

\$952,296,000 (Approximate)
OPTION ONE MORTGAGE LOAN TRUST 2007-2
Issuing Entity
OPTION ONE MORTGAGE ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION
Depositor
OPTION ONE MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Originator, Sponsor and Servicer



ASSET-BACKED CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2007-2

Consider carefully the risk factors beginning on page S-14 in this prospectus supplement and on page 4 in the prospectus. The certificates represent obligations of the trust only and do not represent an interest in or obligation of Option One Mortgage Acceptance Corporation, Option One Mortgage Corporation or any of their affiliates. This prospectus supplement may be used to offer and sell the certificates only if accompanied by the prospectus.

Only the fourteen classes of certificates identified below are being offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates

- Represent ownership interests in a trust consisting primarily of a pool of first and second lien fixed-rate and adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans. The mortgage loans will be segregated into three groups, one consisting of mortgage loans with principal balances that conform to Fannie Mae loan limits, one consisting of mortgage loans with principal balances that conform to Freddie Mac loan limits and one consisting of mortgage loans with principal balances that may or may not conform to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac loan limits.
- Will accrue interest at a rate equal to one-month LIBOR plus a specified margin, subject to certain limitations described in this prospectus supplement.
- Will be entitled to monthly distributions beginning in March 2007.

Credit Enhancement

- Subordination as described in this prospectus supplement under “Description of the Certificates—Credit Enhancement.”
- Overcollateralization as described in this prospectus supplement under “Description of the Certificates—Overcollateralization Provisions.”
- Excess interest as described in this prospectus supplement under “Description of the Certificates—Overcollateralization Provisions.”

The Certificates will also have the benefit of an interest rate swap agreement as described in this prospectus supplement under “Description of the Certificates—Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust”.

Class	Original Certificate Principal Balance	Pass-Through Rate ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Price to Public	Underwriting Discount	Proceeds to the Depositor ⁽³⁾
Class I-A-1	\$ 190,306,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.20000%	99.80000%
Class II-A-1	\$ 190,288,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.20000%	99.80000%
Class III-A-1	\$ 185,947,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class III-A-2	\$ 128,205,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class III-A-3	\$ 82,036,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class M-1	\$ 46,705,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class M-2	\$ 39,822,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class M-3	\$ 17,700,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class M-4	\$ 15,241,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class M-5	\$ 14,749,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class M-6	\$ 9,833,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class M-7	\$ 11,307,000	Variable	100.00000%	0.25000%	99.75000%
Class M-8	\$ 7,375,000	Variable	94.96813%	0.25000%	94.71813%
Class M-9	\$ 12,782,000	Variable	78.93666%	0.25000%	78.68666%

⁽¹⁾ Determined as provided herein.

⁽²⁾ Subject to increase after the optional termination date and subject to certain limitations described herein.

⁽³⁾ Before deducting expenses estimated to be \$800,000.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved these securities or determined that this prospectus supplement or the prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. The Attorney General of the State of New York has not passed on or endorsed the merits of this offering. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

Delivery of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be made in book-entry form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company and, upon request, through Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and the Euroclear Bank SA/NV on or about March 12, 2007.

BANC OF AMERICA SECURITIES LLC

RBS GREENWICH CAPITAL

(Joint Lead Managers and Joint Book-Runners)

**H&R BLOCK FINANCIAL ADVISORS INC.
LEHMAN BROTHERS**

**HSBC
MERRILL LYNCH & CO.**

(Co-Managers)
March 2, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

SUMMARY OF TERMS	S-4
RISK FACTORS	S-14
AFFILIATIONS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS	S-27
THE MORTGAGE POOL	S-27
STATIC POOL INFORMATION	S-61
THE ISSUING ENTITY	S-61
THE DEPOSITOR	S-61
THE ORIGINATOR AND SPONSOR	S-61
THE SELLERS	S-65
THE SERVICER	S-66
THE TRUSTEE	S-70
THE SWAP PROVIDER	S-71
THE POOLING AGREEMENT	S-71
DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES	S-79
YIELD, PREPAYMENT AND MATURITY CONSIDERATIONS	S-108
USE OF PROCEEDS	S-126
FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES	S-126
CONSIDERATIONS FOR BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS	S-130
LEGAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS	S-131
METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION	S-131
LEGAL MATTERS	S-133
RATINGS	S-134
INDEX OF DEFINED TERMS	S-135
ANNEX I	I-1
ANNEX II	II-1

