustee (or, to the extent the related pooling and servicing agreement so provides, a lost note affidavit),
- the original security agreement,
- the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement,
- the recognition agreement,
- an executed financing agreement and
- the relevant stock certificate, related blank stock powers and any other document specified in the related information supplement.

The depositor will cause to be filed in the appropriate office an assignment and a financing statement evidencing the trustee's security interest in each cooperative loan.

The trustee (or the custodian) will review the mortgage loan documents within the time period specified in the related information supplement after receipt of them, and the trustee will hold the documents in trust for the benefit of the certificateholders. Generally, if the document is found to be missing or defective in any material respect, the trustee (or the custodian) will notify the master servicer and the depositor, and the master servicer will notify the related seller. If the seller cannot cure the omission or defect within the time period specified in the related information supplement after receipt of the notice, the seller will be obligated to purchase the related mortgage loan from the trustee at the purchase price or, if so specified in the related information supplement, replace the mortgage loan with another mortgage loan that meets specified requirements. There can be no assurance that a seller will fulfill this purchase obligation. Although the master servicer may be obligated to enforce the obligation to the extent described under "Mortgage Loan Program – Representations by Sellers; Repurchases," neither the master servicer nor the depositor will be obligated to purchase the mortgage loan if the seller defaults on its purchase obligation, unless the breach also constitutes a breach of the representations or warranties of the master servicer or the depositor. The applicable information supplement may provide other remedies but if it does not, then this purchase obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to the certificateholders or the trustee for omission of, or a material defect in, a constituent document.

The trustee will be authorized to appoint a custodian pursuant to a custodial agreement to maintain possession of and, if applicable, to review the documents relating to the mortgage loans as agent of the trustee.

Notwithstanding these provisions, unless the related information supplement otherwise provides, no mortgage loan will be purchased from a trust fund for which one or more REMIC elections are made if the purchase would result in the imposition of a prohibited transaction tax under the Code.

Assignment of Agency Securities. The depositor will cause the Agency Securities to be registered in the name of the trustee or its nominee, and the trustee concurrently will execute, countersign and deliver the certificates. Each Agency Security will be identified in a schedule appearing as an exhibit to the pooling and servicing agreement, which will specify as to each Agency Security the original principal amount and outstanding principal balance as of the cut-off date, the annual pass-through rate and the maturity date.

Assignment of Private Mortgage-Backed Securities. The depositor will cause the Private Mortgage-Backed Securities to be registered in the name of the trustee. The trustee (or the custodian) will have possession of any certificated Private Mortgage-Backed Securities. Generally, the trustee will not be in possession of or be assignee of record of any underlying assets for a Private Mortgage-Backed Security. See "The Trust Fund – Private Mortgage-Backed Securities." Each Private Mortgage-Backed Security will be identified in a schedule appearing as an exhibit to the related pooling and servicing agreement which will specify the original principal amount, outstanding principal balance as of the cut-off date, annual pass-through rate or interest rate and maturity date and other specified pertinent information for each Private Mortgage-Backed Security conveyed to the trustee.

Payments on Mortgage Assets; Deposits to Certificate Account

The master servicer will establish and maintain or cause to be established and maintained for the related trust fund a separate account or accounts for the collection of payments on the related Mortgage Assets in the trust fund (the “Certificate Account”). The applicable information supplement may provide for other requirements for the Certificate Account, but if it does not, then the Certificate Account must be either

- maintained with a depository institution the short-term unsecured debt obligations of which are rated in the highest short-term rating category by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (other than Standard & Poor’s) that rated one or more classes of the related series of certificates at the request of the depositor, or one of the two highest short-term ratings categories if the related certificates are rated by Standard & Poor’s, or in the case of a depository institution that is the principal subsidiary of a holding company, the short-term debt obligations of the holding company are so rated,
- an account or accounts the deposits in which are insured by the FDIC or SAIF to the limits established by the FDIC or the SAIF, and the uninsured deposits in which are otherwise secured such that, as evidenced by an opinion of counsel, the certificateholders have a claim with respect to the funds in the Certificate Account or a perfected first priority security interest against any collateral securing the funds that is superior to the claims of any other depositors or general creditors of the depository institution with which the Certificate Account is maintained,
- a trust account or accounts maintained with the trust department of a federal or a state chartered depository institution or trust company, acting in a fiduciary capacity or
- an account or accounts otherwise acceptable to each rating agency that rated one or more classes of the related series of certificates at the request of the depositor.

The collateral eligible to secure amounts in the Certificate Account is limited to defined permitted investments. A Certificate Account may be maintained as an interest bearing account or the funds held in it may be invested pending each succeeding distribution date in defined permitted investments. To the extent provided in the related information supplement, the master servicer or its designee will be entitled to receive the interest or other income earned on funds in the Certificate Account as additional compensation and will be obligated to deposit in the Certificate Account the amount of any loss immediately as realized. The Certificate Account may be maintained with the master servicer or with a depository institution that is an affiliate of the master servicer, provided it meets the standards set forth above.

The master servicer will deposit or cause to be deposited in the Certificate Account for each trust fund within two days following its receipt or on a daily basis, to the extent the master servicer’s or its parent’s long term credit rating does not satisfy the requirements set forth in the related pooling and servicing agreement, the following payments and collections received or advances made by or on behalf of it after the cut-off date (other than payments due on or before the cut-off date and exclusive of any amounts representing any retained interest specified in the related information supplement):

- all payments on account of principal, including principal prepayments and, if specified in the related information supplement, prepayment penalties, on the mortgage loans;
- all payments on account of interest on the mortgage loans, net of applicable servicing compensation;
- all proceeds (net of unreimbursed payments of property taxes, insurance premiums and similar items (“Insured Expenses”) incurred, and unreimbursed advances made, by the master servicer) of the hazard insurance policies and any primary mortgage insurance policies, to the extent the proceeds are not applied to the restoration of the property or released to the mortgagor in accordance with the master servicer’s normal servicing procedures and all other cash amounts (net of unreimbursed expenses incurred in connection with liquidation or foreclosure and unreimbursed advances, if any) received and retained in connection with the liquidation of defaulted mortgage loans, by foreclosure or otherwise, together with any net proceeds received on a monthly basis with respect to any properties acquired on behalf of the certificateholders by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure;

- all proceeds of any mortgage loan or property in respect thereof purchased by the master servicer, the depositor or any seller as described under “Mortgage Loan Program – Representations by Sellers; Repurchases” or “The Pooling and Servicing Agreement – Assignment of Mortgage Assets” above and all proceeds of any mortgage loan repurchased as described under “The Pooling and Servicing Agreement – Termination; Optional Termination;”
- all payments required to be deposited in the Certificate Account with respect to any deductible clause in any blanket insurance policy described under “– Hazard Insurance;”
- any amount required to be deposited by the master servicer in connection with losses realized on investments for the benefit of the master servicer of funds held in the Certificate Account and, to the extent specified in the related information supplement, any payments required to be made by the master servicer in connection with prepayment interest shortfalls; and
- all other amounts required to be deposited in the Certificate Account pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement.

The master servicer (or the depositor, as applicable) may from time to time direct the institution that maintains the Certificate Account to withdraw funds from the Certificate Account for the following purposes:

- to pay to the master servicer the servicing fees described in the related information supplement, the master servicing fees (subject to reduction) and, as additional servicing compensation, earnings on or investment income with respect to funds in the amounts in the Certificate Account credited thereto;
- to reimburse the master servicer for advances, the right of reimbursement with respect to any mortgage loan being limited to amounts received that represent late recoveries of payments of principal and interest on the mortgage loan (or insurance proceeds or liquidation proceeds from the mortgage loan) with respect to which the advance was made;
- to reimburse the master servicer for any advances previously made that the master servicer has determined to be nonrecoverable;
- to reimburse the master servicer from insurance proceeds not used to restore the property for expenses incurred by the master servicer and covered by the related insurance policies;
- to reimburse the master servicer for unpaid master servicing fees and unreimbursed out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the master servicer in the performance of its servicing obligations, the right of reimbursement being limited to amounts received representing late recoveries of the payments for which the advances were made;
- to pay to the master servicer, with respect to each mortgage loan or property acquired in respect thereof that has been purchased by the master servicer pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement, all amounts received on them and not taken into account in determining the principal balance of the repurchased mortgage loan;
- to reimburse the master servicer or the depositor for expenses incurred and reimbursable pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement;
- to withdraw any amount deposited in the Certificate Account that was not required to be deposited in it; and
- to clear and terminate the Certificate Account upon termination of the pooling and servicing agreement.

In addition, the pooling and servicing agreement will generally provide that on or before the business day preceding each distribution date, the master servicer shall withdraw from the Certificate Account the amount of Available Funds, to the extent on deposit, for deposit in an account maintained by the trustee for the related series of certificates.

Collection Procedures

The master servicer, directly or through one or more sub-servicers, will make reasonable efforts to collect all payments called for under the mortgage loans and will, consistent with each pooling and servicing agreement and any mortgage pool insurance policy, primary mortgage insurance policy, FHA insurance, VA guaranty and bankruptcy bond or alternative arrangements, follow the collection procedures it customarily follows for mortgage loans that are comparable to the mortgage loans. Consistent with the above, the master servicer may, in its discretion, waive any assumption fee, late payment or other charge in connection with a mortgage loan and arrange with a mortgagor a schedule for the liquidation of delinquencies running for no more than 125 days after the applicable due date for each payment to the extent not inconsistent with the coverage of the mortgage loan by a mortgage pool insurance policy, primary mortgage insurance policy, FHA insurance, VA guaranty or bankruptcy bond or alternative arrangements, if applicable. To the extent the master servicer is obligated to make or to cause to be made advances, the obligation will remain during any period of such an arrangement.

The applicable information supplement may provide for other alternatives regarding due-on-sale clauses, but if it does not, then in any case in which property securing a conventional mortgage loan has been, or is about to be, conveyed by the mortgagor, the master servicer will, to the extent it has knowledge of the conveyance or proposed conveyance, exercise or cause to be exercised its rights to accelerate the maturity of the mortgage loan under any due-on-sale clause applicable to it, but only if permitted by applicable law and the exercise will not impair or threaten to impair any recovery under any related primary mortgage insurance policy. If these conditions are not met or if the master servicer reasonably believes it is unable under applicable law to enforce the due-on-sale clause or if the mortgage loan is insured by the FHA or partially guaranteed by the VA, the master servicer will enter into or cause to be entered into an assumption and modification agreement with the person to whom the property has been or is about to be conveyed, pursuant to which that person becomes liable for repayment of the mortgage loan and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, the mortgagor also remains liable on it. Any fee collected by or on behalf of the master servicer for entering into an assumption agreement will be retained by or on behalf of the master servicer as additional servicing compensation. See “Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans – Due-on-Sale Clauses.” The terms of the related mortgage loan may not be changed in connection with an assumption.

Any prospective purchaser of a cooperative apartment will generally have to obtain the approval of the board of directors of the relevant cooperative before purchasing the shares and acquiring rights under the related proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. See “Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans.” This approval is usually based on the purchaser’s income and net worth and numerous other factors. Although the cooperative’s approval is unlikely to be unreasonably withheld or delayed, the necessity of acquiring the approval could limit the number of potential purchasers for those shares and otherwise limit the trust fund’s ability to sell and realize the value of shares securing a cooperative loan.

In general, a “tenant-stockholder” (as defined in Code Section 216(b)(2)) of a corporation that qualifies as a “cooperative housing corporation” within the meaning of Code Section 216(b)(1) is allowed a deduction for amounts paid or accrued within his taxable year to the corporation representing his proportionate share of certain interest expenses and certain real estate taxes allowable as a deduction under Code Section 216(a) to the corporation under Code Sections 163 and 164. In order for a corporation to qualify under Code Section 216(b)(1) for its taxable year in which the items are allowable as a deduction to the corporation, the Section requires, among other things, that at least 80% of the gross income of the corporation be derived from its tenant-stockholders (as defined in Code Section 216(b)(2)). By virtue of this requirement, the status of a corporation for purposes of Code Section 216(b)(1) must be determined on a year-to-year basis. Consequently, there can be no assurance that cooperatives relating to the cooperative loans will qualify under Section 216(b)(1) for any particular year. If a cooperative fails to qualify for one or more years, the value of the collateral securing any related cooperative loans could be significantly impaired because no deduction would be allowable to tenant-stockholders under Code Section 216(a) with respect to those years. In view of the significance of the tax benefits accorded tenant-stockholders of a corporation that qualifies under Code Section 216(b)(1), the likelihood that a failure to qualify would be permitted to continue over a period of years appears remote.

Hazard Insurance

The master servicer will require the mortgagor on each mortgage loan to maintain a hazard insurance policy providing for no less than the coverage of the standard form of fire insurance policy with extended coverage customary for the type of mortgaged property in the state in which the mortgaged property is located. The coverage will be in an amount that is at least equal to the lesser of

- the maximum insurable value of the improvements securing the mortgage loan or
- the greater of
 - the outstanding principal balance of the mortgage loan and
 - an amount such that the proceeds of the policy shall be sufficient to prevent the mortgagor or the mortgagee from becoming a co-insurer.

All amounts collected by the master servicer under any hazard policy (except for amounts to be applied to the restoration or repair of the mortgaged property or released to the mortgagor in accordance with the master servicer's normal servicing procedures) will be deposited in the related Certificate Account. If the master servicer maintains a blanket policy insuring against hazard losses on all the mortgage loans comprising part of a trust fund, it will have satisfied its obligation relating to the maintenance of hazard insurance. The blanket policy may contain a deductible clause, in which case the master servicer will be required to deposit from its own funds into the related Certificate Account the amounts that would have been deposited therein but for the clause.

In general, the standard form of fire and extended coverage policy covers physical damage to or destruction of the improvements securing a mortgage loan by fire, lightning, explosion, smoke, windstorm and hail, riot, strike and civil commotion, subject to the conditions and exclusions particularized in each policy. Although the policies relating to the mortgage loans may have been underwritten by different insurers under different state laws in accordance with different applicable forms and therefore may not contain identical terms, their basic terms are dictated by the respective state laws, and most policies typically do not cover any physical damage resulting from war, revolution, governmental actions, floods and other water-related causes, earth movement (including earthquakes, landslides and mud flows), nuclear reactions, wet or dry rot, vermin, rodents, insects or domestic animals, theft and, in certain cases, vandalism. This list is merely indicative of certain kinds of uninsured risks and is not all inclusive. If the mortgaged property securing a mortgage loan is located in a federally designated special flood area at the time of origination, the master servicer will require the mortgagor to obtain and maintain flood insurance.

The hazard insurance policies covering properties securing the mortgage loans typically contain a clause that in effect requires the insured at all times to carry insurance of a specified percentage (generally 80% to 90%) of the full replacement value of the insured property in order to recover the full amount of any partial loss. If the insured's coverage falls below this specified percentage, then the insurer's liability upon partial loss will not exceed the larger of the actual cash value (generally defined as replacement cost at the time and place of loss, less physical depreciation) of the improvements damaged or destroyed and the proportion of the loss that the amount of insurance carried bears to the specified percentage of the full replacement cost of the improvements. Since the amount of hazard insurance the master servicer may cause to be maintained on the improvements securing the mortgage loans declines as the principal balances owing on them decrease, and since improved real estate generally has appreciated in value over time in the past, the effect of this requirement upon partial loss may be that hazard insurance proceeds will be insufficient to fully restore the damaged property. If specified in the related information supplement, a special hazard insurance policy will be obtained to insure against certain of the uninsured risks described above. See "Credit Enhancement – Special Hazard Insurance Policies" and "Credit Enhancements – Insurance – Special Hazard Insurance Policy" in the related information supplement.

The master servicer will not require that a standard hazard or flood insurance policy be maintained on the cooperative dwelling relating to any cooperative loan. Generally, the cooperative itself is responsible for maintenance of hazard insurance for the property owned by the cooperative and the tenant-stockholders of that cooperative do not maintain individual hazard insurance policies. To the extent, however, that a cooperative and the related borrower on a cooperative loan do not maintain insurance or do not maintain adequate coverage or any

insurance proceeds are not applied to the restoration of damaged property, any damage to the borrower's cooperative dwelling or the cooperative's building could significantly reduce the value of the collateral securing the cooperative loan.

Realization Upon Defaulted Mortgage Loans

Primary Mortgage Insurance Policies. The master servicer will maintain or cause to be maintained, as the case may be, in effect, to the extent specified in the related information supplement, a primary mortgage insurance policy with regard to each mortgage loan for which coverage is required. The master servicer will not cancel or refuse to renew any primary mortgage insurance policy in effect at the time of the initial issuance of a series of certificates that is required to be kept in force under the applicable pooling and servicing agreement unless the replacement primary mortgage insurance policy for the cancelled or nonrenewed policy is maintained with an insurer whose claims-paying ability is sufficient to maintain the current rating of the classes of certificates of the series that have been rated.

Although the terms of primary mortgage insurance vary, the amount of a claim for benefits under a primary mortgage insurance policy covering a mortgage loan will consist of the insured percentage of the unpaid principal amount of the covered mortgage loan and accrued and unpaid interest on it and reimbursement of certain expenses, less all rents or other payments collected or received by the insured (other than the proceeds of hazard insurance) that are derived from or in any way related to the mortgaged property, hazard insurance proceeds in excess of the amount required to restore the mortgaged property and which have not been applied to the payment of the mortgage loan, amounts expended but not approved by the issuer of the related primary mortgage insurance policy, claim payments previously made by the primary insurer and unpaid premiums.

Primary mortgage insurance policies reimburse certain losses sustained from defaults in payments by borrowers. Primary mortgage insurance policies will not insure against, and exclude from coverage, a loss sustained from a default arising from or involving certain matters, including fraud or negligence in origination or servicing of the mortgage loans, including misrepresentation by the originator, mortgagor or other persons involved in the origination of the mortgage loan; failure to construct the mortgaged property subject to the mortgage loan in accordance with specified plans; physical damage to the mortgaged property; and the related sub-servicer not being approved as a servicer by the primary insurer.

Recoveries Under A Primary Mortgage Insurance Policy. As conditions precedent to the filing of or payment of a claim under a primary mortgage insurance policy covering a mortgage loan, the insured will be required to

- advance or discharge
 - all hazard insurance policy premiums and as necessary and approved in advance by the primary insurer, real estate property taxes, all expenses required to maintain the related mortgaged property in at least as good a condition as existed at the effective date of the primary mortgage insurance policy, ordinary wear and tear excepted, mortgaged property sales expenses, any specified outstanding liens on the mortgaged property and foreclosure costs, including court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees;
- upon any physical loss or damage to the mortgaged property, have the mortgaged property restored and repaired to at least as good a condition as existed at the effective date of the primary mortgage insurance policy, ordinary wear and tear excepted; and
- tender to the primary insurer good and merchantable title to and possession of the mortgaged property.