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State), each Underwriter severally has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the Relevant Implementation Date) it has not made and will not make an offer of certificates to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the certificates which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of certificates to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or
- (c) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Issuer of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of certificates to the public” in relation to any certificates in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the certificates, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression **Prospectus Directive** means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

United Kingdom

Each Underwriter severally has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the certificates in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act does not apply to the Issuer; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act with respect to anything done by it in relation to the certificates in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

SUMMARY OF TERMS

- **This summary presents a brief description of 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 the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, read carefully this entire document and the accompanying prospectus. Annex I and Annex II are each incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.**
- **This summary provides an overview of certain calculations, cash flow priorities and other information to aid your understanding and is qualified by the full description of these calculations, cash flow priorities and other information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Some of the information consists of forward-looking statements relating to future economic performance or projections and other financial items. 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, and various other matters, all of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, what actually happens may be very different from what we predict in our forward-looking statements.**

Offered Certificates

On the Closing Date, Option One Mortgage Loan Trust 2007-2 will issue eighteen classes of certificates, fourteen of which are being offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The assets of the trust that will support the certificates will consist primarily of a pool of first and second lien fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans having the characteristics described in this prospectus supplement. The Class I-A-1 Certificates, the Class II-A-1 Certificates, the Class III-A-1 Certificates, the Class III-A-2 Certificates, the Class III-A-3 Certificates, the Class M-1 Certificates, the Class M-2 Certificates, the Class M-3 Certificates, the Class M-4 Certificates, the Class M-5 Certificates, the Class M-6 Certificates, the Class M-7 Certificates, the Class M-8 Certificates and the Class M-9 Certificates are the only classes of offered certificates.

The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be book-entry securities clearing through The Depository Trust Company (in the United States) or upon request, through Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and the Euroclear Bank SA/NV (in Europe) in minimum denominations of \$25,000.

Non-Offered Certificates

The trust will issue four additional classes of certificates. These certificates will be designated as the Class C Certificates, the Class P Certificates, the Class R Certificates and the Class R-X Certificates and are not being offered to the public by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Any information about the non-offered

certificates presented in this prospectus supplement is presented only to provide a better understanding of the offered certificates.

The Class C Certificates will have an original certificate principal balance of approximately \$30,972,682 which is approximately equal to the initial overcollateralization required by the pooling agreement. The Class C Certificates initially evidence an interest of approximately 3.15% in the trust. The Class C Certificates will be delivered to the Sponsor, or its designee, as partial consideration for the sale of the mortgage loans.

The Class P Certificates will have an original certificate principal balance of \$100 and will not be entitled to distributions in respect of interest. The Class P Certificates will be entitled to all prepayment premiums or charges received in respect of the mortgage loans. The Class P Certificates will be delivered to the Sponsor, or its designee, as partial consideration for the sale of the mortgage loans.

The Class R Certificates and Class R-X Certificates will not have certificate principal balances and are the classes of certificates representing the residual interests in the related REMICs. The Class R Certificates and the Class R-X Certificates will be delivered to the sponsor, or its designee, as partial consideration for the sale of the mortgage loans.

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates—General,” “—Book-Entry Certificates” and “The Mortgage Pool” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

Closing Date

On or about March 12, 2007.

Cut-off Date

February 1, 2007.

Issuing Entity

Option One Mortgage Loan Trust 2007-2. The issuing entity will be established under a pooling agreement among Option One Mortgage Acceptance Corporation, as depositor, Option One Mortgage Corporation, as servicer and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee. The issuing entity is also referred to as the trust in this prospectus supplement.

Depositor

Option One Mortgage Acceptance Corporation, a Delaware corporation and a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Option One Mortgage Corporation. *We refer you to “The Depositor” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.*

Originator, Sponsor and Servicer

Option One Mortgage Corporation, a California corporation. *We refer you to “The Originator and Sponsor” and “The Servicer” in this prospectus supplement and “Servicing of the Mortgage Loans - The Servicer” in the prospectus for additional information.*

Seller

Any or all of (i) Option One Mortgage Corporation, a California corporation, (ii) Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation, a Delaware corporation, or (iii) Option One Owner Trust 2001-1A, Option One Owner Trust 2001-1B, Option One Owner Trust 2001-2, Option One Owner Trust 2002-3, Option One Owner Trust 2003-4, Option One Owner Trust 2003-5, Option One Owner Trust 2005-6, Option One Owner Trust 2005-7, Option One Owner Trust 2005-8, Option One Owner Trust 2005-9 and/or Option One Owner Trust 2007-5A, each a Delaware statutory trust that previously acquired mortgage loans directly or indirectly from the originator. *We refer you to “The Sellers” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.*