The master servicer, on behalf of itself, the trustee and the certificateholders, will present claims to the insurer under each primary mortgage insurance policy, and will take any reasonable steps consistent with its practices regarding comparable mortgage loans and necessary to receive payment or to permit recovery under the policy with respect to defaulted mortgage loans. As set forth above, all collections by or on behalf of the master servicer under any primary mortgage insurance policy and, when the mortgaged property has not been restored, the hazard insurance policy, are to be deposited in the Certificate Account, subject to withdrawal as heretofore described.

If the mortgaged property securing a defaulted mortgage loan is damaged and proceeds, if any, from the related hazard insurance policy are insufficient to restore the damaged mortgaged property to a condition sufficient to permit recovery under the related primary mortgage insurance policy, if any, the master servicer is not required to expend its own funds to restore the damaged mortgaged property unless it determines that the restoration will increase the proceeds to certificateholders on liquidation of the mortgage loan after reimbursement of the master servicer for its expenses and that the expenses will be recoverable by it from related insurance proceeds or liquidation proceeds.

If recovery on a defaulted mortgage loan under any related primary mortgage insurance policy is not available for the reasons set forth in the preceding paragraph, or if the defaulted mortgage loan is not covered by a primary mortgage insurance policy, the master servicer will be obligated to follow or cause to be followed the normal practices and procedures that it deems appropriate to realize upon the defaulted mortgage loan. If the proceeds of any liquidation of the mortgaged property securing the defaulted mortgage loan are less than the principal balance of the mortgage loan plus interest accrued on it that is payable to certificateholders, the trust fund will realize a loss in the amount of the difference plus the aggregate of expenses incurred by the master servicer in connection with the proceedings that are reimbursable under the pooling and servicing agreement. In the unlikely event that the proceedings result in a total recovery which is, after reimbursement to the master servicer of its expenses, in excess of the principal balance of the mortgage loan plus interest accrued on it that is payable to certificateholders, the master servicer will be entitled to withdraw or retain from the Certificate Account amounts representing its normal servicing compensation with respect to the mortgage loan and, unless otherwise specified in the related information supplement, amounts representing the balance of the excess, exclusive of any amount required by law to be forwarded to the related mortgagor, as additional servicing compensation.

If the master servicer or its designee recovers insurance proceeds not used to restore the property which, when added to any related liquidation proceeds and after deduction of certain expenses reimbursable to the master servicer, exceed the principal balance of a mortgage loan plus interest accrued thereon that is payable to certificateholders, the master servicer will be entitled to withdraw or retain from the Certificate Account amounts representing its normal servicing compensation with respect to the mortgage loan. If the master servicer has expended its own funds to restore the damaged mortgaged property and the funds have not been reimbursed under the related hazard insurance policy, it will be entitled to withdraw from the Certificate Account out of related liquidation proceeds or insurance proceeds an amount equal to the expenses incurred by it, in which event the trust fund may realize a loss up to the amount so charged. Since insurance proceeds cannot exceed deficiency claims and certain expenses incurred by the master servicer, no insurance payment or recovery will result in a recovery to the trust fund that exceeds the principal balance of the defaulted mortgage loan together with accrued interest on it. See "Credit Enhancement" in this information circular and in the related information supplement.

FHA Insurance; VA Guaranties. Mortgage loans designated in the related information supplement as insured by the FHA will be insured by the FHA as authorized under the National Housing Act of 1934, as amended, and the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended. Those mortgage loans will be insured under various FHA programs including the standard FHA 203(b) program to finance the acquisition of one-to four-family housing units and the FHA 245 graduated payment mortgage program. These programs generally limit the principal amount and interest rates of the mortgage loans insured. Mortgage loans insured by the FHA generally require a minimum down payment of approximately 5% of the original principal amount of the loan. No FHA-insured mortgage loans relating to a series may have an interest rate or original principal amount exceeding the applicable FHA limits at the time of origination of the loan.

The insurance premiums for mortgage loans insured by the FHA are collected by lenders approved by the HUD or by the master servicer or any sub-servicers and are paid to the FHA. The regulations governing FHA single-family mortgage insurance programs provide that insurance benefits are payable either upon foreclosure (or other acquisition of possession) and conveyance of the mortgaged premises to HUD or upon assignment of the defaulted mortgage loan to HUD. With respect to a defaulted FHA-insured mortgage loan, the master servicer or any sub-servicer is limited in its ability to initiate foreclosure proceedings. When it is determined, either by the master servicer or any sub-servicer or HUD, that default was caused by circumstances beyond the mortgagor's control, the master servicer or any sub-servicer is expected to make an effort to avoid foreclosure by entering, if feasible, into one of a number of available forms of forbearance plans with the mortgagor. These plans may involve the reduction or suspension of regular mortgage payments for a specified period, with the payments to be made up on or before

the maturity date of the mortgage, or the recasting of payments due under the mortgage up to or beyond the maturity date. In addition, when a default caused by circumstances beyond the mortgagor's control is accompanied by certain other criteria, HUD may provide relief by making payments to the master servicer or any sub-servicer in partial or full satisfaction of amounts due under the mortgage loan (which payments are to be repaid by the mortgagor to HUD) or by accepting assignment of the loan from the master servicer or any sub-servicer. With certain exceptions, at least three full monthly installments must be due and unpaid under the mortgage loan and HUD must have rejected any request for relief from the mortgagor before the master servicer or any sub-servicer may initiate foreclosure proceedings.

HUD has the option, in most cases, to pay insurance claims in cash or in debentures issued by HUD. Currently, claims are being paid in cash, and claims have not been paid in debentures since 1965. HUD debentures issued in satisfaction of FHA insurance claims bear interest at the applicable HUD debentures interest rate. The master servicer of any sub-servicer of each FHA-insured mortgage loan will be obligated to purchase the debenture issued in satisfaction of the mortgage loan upon default for an amount equal to the principal amount of the debenture.

The amount of insurance benefits generally paid by the FHA is equal to the entire unpaid principal amount of the defaulted mortgage loan adjusted to reimburse the master servicer or sub-servicer for certain costs and expenses and to deduct certain amounts received or retained by the master servicer or sub-servicer after default. When entitlement to insurance benefits results from foreclosure (or other acquisition of possession) and conveyance to HUD, the master servicer or sub-servicer is compensated for no more than two-thirds of its foreclosure costs, and is compensated for accrued and unpaid interest but in general only to the extent it was allowed pursuant to a forbearance plan approved by HUD. When entitlement to insurance benefits results from assignment of the mortgage loan to HUD, the insurance payment includes full compensation for interest accrued and unpaid to the assignment date. The insurance payment itself, upon foreclosure of an FHA-insured mortgage loan, bears interest from a date 30 days after the mortgagor's first uncorrected failure to perform any obligation to make any payment due under the mortgage loan and, upon assignment, from the date of assignment to the date of payment of the claim, in each case at the same interest rate as the applicable HUD debenture interest rate as described above.

Mortgage loans designated in the related information supplement as guaranteed by the VA will be partially guaranteed by the VA under the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. The Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, permits a veteran (or in certain instances the spouse of a veteran) to obtain a mortgage loan guaranty by the VA covering mortgage financing of the purchase of a one- to four-family dwelling unit at interest rates permitted by the VA. The program has no mortgage loan limits, requires no down payment from the purchaser and permits the guarantee of mortgage loans of up to 30 years' duration. However, no mortgage loan guaranteed by the VA will have an original principal amount greater than five times the partial VA guaranty for the mortgage loan.

The liability on the guaranty may be reduced or increased pro rata with any reduction or increase in the amount of indebtedness, but in no event will the amount payable on the guaranty exceed the amount of the original guaranty. The VA, at its option and without regard to the guaranty, may make full payment to a mortgage holder of unsatisfied indebtedness on a mortgage upon its assignment to the VA.

With respect to a defaulted VA guaranteed mortgage loan, the master servicer or sub-servicer is, absent exceptional circumstances, authorized to announce its intention to foreclose only when the default has continued for three months. Generally, a claim for the guaranty is submitted after liquidation of the mortgaged property.

The amount payable under the guaranty will be the percentage of the VA-insured mortgage loan originally guaranteed applied to indebtedness outstanding as of the applicable date of computation specified in the VA regulations. Payments under the guaranty will be equal to the unpaid principal amount of the loan, interest accrued on the unpaid balance of the loan to the appropriate date of computation and limited expenses of the mortgagee, but in each case only to the extent that the amounts have not been recovered through liquidation of the mortgaged property. The amount payable under the guaranty may in no event exceed the amount of the original guaranty.

Application of Liquidation Proceeds. Unless the related pooling and servicing agreement provides for a different application of liquidation proceeds, the proceeds from any liquidation of a mortgage loan will be applied in the following order of priority:

first, to reimburse the master servicer for any unreimbursed expenses incurred by it to restore the related mortgaged property and any unreimbursed servicing compensation payable to the master servicer with respect to the mortgage loan;

second, to reimburse the master servicer for any unreimbursed advances with respect to the mortgage loan;

third, to accrued and unpaid interest (to the extent no advance has been made for the amount) on the mortgage loan; and

fourth, as a recovery of principal of the mortgage loan.

If a final liquidation of a mortgage loan resulted in a realized loss and thereafter the master servicer receives a recovery specifically related to that mortgage loan, such recovery (net of any reimbursable expenses) shall be distributed to the certificateholders in the same manner as prepayments received in the prior calendar month, to the extent that the related realized loss was allocated to any class of certificates. In addition, the class certificate balance of each class of certificates to which realized losses have been allocated, will be increased, sequentially in the order of payment priority, to the extent that such subsequent recoveries are distributed as principal to any class of certificates. However, the class certificate balance of each such class of certificates will not be increased by more than the amount of realized losses previously applied to reduce the class certificate balance of each such class of certificates. Holders of certificates whose class certificate balance is increased in this manner will not be entitled to interest on the increased balance for any interest accrual period preceding the Distribution Date on which the increase occurs. The foregoing provisions will apply even if the class certificate balance of a class of certificates was previously reduced to zero. Accordingly, each class of certificates will be considered to remain outstanding until the termination of the related trust.

Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses

The principal servicing compensation to be paid to the master servicer in respect of its master servicing activities for each series of certificates will be equal to the percentage per annum described in the related information supplement (which may vary under certain circumstances) of the outstanding principal balance of each mortgage loan, and the compensation will be retained by it from collections of interest on the mortgage loan in the related trust fund. As compensation for its servicing duties, a sub-servicer or, if there is no sub-servicer, the master servicer will be entitled to a monthly servicing fee as described in the related information supplement. In addition, generally the master servicer or a sub-servicer will retain all prepayment charges, assumption fees and late payment charges, to the extent collected from mortgagors, and any benefit that may accrue as a result of the investment of funds in the applicable Certificate Account.

The master servicer will, to the extent provided in the related pooling and servicing agreement, pay or cause to be paid certain ongoing expenses associated with each trust fund and incurred by it in connection with its responsibilities under the related pooling and servicing agreement, including, without limitation, payment of the fees and disbursements of the trustee, any custodian appointed by the trustee, the certificate registrar and any paying agent, and payment of expenses incurred in enforcing the obligations of sub-servicers and sellers. The master servicer will be entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred in enforcing the obligations of sub-servicers and sellers under certain limited circumstances. In addition, as indicated in the preceding section, the master servicer will be entitled to reimbursement for certain expenses incurred by it in connection with any defaulted mortgage loan as to which it has determined that all recoverable liquidation proceeds and insurance proceeds have been received (a "Liquidated Mortgage"), and in connection with the restoration of mortgaged properties, the right of reimbursement being before the rights of certificateholders to receive any related liquidation proceeds (including insurance proceeds).

Evidence as to Compliance

Each pooling and servicing agreement will provide that on or before a specified date in each year, a firm of independent public accountants will furnish a statement to the trustee to the effect that, on the basis of the examination by the firm conducted substantially in compliance with the Uniform Single Attestation Program for Mortgage Bankers or the Audit Program for Mortgages serviced for Freddie Mac, the servicing by or on behalf of the master servicer of mortgage loans, Private Mortgage-Backed Securities or Agency Securities, under pooling and

servicing agreements substantially similar to each other (including the related pooling and servicing agreement) was conducted in compliance with those agreements except for any significant exceptions or errors in records that, in the opinion of the firm, the Audit Program for Mortgages serviced for Freddie Mac or the Uniform Single Attestation Program for Mortgage Bankers requires it to report. In rendering its statement the firm may rely, as to matters relating to the direct servicing of mortgage loans, Private Mortgage-Backed Securities or Agency Securities by sub-servicers, upon comparable statements for examinations conducted substantially in compliance with the Uniform Single Attestation Program for Mortgage Bankers or the Audit Program for Mortgages serviced for Freddie Mac (rendered within one year of the statement) of firms of independent public accountants with respect to the related sub-servicer.

Each pooling and servicing agreement will also provide for delivery to the trustee, on or before a specified date in each year, of an annual statement signed by two officers of the master servicer to the effect that the master servicer has fulfilled its obligations under the pooling and servicing agreement throughout the preceding year.

Copies of the annual accountants' statement and the statement of officers of the master servicer may be obtained by certificateholders of the related series without charge upon written request to the master servicer at the address set forth in the related information supplement.

List of Certificateholders

Each pooling and servicing agreement will provide that three or more holders of certificates of any series may, by written request to the trustee, obtain access to the list of all certificateholders maintained by the trustee for the purpose of communicating with other certificateholders with respect to their rights under the pooling and servicing agreement and the certificates.

Certain Matters Regarding the Master Servicer and the Depositor

The master servicer under each pooling and servicing agreement will be named in the related information supplement. The entity serving as master servicer may be an affiliate of the depositor and may have other business relationships with the depositor or the depositor's affiliates.

Each pooling and servicing agreement will provide that the master servicer may not resign from its obligations and duties under the pooling and servicing agreement except upon a determination that the performance by it of its duties under the pooling and servicing agreement is no longer permissible under applicable law. No resignation will become effective until the trustee or a successor servicer has assumed the master servicer's obligations and duties under the pooling and servicing agreement.

Each pooling and servicing agreement will further provide that neither the master servicer, the depositor nor any director, officer, employee, or agent of the master servicer or the depositor will be under any liability to the related trust fund or certificateholders for any action taken or for refraining from the taking of any action in good faith pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement, or for errors in judgment. However, neither the master servicer, the depositor nor any director, officer, employee, or agent of the master servicer or the depositor will be protected against any liability that would otherwise be imposed for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of duties under the pooling and servicing agreement or for reckless disregard of obligations and duties under the pooling and servicing agreement. Each pooling and servicing agreement will further provide that the master servicer, the depositor and any director, officer, employee or agent of the master servicer or the depositor will be entitled to indemnification by the related trust fund and will be held harmless against any loss, liability or expense incurred in connection with any legal action relating to the pooling and servicing agreement or the certificates, other than any loss, liability or expense related to any specific Mortgage Asset or Mortgage Assets (except any loss, liability or expense otherwise reimbursable pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement) and any loss, liability or expense incurred for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of duties under the pooling and servicing agreement or for reckless disregard of obligations and duties under the pooling and servicing agreement. In addition, each pooling and servicing agreement will provide that neither the master servicer nor the depositor will be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal action that is not incidental to its respective responsibilities under the pooling and servicing agreement and that in its opinion may involve it in any expense or liability. The master servicer or the depositor may, however, in its discretion undertake any action that it deems appropriate with respect to the pooling and servicing agreement and the rights and duties of the parties

to the pooling and servicing agreement and the interests of the certificateholders under the pooling and servicing agreement. In that event, the legal expenses and costs of the action and any liability resulting from it will be expenses, costs and liabilities of the trust fund, and the master servicer or the depositor, as the case may be, will be entitled to be reimbursed for them out of funds otherwise distributable to certificateholders.

Any person into which the master servicer may be merged or consolidated, or any person resulting from any merger or consolidation to which the master servicer is a party, or any person succeeding to the business of the master servicer, will be the successor of the master servicer under each pooling and servicing agreement, provided that the person is qualified to sell mortgage loans to, and service mortgage loans on behalf of, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

Events of Default

The applicable information supplement may provide for other events of default, but if it does not, then events of default under each pooling and servicing agreement will consist of

- any failure by the master servicer to deposit in the Certificate Account or remit to the trustee any payment which continues unremedied for five days after the giving of written notice of the failure to the master servicer by the trustee or the depositor, or to the master servicer and the trustee by the holders of certificates having not less than 25% of the voting rights evidenced by the certificates;
- any failure by the master servicer to observe or perform in any material respect any of its other covenants or agreements in the pooling and servicing agreement which failure materially affects the rights of certificateholders that continues unremedied for sixty days after the giving of written notice of the failure to the master servicer by the trustee or the depositor, or to the master servicer and the trustee by the holders of certificates of any class evidencing not less than 25% of the voting rights evidenced by the certificate; and
- certain events of insolvency, readjustment of debt, marshalling of assets and liabilities or similar proceeding and certain actions by or on behalf of the master servicer indicating its insolvency, reorganization or inability to pay its obligations.

“Voting rights” are the portion of voting rights of all of the certificates that is allocated to any certificate pursuant to the terms of the pooling and servicing agreement.

If specified in the related information supplement, the pooling and servicing agreement will permit the trustee to sell the Mortgage Assets and the other assets of the trust fund if payments on them are insufficient to make payments required in the pooling and servicing agreement. The assets of the trust fund will be sold only under the circumstances and in the manner specified in the related information supplement.

Rights Upon Event of Default

So long as an event of default under a pooling and servicing agreement remains unremedied, the depositor or the trustee may, and at the direction of holders of certificates having not less than 66⅔% of the voting rights and under any other circumstances specified in the pooling and servicing agreement, the trustee shall, terminate all of the rights and obligations of the master servicer under the pooling and servicing agreement relating to the trust fund and in the Mortgage Assets, whereupon the trustee will succeed to all of the responsibilities, duties and liabilities of the master servicer under the pooling and servicing agreement, including, if specified in the related information supplement, the obligation to make advances, and will be entitled to similar compensation arrangements. If the trustee is unwilling or unable so to act, it may appoint, or petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of, a mortgage loan servicing institution with a net worth of at least \$10,000,000 to act as successor to the master servicer under the pooling and servicing agreement. Pending appointment, the trustee is obligated to act as master servicer. The trustee and any successor may agree upon the servicing compensation to be paid to the successor servicer, which may not be greater than the compensation payable to the master servicer under the pooling and servicing agreement.

No certificateholder, solely by virtue of its status as a certificateholder, will have any right under any pooling and servicing agreement to institute any proceeding with respect to the pooling and servicing agreement, unless the holder previously has given to the trustee written notice of default and unless the holders of any class of certificates of the series evidencing not less than 25% of the voting rights have requested the trustee in writing to institute a proceeding in its own name as trustee and have offered to the trustee reasonable indemnity, and the trustee for 60 days has neglected or refused to institute the proceeding.