Trustee and Custodian

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., a national banking association. *We refer you to “The Trustee” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.*

Swap Provider

Bear Stearns Financial Products Inc. *We refer you to “The Swap Provider” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.*

NIMS Insurer

One or more insurance companies (together, the “NIMS Insurer”) may issue a financial guaranty insurance policy covering certain payments to be made on net interest margin securities to be issued by a separate trust and secured by all or a portion of the Class C Certificates and the Class P Certificates. In such event, the NIMS Insurer will be able to exercise rights which could adversely impact the certificateholders.

We refer you to “Risk Factors—Rights of NIMS Insurer” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

Designations

Each class of certificates will have different characteristics, some of which are reflected in the following general designations.

- *Offered Certificates*

Class A Certificates and Mezzanine Certificates.

- *Non-Offered Certificates*

Class C Certificates, Class P Certificates, Class R Certificates and Class R-X Certificates.

- *Group I Certificates*

Class I-A-1 Certificates. Except under the circumstances described under “Description of the Certificates—Allocation of Available Funds,” the Group I Certificates receive their distributions from Loan Group I. The Group I Certificates are sometimes referred to as Certificate Group I.

- *Group II Certificates*

Class II-A-1 Certificates. Except under the circumstances described under “Description of the Certificates—Allocation of Available Funds,” the Group II Certificates receive their distributions from Loan Group II. The Group II Certificates are sometimes referred to as Certificate Group II.
- *Group III Certificates*

Class III-A-1 Certificates, Class III-A-2 Certificates and Class III-A-3 Certificates. Except under the circumstances described under “Description of the Certificates—Allocation of Available Funds,” the Group III Certificates receive their distributions from Loan Group III. The Group III Certificates are sometimes referred to collectively as Certificate Group III.
- *Class A Certificates*

Class I-A-1 Certificates, Class II-A-1 Certificates, Class III-A-1 Certificates, Class III-A-2 Certificates and Class III-A-3 Certificates.
- *Mezzanine Certificates*

Class M-1 Certificates, Class M-2 Certificates, Class M-3 Certificates, Class M-4 Certificates, Class M-5 Certificates, Class M-6 Certificates, Class M-7 Certificates, Class M-8 Certificates and Class M-9 Certificates.
- *Subordinate Certificates*

Mezzanine Certificates and Class C Certificates.
- *Residual Certificates*

Class R Certificates and Class R-X Certificates.

Mortgage Loans

On the Closing Date the trust will acquire a pool of first and second lien fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans that will be divided into three loan groups, Loan Group I, Loan Group II and Loan Group III (each, a “Loan Group”). Loan Group I will consist of fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans with original principal balances that conform to Fannie Mae principal balance guidelines, Loan Group II will

consist of fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans with original principal balances that conform to Freddie Mac principal balance guidelines, and Loan Group III will consist of fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans with original principal balances that may or may not conform to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac principal balance guidelines. In addition, certain of the conforming balance mortgage loans included in Loan Group III might otherwise have been included in Loan Group I or Loan Group II, but were excluded from Loan Group I or Loan Group II because they did not meet Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac criteria (including published guidelines) for factors other than principal balance.

Loan Group I will consist of approximately 1,350 fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans having an aggregate outstanding principal balance as of the Cut-off Date of approximately \$240,881,787 (the “Group I Mortgage Loans”).

Loan Group II will consist of approximately 1,455 fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans having an aggregate outstanding principal balance as of the Cut-off Date of approximately \$240,861,577 (the “Group II Mortgage Loans”).

Loan Group III will consist of approximately 2,093 fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans having an aggregate outstanding principal balance as of the Cut-off Date of approximately \$501,524,481 (the “Group III Mortgage Loans”; and together with the Group I Mortgage Loans and the Group II Mortgage Loans, the “Mortgage Loans”).

The aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans is expected to equal approximately \$983,267,845.

The statistical information in this prospectus supplement reflects the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans included in the mortgage pool as of the Cut-off Date. After the date of this prospectus supplement and on or prior to the Closing Date, additional mortgage loans may be added to the Mortgage Pool and some Mortgage Loans may be removed from the mortgage pool, as described under “The Mortgage Pool” in this prospectus supplement. The statistical information as of the Closing Date for the actual pool of Mortgage Loans may therefore vary somewhat from the statistical information for the Mortgage Loans presented in this prospectus supplement. Any statistic presented on a weighted average basis or any statistic based on the aggregate principal balance of the

mortgage loans is subject to a variance of plus or minus 5%.