Amendment

The applicable information supplement may specify other amendment provisions, but if it does not, then each pooling and servicing agreement may be amended by the depositor, the master servicer and the trustee, without the consent of any of the certificateholders,

- (a) to cure any ambiguity or mistake;
- (b) to correct any defective provision therein or to supplement any provision in the pooling and servicing agreement that may be inconsistent with any other provision in it;
- (c) to conform the pooling and servicing agreement to the information circular and information supplement provided to investors in accordance with the initial offering of the certificates;
- (d) to add to the duties of the depositor, the seller or the master servicer;
- (e) to modify, alter, amend, add to or rescind any of the terms or provisions contained in the pooling and servicing agreement to comply with any rules or regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time;
- (f) to add any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the pooling and servicing agreement; or
- (g) to modify, alter, amend, add to or rescind any of the terms or provisions contained in the pooling and servicing agreement.

However, no action pursuant to clauses (f) or (g) may, as evidenced by an opinion of counsel, adversely affect in any material respect the interests of any certificateholder. But no opinion of counsel will be required if the person requesting the amendment obtains a letter from each rating agency requested to rate the class or classes of certificates of the series stating that the amendment will not result in the downgrading or withdrawal of the respective ratings then assigned to the certificates.

In addition, to the extent provided in the related pooling and servicing agreement, a pooling and servicing agreement may be amended without the consent of any of the certificateholders to change the manner in which the Certificate Account is maintained, if the change does not adversely affect the then current rating of the class or classes of certificates of the series that have been rated at the request of the depositor. Moreover, if one or more REMIC elections are made with respect to the trust fund, the related pooling and servicing agreement may be amended to modify, eliminate or add to any of its provisions to the extent necessary to maintain the qualification of any REMIC, to avoid or minimize the risk of imposition of any tax on any REMIC or to comply with any other requirements of the Code, if the trustee has received an opinion of counsel to the effect that the action is necessary or helpful to maintain the qualification, avoid or minimize that risk or comply with those requirements, as applicable.

The applicable information supplement may specify other amendment provisions, but if it does not, then each pooling and servicing agreement may also be amended by the depositor, the master servicer and the trustee with the consent of holders of certificates of the series evidencing a majority in interest of each class affected thereby for the purpose of adding any provisions to or changing in any manner or eliminating any of the provisions of the pooling and servicing agreement or of modifying in any manner the rights of the holders of the related certificates. However, no amendment may

(a) reduce in any manner the amount of, or delay the timing of, payments received on Mortgage Assets that are required to be distributed on any certificate without the consent of the holder of the certificate,

(b) adversely affect in any material respect the interests of the holders of any class of certificates in a manner other than as described in (a), without the consent of the holders of certificates of the class evidencing, as to the class, percentage interests aggregating 66⅔%, or

(c) reduce the aforesaid percentage of certificates of any class of holders that is required to consent to the amendment without the consent of the holders of all certificates of the class covered by the pooling and servicing agreement then outstanding.

If one or more REMIC elections are made with respect to a trust fund, the trustee will not be entitled to consent to an amendment to the related pooling and servicing agreement without having first received an opinion of counsel to the effect that the amendment will not cause any REMIC to fail to qualify as a REMIC.

Termination; Optional Termination

Generally, the obligations created by each pooling and servicing agreement for each series of certificates will terminate upon the payment to the related certificateholders of all amounts held in the Certificate Account or by the master servicer and required to be paid to them pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement following the later of

- the final payment or other liquidation of the last of the Mortgage Assets subject to it or the disposition of all property acquired upon foreclosure of the Mortgage Assets remaining in the trust fund and
- the purchase by the master servicer or, if REMIC treatment has been elected and if specified in the related information supplement, by the holder of the residual interest in the REMICs (see “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in this information circular and in the related information supplement), from the related trust fund of all of the remaining Mortgage Assets and all property acquired in respect of the Mortgage Assets.

Any purchase of Mortgage Assets and property acquired in respect of Mortgage Assets evidenced by a series of certificates will be made at the option of the master servicer or the party specified in the related information supplement, including the holder of the REMIC residual interest, at a price, and in accordance with the procedures, specified in the related information supplement. The exercise of that right will effect early retirement of the certificates of that series, but the right of the master servicer or the other party or, if applicable, the holder of the REMIC residual interest, to so purchase is subject to the principal balance of the related Mortgage Assets being less than the percentage specified in the related information supplement of the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Assets at the cut-off date for the series. The foregoing is subject to the provision that if one or more REMIC elections are made with respect to a trust fund, any repurchase pursuant to the second bulleted item above will not be made if such repurchase would result in a “prohibited transaction tax” (within the meaning of Section 860F(a)(1) of the Code) being imposed on any REMIC.

The Trustee

The trustee under each pooling and servicing agreement will be named in the applicable information supplement. The commercial bank or trust company serving as trustee may have normal banking relationships with the depositor, the master servicer and any of their respective affiliates.

Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans

The following discussion contains summaries, which are general in nature, of certain legal matters relating to the mortgage loans. Because the legal aspects are governed primarily by applicable state law (which laws may differ substantially), the summaries do not purport to be complete or to reflect the laws of any particular state or to encompass the laws of all states in which the security for the mortgage loans is situated.

General

The mortgage loans will be secured by deeds of trust, mortgages, security deeds or deeds to secure debt, depending upon the prevailing practice in the state in which the property subject to the loan is located. Deeds of trust are used almost exclusively in California instead of mortgages. A mortgage creates a lien upon the real property encumbered by the mortgage, which lien is generally not before the lien for real estate taxes and assessments. Priority between mortgages depends on their terms and generally on the order of recording with a state or county office. There are two parties to a mortgage, the mortgagor, who is the borrower and owner of the mortgaged property, and the mortgagee, who is the lender. Under the mortgage instrument, the mortgagor delivers to the mortgagee a note or bond and the mortgage. Although a deed of trust is similar to a mortgage, a deed of trust formally has three parties, the borrower-property owner called the trustor (similar to a mortgagor), a lender (similar to a mortgagee) called the beneficiary, and a third-party grantee called the trustee. Under a deed of trust, the borrower 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. A security deed and a deed to secure debt are special types of deeds which indicate on their face that they are granted to secure an underlying debt. By executing a security deed or deed to secure debt, the grantor conveys title to, as opposed to merely creating a lien upon, the subject property to the grantee until the underlying debt is repaid. The trustee's authority under a deed of trust, the mortgagee's authority under a mortgage and the grantee's authority under a security deed or deed to secure debt are governed by law and, with respect to some deeds of trust, the directions of the beneficiary.

In this information circular, we generally use the term "mortgage" to generically describe real-estate security instruments, however, if certain information relates to a particular security instrument, we will refer to that security instrument.

Cooperatives. Certain of the mortgage loans may be cooperative loans. The cooperative owns all the real property that comprises the project, including the land, separate dwelling units and all common areas. The cooperative is directly responsible for project management and, in most cases, payment of real estate taxes and hazard and liability insurance. If there is a blanket mortgage on the cooperative or underlying land or both, as is generally the case, the cooperative, as project mortgagor, is also responsible for meeting these mortgage obligations. A blanket mortgage is ordinarily incurred by the cooperative in connection with the construction or purchase of the cooperative's apartment building. The interest of the occupant under proprietary leases or occupancy agreements to which that cooperative is a party are generally subordinate to the interest of the holder of the blanket mortgage in that building. If the cooperative is unable to meet the payment obligations arising under its blanket mortgage, the mortgagee holding the blanket mortgage could foreclose on that mortgage and terminate all subordinate proprietary leases and occupancy agreements. In addition, the blanket mortgage on a cooperative may provide financing in the form of a mortgage that does not fully amortize with a significant portion of principal being due in one lump sum at final maturity. The inability of the cooperative to refinance this mortgage and its consequent inability to make the final payment could lead to foreclosure by the mortgagee providing the financing. A foreclosure in either event by the holder of the blanket mortgage could eliminate or significantly diminish the value of any collateral held by the lender who financed the purchase by an individual tenant-stockholder of cooperative shares or, in the case of a trust fund including cooperative loans, the collateral securing the cooperative loans.

The cooperative 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 units. Generally, a tenant-stockholder of a cooperative must make a monthly payment to the cooperative representing the tenant-stockholder's pro rata share of the cooperative's payments for its blanket mortgage, real property taxes, maintenance expenses and other capital or ordinary expenses. An ownership interest in a cooperative and accompanying rights is financed through a cooperative share loan evidenced by a promissory note and secured by a security interest in the occupancy agreement or proprietary lease and in the related cooperative shares. The lender takes possession of the share certificate and a counterpart of the proprietary lease or

occupancy agreement, and a financing statement covering the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement and the cooperative shares is filed in the appropriate state and local offices to perfect the lender's interest in its collateral. Subject to the limitations discussed below, upon default of the tenant-stockholder, the lender may sue for judgment on the promissory note, dispose of the collateral at a public or private sale or otherwise proceed against the collateral or tenant-stockholder as an individual as provided in the security agreement covering the assignment of the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement and the pledge of cooperative shares.

Foreclosure and Repossession

Deed of Trust. Foreclosure of a deed of trust is generally accomplished by a non-judicial sale under a specific provision in the deed of trust which authorizes the trustee to sell the property at public auction upon any material default by the borrower under the terms of the note or deed of trust. In certain states, foreclosure also may be accomplished by judicial action in the manner provided for foreclosure of mortgages. In some states, such as California, the trustee must record a notice of default and send a copy to the borrower-trustor and to any person who has recorded a request for a copy of any 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 lien holders. If the deed of trust is not reinstated within any applicable cure period, a notice of sale must be posted in a public place and, in most states, including California, published for a specified period of time in one or more newspapers. In addition, these notice provisions 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 property. In California, the entire process from recording a notice of default to a non-judicial sale usually takes four to five months.

In some states, including California, the borrower-trustor has the right to reinstate the loan at any time following default until shortly before the trustee's sale. In general, the borrower, 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. Certain state laws control the amount of foreclosure expenses and costs, including attorney's fees, which may be recoverable by a lender.

Mortgages. Foreclosure of a mortgage is generally accomplished by judicial action. The action is initiated by the service of legal pleadings upon all parties having an interest in the real property. Delays in completion of the foreclosure may occasionally result from difficulties in locating necessary parties. Judicial foreclosure proceedings are often not contested by any of the parties. When the mortgagee's right to foreclosure is contested, the legal proceedings necessary to resolve the issue can be time consuming. After the completion of a judicial foreclosure proceeding, the court generally issues a judgment of foreclosure and appoints a referee or other court officer to conduct the sale of the property. In general, the borrower, or any other person having a junior encumbrance on the real estate, may, during a statutorily prescribed reinstatement period, cure a monetary default by paying the entire amount in arrears plus other designated costs and expenses incurred in enforcing the obligation. Generally, state law controls the amount of foreclosure expenses and costs, including attorney's fees, which may be recovered by a lender. After the reinstatement period has expired without the default having been cured, the borrower or junior lienholder no longer has the right to reinstate the loan and must pay the loan in full to prevent the scheduled foreclosure sale. If the deed of trust is not reinstated, 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 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 in the real property.

Although foreclosure sales are typically public sales, frequently no third party purchaser bids in excess of the lender's lien because of the difficulty of determining the exact status of title to the property, the possible deterioration of the property during the foreclosure proceedings and a requirement that the purchaser pay for the property in cash or by cashier's check. Thus the foreclosing lender often purchases the property from the trustee or referee for an amount equal to the principal amount outstanding under the loan, accrued and unpaid interest and the expenses of foreclosure. Thereafter, the lender will assume the burden of ownership, including obtaining hazard insurance and making repairs at its own expense necessary to render the property suitable for sale. The lender will commonly obtain the services of a real estate broker and pay the broker's commission in connection with the 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.

Courts have imposed general equitable principles upon foreclosure, which are generally designed to mitigate the legal consequences to the borrower of the borrower's defaults under the loan documents. Some courts have been

faced with the issue of whether federal or state constitutional provisions reflecting due process concerns for fair notice require that borrowers under deeds of trust receive notice longer than that prescribed by statute. 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 does not involve sufficient state action to afford constitutional protection to the borrower.

Cooperative Loans. The cooperative shares owned by the tenant-stockholder and pledged to the lender are, in almost all cases, subject to restrictions on transfer as set forth in the cooperative's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement, and may be cancelled by the cooperative for failure by the tenant-stockholder to pay rent or other obligations or charges owed by the tenant-stockholder, including mechanics' liens against the cooperative apartment building incurred by the tenant-stockholder. The proprietary lease or occupancy agreement generally permits the cooperative to terminate the lease or agreement if an obligor fails to make payments or defaults in the performance of covenants required under it. Typically, the lender and the cooperative enter into a recognition agreement, which establishes the rights and obligations of both parties upon a default by the tenant-stockholder on its obligations under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. 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.

The recognition agreement generally provides that, if the tenant-stockholder has defaulted under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement, the cooperative will take no action to terminate the lease or agreement until the lender has been provided with an opportunity to cure the default. The recognition agreement typically provides that if the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement is terminated, the cooperative will recognize the lender's lien against proceeds from the sale of the cooperative apartment, subject, however, to the cooperative's right to sums due under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. The total amount owed to the cooperative by the tenant-stockholder, which the lender generally cannot restrict and does not monitor, could reduce the value of the collateral below the outstanding principal balance of the cooperative loan and accrued and unpaid interest on it.

Recognition agreements also provide that upon foreclosure of a cooperative loan, the lender must obtain the approval or consent of the cooperative as required by the proprietary lease before transferring the cooperative shares or assigning the proprietary lease. Generally, the lender is not limited in any rights it may have to dispossess the tenant-stockholders.

In some states, foreclosure on the cooperative shares is accomplished by a sale in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the UCC and the security agreement relating to those shares. Article 9 of the UCC 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. In determining commercial reasonableness, a court will look to the notice given the debtor and the method, manner, time, place and terms of the foreclosure. Generally, a sale conducted according to the usual practice of banks selling similar collateral will be considered reasonably conducted.

Article 9 of the UCC provides 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. The recognition agreement, however, generally provides that the lender's right to reimbursement is subject to the right of the cooperative to receive sums due under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. If there are proceeds remaining, the lender must account to the tenant-stockholder for the surplus. Conversely, if a portion of the indebtedness remains unpaid, the tenant-stockholder is generally responsible for the deficiency. See "Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders."

In the case of foreclosure on a building converted from a rental building to a building owned by a cooperative 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 that apply to certain tenants who elected to remain in the building but who did not purchase shares in the cooperative when the building was so converted.

Rights of Redemption

In some states after a sale pursuant to a deed of trust or foreclosure of a mortgage, the borrower and certain foreclosed junior lienors are given a statutory period in which to redeem the property from the foreclosure sale. In certain other states, including California, this right of redemption applies only to sales following judicial foreclosure,

and not to sales pursuant to a non-judicial power of sale. In most states where the right of redemption is available, statutory redemption may occur upon payment of the foreclosure purchase price, accrued interest and taxes. In some states, the right to redeem is an equitable right. The effect of a right of redemption is to diminish the ability of the lender to sell the foreclosed property. The exercise of a right of redemption would defeat the title of any purchaser at a foreclosure sale, or of any purchaser from the lender after judicial foreclosure or sale under a deed of trust. Consequently, the practical effect of the redemption right is to force the lender to retain the property and pay the expenses of ownership until the redemption period has run.

Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders

Certain states have imposed statutory restrictions that 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 borrower following foreclosure or a sale under a deed of trust. A deficiency judgment is a personal judgment against the borrower equal in most cases to the difference between the amount due to the lender and the current fair market value of the property at the time of the foreclosure sale. As a result of these prohibitions, it is anticipated that in most instances the master servicer will utilize the non-judicial foreclosure remedy and will not seek deficiency judgments against defaulting mortgagors.

Some state statutes may 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 borrower. In certain other states, the lender has the option of bringing a personal action against the borrower on the debt without first exhausting that security. However, in some of these states, following judgment on a personal action, the lender may be considered to have elected a remedy and may be precluded from exercising other remedies with respect to the security. Consequently, the practical effect of the election requirement, when applicable, is that lenders will usually proceed first against the security rather than bringing a personal action against the borrower.

In some states, exceptions to the anti-deficiency statutes are provided for in certain instances where the value of the lender's security has been impaired by acts or omissions of the borrower, for example, upon waste of the property.

In addition to anti-deficiency and related legislation, numerous other federal and state statutory provisions, including the federal bankruptcy laws, the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act and state laws affording relief to debtors, may interfere with or affect the ability of the secured mortgage lender to realize on its security. For example, in a proceeding under the federal Bankruptcy Code, a lender may not foreclose on a mortgaged property without the permission of the bankruptcy court. And in certain instances a bankruptcy court may allow a borrower to reduce the monthly payments, change the rate of interest, and alter the mortgage loan repayment schedule for under collateralized mortgage loans. The effect of these types of proceedings can be to cause delays in receiving payments on the loans underlying certificates and even to reduce the aggregate amount of payments on the loans underlying certificates.

The federal tax laws provide priority to certain tax liens over the lien of a mortgage or secured party. Numerous federal and state consumer protection laws impose substantive requirements upon mortgage lenders in connection with the origination, servicing and enforcement of mortgage loans. These laws include the federal Truth-in-Lending Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Fair Credit Billing Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act and related statutes and regulations. These federal and state laws impose specific statutory liabilities on lenders who fail to comply with the provisions of the law. In some cases, this liability may affect assignees of the loans or contracts.

Generally, Article 9 of the UCC governs foreclosure on cooperative shares and the related proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. Some courts have interpreted section 9-504 of the UCC to prohibit a deficiency award unless the creditor establishes that the sale of the collateral (which, in the case of a cooperative loan, would be the shares of the cooperative and the related proprietary lease or occupancy agreement) was conducted in a commercially reasonable manner.

Environmental Risks

Real property pledged as security to a lender may be subject to unforeseen environmental risks. Under the laws of certain states, contamination of a property may give rise to a lien on the property to assure the payment of the costs of clean-up. In several states that lien has priority over the lien of an existing mortgage on the property. In addition, under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (“CERCLA”), the EPA may impose a lien on property where the EPA has incurred clean-up costs. However, a CERCLA lien is subordinate to pre-existing, perfected security interests.

Under the laws of some states, and under CERCLA, it is conceivable that a secured lender may be held liable as an “owner” or “operator” for the costs of addressing releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances at a mortgaged property, even though the environmental damage or threat was caused by a prior or current owner or operator. CERCLA imposes liability for the costs on any and all “responsible parties,” including owners or operators. However, CERCLA excludes from the definition of “owner or operator” a secured creditor who holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect its security interest but does not “participate in the management” of the property. Thus, if a lender’s activities begin to encroach on the actual management of a contaminated facility or property, the lender may incur liability as an “owner or operator” under CERCLA. Similarly, if a lender forecloses and takes title to a contaminated facility or property, the lender may incur CERCLA liability in various circumstances, including when it holds the facility or property as an investment (including leasing the facility or property to a third party), or fails to market the property in a timely fashion.

Whether actions taken by a lender would constitute participation in the management of a mortgaged property, or the business of a borrower, so as to render the secured creditor exemption unavailable to a lender, was historically a matter of judicial interpretation of the statutory language. Court decisions were inconsistent and, in fact, in 1990, the Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit suggested that the mere capacity of the lender to influence a borrower’s decisions regarding disposal of hazardous substances was sufficient participation in the management of a borrower’s business to deny the protection of the secured creditor exemption to the lender. In 1996, Congress enacted the Asset Conservation, Lender Liability and Deposit Insurance Protection Act (“Asset Conservation Act”), which provides that, in order to be deemed to have participated in the management of a mortgaged property, a lender must actually participate in the operational affairs of either the property or the borrower. The Asset Conservation Act also provides that participation in the management of the property does not include merely having the capacity to influence, or unexercised right to control operations. Rather, a lender will lose the protection of the secured creditor exemption only if it exercises decision-making control over the borrower’s environmental compliance and hazardous substance handling and disposal practices, or assumes day-to-day management of all operational functions of the mortgaged property.

If a lender is or becomes liable, it can bring an action for contribution under CERCLA against any other “responsible parties,” including a previous owner or operator, who created the environmental hazard and who has not settled its liability with the government, but those persons or entities may be bankrupt or otherwise judgment proof. The costs associated with environmental cleanup may be substantial. It is conceivable that the costs arising from the circumstances set forth above would result in a loss to certificateholders.

The secured creditor exclusion does not govern liability for cleanup costs under federal laws other than CERCLA, and state environmental statutes may or may not contain protections for secured creditors. Subtitle I of the regulations promulgated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (“RCRA”) regulates underground petroleum storage tanks (except heating oil tanks). The EPA has adopted a lender liability rule for underground storage tanks or the real property in which the underground petroleum storage tanks are located under Subtitle I of RCRA. Under the Asset Conservation Act, the protections accorded to lenders under CERCLA are also accorded to holders of security interests in underground petroleum storage tanks. It should be noted, however, that liability for cleanup of petroleum contamination may be governed by state law, which may not provide for any specific protection for secured creditors or alternatively, may not impose liability on secured creditors at all.

Except as otherwise specified in the applicable information supplement, at the time the mortgage loans were originated, no environmental assessment or a very limited environmental assessment of the Mortgage Properties was conducted.

Due-on-Sale Clauses

Generally, each conventional mortgage loan will contain a due-on-sale clause which will generally provide that if the mortgagor or obligor sells, transfers or conveys the mortgaged property, the loan may be accelerated by the mortgagee. In recent years, court decisions and legislative actions have placed substantial restriction on the right of lenders to enforce these clauses in many states. For instance, the California Supreme Court in August 1978 held that due-on-sale clauses were generally unenforceable. However, the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 (the “Garn-St Germain Act”), subject to specified exceptions, preempts state constitutional, statutory and case law prohibiting the enforcement of due-on-sale clauses. As to loans secured by an owner-occupied residence, the Garn-St Germain Act sets forth nine specific instances in which a mortgagee covered by the Garn-St Germain Act may not exercise its rights under a due-on-sale clause, notwithstanding the fact that a transfer of the property may have occurred. The inability to enforce a due-on-sale clause may result in transfer of the related mortgaged property to an uncreditworthy person, which could increase the likelihood of default or may result in a mortgage bearing an interest rate below the current market rate being assumed by a new home buyer, which may affect the average life of the mortgage loans and the number of mortgage loans which may extend to maturity.

Prepayment Charges

Under certain state laws, prepayment charges may not be imposed after a certain period of time following the origination of mortgage loans with respect to prepayments on loans secured by liens encumbering owner-occupied residential properties. Since many of the mortgaged properties will be owner-occupied, it is anticipated that prepayment charges may not be imposed on many of the mortgage loans. The absence of this a restraint on prepayment, particularly with respect to fixed rate mortgage loans having higher mortgage rates, may increase the likelihood of refinancing or other early retirement of the loans or contracts.

Applicability of Usury Laws

Title V of the depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, enacted in March 1980 (“Title V”), provides that state usury limitations shall not apply to certain types of residential first mortgage loans originated by certain lenders after March 31, 1980. The Office of Thrift Supervision, as successor to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, is authorized to issue rules and regulations and to publish interpretations governing implementation of Title V. The statute authorized the states to reimpose interest rate limits by adopting, before April 1, 1983, a law or constitutional provision that expressly rejects an application of the federal law. In addition, even where Title V is not so rejected, any state is authorized by the law to adopt a provision limiting discount points or other charges on mortgage loans covered by Title V. Certain states have taken action to reimpose interest rate limits or to limit discount points or other charges, or both.

Servicemembers Civil Relief Act

Generally, under the terms of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (the “Relief Act”), a borrower who enters military service after the origination of the borrower’s mortgage loan (including a borrower who is a member of the National Guard or is in reserve status at the time of the origination of the mortgage loan and is later called to active duty) may not be charged interest above an annual rate of 6% during the period of the borrower’s active duty status, unless a court orders otherwise upon application of the lender. It is possible that this interest rate limitation could have an effect, for an indeterminate period of time, on the ability of the master servicer to collect full amounts of interest on some of the mortgage loans. Unless the applicable information supplement provides a special feature for a particular trust fund, any shortfall in interest collections resulting from the application of the Relief Act could result in losses to the holders of the certificates. In addition, the Relief Act imposes limitations which would impair the ability of the master servicer to foreclose on an affected mortgage loan during the borrower’s period of active duty status. Thus, if an affected mortgage loan goes into default, there may be delays and losses occasioned by the inability to realize upon the mortgaged property in a timely fashion.

Consumer Protection Laws

Federal, state and local laws extensively regulate various aspects of brokering, originating, servicing and collecting mortgage loans. Among other things, these laws may regulate interest rates and other charges, require disclosures, impose financial privacy requirements, mandate specific business practices, and prohibit unfair and

deceptive trade practices. In addition, licensing requirements may be imposed on persons that broker, originate, service or collect such loans.

Additional requirements may be imposed under federal, state or local laws on so-called “high cost mortgage loans,” which typically are defined as loans that have interest rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels. These laws may limit certain loan terms, such as prepayment penalties, or the ability of a creditor to refinance a loan unless it is in the borrower’s interest. In addition, certain of these laws may allow claims against loan brokers or originators, including claims based on fraud or misrepresentations, to be asserted against persons acquiring the loans, such as the trust fund.

The federal laws that may apply to loans held in the trust fund include the following:

- the Truth in Lending Act and its regulations, which (among other things) require disclosures to borrowers regarding the terms of mortgage loans and provide property owners in a non-purchase money transaction with a right of rescission that generally extends for three days after proper disclosures are given (but in no event more than three years);
- the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act and its regulations, which (among other things) imposes additional disclosure requirements and limitations on loan terms with respect to non-purchase money mortgage loans with interest rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels;
- the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and its regulations, which (among other things) prohibit the payment of referral fees for real estate settlement services and regulate escrow accounts for taxes and insurance and billing inquiries made by borrowers;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and its regulations, which (among other things) generally prohibits discrimination in any aspect of a credit transaction on certain enumerated basis, such as age, race, color, sex, religion, marital status, national origin or receipt of public assistance; and
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which (among other things) regulates the use of consumer reports obtained from consumer reporting agencies and the reporting of payment histories to consumer reporting agencies.

The penalties for violating these federal, state, or local laws vary depending on the applicable law and the particular facts of the situation. However, private plaintiffs typically may assert claims for actual damages and, in some cases, also may recover civil money penalties or exercise a right to rescind the mortgage loan. Violations of certain laws may limit the ability to collect all or part of the principal or interest on a mortgage loan and, in some cases, borrowers even may be entitled to a refund of amounts previously paid. Federal, state and local administrative or law enforcement agencies also may be entitled to bring legal actions, including actions for civil money penalties or restitution, for violations of certain of these laws.

Depending on the particular alleged misconduct, it is possible that claims may be asserted against various participants in secondary mortgage market transactions, including assignees that hold the mortgage loan, such as the trust fund. Losses on loans from the application of these federal, state and local laws that are not otherwise covered by a credit enhancement will be borne by the holders of one or more classes of certificates.

Material Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion is the opinion of Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, counsel to the depositor, as to the material federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of certificates. The opinion of Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP is based on laws, regulations, administrative rulings, and judicial decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change either prospectively or retroactively. The following discussion does not describe aspects of federal tax law that are unique to special taxpayers such as insurance companies and securities dealers and investors who hold certificates as part of a straddle within the meaning of Code Section 1092. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the federal, state, local, and any other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of certificates.

General

The federal income tax consequences to certificateholders will vary depending on whether an election is made to treat the trust fund relating to a particular series of certificates as one or more REMICs under the Code.

Non-REMIC Certificates

If no REMIC election is made, the trust fund will be classified as a “grantor trust” under subpart E, Part I of subchapter J of chapter 1 of subtitle A of the Code, in which case, certificate owners will be treated for federal income tax purposes as owning directly all of or a portion of the trust fund’s assets. Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP will issue an opinion confirming the above-stated conclusions for each trust fund for which no REMIC election is made.

a. Single Class of Certificates

Characterization. The trust fund may be created with one class of certificates, in which case, each certificateholder will be treated as the owner of a pro rata undivided interest in each of the mortgage loans in the Pool. Any amount received by a certificateholder in lieu of an amount due with respect to any mortgage loan because of a default or delinquency in payment will be treated for federal income tax purposes as having the same character as the payment it replaces.

Each certificateholder will be required to report on its federal income tax return in accordance with its method of accounting its pro rata share of the income from the mortgage loans in the trust fund, including interest, original issue discount (“OID”), if any, prepayment fees, assumption fees, any gain recognized upon an assumption and late payment charges received by the master servicer. Under Code Sections 162 or 212 each certificateholder will be entitled to deduct its pro rata share of servicing fees, prepayment fees, assumption fees and late payment charges retained by the master servicer, provided that the amounts are reasonable compensation for services rendered to the trust fund. Certificateholders that are individuals, estates or trusts will be entitled to deduct their share of expenses only to the extent expenses of the trust fund plus their other miscellaneous itemized deductions (as defined in the Code) exceed two percent of their adjusted gross income. A certificateholder using the cash method of accounting must take into account its pro rata share of income and deductions as and when collected by or paid by the master servicer. A certificateholder using an accrual method of accounting must take into account its pro rata share of income as it accrues, or when received if the income is received before it accrues, and must take into account its pro rata share of deductions as they accrue. If the servicing fees paid to the master servicer are deemed to exceed reasonable servicing compensation, the amount of any excess could be considered as an ownership interest retained by the master servicer (or any person to whom the master servicer assigned for value all or a portion of the servicing fees) in a portion of the interest payments on the mortgage loans. The mortgage loans would then be subject to the “coupon stripping” rules of the Code discussed below.

Generally, with respect to each series of certificates:

- a certificate owned by a “domestic building and loan association” within the meaning of Code Section 7701(a)(19) and representing principal and interest payments on mortgage loans will be considered to represent loans secured by an interest in real property which is residential property under Code Section 7701(a)(19)(C)(v), to the extent that the mortgage loans in the trust fund are of a type described in that Code section;
- a certificate owned by a real estate investment trust representing an interest in mortgage loans will be considered to represent “real estate assets” within the meaning of Code Section 856(c)(4)(A), to the extent that the mortgage loans in the trust fund are of a type described in that Code section, and interest income on the mortgage loans will be considered “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property” within the meaning of Code Section 856(c)(3)(B), to the extent income on the trust fund is described in that Code section; and

- a certificate owned by a REMIC will represent an obligation “which is principally secured, directly or indirectly, by an interest in real property” under Code Section 860G(a)(3) to the extent the mortgage loans in the trust fund are of a type described in that Code Section.

Buydown Loans. Certain trust funds may hold buydown loans. These loans can be secured not only by a lien on real property but also by a pledged account that is drawn upon to subsidize the mortgagor’s monthly mortgage payments for a limited period of time. For purposes of the conclusions described immediately above, so long as the loan value of the underlying real property at least equals the amount of the loan, the loan will be treated as fully secured by real property. If the loan value of the underlying real property is less than the amount of the loan, then a certificateholder could be required to treat the loan as one secured by an interest in real property only to the extent of the value of the real property. The related information supplement for any series of certificates will specify whether such apportionment would be required.

Premium. The price paid for a certificate by a holder will be allocated to the holder’s undivided interest in each mortgage loan based on each mortgage loan’s relative fair market value, so that the holder’s undivided interest in each mortgage loan will have its own tax basis. A certificateholder that acquires an interest in mortgage loans at a premium may elect, under Code Section 171, to amortize the premium under a constant interest method. Amortizable bond premium will be treated as an offset to interest income on the certificate. The basis for the certificate will be reduced to the extent that amortizable premium is applied to offset interest payments. It is not clear whether a reasonable prepayment assumption should be used in computing amortization of premium allowable under Code Section 171. The legislative history indicates that if a prepayment assumption is applied to an instrument for purposes of the OID rules, that prepayment assumption should be applied in amortizing bond premium.

If a premium is not subject to amortization using a reasonable prepayment assumption, then the holder of a certificate acquired at a premium may recognize a loss if a mortgage loan prepays in full. The amount of the loss is equal to the difference between the portion of the prepaid principal amount of the mortgage loan that is allocable to the certificate and the portion of the adjusted basis of the certificate that is allocable to the mortgage loan. If a reasonable prepayment assumption is used to amortize premium, it appears that any loss would be available, if at all, only if prepayments have occurred at a rate faster than the reasonable assumed prepayment rate. It is not clear whether any other adjustments would be required to reflect differences between an assumed prepayment rate and the actual rate of prepayments. In addition, amounts received on the redemption of an obligation issued by a natural person are considered received in exchange for the obligation if the debt obligation is purchased or issued after June 8, 1997 (that is, treated the same as obligations issued by corporations). This change could affect the character of any loss (for example, cause the loss to be treated as capital if the assets are held as capital assets by the taxpayer).

The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) has issued final regulations (the “Amortizable Bond Premium Regulations”) dealing with amortizable bond premium, but these regulations specifically do not apply to prepayable debt instruments subject to Code Section 1272(a)(6). Absent further guidance from the IRS, the trustee intends to account for amortizable bond premium in the manner described above. Prospective purchasers of the certificates should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible application of the Amortizable Bond Premium Regulations.

Original Issue Discount. A certificateholder that acquires an undivided interest in a pool of mortgage loans will be subject to the original issue discount (“OID”) rules of Code Sections 1271 through 1273 and 1275 to the extent of the certificateholder’s undivided interest in any mortgage loans in the pool that were issued with OID. OID generally must be reported as ordinary gross income as it accrues under a constant interest method. See “—Certificates Representing Interests in Loans Other Than ARM Loans.”

Market Discount. A certificateholder that acquires an undivided interest in a pool of mortgage loans will be subject to the market discount rules of Code Sections 1276 through 1278 to the extent the certificateholder purchases its undivided interest in one or more of the underlying mortgage loans at a “market discount.” Provided a mortgage loan is not issued with OID, the amount of market discount (if any) equals the excess of the certificateholder’s proportionate interest in the principal amount of the mortgage loan over the certificateholder’s proportionate tax basis in the mortgage loan. Market discount with respect to a certificate will be considered to be zero if the amount allocable to the certificate is less than 0.25% of the certificate’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the weighted average maturity remaining after the date of purchase. Treasury regulations

implementing the market discount rules have not yet been issued, therefore, investors are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these rules and the advisability of making any of the elections allowed under Code Sections 1276 through 1278.

The Code provides that any principal payment (whether a scheduled payment or a prepayment) or any gain on disposition of a market discount bond shall be treated as ordinary income to the extent that it does not exceed the accrued market discount at the time of the payment. The amount of accrued market discount for purposes of determining the tax treatment of subsequent principal payments or dispositions of the market discount bond is to be reduced by the amount so treated as ordinary income.

The Code also authorizes the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing for the computation of accrued market discount on debt instruments the principal of which is payable in more than one installment. Although no regulations have been issued, the relevant legislative history describes how market discount should be accrued. According to the legislative history, the holder of a market discount bond may elect to accrue market discount either on the basis of a constant interest rate or according to one of the following methods. If a certificate is issued with OID, the amount of market discount that accrues during any accrual period would be equal to the product of the total remaining market discount and a fraction, the numerator of which is the OID accruing during the period and the denominator of which is the total remaining OID at the beginning of the accrual period. For certificates issued without OID, the amount of market discount that accrues during a period is equal to the product of the total remaining market discount and a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of stated interest paid during the accrual period and the denominator of which is the total amount of stated interest remaining to be paid at the beginning of the accrual period. For purposes of calculating market discount under any of these methods in the case of instruments that provide for payments that may be accelerated due to prepayments of other obligations securing the instruments, the same prepayment assumption applicable to calculating the accrual of OID will apply. The legislative history states Congress intends that if a prepayment assumption would be used to calculate OID it should also be used to accrue market discount. Because the regulations described above have not been issued, what effect those regulations might have on the tax treatment of a certificate purchased at a discount or premium in the secondary market cannot be predicted.

A holder who acquires a certificate at a market discount may also have to defer taking a deduction for some of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the certificate. For any taxable year, the amount deferred equals the excess of (1) the interest paid or accrued on such indebtedness for the year over (2) the interest (including original issue discount) from the certificate included in gross income for the year. If the certificateholder elects, the amount deferred from an earlier year may be deducted in a later year to the extent that (1) the income from the certificate in the later year exceeds (2) the interest paid or accrued on such indebtedness for the later year. Any remaining deferred deduction is to be taken into account in the taxable year in which the certificate matures or is disposed of in a taxable transaction. In the case of a disposition in which gain or loss is not recognized in whole or in part, any remaining deferred deduction will be allowed to the extent of gain recognized on the disposition. This deferral rule does not apply if the certificateholder elects to include the market discount in income currently as it accrues on all market discount obligations acquired by the certificateholder in that taxable year or thereafter.

Election to Treat All Interest as OID. The OID Regulations permit a certificateholder to elect to accrue all interest (including stated interest), discount (including de minimis market discount and de minimis original issue discount) and premium in income based on a constant yield method. If this election is made with respect to a certificate having market discount, the certificateholder is deemed to have made an election to include market discount in income currently with respect to all other market discount debt instruments that the certificateholder acquires during the year of the election and thereafter. A certificateholder that makes this election for a certificate that is acquired at a premium is deemed to have made an election to amortize bond premium with respect to all premium debt instruments that the certificateholder owns and acquires. See “— Single Class of Certificates — Premium.” The election to accrue interest, discount and premium on a constant yield method with respect to a certificate cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the election.