The Group I Mortgage Loans have the following characteristics (with all figures being approximate and all percentages and weighted averages being based on scheduled principal balances as of the Cut-off Date):

Mortgage Loans with Prepayment Charges:	66.30%
Fixed-Rate Mortgage Loans:	1.93%
Interest Only Mortgage Loans:	6.49%
Second lien Mortgage Loans:	1.93%
Range of Remaining Term to Stated Maturities:	178 – 479 months
Weighted Average Remaining Term to Stated Maturity:	358 months
Range of Original Principal Balances:	\$15,200 – \$950,000
Average Original Principal Balance:	\$178,565
Range of Outstanding Principal Balances:	\$15,150 – \$950,000
Average Outstanding Principal Balance:	\$178,431
Range of Current Mortgage Rates:	5.600% – 14.050%
Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate:	8.489%
Weighted Average Gross Margin of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	5.869%
Weighted Average Maximum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	14.411%
Weighted Average Minimum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	6.365%
Weighted Average Initial Periodic Rate Adjustment Cap of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	3.000%
Weighted Average Subsequent Periodic Rate Adjustment Cap of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	1.000%
Weighted Average Time Until Next Adjustment Date of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	27 months
Balloon Loans:	35.71%
Geographic Concentrations in Excess of 5%:	
California	13.71%
Florida	12.38%
New York	7.88%
Massachusetts	6.62%
New Jersey	6.19%
Texas	6.01%

The Group II Mortgage Loans have the following characteristics (with all figures being approximate and all percentages and weighted averages being based on scheduled principal balances as of the Cut-off Date):

Mortgage Loans with Prepayment Charges:	72.31%
Fixed-Rate Mortgage Loans:	2.46%
Interest Only Mortgage Loans:	18.70%
Second lien Mortgage Loans:	2.46%
Range of Remaining Term to Stated Maturities:	178 – 359 months
Weighted Average Remaining Term to Stated Maturity:	358 months
Range of Original Principal Balances:	\$15,000 – \$640,000
Average Original Principal Balance:	\$165,646
Range of Outstanding Principal Balances:	\$14,992 – \$639,726
Average Outstanding Principal Balance:	\$165,541
Range of Current Mortgage Rates:	5.600% – 15.000%
Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate:	8.597%
Weighted Average Gross Margin of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	5.832%
Weighted Average Maximum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	14.448%
Weighted Average Minimum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	6.338%
Weighted Average Initial Periodic Rate Adjustment Cap of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	2.998%
Weighted Average Subsequent Periodic Rate Adjustment Cap of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	1.000%
Weighted Average Time Until Next Adjustment Date of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	27 months
Balloon Loans:	27.12%
Geographic Concentrations in Excess of 5%:	
California	16.08%
Florida	13.21%
New York	7.25%
Texas	5.07%

The Group III Mortgage Loans have the following characteristics (with all figures being approximate and all percentages and weighted averages being based on scheduled principal balances as of the Cut-off Date):

Mortgage Loans with Prepayment Charges:	72.61%
Fixed-Rate Mortgage Loans:	4.85%
Interest Only Mortgage Loans:	20.94%
Second lien Mortgage Loans:	4.86%
Range of Remaining Term to Stated Maturities:	115 – 360 months
Weighted Average Remaining Term to Stated Maturity:	358 months
Range of Original Principal Balances:	\$15,200 – \$1,400,000
Average Original Principal Balance:	\$239,791
Range of Outstanding Principal Balances:	\$15,186 – \$1,400,000
Average Outstanding Principal Balance:	\$239,620
Range of Current Mortgage Rates:	5.500% – 15.050%
Weighted Average Current Mortgage Rate:	8.444%
Weighted Average Gross Margin of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	5.883%
Weighted Average Maximum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	14.233%
Weighted Average Minimum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	6.509%
Weighted Average Initial Periodic Rate Adjustment Cap of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	2.999%
Weighted Average Subsequent Periodic Rate Adjustment Cap of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	1.000%
Weighted Average Time Until Next Adjustment Date of the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	26 months
Balloon Loans:	32.91%
Geographic Concentrations in Excess of 5%:	
California	33.42%
Florida	11.31%
New York	8.46%
New Jersey	5.32%

Distribution Dates

The Trustee will make distributions on the certificates on the 25th day of each calendar month beginning in March 2007 (each, a “Distribution Date”) (i) to the holder of record of the certificates as of the business

day preceding such date of distribution, in the case of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates if held in book-entry form, or (ii) to the holder of record of the certificates as of the last business day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the distribution occurs, in the case of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates if held in registered, certificated form. If the 25th day of a month is not a business day, then the distribution will be made on the next business day.

Final Scheduled Distribution Date

The final scheduled Distribution Date for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be the Distribution Date in March 2037. The final scheduled Distribution Date for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates is one month following the maturity date for the latest maturing Mortgage Loan. The actual final Distribution Date for the Class A Certificates and Mezzanine Certificates may be earlier, and could be substantially earlier, than the final scheduled Distribution Date.

Distributions on the Certificates

Interest Distributions

The pass-through rates for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be calculated at the per annum rate of one-month LIBOR plus the related percentage as set forth below, subject to the limitations set forth in this prospectus supplement.

Class	(1)	(2)
I-A-1	0.140%	0.280%
II-A-1	0.140%	0.280%
III-A-1	0.090%	0.180%
III-A-2	0.150%	0.300%
III-A-3	0.250%	0.500%
M-1	0.360%	0.540%
M-2	0.500%	0.750%
M-3	0.600%	0.900%
M-4	0.800%	1.200%
M-5	0.900%	1.350%
M-6	1.000%	1.500%
M-7	2.500%	3.750%
M-8	2.500%	3.750%
M-9	2.500%	3.750%

(1) For the accrual period for each Distribution Date up to and including the Optional Termination Date, as defined in this prospectus supplement under “The Pooling Agreement—Termination.”

(2) For each other accrual period.

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates—Pass-Through Rates” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

Interest distributable on the certificates accrues during an accrual period. The accrual period for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates for any Distribution Date is the period from the previous Distribution Date (or, in the case of the first accrual period, from the Closing Date) to the day prior to the current Distribution Date. Interest will be calculated for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates on the basis of the actual number of days in the accrual period, based on a 360-day year.

The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will accrue interest on their certificate principal balance outstanding immediately prior to each Distribution Date.

The Class C Certificates will accrue interest as provided in the pooling agreement. The Class P Certificates and the Residual Certificates will not accrue interest.

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

Principal Distributions

Principal will be distributed to holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates on each Distribution Date in the amounts described under “Description of the Certificates—Allocation of Available Funds” in this prospectus supplement.

Distribution Priorities

Group I Certificates

In general, on any Distribution Date, funds available for distribution from payments and other amounts received on the Group I Mortgage Loans will be distributed as follows:

Interest Distributions
to distribute interest on the Group I Certificates; and

Principal Distributions
to distribute principal on the Group I Certificates, but only in the amounts and to the extent described in this prospectus supplement.

Group II Certificates

In general, on any Distribution Date, funds available for distribution from payments and other amounts received on the Group II Mortgage Loans will be distributed as follows:

Interest Distributions
to distribute interest on the Group II Certificates; and

Principal Distributions
to distribute principal on the Group II Certificates, but only in the amounts and to the extent described in this prospectus supplement.

Group III Certificates

In general, on any Distribution Date, funds available for distribution from payments and other amounts received on the Group III Mortgage Loans will be distributed as follows:

Interest Distributions
to distribute interest on each class of Group III Certificates, on a *pro rata* basis based on the entitlement of each such class; and

Principal Distributions
to distribute principal on each class of Group III Certificates, but only in the amounts and to the extent described in this prospectus supplement.

Mezzanine Certificates

In general, on any Distribution Date, funds available for distribution from payments and other amounts received on the Group I Mortgage Loans, the Group II Mortgage Loans and the Group III Mortgage Loans, after the distributions on the Group I Certificates, the Group II Certificates and the Group III Certificates described above, will be distributed as follows:

Interest Distributions
to distribute interest on each class of Mezzanine Certificates, but only in the order, amounts and to the extent described in this prospectus supplement; and

Principal Distributions
to distribute principal on each class of Mezzanine Certificates, but only in the order, amounts and to the extent described in this prospectus supplement.

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

Limited Cross-collateralization

In certain circumstances, payments on the Group I Mortgage Loans may be used to make certain distributions to the holders of the Group II Certificates and the Group III Certificates, payments on the Group II Mortgage Loans may be used to make certain distributions to the holders of the Group I Certificates and the Group III Certificates, and payments on the Group III Mortgage Loans may be used to make certain distributions to the holders of the Group I Certificates and the Group II Certificates.