Certificates Representing Interests in Loans Other Than ARM Loans. Under the Treasury regulations issued under Code Sections 1271 through 1273 and 1275 (the “OID Regulations”), a mortgage loan may be issued

with original issue discount for a variety of reasons. These include situations in which the lender charges the borrower origination points (whether or not the borrower may deduct the points immediately) or offers the loan at a “teaser” rate (that is, the initial rate of interest on the mortgage loan is significantly lower than the subsequent rate or rates on the mortgage loan).

OID on each certificate must be included in the owner’s ordinary income for federal income tax purposes as it accrues, in accordance with a constant yield method that takes into account the semi-annual (or more frequent) compounding of interest, in advance of receipt of the cash attributable to the income. The amount of OID required to be included in an owner’s income in any taxable year with respect to a certificate representing an interest in mortgage loans other than mortgage loans with interest rates that adjust periodically (“ARM Loans”) likely will be computed as described under “— Accrual of Original Issue Discount.” The following discussion is based on the OID Regulations and on the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (the “1986 Act”). The holder of a certificate should be aware, however, that the OID Regulations may not adequately address certain issues relevant to prepayable securities.

Under the Code, each mortgage loan underlying the certificates will be treated as having been issued on the date it was originated with an amount of OID equal to the excess, if any, of the mortgage loan’s stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price. The issue price of a mortgage loan is generally the amount lent to the mortgagee, which may be adjusted to take into account certain loan origination fees. The stated redemption price at maturity of a mortgage loan is the sum of all payments to be made on the mortgage loan other than payments that are treated as qualified stated interest (“QSI”) payments. The accrual of this OID, as described under “— Accrual of Original Issue Discount,” will, unless otherwise specified in the related information supplement, utilize the original yield to maturity of the certificates calculated based on a reasonable assumed prepayment rate for the mortgage loans underlying the certificates (the “Prepayment Assumption”), and will take into account events that occur during the calculation period. There are no regulations dictating how the Prepayment Assumption is determined. The legislative history of the 1986 Act (the “Legislative History”) provides, however, that the regulations will require that the Prepayment Assumption be the prepayment assumption that is used in determining the offering price of the certificate. No representation is made that any certificate will prepay at the Prepayment Assumption or at any other rate. The requirement of using a prepayment assumption for the purpose of calculating OID only applies to debt instruments collateralized by other debt instruments that are subject to prepayment rather than direct ownership interests in debt instruments, (and, in tax years beginning after August 5, 1997, to any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments.) However, no other legal authority provides guidance with regard to the proper method for accruing OID on obligations that are subject to prepayment, and, until further guidance is issued, the master servicer intends to calculate and report OID under the method described in “— Accrual of Original Issue Discount.”

Accrual of Original Issue Discount. Generally, the owner of a certificate must include in gross income the sum of the “daily portions,” as defined below, of the OID on any certificate for each day on which it owns the certificate, including the date of purchase but excluding the date of disposition. In the case of an original owner, the daily portions of OID will generally be determined as set forth under the OID Regulations. In the case of each full accrual period, this will be done by (i) adding (A) the present value of all remaining payments, determined as of the end of the accrual period and (B) any payments received during the accrual period, and (ii) subtracting from that total the “adjusted issue price” at the beginning of the accrual period. The present value of the remaining payments are determined first by using the Prepayment Assumption to calculate the amount and timing of the remaining payments and then by discounting the payments so determined using the original yield to maturity. The adjusted issue price of a certificate at the beginning of the first accrual period is its issue price; the adjusted issue price of a certificate at the beginning of a subsequent accrual period is the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the immediately preceding accrual period plus the amount of OID allocable to that accrual period reduced by the amount of any payment (other than QSI) made at the end of or during that accrual period. The OID accruing during the accrual period will then be divided by the number of days in the period to determine the daily portion of OID for each day in the period. With respect to an initial accrual period shorter than a full monthly accrual period, the daily portions of OID must be determined according to an appropriate allocation under any reasonable method.

Original issue discount generally must be reported as ordinary gross income as it accrues under a constant yield method that takes into account the compounding of interest as it accrues rather than when it is received. However, the amount of original issue discount includible in the income of a holder of an obligation is reduced

when the obligation is acquired after its initial issuance at a price greater than the sum of the original issue price and the previously accrued original issue discount, less prior payments of principal. Accordingly, if mortgage loans acquired by a certificateholder are purchased at a price equal to the then unpaid principal amount of those mortgage loans, no original issue discount attributable to the difference between the issue price and the original principal amount of those mortgage loans (e.g., due to points) will be includible by the holder. Other original issue discount on the mortgage loans (that is, OID attributable to factors other than a difference between the issue price and original principal amount, such as interest payments that increase after an initial “teaser” rate) would still need to be accrued.

Certificates Representing Interests in ARM Loans. The OID Regulations do not address the treatment of instruments, such as the certificates, which represent interests in ARM Loans. In the absence of any authority, the master servicer will report OID on certificates attributable to ARM Loans to holders in a manner it believes is consistent with the rules described under the heading “— Certificates Representing Interests in Loans Other Than ARM Loans” and with the OID Regulations. As such, for purposes of projecting both the remaining payments and future yield, the assumed rate payable on the ARM Loans will be the fixed rate equivalent on the issue date. Further, the addition to the principal balance of an ARM Loan of interest deferred due to negative amortization (“Deferred Interest”) may require the inclusion of the interest in the income of the certificateholder when the interest accrues. Furthermore, the addition of Deferred Interest to the certificate’s principal balance will result in additional income (including possibly OID income) to the certificateholder over the remaining life of the certificates.

The treatment of ARM obligations is uncertain. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding how income will be includible with respect to the certificates.

b. Multiple Classes of Certificates

1. Stripped Bonds and Stripped Coupons

Pursuant to Code Section 1286, the separation of ownership of the right to receive some or all of the interest payments on an obligation from ownership of the right to receive some or all of the principal payments on the obligation results in the creation of “stripped bonds” with respect to principal payments and “stripped coupons” with respect to interest payments. For purposes of Code Sections 1271 through 1288, Code Section 1286 treats a stripped bond or a stripped coupon as an obligation issued on the date that the stripped interest is created. If a trust fund is created with two classes of certificates, one class of certificates may represent the right to principal and interest, or principal only, on all or a portion of the mortgage loans (the “Stripped Bond Certificates”), while the other class of certificates may represent the right to some or all of the interest on the same mortgage loans (the “Stripped Coupon Certificates”).

In certain situations, Code Section 1286 does not apply to a real estate mortgage even if some of the interest on the real estate mortgage has been separated. Specifically, the stripping rules are not implicated if following the separation of interest, either (1) the amount of discount on the real estate mortgage is less than de minimis (measured using the rules for calculating de minimis OID) or (2) no more than 100 basis points (that is, 1% interest on the mortgage loan principal balance) has been separated from the real estate mortgage. Among other instances, the 100 basis points exception may apply if a servicer retains “excess servicing” (that is, the right to servicing income in excess of an IRS-determined amount of reasonable servicing) that does not exceed 100 basis points.

The IRS appears to require that the exceptions described above to be applied on a loan-by-loan basis, which could result in some mortgage loans being treated as having been stripped and others as not. See “— Non-REMIC Certificates” and “— Multiple Classes of Senior Certificates — Stripped Bonds and Stripped Coupons.” If these exceptions apply, the stripped real estate mortgage will not be treated as a newly issued instrument with OID. Nevertheless, any discount on the real estate mortgage will have to be treated as market discount if it exceeds a de minimis amount (measured using the rules for calculating de minimis market discount). The remaining discussion assumes that the exceptions are unavailable.

Although current authority is not entirely clear, a Stripped Bond Certificate should be treated as an interest in mortgage loans issued on the day the certificate is purchased for purposes of calculating any OID. Generally, if

the discount on a mortgage loan is larger than a de minimis amount (as calculated for purposes of the OID rules), then a purchaser of the certificate will be required to accrue the discount under the OID rules of the Code. See “— Non-REMIC Certificates” and “— Single Class of Certificates — Original Issue Discount.”.

The precise tax treatment of Stripped Coupon Certificates is uncertain. The Code could be read literally to require that OID computations be made for each payment from each mortgage loan. However, based on IRS guidance, it appears that all payments from a mortgage loan underlying a Stripped Coupon Certificate should be treated as a single installment obligation subject to the OID rules of the Code, in which case, all payments from the mortgage loan would be included in the mortgage loan’s stated redemption price at maturity for purposes of calculating income on the Stripped Coupon Certificate under the OID rules of the Code.

Based on current authority it is unclear under what circumstances, if any, the prepayment of mortgage loans will give rise to a loss to the holder of a Stripped Bond Certificate purchased at a premium or a Stripped Coupon Certificate. If the certificate is treated as a single instrument (rather than an interest in discrete mortgage loans) and the effect of prepayments is taken into account in computing yield with respect to the certificate, it appears that no loss will be available as a result of any particular prepayment unless prepayments occur at a rate faster than the assumed prepayment rate. However, if a certificate is treated as an interest in discrete mortgage loans, or if no prepayment assumption is used, then when a mortgage loan is prepaid, any certificate so treated should be able to recognize a loss equal to the portion of the unrecovered premium of the certificate that is allocable to the mortgage loan. In addition, if the debt instrument of a natural person is either purchased or issued after June 8, 1997, then amounts received on retirement of the debt instrument are treated as received in exchange for the debt instrument. Consequently, any loss realized on the retirement of a debt instrument could be capital rather than ordinary.

The IRS has not issued guidance under the Code’s coupon stripping rules with respect to instruments that represent interests in ARM Loans. In the absence of any authority, the master servicer will report OID on certificates attributable to ARM Loans (“Stripped ARM Obligations”) to holders in a manner it believes is consistent with the rules described under the heading “— Certificates Representing Interests in Loans Other Than ARM Loans” and with the OID Regulations. In this connection, for purposes of projecting both the remaining payments on and future yield of, an ARM Loan, the interest rate payable on the ARM Loan will be assumed to be the fixed rate equivalent of the adjustable rate as determined on the issue date. Applying these rules may require the interest on a Stripped ARM Obligation to be included in income before the interest is received, even if the interest is added to principal because of negative amortization. Further, increasing the principal by deferred interest may result in additional income (including OID) over the remaining life of the certificates.

Holders of Stripped Bond Certificates and Stripped Coupon Certificates should consult with their tax advisors regarding the proper treatment of their certificates for federal income tax purposes.

c. Sale or Exchange of a Certificate

Sale or exchange of a certificate before its maturity will result in gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount received and the adjusted basis in the certificate. In general, a holder’s adjusted basis in a certificate will equal the amount paid for the certificate (1) increased by the OID and market discount (if any) included in the seller’s gross income with respect to the certificate, and (2) reduced by amortized premiums (if any) and payments on the certificate previously received by the seller (other than QSI). Except for the amount of any market discount not previously included in income and accrued but unpaid QSI, the gain or loss will be capital gain or loss to an owner for which a certificate is a “capital asset” within the meaning of Code Section 1221, and will be long-term or short-term depending on whether the certificate has been owned for the long-term capital gain holding period (currently more than one year).

The certificates will be “evidences of indebtedness” within the meaning of Code Section 582(c)(1), so that gain or loss recognized from the sale of a certificate by a bank or a thrift institution to which that section applies will be ordinary income or loss.

d. Non-U.S. Persons

As used in this information circular, a “U.S. Person” means

- a citizen or resident of the United States,
- a corporation or a partnership (including an entity treated as a corporation or partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized in or created under the laws of the United States or any State thereof or the District of Columbia (unless in the case of a partnership Treasury Regulations provide otherwise),
- an estate, the income of which from sources outside the United States is includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes regardless of its connection with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, 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 United States persons have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

In addition, U.S. Persons would include certain trusts that can elect to be treated as U.S. Persons. A “Non-U.S. Person” is a person other than a U.S. Person.

Interest paid (or accrued) on the mortgage loans to a certificateholder who is a non-U.S. Person will be considered “portfolio interest,” and generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax and withholding tax, provided, that the interest is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by the non-U.S. Person, and the non-U.S. Person provides the trust or other person who is otherwise required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to the mortgage loans with an appropriate statement (on Form W-8BEN or other similar form), signed under penalties of perjury, certifying that the beneficial owner of the mortgage loan is a foreign person and providing that non-U.S. person’s name and address. If an interest in a mortgage loan is held through a securities clearing organization or certain other financial institutions, the organization or institution may provide the relevant signed statement to the withholding agent. In that case, however, the signed statement must be accompanied by a Form W-8BEN or substitute form provided by the non-U.S. Person that owns that interest in the mortgage loan. If interest does not constitute portfolio interest, then it will be subject to U.S. federal income and withholding tax at a rate of 30%, unless reduced or eliminated pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty and the non-U.S. Person provides the trust, or an organization or financial institution described above, with an appropriate statement (e.g., a Form W-8BEN), signed under penalties of perjury, to that effect. Any foreclosure property owned by the trust fund could be treated as a U.S. real property interest owned by certificateholders and subject to withholding under section 1445 of the Code.

e. Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

The master servicer will furnish or make available, within a reasonable time after the end of each calendar year, to each person who was a certificateholder at any time during the year, the information deemed appropriate to assist certificateholders in preparing their federal income tax returns, or to enable holders to make any information available to beneficial owners or financial intermediaries that hold certificates as nominees on behalf of beneficial owners. If a holder, beneficial owner, financial intermediary or other recipient of a payment on behalf of a beneficial owner fails to supply a certified taxpayer identification number or if the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the person has not reported all interest and dividend income required to be shown on its federal income tax return, backup withholding may be required with respect to any payments. Any amounts deducted and withheld from a distribution to a recipient would be allowed as a credit against a recipient’s federal income tax liability providing the required information is supplied to the IRS.

f. Proposed Reporting Regulations.

In June 2002 the IRS and Treasury Department proposed new rules concerning the reporting of tax information with respect to “Widely Held Mortgage Trusts.” If these rules are finalized, the Trustee may be

compelled, or have an opportunity, to adopt new ways of calculating and reporting tax items (such as OID, market discount, sale proceeds and premium) to the certificateholders, which changes may affect the timing of when a Certificateholder reports such items.

REMIC Certificates

The trust fund relating to a series of certificates may elect to be treated as one or more REMICs. REMIC qualification requires ongoing compliance with certain conditions. Although a REMIC is not generally subject to federal income tax (see, however “— Residual Certificates” and “— Prohibited Transactions”), if during any taxable year a trust fund with respect to which a REMIC election is made fails to comply with one or more of the ongoing requirements of the Code for REMIC status, including the implementation of restrictions on the purchase and transfer of the residual interests in a REMIC as described under “Residual Certificates,” then the trust fund will not be treated as a REMIC for that year and thereafter. In that event, the entity may be taxable as a separate corporation, and the related certificates (the “REMIC Certificates”) may not be accorded the status or given the tax treatment described below. While the Code authorizes the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing relief upon an inadvertent termination of the status of a trust fund as a REMIC, no such regulations have been issued. Any relief, moreover, may be accompanied by sanctions, such as the imposition of a corporate tax on all or a portion of the REMIC’s income for the period in which the requirements for REMIC status are not satisfied. Assuming compliance with all provisions of the related pooling and servicing agreement, each trust fund that elects REMIC status will qualify as a REMIC, and the related certificates will be considered to be regular interests (“Regular Certificates”) or residual interests (“Residual Certificates”) in the REMIC. The related information supplement for each series of certificates will indicate whether the trust fund will make a REMIC election and whether a class of certificates will be treated as a regular or residual interest in the REMIC. With respect to each trust fund for which a REMIC election is to be made, Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP will issue an opinion confirming the conclusions expressed above concerning the status of the trust fund as a REMIC and the status of the certificates as representing regular or residual interests in a REMIC.

In general, with respect to each series of certificates for which a REMIC election is made, certificates held by a thrift institution taxed as a “domestic building and loan association” will constitute assets described in Code Section 7701(a)(19)(C); certificates held by a real estate investment trust will constitute “real estate assets” within the meaning of Code Section 856(c)(4)(A); and interest on certificates held by a real estate investment trust will be considered “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property” within the meaning of Code Section 856(c)(3)(B). If less than 95% of the REMIC’s assets are assets qualifying under any of these Code sections, the certificates will be qualifying assets only to the extent that the REMIC’s assets are qualifying assets and interest on the certificates will be qualifying income only to the extent the REMIC’s income is qualifying income. In addition, payments on mortgage loans held pending distribution on the REMIC Certificates will be considered to be real estate assets for purposes of Code Section 856(c).

In some instances the mortgage loans may not be treated entirely as assets described in the foregoing sections. See, in this regard, the discussion of buydown loans contained in “— Non-REMIC Certificates — Single Class of Certificates.” REMIC Certificates held by a real estate investment trust will not constitute “Government Securities” within the meaning of Code Section 856(c)(4)(A), and REMIC Certificates held by a regulated investment company will not constitute “Government Securities” within the meaning of Code Section 851(b)(4)(A)(ii). REMIC Certificates held by certain financial institutions will constitute “evidences of indebtedness” within the meaning of Code Section 582(c)(1).

A “qualified mortgage” for REMIC purposes is any obligation (including certificates of participation in an obligation) that is principally secured by an interest in real property and that is transferred to the REMIC within a prescribed time period in exchange for regular or residual interests in the REMIC. The REMIC Regulations provide that manufactured housing or mobile homes (not including recreational vehicles, campers or similar vehicles) that are “single family residences” under Code Section 25(e)(10) will qualify as real property without regard to state law classifications. Under Code Section 25(e)(10), a single family residence includes any manufactured home that has a minimum of 400 square feet of living space and a minimum width in excess of 102 inches and that is of a kind customarily used at a fixed location.

Tiered REMIC Structures. For certain series of certificates, two or more separate elections may be made to treat designated portions of the related trust fund as REMICs (respectively, the “Underlying REMIC” or “REMICs” and the “Master REMIC”) for federal income tax purposes. Upon the issuance of such a series of certificates, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related pooling and servicing agreement, the Master REMIC as well as each Underlying REMIC will each qualify as a REMIC, and the REMIC Certificates issued by the Master REMIC and each Underlying REMIC, respectively, will be considered to evidence ownership of Regular Certificates or Residual Certificates in the related REMIC within the meaning of the REMIC provisions. With respect to each trust fund for which more than one REMIC election is to be made, Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP will issue an opinion confirming the conclusions expressed above concerning the status of the Master REMIC and each Underlying REMIC as a REMIC and the status of the certificates as regular or residual interests in a REMIC.