Trigger Event

The occurrence of a Trigger Event, on or after the Stepdown Date, may have the effect of accelerating or decelerating the amortization of certain classes of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and affecting the weighted average lives of such certificates. The Stepdown Date is the earlier to occur of (1) the first Distribution Date after the Distribution Date on which the aggregate certificate principal balance of the Class A Certificates has been reduced to zero and (2) the later of (x) the Distribution Date occurring in March 2010 and (y) the first Distribution Date on which the subordination available to the Class A Certificates has doubled. A Trigger Event will be met if delinquencies or losses on the mortgage loans exceed the levels set forth in the definition of “Trigger Event.”

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates—Allocation of Available Funds” and “—Definitions” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

Fees and Expenses

Before distributions are made on the certificates, the following fees and expenses will be payable: (i) the Servicer will be paid a monthly fee equal to one-twelfth of 0.30% multiplied by the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related due period for the first 10 due periods, one-twelfth of 0.40% multiplied by the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related due period for the 11th through the 30th due periods and one-twelfth of 0.65% multiplied by the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related due period for all due periods thereafter, and (ii) the Trustee will be paid a monthly fee equal to one-twelfth of 0.0030% multiplied by the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related due period. The servicing fee will be payable from

amounts on deposit in the collection account and the trustee fee will be payable from amounts on deposit in the distribution account.

The Swap Provider is generally entitled to a monthly payment (calculated on a 30/360 basis) calculated as one-twelfth of the Strike Rate on the Swap Notional Amount (as defined herein) for such Distribution Date multiplied by 250. The trust is entitled to an amount equal to one-month LIBOR (as set forth in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement and calculated on an actual/360 basis) on the Swap Notional Amount for such Distribution Date multiplied by 250. Only the positive net payment of the two obligations will be paid by the applicable party. If a net swap payment is owed to the Swap Provider, the Trustee shall pay such amount from the distribution account before distributions are made on the Certificates.

Advances

The Servicer will make cash advances to cover delinquent payments of principal and interest to the extent it reasonably believes that the cash advances are recoverable from future payments or recoveries on the Mortgage Loans. Advances are intended to maintain a regular flow of scheduled interest and principal distributions on the certificates and are not intended to guarantee or insure against losses.

We refer you to “The Pooling Agreement—Advances” in this prospectus supplement and “Description of the Certificates—Advances” in the prospectus for additional information.

Optional Termination

The Servicer may purchase all of the Mortgage Loans and any REO Properties in all Loan Groups and retire the certificates on any Distribution Date following the Distribution Date on which the current principal balance of the Mortgage Loans in all Loan Groups, in the aggregate, is equal to or less than 10% of the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date. If the Servicer elects not to exercise its option, the NIMS Insurer may exercise that option.

We refer you to “The Pooling Agreement—Termination” and “Description of the Certificates — Pass-Through Rates” in this prospectus supplement and “The Pooling Agreement —Termination; Retirement of Certificates” in the prospectus for additional information.

Repurchase or Substitution of Mortgage Loans for Breaches of Representations and Warranties

The Sponsor and Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation will make certain representations and warranties with respect to each mortgage loan as of the closing date. Upon discovery of a breach of such representations and warranties that materially and adversely affects the interests of the certificateholders, either Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation or the Sponsor will be obligated to cure such breach or otherwise repurchase or replace such mortgage loan.

We refer you to “The Pooling Agreement—Assignment of the Mortgage Loans” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

Credit Enhancement

1. Subordination

The rights of the holders of the Subordinate Certificates to receive distributions will be subordinated, to the extent described in this prospectus supplement, to the rights of the holders of the Class A Certificates.

The rights of the holders of Mezzanine Certificates with higher numerical class designations to receive distributions will be subordinated to the rights of the holders of the Mezzanine Certificates with lower numerical class designations. The rights of the holders of the Class C Certificates to receive distributions will be subordinated to the rights of the holders of the Mezzanine Certificates, in each case to the extent described in this prospectus supplement.

Subordination is intended to enhance the likelihood of regular distributions on the more senior certificates in respect of interest and principal and to afford such certificates protection against realized losses on the Mortgage Loans.