Except for the residual interest in any Underlying REMIC, only REMIC Certificates issued by the Master REMIC will be offered under this information circular. All Underlying REMICs and the Master REMIC will be treated as one REMIC solely for purposes of determining whether the REMIC Certificates will be “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code; “loans secured by an interest in real property” under Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code; and whether the income on the certificates will be interest described in Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code.

a. Regular Certificates

General. Except as otherwise stated in this discussion, Regular Certificates will be treated for federal income tax purposes as debt instruments issued by the REMIC and not as ownership interests in the REMIC or its assets. Moreover, holders of Regular Certificates that otherwise report income under a cash method of accounting will be required to report income with respect to Regular Certificates under an accrual method. Under an accrual method of accounting, interest may have to be included in income before its receipt.

Original Issue Discount and Premium. The Regular Certificates may be issued with OID. Generally, OID, if any, will equal the difference between the “stated redemption price at maturity” of a Regular Certificate and its “issue price.” Holders of any class of certificates issued with OID will be required to include OID in gross income for federal income tax purposes as it accrues, in accordance with a constant yield method based on the semi-annual (or more frequent) compounding of interest rather than in accordance with receipt of the interest payments. The following discussion is based in part on the OID Regulations and in part on the provisions of the 1986 Act. Holders of Regular Certificates (the “Regular Certificateholders”) should be aware, however, that the OID Regulations do not adequately address certain issues relevant to prepayable securities, such as the Regular Certificates.

Rules governing OID are set forth in Code Sections 1271 through 1273 and 1275. These rules require that the amount and rate of accrual of OID be calculated based on the Prepayment Assumption and the anticipated reinvestment rate, if any, relating to the Regular Certificates and prescribe a method for adjusting the amount and rate of accrual of the discount where the actual prepayment rate differs from the Prepayment Assumption. Under the Code, the Prepayment Assumption must be determined in the manner prescribed by regulations, which regulations have not yet been issued. The Legislative History provides, however, that Congress intended the regulations to require that the Prepayment Assumption be the prepayment assumption that is used in determining the initial offering price of the Regular Certificates. The information supplement for each series of Regular Certificates will specify the Prepayment Assumption to be used for the purpose of determining the amount and rate of accrual of OID. No representation is made that the Regular Certificates will prepay at the Prepayment Assumption or at any other rate.

The IRS issued final regulations (the “Contingent Regulations”) in June 1996 governing the calculation of OID on instruments having contingent interest payments. The Contingent Regulations specifically do not apply for purposes of calculating OID on debt instruments subject to Code Section 1272(a)(6), such as the Regular Certificates. Additionally, the OID Regulations do not contain provisions specifically interpreting Code Section 1272(a)(6). The trustee intends to base its computations on Code Section 1272(a)(6) and the OID Regulations as described in this information circular. However, because no regulatory guidance currently exists under Code Section 1272(a)(6), there can be no assurance that this methodology represents the correct manner of calculating OID.

In general, each Regular Certificate will be treated as a single installment obligation issued with an amount of OID equal to the excess of its “stated redemption price at maturity” over its issue price. The issue price of a Regular Certificate is the first price at which a substantial amount of Regular Certificates of that class are first sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, underwriters or wholesalers). The issue price of a Regular Certificate includes the amount, if any, paid by an initial certificateholder for interest accruing before the issue date of the Regular Certificate. The stated redemption price at maturity of a Regular Certificate includes the original principal amount of the Regular Certificate, but generally will not include distributions of interest that constitute “qualified stated interest.” Qualified stated interest generally means interest unconditionally payable at intervals of one year or less at a single fixed rate or qualified variable rate (as described below) during the entire term of the Regular Certificate. Interest is payable at a single fixed rate only if the rate appropriately takes into account the length of the interval between payments. Distributions of interest on Regular Certificates with respect to which deferred interest will accrue (interest added to principal) will not constitute qualified stated interest payments, and the stated redemption price at maturity of these Regular Certificates will include all distributions of interest as well as principal.

If the interval between the issue date and the first distribution date on a Regular Certificate is longer than the interval between subsequent distribution dates, but the amount of the distribution is not adjusted to reflect the longer interval, then for purposes of determining whether the Regular Certificate has de minimis OID, the stated redemption price of the Regular Certificate is treated as the issue price (determined as described above) plus the greater of (i) the amount of the distribution foregone or (ii) the excess (if any) of the Regular Certificates stated principal over its issue price. If the interval between the issue date and the first distribution date on a Regular Certificate is shorter than the interval between subsequent distribution dates, but the amount of the distribution is not adjusted to reflect the shorter interval, then for the purposes of determining the OID, if any, on the Regular Certificate, the excess amount of the distribution would be added to the Regular Certificate’s stated redemption price. Regular Certificateholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the issue price and stated redemption price at maturity of a Regular Certificate. Additionally, it is possible that the IRS could assert that the stated pass-through rate of interest on the Regular Certificates is not unconditionally payable because late payments or nonpayments on the Regular Certificates are not penalized nor are there reasonable remedies in place to compel payment on the Regular Certificates. That position, if successful, would require all holders of Regular Certificates to accrue income on the certificates under the OID Regulations.

Under the de minimis rule, OID on a Regular Certificate will be considered to be zero if it is less than 0.25% of the stated redemption price at maturity of the Regular Certificate multiplied by the weighted average maturity of the Regular Certificate. The weighted average maturity of a Regular Certificate is the sum of the weighted maturity of each payment of the Regular Certificate’s stated redemption price. The weighted maturity of each stated redemption price payment is (i) the number of complete years from the issue date until the payment is made, multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the payment and the denominator of which is the Regular Certificate’s total stated redemption price. Although currently unclear, it appears that the schedule of these distributions should be determined in accordance with the Prepayment Assumption. The Prepayment Assumption with respect to a series of Regular Certificates will be set forth in the related information supplement. Holders generally must report de minimis OID pro rata as principal payments are received, and income will be capital gain if the Regular Certificate is held as a capital asset. However, holders may elect to accrue all interest (including de minimis OID) under a constant yield method.

The information supplement with respect to a trust fund may provide for certain Regular Certificates to be issued at prices significantly exceeding their principal amounts or based on notional principal balances (the “Super-Premium Certificates”). The income tax treatment of Super-Premium Certificates is not entirely certain. For information reporting purposes, the trust fund intends to take the position that the stated redemption price at maturity of Super-Premium Certificates is the sum of all payments to be made on these Regular Certificates determined under the Prepayment Assumption, with the result that these Regular Certificates will be issued with OID. The calculation of income in this manner could result in negative original issue discount (which delays future accruals of OID rather than being immediately deductible) when prepayments on the mortgage loans exceed those estimated under the Prepayment Assumption. As discussed above, the Contingent Regulations specifically do not apply to prepayable debt instruments subject to Code Section 1272(a)(6), such as the Regular Certificates. However, if the Super-Premium Certificates were treated as contingent payment obligations, it is unclear how holders of those certificates would report income or recover their basis. In the alternative, the IRS could assert that the stated redemption price

at maturity of Super-Premium Certificates should be limited to their principal amount (subject to the discussion under “— Accrued Interest Certificates”), so that the Regular Certificates would be considered for federal income tax purposes to be issued at a premium. If this position were to prevail, the rules described under “— Regular Certificates — Premium” would apply. It is unclear when a loss may be claimed for any unrecovered basis for a Super-Premium Certificate. It is possible that a holder of a Super-Premium Certificate may only claim a loss either (i) when its remaining basis exceeds the maximum amount of future payments (assuming no further prepayments) or (ii) when the final payment is received with respect to the Super-Premium Certificate. Absent further guidance, the trustee intends to treat the Super-Premium Certificates as described in this information circular.

Under the REMIC Regulations, if the issue price of a Regular Certificate (other than those based on a notional amount) exceeds 125% of its actual principal amount, then the interest rate is considered disproportionately high. Such a Regular Certificate generally should be treated as a Super-Premium Certificate and the rules described under “— Regular Certificates — Premium” should apply. However, it is possible that the holder of a certificate issued at a premium, even if the premium is less than 25% of the certificate’s actual principal balance, will be required to amortize the premium under an original issue discount method or contingent interest method even though no election under Code section 171 is made to amortize the premium.

Generally, a Regular Certificateholder must include in gross income the “daily portions,” as determined below, of the OID that accrues on the Regular Certificate for each day the certificateholder holds the Regular Certificate, including the purchase date but excluding the disposition date. The daily portions of OID are determined by allocating to each day in an accrual period the ratable portion of OID allocable to the accrual period. Accrual periods may be of any length and may vary in length over the term of the Regular Certificates, provided that each accrual period (i) is no longer than one year, (ii) begins or ends on a distribution date (except for the first accrual period which begins on the issue date) and (iii) begins on the day after the preceding accrual period ends. In the case of a full accrual period, the OID accrued during the accrual period will be determined by

- adding
 - The present value at the end of the accrual period (determined by using as a discount factor the original yield to maturity of the Regular Certificates as calculated under the Prepayment Assumption) of all remaining payments to be received on the Regular Certificates under the Prepayment Assumption and
 - any payments included in the stated redemption price at maturity received during the same accrual period, and
- subtracting from that total the adjusted issue price of the Regular Certificates at the beginning of the same accrual period.

The adjusted issue price of a Regular Certificate at the beginning of the first accrual period is its issue price; the adjusted issue price of a Regular Certificate at the beginning of a subsequent accrual period is the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the immediately preceding accrual period increased by the amount of OID allocable to that accrual period and reduced by the amount of any payment other than a payment of qualified stated interest made at the end of or during that accrual period. The OID accrued during an accrual period will then be divided by the number of days in the period to determine the daily portion of OID for each day in the accrual period. The calculation of OID under the method described above will cause the accrual of OID to either increase or decrease (but never below zero) in a given accrual period to reflect the fact that prepayments are occurring faster or slower than under the Prepayment Assumption. With respect to an initial accrual period shorter than a full accrual period, the daily portions of OID may be determined according to an appropriate allocation under any reasonable method.

A subsequent purchaser of a Regular Certificate issued with OID who purchases the Regular Certificate at a cost less than the remaining stated redemption price at maturity will also be required to include in gross income the sum of the daily portions of OID on that Regular Certificate. In computing the daily portions of OID for a subsequent purchaser of a Regular Certificate (as well as for an initial purchaser that purchases at a price above the adjusted issue price but below the stated redemption price at maturity), however, the daily portion for any day is

reduced by the amount that would be the daily portion for the day (computed in accordance with the rules set forth above) multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is:

- the excess of the cost of the Regular Certificate to the purchaser over
- the adjusted issue price of the Regular Certificate (which is the issue price of the Regular Certificate plus the aggregate amount of OID that would have been includible in the gross income of an original Regular Certificateholder (who purchased the Regular Certificate at its issue price), less any prior payments included in the stated redemption price at maturity),

And the denominator of which is:

- the sum of the daily portions for the Regular Certificate for all days beginning after the purchase date and ending on the maturity date computed under the Prepayment Assumption.

A holder who pays an acquisition premium instead may elect to accrue OID by treating the purchase as a purchase at original issue.

Variable Rate Regular Certificates. Regular Certificates may provide for interest based on a variable rate. Interest is treated as payable at a variable rate and not as contingent interest if, generally, the issue price does not exceed the original principal balance by more than a specified amount and the interest compounds or is payable at least annually based on current values of certain objective rates or based on lending rates for newly borrowed funds. An objective rate is a rate (other than a qualified floating rate) that is determined using a single fixed formula and that is based on objective financial or economic information. The variable interest generally will be qualified stated interest to the extent it is unconditionally payable at least annually and, to the extent successive variable rates are used, interest is not significantly accelerated or deferred.

The amount of OID with respect to a Regular Certificate bearing a variable rate of interest will accrue in the manner described under “— Original Issue Discount and Premium” by assuming generally that the index used for the variable rate will remain fixed throughout the term of the certificate. Appropriate adjustments are made for the actual variable rate.

Election to Treat All Interest as OID. The OID Regulations permit a certificateholder to elect to accrue all interest (including stated interest), discount (including de minimis market discount and de minimis original issue discount) and premium in income based on a constant yield method. If this election is made with respect to a certificate having market discount, the certificateholder is deemed to have made an election to include market discount in income currently with respect to all other market discount debt instruments that the certificateholder acquires during the year of the election and thereafter. A certificateholder that makes this election for a certificate that is acquired at a premium is deemed to have made an election to amortize bond premium with respect to all premium debt instruments that the certificateholder owns and acquires. See “— Regular Certificates — Premium.” The election to accrue interest, discount and premium on a constant yield method with respect to a certificate cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the election.

Market Discount. A purchaser of a Regular Certificate may also be subject to the market discount provisions of Code Sections 1276 through 1278. Under these provisions and the OID Regulations, “market discount” equals the excess, if any, of a Regular Certificate’s stated principal amount or, in the case of a Regular Certificate with OID, the adjusted issue price (determined for this purpose as if the purchaser had purchased the Regular Certificate from an original holder) over the price for the Regular Certificate paid by the purchaser. A certificateholder that purchases a Regular Certificate at a market discount will recognize income upon receipt of each distribution representing stated redemption price. In particular, under Section 1276 of the Code a holder generally will be required to allocate each principal distribution first to accrued market discount not previously included in income, and to recognize ordinary income to that extent. A certificateholder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues rather than including it on a deferred basis in accordance with the foregoing. If made, the election will apply to all market discount bonds acquired by the electing certificateholder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies.

Market discount with respect to a Regular Certificate will be considered to be zero if it is less than 0.25% of the Regular Certificate's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the Regular Certificate's weighted average maturity remaining after the date of purchase. If market discount on a Regular Certificate is considered to be zero under this rule, the actual amount of market discount must be allocated to the remaining principal payments on the Regular Certificate, and gain equal to the allocated amount will be recognized when the corresponding principal payment is made. Treasury regulations implementing the market discount rules have not yet been issued. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these rules and the advisability of making any of the elections allowed under Code Sections 1276 through 1278.

The Code provides that any principal payment (whether a scheduled payment or a prepayment) or any gain on disposition of a market discount bond shall be treated as ordinary income to the extent that it does not exceed the accrued market discount at the time of the payment or disposition. The amount of accrued market discount for purposes of determining the tax treatment of subsequent principal payments or dispositions of the market discount bond is to be reduced by the amount so treated as ordinary income.

The Code also grants authority to the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing for the computation of accrued market discount on debt instruments, the principal of which is payable in more than one installment. Until regulations are issued by the Treasury, rules described in the Legislative History will apply. Under those rules, the holder of a market discount bond may elect to accrue market discount either on the basis of a constant yield rate or according to one of the following methods:

- For Regular Certificates issued with OID, the amount of market discount that accrues during a period is equal to the product of the total remaining market discount and a fraction, the numerator of which is the OID accruing during the period and the denominator of which is the total remaining OID at the beginning of the period.
- For Regular Certificates issued without OID, the amount of market discount that accrues during a period is equal to the product of the total remaining market discount and a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of stated interest paid during the accrual period and the denominator of which is the total amount of stated interest remaining to be paid at the beginning of the period.

For purposes of calculating market discount under any of the above methods in the case of instruments (such as the Regular Certificates) that provide for payments that may be accelerated due to prepayments of other obligations securing the instruments, the same Prepayment Assumption applicable to calculating the accrual of OID will apply.

A holder of a Regular Certificate that acquires the Regular Certificate at a market discount also may be required to defer, until the maturity date of the Regular Certificate or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of a portion of the amount of interest that the holder paid or accrued during the taxable year on indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the Regular Certificate in excess of the aggregate amount of interest (including OID) includible in the holder's gross income for the taxable year with respect to the Regular Certificate. The amount of the net interest expense deferred in a taxable year may not exceed the amount of market discount accrued on the Regular Certificate for the days during the taxable year on which the holder held the Regular Certificate and, in general, would be deductible when the market discount is includible in income. The amount of any remaining deferred deduction is to be taken into account in the taxable year in which the Regular Certificate matures or is disposed of in a taxable transaction. In the case of a disposition in which gain or loss is not recognized in whole or in part, any remaining deferred deduction will be allowed to the extent of gain recognized on the disposition. This deferral rule does not apply if the Regular Certificateholder elects to include the market discount in income currently as it accrues on all market discount obligations acquired by the Regular Certificateholder in that taxable year or thereafter.

Premium. The holder of a Regular Certificate that purchases the Regular Certificate at a cost (not including accrued qualified stated interest) greater than its remaining stated redemption price at maturity will be considered to have purchased the Regular Certificate at a premium and may elect to amortize the premium under a constant yield method. It is not clear whether the Prepayment Assumption would be taken into account in determining the life of the Regular Certificate for this purpose. The Amortizable Bond Premium Regulations mentioned above specifically do not apply to prepayable debt instruments subject to Code Section 1272(a)(6) such as the Regular Certificates.

Absent further guidance from the IRS, the trustee intends to rely on the Legislative History and account for amortizable bond premium in the manner described in this information circular. The Legislative History states that the same rules that apply to accrual of market discount (which rules require use of a Prepayment Assumption in accruing market discount with respect to Regular Certificates without regard to whether the certificates have OID) will also apply in amortizing bond premium under Code Section 171. The Code provides that amortizable bond premium will be allocated among the interest payments on the Regular Certificates and will be applied as an offset against the interest payment. Prospective purchasers of the Regular Certificates should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible application of the Amortizable Bond Premium Regulations.

Deferred Interest. Certain classes of Regular Certificates will provide for the deferred payment of interest. Any deferred interest that accrues with respect to a class of Regular Certificates will be accounted for as OID and includible in the income of the certificateholders before its receipt.

Effects of Defaults and Delinquencies. Certain series of certificates may contain one or more classes of subordinated certificates, and in the event there are defaults or delinquencies on the mortgage loans, amounts that would otherwise be distributed to the subordinated certificates may instead be distributed to one or more classes of the senior certificates. Subordinated certificateholders, however, will be required to report income under an accrual method without giving effect to delays and reductions in distributions on the subordinated certificates attributable to defaults and delinquencies on the mortgage loans, except to the extent that it can be established that the amounts are uncollectable. As a result, the amount of income reported by a subordinated certificateholder in any period could significantly exceed the amount of cash distributed to the holder in that period. The holder will eventually be allowed a loss (or will be allowed to report a lesser amount of income) to the extent that the aggregate amount of distributions on the subordinated certificate is reduced as a result of defaults and delinquencies on the mortgage loans. However, the timing and characterization of any losses or reductions in income are uncertain. Subordinated certificateholders are urged to consult their tax advisors on this point.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption. If a Regular Certificate is sold, exchanged, redeemed or retired, the seller will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, redemption, or retirement and the seller's adjusted basis in the Regular Certificate. The adjusted basis generally will equal the original cost of the Regular Certificate to the seller, (1) increased by any OID and market discount included in the seller's gross income with respect to the Regular Certificate, and (2) reduced (but not below zero) by (a) payments included in the stated redemption price at maturity previously received by the seller and (b) any amortized premium. Similarly, upon retirement of a Regular Certificate, a holder will realize gain (or loss) to the extent that any amount received exceeds (or falls short of) the holder's adjusted basis in the Regular Certificate. Except as provided in the following paragraph and as provided under "Market Discount," any gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, provided that the Regular Certificate is held as a "capital asset" (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of Code Section 1221.

Gain from the sale or other disposition of a Regular Certificate that might otherwise be capital gain will be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the gain does not exceed the excess, if any, of the amount that would have been includible in the holder's income with respect to the Regular Certificate had income accrued on it at a rate equal to 110% of the AFR as defined in Code Section 1274(d) determined as of the date of purchase of the Regular Certificate, over the amount actually includible in the holder's income.

The Regular Certificates will be "evidences of indebtedness" within the meaning of Code Section 582(c)(1), so that gain or loss recognized from the sale of a Regular Certificate by a bank or a thrift institution to which this section applies will be ordinary income or loss.

The Regular Certificate information reports will include a statement of the adjusted issue price of the Regular Certificate at the beginning of each accrual period. In addition, the reports will include information necessary to compute the accrual of any market discount that may arise upon secondary trading of Regular Certificates. Because exact computation of the accrual of market discount on a constant yield method would require information relating to the holder's purchase price, the information reports will only contain information regarding the method of accruing (rather than the amount of) market discount.

Certain of the Regular Certificates (“Payment Lag Certificates”) may provide for payments of interest based on accrual periods that have the same number of days as the accrual periods between distribution dates (the “Ordinary Accrual Period”) but that end and begin on other dates. In addition, in some cases, even though the period between the Closing Date for a Payment Lag Certificate and its first distribution date is shorter than an Ordinary Accrual Period, the Payment Lag Certificate will pay on the first distribution date an amount of interest for a full Ordinary Accrual Period (the extra interest being “pre-issuance interest”). In the case of such a Payment Lag Certificate, the trust fund intends to (i) treat the pre-issuance interest as part of the issue price of the Payment Lag Certificate and (ii) the remaining amount of such interest as interest.

Investors should consult their tax advisors concerning the treatment for federal income tax purposes of Payment Lag Certificates.

Non-Interest Expenses of the REMIC. Under the temporary Treasury regulations, if the REMIC is considered to be a “single-class REMIC,” a portion of the REMIC’s servicing, administrative and other non-interest expenses (that is, expenses that may be classified as miscellaneous itemized deductions) will be allocated as a separate item to those Regular Certificateholders that are “pass-through interest holders.” Certificateholders that are pass-through interest holders should consult their tax advisors about the impact of these rules on an investment in the Regular Certificates. See “— Residual Certificates — Pass-Through of Non-Interest Expenses of the REMIC.”

Treatment of Realized Losses. Although not entirely clear, it appears that holders of Regular Certificates that are corporations should in general be allowed to deduct as an ordinary loss any loss sustained during the taxable year on account of the certificates becoming wholly or partially worthless, and that, in general, holders of certificates that are not corporations should be allowed to deduct as a short-term capital loss any loss sustained during the taxable year on account of the certificates becoming wholly worthless. Although the matter is unclear, non-corporate holders of certificates may be allowed a bad debt deduction at the time that the principal balance of a certificate is reduced to reflect realized losses resulting from any liquidated mortgage loans. The Internal Revenue Service, however, could take the position that non-corporate holders will be allowed a bad debt deduction to reflect realized losses only after all mortgage loans remaining in the related trust fund have been liquidated or the certificates of the related series have been otherwise retired. Potential investors and Holders of the certificates are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the appropriate timing, amount and character of any loss sustained with respect to their certificates, including any loss resulting from the failure to recover previously accrued interest or discount income.

Subsequent Recoveries. Class Certificate Balances that have been reduced because of allocations of Realized Losses may also be increased as a result of Subsequent Recoveries. See the discussion under the caption “The Pooling and Servicing Agreement — Realization Upon Defaulted Mortgage Loans — Application of Liquidation Proceeds.” An increase in a Certificate Balance caused by a Subsequent Recovery should be treated by the certificateholder as ordinary (or capital) income to the extent that the certificateholder claimed an ordinary (or capital) deduction for any decrease in the Certificate Balance caused by Realized Losses. Potential investors and Holders of the certificates are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the appropriate timing, amount and character of any income realized with respect to their certificates as a result of Subsequent Recoveries. “Subsequent Recoveries” are unexpected recoveries, net of reimbursable expenses, with respect to a Liquidated Mortgage Loan that resulted in a Realized Loss prior to the receipt of such recoveries.

Non-U.S. Persons. Generally, payments of interest (including any payment with respect to accrued OID) on the Regular Certificates to a Regular Certificateholder who is not a U.S. Person and is not engaged in a trade or business within the United States will not be subject to federal withholding tax if the non-U.S. Person provides the REMIC or other person who is otherwise required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to the Regular Certificate with an appropriate statement (on Form W-8BEN or other similar form), signed under penalties of perjury, certifying that the beneficial owner of the mortgage loan is a foreign person and providing that non-U.S. person’s name and address. If a Regular Certificateholder is not exempt from withholding, distributions of interest, including distributions in respect of accrued OID, the holder may be subject to a 30% withholding tax, subject to reduction under any applicable tax income treaty.

Further, it appears that a Regular Certificate would not be included in the estate of a non-resident alien individual and would not be subject to United States estate taxes. However, Certificateholders who are non-resident alien individuals should consult their tax advisors concerning this question.

It is recommended that Regular Certificateholders who are not U.S. Persons and persons related to them not acquire any Residual Certificates, and holders of Residual Certificates (the “Residual Certificateholder”) and persons related to Residual Certificateholders not acquire any Regular Certificates without consulting their tax advisors as to the possible adverse tax consequences of doing so.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. The master servicer will furnish or make available, within a reasonable time after the end of each calendar year, to each person who was a Regular Certificateholder at any time during the year, any information deemed appropriate to assist Regular Certificateholders in preparing their federal income tax returns, or to enable holders to make the information available to beneficial owners or financial intermediaries that hold the Regular Certificates on behalf of beneficial owners. If a holder, beneficial owner, financial intermediary or other recipient of a payment on behalf of a beneficial owner fails to supply a certified taxpayer identification number or if the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the person has not reported all interest and dividend income required to be shown on its federal income tax return, backup withholding may be required with respect to any payments. Any amounts deducted and withheld from a distribution to a recipient would be allowed as a credit against a recipient’s federal income tax liability providing the requisite information is supplied to the IRS.

b. Residual Certificates

Allocation of the Income of the REMIC to the Residual Certificates. The REMIC will not be subject to federal income tax except with respect to income from prohibited transactions and certain other transactions. See “— Prohibited Transactions and Other Taxes.” Instead, each original holder of a Residual Certificate will report on its federal income tax return, as ordinary income, its share of the taxable income of the REMIC for each day during the taxable year on which it owns any Residual Certificates. The taxable income of the REMIC for each day will be determined by allocating the taxable income of the REMIC for each calendar quarter ratably to each day in the quarter. An original holder’s share of the taxable income of the REMIC for each day will be based on the portion of the outstanding Residual Certificates that the holder owns on that day. The taxable income of the REMIC will be determined under an accrual method and will be taxable to the holders of Residual Certificates without regard to the timing or amounts of cash distributions by the REMIC. Ordinary income derived from Residual Certificates will be “portfolio income” for purposes of the taxation of taxpayers subject to the limitations on the deductibility of “passive losses.” As residual interests, the Residual Certificates will be subject to tax rules, described below, that differ from those that would apply if the Residual Certificates were treated for federal income tax purposes as direct ownership interests in the certificates or as debt instruments issued or held by the REMIC.

In most cases, a Residual Certificateholder will be required to include taxable income from the Residual Certificate in excess of the cash received (“phantom income”). This mismatch may be caused, for example, by a structure in which interest from the mortgage loans in excess of what is needed to pay interest on the Regular Certificates is used to pay the principal on the Regular Certificates. This mismatching may be caused by the use of certain required tax accounting methods by the REMIC, variations in the prepayment rate of the underlying mortgage loans and certain other factors. Depending upon the structure of a particular transaction, the aforementioned factors may significantly reduce the after-tax yield of a Residual Certificate to a Residual Certificateholder. Investors should consult their tax advisors concerning the federal income tax treatment of a Residual Certificate and the impact of the tax treatment on the after-tax yield of a Residual Certificate.

A subsequent Residual Certificateholder also will report on its federal income tax return amounts representing a daily share of the taxable income of the REMIC for each day that the Residual Certificateholder owns the Residual Certificate. Those daily amounts generally would equal the amounts that would have been reported for the same days by an original Residual Certificateholder, as described above. The Legislative History indicates that certain adjustments may be appropriate to reduce (or increase) the income of a subsequent holder of a Residual Certificate that purchased the Residual Certificate at a price greater than (or less than) the adjusted basis the Residual Certificate would have in the hands of an original Residual Certificateholder. See “— Sale or Exchange of

Residual Certificates.” It is not clear, however, whether these adjustments will in fact be permitted or required and, if so, how they would be made. The REMIC Regulations do not provide for these adjustments.

Taxable Income of the REMIC Attributable to Residual Interests. The taxable income of the REMIC will reflect a netting of the income from the mortgage loans and the REMIC’s other assets and the deductions allowed to the REMIC for interest and OID on the Regular Certificates and, except as described under “— Regular Certificates — Non-Interest Expenses of the REMIC,” other expenses. REMIC taxable income is generally determined in the same manner as the taxable income of an individual using the accrual method of accounting, except that the limitations on deductibility of investment interest expense and expenses for the production of income do not apply, all bad loans will be deductible as business bad debts, and the limitation on the deductibility of interest and expenses related to tax-exempt income is more restrictive than with respect to individual. The REMIC’s gross income includes interest, original issue discount income, and market discount income, if any, on the mortgage loans, as well as, income earned from temporary investments or reserve assets, reduced by the amortization of any premium on the mortgage loans. In addition, a Residual Certificateholder will recognize additional income due to the allocation of realized losses to the Regular Certificates due to defaults, delinquencies and realized losses on the mortgage loans. The timing of the inclusion of the income by Residual Certificateholders may differ from the time the actual loss is allocated to the Regular Certificates. The REMIC’s deductions include interest and original issue discount expense on the Regular Certificates, servicing fees on the mortgage loans, other administrative expenses of the REMIC and realized losses on the mortgage loans. The requirement that Residual Certificateholders report their pro rata share of taxable income or net loss of the REMIC will continue until there are no certificates of any class of the related series outstanding.

For purposes of determining its taxable income, the REMIC will have an initial aggregate tax basis in its assets equal to the sum of the issue prices of the Regular Certificates and the Residual Certificates (or, if a class of certificates is not sold initially, its fair market value). The aggregate basis will be allocated among the mortgage loans and other assets of the REMIC in proportion to their respective fair market value. A mortgage loan will be deemed to have been acquired with discount or premium to the extent that the REMIC’s basis therein is less than or greater than its principal balance, respectively. Any discount (whether market discount or OID) will be includible in the income of the REMIC as it accrues, in advance of receipt of the cash attributable to this income, under a method similar to the method described above for accruing OID on the Regular Certificates. The REMIC expects to elect under Code Section 171 to amortize any premium on the mortgage loans. Premium on any mortgage loan to which the election applies would be amortized under a constant yield method. It is not clear whether the yield of a mortgage loan would be calculated for this purpose based on scheduled payments or taking account of the Prepayment Assumption.

The REMIC will be allowed a deduction for interest and OID on the Regular Certificates. The amount and method of accrual of OID will be calculated for this purpose in the same manner as described above with respect to Regular Certificates except that the 0.25% per annum de minimis rule and adjustments for subsequent holders described therein will not apply.

A Residual Certificateholder will not be permitted to amortize the cost of the Residual Certificate as an offset to its share of the REMIC’s taxable income. However, that taxable income will not include cash received by the REMIC that represents a recovery of the REMIC’s basis in its assets, and, as described above, the issue price of the Residual Certificates will be added to the issue price of the Regular Certificates in determining the REMIC’s initial basis in its assets. See “— Sale or Exchange of Residual Certificates.” For a discussion of possible adjustments to income of a subsequent holder of a Residual Certificate to reflect any difference between the actual cost of the Residual Certificate to the holder and the adjusted basis the Residual Certificate would have in the hands of an original Residual Certificateholder, see “— Allocation of the Income of the REMIC to the Residual Certificates.”

Net Losses of the REMIC. The REMIC will have a net loss for any calendar quarter in which its deductions exceed its gross income. The net loss would be allocated among the Residual Certificateholders in the same manner as the REMIC’s taxable income. The net loss allocable to any Residual Certificate will not be deductible by the holder to the extent that the net loss exceeds the holder’s adjusted basis in the Residual Certificate. Any net loss that is not currently deductible due to this limitation may only be used by the Residual Certificateholder to offset its share of the REMIC’s taxable income in future periods (but not otherwise). The ability of Residual

Certificateholders that are individuals or closely held corporations to deduct net losses may be subject to additional limitations under the Code.

For purposes of determining REMIC taxable income or loss, the trustee intends to treat Subsequent Recoveries in the way described under the caption “Subsequent Recoveries.”

Mark to Market Rules. A Residual Certificate cannot be marked-to-market.

Pass-Through of Non-Interest Expenses of the REMIC. As a general rule, all of the fees and expenses of a REMIC will be taken into account by holders of the Residual Certificates. In the case of a single class REMIC, however, the expenses and a matching amount of additional income will be allocated among the Regular Certificateholders and the Residual Certificateholders on a daily basis in proportion to the relative amounts of income accruing to each certificateholder on that day. In general terms, a single class REMIC is one that either would qualify as a grantor trust if it were not a REMIC (treating all interests as ownership interests, even if they would be classified as debt for federal income tax purposes) or is similar to a grantor trust and is structured with the principal purpose of avoiding the single class REMIC rules. The applicable information supplement may apportion expenses to the Regular Certificates, but if it does not, then the expenses of the REMIC will be allocated to holders of the related Residual Certificates in their entirety and not to holders of the related Regular Certificates.

In the case of individuals (or trusts, estates or other persons that compute their income in the same manner as individuals) who own an interest in a Regular Certificate or a Residual Certificate directly or through a pass-through interest holder that is required to pass miscellaneous itemized deductions through to its owners or beneficiaries (for example a partnership, an S corporation or a grantor trust), the trust expenses will be deductible under Code Section 67 only to the extent that those expenses, plus other “miscellaneous itemized deductions” of the individual, exceed 2% of the individual’s adjusted gross income. In addition, Code Section 68 provides that the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds a certain amount (the “Applicable Amount”) will be reduced by the lesser of 3% of the excess of the individual’s adjusted gross income over the Applicable Amount or 80% of the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for the taxable year. This reduction is scheduled to be phased out from 2006 through 2009, and reinstated after 2010. The amount of additional taxable income recognized by Residual Certificateholders who are subject to the limitations of Code Section 67, Code Section 68 or both may be substantial. Further, holders (other than corporations) subject to the alternative minimum tax may not deduct miscellaneous itemized deductions in determining their alternative minimum taxable income.

The REMIC is required to report to each pass-through interest holder and to the IRS the holder’s allocable share, if any, of the REMIC’s non-interest expenses. The term “pass-through interest holder” generally refers to individuals, entities taxed as individuals and certain pass-through entities, but does not include real estate investment trusts. Residual Certificateholders that are pass-through interest holders should consult their tax advisors about the impact of these rules on an investment in the Residual Certificates.

Excess Inclusions. All or a portion of the income on a Residual Certificate (referred to in the Code as an “excess inclusion”) for any calendar quarter generally will be subject to federal income tax in all events. Thus, for example, an excess inclusion (1) may not be offset by any unrelated losses, deductions or loss carryovers of a Residual Certificateholder, (2) will be treated as “unrelated business taxable income” within the meaning of Code Section 512 if the Residual Certificateholder is a pension fund or any other organization that is subject to tax only on its unrelated business taxable income (see “— Tax-Exempt Investors”), and (3) is not eligible for any reduction in the rate of withholding tax in the case of a Residual Certificateholder that is a foreign investor. See “— Non-U.S. Persons.”

Except in the case of a Residual Certificate that has no significant value, and except as discussed in the following paragraph, the excess inclusions for any calendar quarter is the excess, if any, of the income of the Residual Certificateholder for that calendar quarter from its Residual Certificate over the sum of the “daily accruals” for all days during the calendar quarter on which the Residual Certificateholder holds the Residual Certificate. For this purpose, the daily accruals with respect to a Residual Certificate are determined by allocating to each day in the calendar quarter its ratable portion of the product of the “adjusted issue price” of the Residual Certificate at the beginning of the calendar quarter and 120 percent of the “Federal long-term rate” in effect at the time the Residual

Certificate is issued. For this purpose, the “adjusted issue price” of a Residual Certificate at the beginning of any calendar quarter equals the issue price of the Residual Certificate, increased by the amount of daily accruals for all prior quarters, and decreased (but not below zero) by the aggregate amount of payments made on the Residual Certificate before the beginning of the same quarter. The “federal long-term rate” is an average of current yields on Treasury securities with a remaining term of greater than nine years, computed and published monthly by the IRS. In the case of a Residual Certificate that has no significant value, the excess inclusions for any calendar quarter is all of the Residual Certificateholder’s income from the Residual Certificate for that quarter.

In the case of any Residual Certificates held by a real estate investment trust, the aggregate excess inclusions with respect to the Residual Certificates, reduced (but not below zero) by the real estate investment trust taxable income (within the meaning of Code Section 857(b)(2), excluding any net capital gain), will be allocated among the shareholders of the trust in proportion to the dividends received by the shareholders from the trust, and any amount so allocated will be treated as an excess inclusion with respect to a Residual Certificate as if held directly by the shareholder. Regulated investment companies, common trust funds and certain cooperatives are subject to similar rules.

Payments. Any distribution made on a Residual Certificate to a Residual Certificateholder will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent it does not exceed the Residual Certificateholder’s adjusted basis in the Residual Certificate. To the extent a distribution exceeds the adjusted basis, it will be treated as gain from the sale of the Residual Certificate.

Sale or Exchange of Residual Certificates. If a Residual Certificate is sold or exchanged, the seller will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange and its adjusted basis in the Residual Certificate (except that the recognition of loss may be limited under the “wash sale” rules). A holder’s adjusted basis in a Residual Certificate generally equals the cost of the Residual Certificate to the Residual Certificateholder, increased by the taxable income of the REMIC that was included in the income of the Residual Certificateholder with respect to the Residual Certificate, and decreased (but not below zero) by the net losses that have been allowed as deductions to the Residual Certificateholder with respect to the Residual Certificate and by the distributions received by the Residual Certificateholder. In general, the gain or loss will be capital gain or loss provided the Residual Certificate is held as a capital asset. However, Residual Certificates will be “evidences of indebtedness” within the meaning of Code Section 582(c)(1), so that gain or loss recognized from sale of a Residual Certificate by a bank or thrift institution to which that section applies would be ordinary income or loss.