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates — Credit Enhancement” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

2. Excess Interest

The Mortgage Loans bear interest each month that in the aggregate is expected to exceed the amount needed to distribute monthly interest on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and to pay certain fees and expenses of the trust (including any Net Swap Payment owed to the Swap Provider and any Swap

Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider, other than any Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event). The excess interest from the Mortgage Loans each month will be available to absorb realized losses on the Mortgage Loans and to maintain overcollateralization at required levels as described in the pooling agreement.

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates — Allocation of Available Funds” and “— Overcollateralization Provisions” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

3. Overcollateralization

As of the Closing Date, the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date will exceed the aggregate certificate principal balance of the Class A, Mezzanine and Class P Certificates on the Closing Date by approximately \$30,972,682, which is equal to the original certificate principal balance of the Class C Certificates. Such amount represents approximately 3.15% of the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date, and is the initial amount of overcollateralization required to be provided under the pooling agreement. We cannot assure you that sufficient interest will be generated by the Mortgage Loans to maintain the required level of overcollateralization.

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates— Overcollateralization Provisions” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

4. Allocation of Losses

If, on any Distribution Date, there is not sufficient excess interest or overcollateralization to absorb realized losses on the Mortgage Loans as described under “Description of the Certificates— Overcollateralization Provisions,” then realized losses on the Mortgage Loans will be allocated to reduce the certificate principal balance of each class of Mezzanine Certificates, in reverse numerical order until the certificate principal balance of each such class has been reduced to zero. The pooling agreement does not permit the allocation of realized losses on the Mortgage Loans to the Class A Certificates or the Class P Certificates; however investors in the Class A Certificates should realize that under certain loss scenarios there may not be enough interest and principal on the Mortgage Loans to distribute to the Class A Certificates all interest and

principal amounts to which such certificates are then entitled.

Once realized losses are allocated to the Mezzanine Certificates such realized losses will not be reinstated thereafter (except to the extent of Subsequent Recoveries) and will not bear interest. However, the amount of any realized losses allocated to the Mezzanine Certificates may be distributed to the holders of those certificates according to the priorities set forth under “Description of the Certificates—Overcollateralization Provisions” and “Description of the Certificates—Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust” in this prospectus supplement.

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates—Allocation of Losses; Subordination” in this prospectus supplement for additional information.

Interest Rate Swap Agreement

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as supplemental interest trust trustee (the “Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee”), will enter into an interest rate swap agreement (the “Interest Rate Swap Agreement”), with the Swap Provider. The Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee will appoint Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as swap administrator (the “Swap Administrator”) pursuant to the swap administration agreement to receive and distribute funds with regard to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement on behalf of the supplemental interest trust, whether payable by or to the Swap Provider pursuant to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement. On or before each Distribution Date commencing with the Distribution Date in March 2007 and ending with the Distribution Date in November 2012, the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee will be obligated to make a fixed payment to the Swap Provider from amounts received on the Mortgage Loans, and the Swap Provider will be obligated to make a floating payment to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee, in each case as set forth in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement and as described in this prospectus supplement. To the extent that the fixed payment exceeds the floating payment in respect of any Distribution Date, amounts otherwise available to the certificateholders will be applied to make a net swap payment to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee for payment to the Swap Provider. To the extent that the floating payment exceeds the fixed payment in respect of any Distribution Date, the Swap Provider will make a net swap payment to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee, from which the Swap Administrator, pursuant to the swap administration agreement, will remit certain amounts to the trust for distribution to holders

of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates as described in this prospectus supplement.

Upon early termination of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee or the Swap Provider may be liable to make a swap termination payment to the other party, regardless of which party has caused the termination. The swap termination payment will be computed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement. In the event that the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee is required to make a swap termination payment to the Swap Provider, the trust will be required to make a payment to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee in the same amount (to the extent not paid by the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee from any upfront payment received pursuant to any replacement interest rate swap agreement that may be entered into by the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee). Such amount generally will be paid by the trust on the related Distribution Date and on any subsequent Distribution Dates until paid in full, prior to any distribution to the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. In the case of swap termination payments resulting from an event of default or certain termination events with respect to the Swap Provider as described in this prospectus supplement, however, the trust’s payment to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee will be subordinated to all distributions to the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates.

Except as described in the preceding sentence, amounts payable by the trust will be deducted from available funds before distributions to certificateholders.

We refer you to “Description of the Certificates—Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust” in this prospectus supplement.