Any loss from the sale of a Residual Certificate will be subject to the “wash sale” rules of Code Section 1091 if, during the period beginning six months before and ending six months after the sale of the Residual Certificate, the seller reacquires the Residual Certificate, or acquires (i) a Residual Certificate in any other REMIC, (ii) a similar interest in a “taxable mortgage pool” (as defined in Code Section 7701(i)) or (iii) an ownership interest in a FASIT (as defined in Code Section 860L). In general, under the wash sale rules, loss from the Residual Certificate will be disallowed and the Residual Certificateholder’s basis in the replacement interest will be the basis in the Residual Certificate that was sold, decreased or increased, as the case may be, by the difference between the selling price of the Residual Certificate and the purchase price of the replacement interest.

Prohibited Transactions and Other Taxes

The Code imposes a tax on REMICs equal to 100 percent of the net income derived from “prohibited transactions” (the “Prohibited Transactions Tax”) and prohibits deducting any loss with respect to prohibited transactions. In general, subject to certain specified exceptions, a prohibited transaction means the disposition of a mortgage loan, the receipt of income from a source other than a mortgage loan or certain other permitted investments, the receipt of compensation for services, or gain from the disposition (as opposed to holding to maturity) of an asset purchased with the payments on the mortgage loans for temporary investment pending distribution on the certificates. It is not anticipated that the trust fund for any series of certificates will engage in any prohibited transactions in which it would recognize a material amount of net income.

In addition, certain contributions to a trust fund that has elected to be treated as a REMIC, if made after the day on which the trust fund issues all of its interest could result in the imposition of a tax on the trust fund equal to

100% of the value of the contributed property (the “Contributions Tax”). No trust fund for any series of certificates will accept contributions that would subject it to a Contributions Tax.

In addition, a trust fund that has elected to be treated as a REMIC may also be subject to federal income tax at the highest corporate rate on “net income from foreclosure property,” determined by reference to the rules applicable to real estate investment trusts. “Net income from foreclosure property” generally means income from foreclosure property other than qualifying income for a real estate investment trust.

Where any Prohibited Transactions Tax, Contributions Tax, tax on net income from foreclosure property or state or local income or franchise tax that may be imposed on a REMIC relating to any series of certificates results from

- a breach of the related master servicer’s, trustee’s or seller’s obligations under the related pooling and servicing agreement for the series, the tax will be borne by the master servicer, trustee or seller, as the case may be, out of its own funds or
- the seller’s obligation to repurchase a mortgage loan, the tax will be borne by the seller.

If the master servicer, trustee or seller, as the case may be, fails to pay or is not required to pay the tax as provided above, the tax will be payable out of the trust fund for the series and will result in a reduction in amounts available to be distributed to the certificateholders of the series.

Liquidation and Termination

If the REMIC adopts a plan of complete liquidation, within the meaning of Code Section 860F(a)(4)(A)(i), which may be accomplished by designating in the REMIC’s final tax return a date on which the adoption is deemed to occur, and sells all of its assets (other than cash) within a 90-day period beginning on that date, the REMIC will not be subject to any Prohibited Transactions Tax, provided that the REMIC credits or distributes in liquidation all of the sale proceeds plus its cash (other than the amounts retained to meet claims) to holders of Regular and Residual Certificates within the 90-day period.

The REMIC will terminate shortly following the retirement of the Regular Certificates. If a Residual Certificateholder’s adjusted basis in the Residual Certificate exceeds the amount of cash distributed to the Residual Certificateholder in final liquidation of its interest, then it would appear that the Residual Certificateholder would be entitled to a loss equal to the amount of the excess. It is unclear whether the loss, if allowed, will be a capital loss or an ordinary loss.

Administrative Matters

Solely for the purpose of the administrative provisions of the Code, the REMIC generally will be treated as a partnership and the Residual Certificateholders will be treated as the partners if there is more than one holder of the Residual Certificate. Certain information is required to be furnished quarterly to each Residual Certificateholder who held a Residual Certificate on any day in the previous calendar quarter.

Each Residual Certificateholder is required to treat items on its return consistently with their treatment on the REMIC’s return unless the Residual Certificateholder either files a statement identifying the inconsistency or establishes that the inconsistency resulted from incorrect information received from the REMIC. The IRS may assert a deficiency resulting from a failure to comply with the consistency requirement without instituting an administrative proceeding at the REMIC level. The REMIC does not intend to register as a tax shelter pursuant to Code Section 6111 because it is not anticipated that the REMIC will have a net loss for any of the first five taxable years of its existence. Any person that holds a Residual Certificate as a nominee for another person may be required to furnish the REMIC, in a manner to be provided in Treasury regulations, with the name and address of the person and other information.

Tax-Exempt Investors

Any Residual Certificateholder that is a pension fund or other entity that is subject to federal income taxation only on its “unrelated business taxable income” within the meaning of Code Section 512 will be subject to the tax on that portion of the distributions received on a Residual Certificate that is considered an excess inclusion. See “— Residual Certificates — Excess Inclusions.”

Non-U.S. Persons

Amounts paid to Residual Certificateholders who are not U.S. persons (see “— Regular Certificates — Non-U.S. Persons”) are treated as interest for purposes of the 30% (or lower treaty rate) United States withholding tax. Amounts distributed to holders of Residual Certificates should qualify as “portfolio interest,” subject to the conditions described in “— Regular Certificates.” Furthermore, the rate of withholding on any income on a Residual Certificate that is excess inclusion income will not be subject to reduction under any applicable tax treaties. See “— Residual Certificates — Excess Inclusions.” If the portfolio interest exemption is unavailable, the amount will be subject to United States withholding tax when paid or otherwise distributed (or when the Residual Certificate is disposed of) under rules similar to those for withholding upon disposition of debt instruments that have OID. The Code, however, grants the Treasury Department authority to issue regulations requiring that those amounts be taken into account earlier than otherwise provided where necessary to prevent avoidance of tax (for example, where the Residual Certificates do not have significant value). See “— Residual Certificates — Excess Inclusions.” If the amounts paid to Residual Certificateholders that are not U.S. persons are effectively connected with their conduct of a trade or business within the United States, the 30% (or lower treaty rate) withholding will not apply. Instead, the amounts paid to the non-U.S. Person will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation at regular graduated rates. For special restrictions on the transfer of Residual Certificates, see “— Tax-Related Restrictions on Transfers of Residual Certificates.”

Tax-Related Restrictions on Transfers of Residual Certificates

Disqualified Organizations. An entity may not qualify as a REMIC unless there are reasonable arrangements designed to ensure that residual interests in the entity are not held by “disqualified organizations.” Further, a tax is imposed on the transfer of a residual interest in a REMIC to a “disqualified organization.” The amount of the tax equals the product of an amount (as determined under the REMIC Regulations) equal to the present value of the total anticipated “excess inclusions” with respect to the interest for periods after the transfer and the highest marginal federal income tax rate applicable to corporations. The tax is imposed on the transferor unless the transfer is through an agent (including a broker or other middleman) for a disqualified organization, in which event the tax is imposed on the agent. The person otherwise liable for the tax shall be relieved of liability for the tax if the transferee furnished to it an affidavit that the transferee is not a disqualified organization and, at the time of the transfer, the person does not have actual knowledge that the affidavit is false. A “disqualified organization” means the United States, any State, possession or political subdivision of the United States, any foreign government, any international organization or any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing entities (provided that the term does not include an instrumentality if all its activities are subject to tax and, except for Freddie Mac, a majority of its board of directors is not selected by a governmental agency), any organization (other than certain farmers cooperatives) generally exempt from federal income taxes unless the organization is subject to the tax on “unrelated business taxable income” and a rural electric or telephone cooperative.

A tax is imposed on a “pass-through entity” holding a residual interest in a REMIC if at any time during the taxable year of the pass-through entity a disqualified organization is the record holder of an interest in the entity. The amount of the tax is equal to the product of the amount of excess inclusions for the taxable year allocable to the interest held by the disqualified organization and the highest marginal federal income tax rate applicable to corporations. The pass-through entity otherwise liable for the tax, for any period during which the disqualified organization is the record holder of an interest in the entity, will be relieved of liability for the tax if the record holder furnishes to the entity an affidavit that the record holder is not a disqualified organization and, for the applicable period, the pass-through entity does not have actual knowledge that the affidavit is false. For this purpose, a “pass-through entity” means a regulated investment company, real estate investment trust, or common trust fund; a partnership, trust, or estate; and certain cooperatives. Any person holding an interest in a pass-through entity as a nominee for another will, with respect to the interest, be treated as a pass-through entity. Large

partnerships (generally with 100 or more partners) will be taxable on excess inclusion income as if all partners were disqualified organizations.

To comply with these rules, the pooling and servicing agreement will provide that no record or beneficial ownership interest in a Residual Certificate may be purchased, transferred or sold, directly or indirectly, without the express written consent of the master servicer. The master servicer will grant consent to a proposed transfer only if it receives an affidavit from the proposed transferee to the effect that it is not a disqualified organization and is not acquiring the Residual Certificate as a nominee or agent for a disqualified organization and a covenant by the proposed transferee to the effect that the proposed transferee agrees to be bound by and to abide by the transfer restrictions applicable to the Residual Certificate.

Noneconomic Residual Certificates. The REMIC Regulations disregard, for federal income tax purposes, any transfer of a Noneconomic Residual Certificate to a “U.S. Transferee” unless no significant purpose of the transfer is to enable the transferor to impede the assessment or collection of tax. For this purpose, a U.S. Transferee means a U.S. Person as defined under “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Non-REMIC Certificates — Non-U.S. Persons.” A U.S. Transferee also includes foreign entities and individuals (Non-U.S. Persons) but only if their income from the residual interest is subject to tax under Code Section 871(b) or Code Section 882 (income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business). If the transfer of a Noneconomic Residual Certificate is disregarded, the transferor continues to be treated as the owner of the Residual Certificate and continues to be subject to tax on its allocable portion of the net income of the REMIC.

A Residual Certificate (including a Residual Certificate with a positive value at issuance) is a “Noneconomic Residual Certificate” at the time of transfer unless, (i) taking into account the Prepayment Assumption and any required or permitted clean up calls or required liquidation provided for in the REMIC’s organizational documents, the present value of the expected future distributions on the Residual Certificate at least equals the product of (A) the present value of the anticipated excess inclusions and (B) the highest corporate income tax rate in effect for the year in which the transfer occurs, and (ii) the transferor reasonably expects that the transferee will receive distributions from the REMIC at or after the time at which taxes accrue on the anticipated excess inclusions in an amount sufficient to satisfy the accrued taxes. A transfer of a Noneconomic Residual Certificate has a “significant purpose to impede the assessment or collection of tax” if, at the time of transfer, the transferor either knew or should have known (had “Improper Knowledge”) that the transferee would be unwilling or unable to pay taxes due on its share of the taxable income of the REMIC.

The REMIC Regulations also provide a safe harbor under which the transferor of a Noneconomic Residual Certificate is presumed not to have Improper knowledge at the time of transfer if the following conditions are met: (i) the transferor conducts a reasonable investigation of the financial condition of the transferee, finds that the transferee has historically paid its debts as they came due, and finds no significant evidence to indicate that the transferee will not continue to pay its debts as they come due; (ii) the transferee represents that it understands that as a result of holding the Noneconomic Residual Certificate, it may incur tax liabilities in excess of any cash flows generated by the Noneconomic Residual Certificate and intends to pay taxes associated with holding the Noneconomic Residual Certificate as they become due; (iii) the transferee represents that it will not cause income from the noneconomic residual interest to be attributable to a foreign permanent establishment or fixed base (within the meaning of an applicable income tax treaty) (“Offshore Location”) of the transferee or another U.S. taxpayer; (iv) the transferee is not located in an Offshore Location; and (v) the transferee meets either the Formula Test or the Asset Test.

A transfer of a Noneconomic Residual Certificate meets the Formula Test if the present value of the anticipated tax liabilities associated with holding the residual interest does not exceed the sum of, (i) the present value of any consideration given to the transferee to acquire the interest; (ii) the present value of the expected future distributions on the interest; and (3) the present value of the anticipated tax savings associated with holding the interest as the REMIC generates losses. For purposes of the Formula Test the transferee is assumed to pay tax at a rate equal to the highest corporate rate of tax specified in Code Section 11(b)(1). If, however, the transferee has been subject to the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”) under Code Section 55 in the preceding two years and will compute its taxable income in the current taxable year using the AMT rate, then the transferee can assume that it pays tax at the AMT rate specified in Code Section 55(b)(1)(B). Present values are computed using a discount rate

equal to the Federal short-term rate prescribed by Code Section 1274(d) for the month of the transfer and the compounding period used by the transferee.

The Asset Test only applies in cases where the transferee is an Eligible Corporation. To be an Eligible Corporation, the transferee must be a taxable domestic C corporation, but an Eligible Corporation does not include a regulated investment company, a real estate investment trust, a REMIC or a cooperative. In addition, regardless of who the transferee may be, the transfer of a residual interest to an Offshore Location does not qualify as a transfer to an Eligible Corporation even if the Offshore Location is only a branch of an Eligible Corporation and not a separate legal entity. A transfer of a Noneconomic Residual Certificate meets the Asset Test if at the time of the transfer, and at the close of each of the transferee's two fiscal years preceding the year of transfer, the transferee's gross assets for financial reporting purposes exceed \$100 million and its net assets for financial reporting purposes exceed \$10 million. The gross assets and net assets of a transferee do not include any obligation of any person related to the transferee (such as a shareholder, partner affiliate or sister corporation) or any asset acquired for a principal purpose of satisfying the Asset Test. In addition, the transferee must make a written agreement that any subsequent transfer of the interest will be to another Eligible Corporation in a transaction that satisfies the Asset Test. A transfer fails to meet this requirement if the transferor knows, or has reason to know, that the transferee will not honor the restrictions on subsequent transfers. Finally, the facts and circumstances known to the transferor on or before the date of the transfer must not reasonably indicate that the taxes associated with the residual interest will not be paid. The consideration given to the transferee to acquire the noneconomic residual interest in the REMIC is only one factor to be considered. However, if the amount of consideration is so low that under any set of reasonable assumptions a reasonable person would conclude that the taxes associated with holding the residual interest will not be paid, then the transferor is deemed to know that the transferee cannot or will not pay. In determining whether the amount is too low, the specific terms of the Formula Test need not be used.

Treatment of Inducement Fees. The Treasury Department has issued final regulations, effective May 11, 2004, which address the federal income tax treatment of "inducement fees" received by transferees of noneconomic REMIC residual interests. The final regulations require inducement fees to be included in income over a period reasonably related to the period in which the related REMIC residual interest is expected to generate taxable income or net loss allocable to the holder. The final regulations provide two safe harbor methods which permit transferees to include inducement fees in income either (i) in the same amounts and over the same period that the taxpayer uses for financial reporting purposes, provided that such period is not shorter than the period the REMIC is expected to generate taxable income or (ii) ratably over the remaining anticipated weighted average life of all the regular and residual interests issued by the REMIC, determined based on actual distributions projected as remaining to be made on such interests under the prepayment assumption. If the holder of a REMIC residual interest sells or otherwise disposes of the Residual Certificate, any unrecognized portion of the inducement fee must be taken into account at the time of the sale or disposition. The final regulations also provide that an inducement fee shall be treated as income from sources within the United States. In addition, the IRS has issued administrative guidance addressing the procedures by which transferees of noneconomic REMIC residual interests may obtain automatic consent from the IRS to change the method of accounting for REMIC inducement fee income to one of the safe harbor methods provided in these final regulations (including a change from one safe harbor method to the other safe harbor method). Prospective purchasers of the REMIC residual certificates should consult with their tax advisors regarding the effect of these final regulations and the related guidance regarding the procedures for obtaining automatic consent to change the method of accounting.

Foreign Investors. The REMIC Regulations provide that the transfer of a Residual Certificate that has a "tax avoidance potential" to a "foreign person" will be disregarded for federal income tax purposes. This rule appears to apply to a transferee who is not a U.S. Person unless the transferee's income in respect of the Residual Certificate is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business. A Residual Certificate is deemed to have a tax avoidance potential unless, at the time of transfer, the transferor reasonably expects that the REMIC will distribute to the transferee amounts that will equal at least 30 percent of each excess inclusion, and that the amounts will be distributed at or after the time the excess inclusion accrues and not later than the end of the calendar year following the year of accrual. If the non-U.S. Person transfers the Residual Certificate to a U.S. Person, the transfer will be disregarded, and the foreign transferor will continue to be treated as the owner, if the transfer has the effect of allowing the transferor to avoid tax on accrued excess inclusions. The pooling and servicing agreement will provide that no record or beneficial ownership interest in a Residual Certificate may be

transferred, directly or indirectly, to a non-U.S. Person unless the person provides the trustee with a duly completed IRS Form W-8ECI and the trustee consents to the transfer in writing.

Any attempted transfer or pledge in violation of the transfer restrictions shall be absolutely null and void and shall vest no rights in any purported transferee. Investors in Residual Certificates should consult their tax advisors with respect to transfers of the Residual Certificates and pass-through entities should consult their tax advisors with respect to any tax which may be imposed on a pass-through entity.

Other Tax Considerations

In addition to the federal income tax consequences described in “Certain Federal Income Tax Considerations,” potential investors should consider the state, local and foreign tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the certificates. State, local and foreign tax law may differ substantially from the corresponding federal law, and this discussion does not purport to describe any aspect of the tax laws of any state or locality. Therefore, potential investors should consult their tax advisors with respect to the various tax consequences of investments in the certificates.

Legal Matters

The validity of the certificates, including certain federal income tax consequences with respect to the certificates, will be passed upon for the depositor by Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019.

Financial Information

A new trust fund will be formed for each series of certificates and no trust fund will engage in any business activities or have any assets or obligations before the issuance of the related series of certificates. Accordingly, no financial statements for any trust fund will be included in this information circular or in the related information supplement.

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Alternative Loan Trust 2005-18CB
Issuer

CWALT, INC.
Depositor



Seller

Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP
Master Servicer

\$513,502,400

(Approximate)

Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-18CB

Information Supplement

March 29, 2005

No one is authorized to give information or to make representations in connection with this offering other than those contained in this prospectus and the other disclosure documents. You must not rely on any unauthorized information or representation. This prospectus and the other disclosure documents do not constitute an offer or solicitation with regard to the certificates if it is illegal to make such an offer or solicitation to you under state law. By delivering this prospectus and the other disclosure documents at any time, no one implies that the information contained in these documents is correct after their dates.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the certificates or determined if this prospectus is truthful and complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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\$513,502,400
(Approximate)



**Guaranteed Grantor Trust
Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae Grantor Trust 2005-T1**

PROSPECTUS



March 29, 2005