Ratings

It is a condition of the issuance of the Offered Certificates that they be assigned the following ratings by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"):

	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>S&P</u>
I-A-1	Aaa	AAA
II-A-1	Aaa	AAA
III-A-1	Aaa	AAA
III-A-2	Aaa	AAA
III-A-3	Aaa	AAA
M-1	Aa1	AA+
M-2	Aa2	AA
M-3	Aa3	AA-
M-4	A1	A+
M-5	A2	A
M-6	A3	A-
M-7	Baa1	BBB+
M-8	Baa2	BBB
M-9	Baa3	BBB-

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. These ratings may be lowered or withdrawn at any time by any of the rating agencies.

We refer you to "Ratings" in this prospectus supplement and "Rating" in the prospectus for additional information.

Tax Status

One or more elections will be made to treat designated portions of the trust (exclusive of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Account, the Supplemental Interest Trust, the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account, and any Servicer prepayment charge payment amounts, as described more fully herein or in the pooling agreement) as real estate mortgage investment conduits for federal income tax purposes.

We refer you to "Federal Income Tax Consequences" in this prospectus supplement and in the prospectus for additional information.

Considerations for Benefit Plan Investors

It is expected that the Offered Certificates may be purchased by a pension or other employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, so long

as certain conditions are met. Prior to the termination of the Supplemental Interest Trust, plans or persons using assets of a plan may purchase the Offered Certificates if the purchase and holding of such certificates meets the requirements of an investor-based class exemption issued by the Department of Labor. A fiduciary of an employee benefit plan must determine that the purchase of a certificate is consistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable law and does not result in a prohibited transaction under applicable law.

We refer you to "Considerations for Benefit Plan Investors" in this prospectus supplement and in the prospectus for additional information.

Legal Investment

The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will not be "mortgage related securities" for purposes of the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 ("SMMEA").

We refer you to "Legal Investment Considerations" in this prospectus supplement and "Legal Investment Matters" in the prospectus for additional information.

RISK FACTORS

The following information, which you should carefully consider, identifies certain significant sources of risk associated with an investment in the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. You should also carefully consider the information set forth under “Risk Factors” in the prospectus.

Unpredictability of Prepayments and Effect on Yields

Mortgagors may prepay their Mortgage Loans in whole or in part at any time. We cannot predict the rate at which mortgagors will repay their Mortgage Loans. A prepayment of a Mortgage Loan generally will result in a prepayment on the certificates.

- If 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 your certificates at a premium and principal is repaid faster than you anticipate, then your yield may be lower than you anticipate.
- The rate of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans will be sensitive to prevailing interest rates. Generally, if prevailing interest rates decline significantly below the mortgage rates on the fixed-rate Mortgage Loans, those Mortgage Loans are more likely to prepay than if prevailing rates remain above the mortgage rates on those Mortgage Loans. In addition, if interest rates decline, adjustable-rate mortgage loan prepayments may increase due to the availability of fixed-rate mortgage loans or other adjustable-rate mortgage loans at lower interest rates. Conversely, if prevailing interest rates rise significantly, the prepayments on fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans may decrease. Furthermore, adjustable-rate mortgage loans may prepay at different rates and in response to different factors than fixed-rate mortgage loans. The inclusion of both types of mortgage loans in the mortgage pool may increase the difficulty in analyzing possible prepayment rates.
- Approximately 66.30% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 72.31% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 72.61% of the Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) require the mortgagor to pay a charge in certain instances if the mortgagor prepays the Mortgage Loan during a stated period, which may be from one year to three years after the Mortgage Loan was originated. A prepayment charge may or may not discourage a mortgagor from prepaying the Mortgage Loan during the applicable period.
- Either Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation or the Sponsor may be required to repurchase Mortgage Loans from the trust in the event certain breaches of representations and warranties occur and have not been cured. In addition, the Servicer or the NIMS Insurer, if any, may purchase Mortgage Loans that become 90 days or more delinquent, subject to certain limitations and conditions described in this prospectus supplement and the pooling agreement. In addition, the Servicer may agree to exercise such option as directed by a third party which would benefit from the removal of such delinquent Mortgage Loans. Investors should note that the removal of any delinquent Mortgage Loan by the Servicer from the trust may affect the loss and delinquency tests which determine the level of the overcollateralization target amount. The reduction in an overcollateralization target amount in such a fashion may adversely affect the ratings and/or the market value of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. Any such third party will not have any obligation to take into account the consequences to investors. These purchases will have the same effect on the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates as a prepayment of those Mortgage Loans.
- The Servicer (or if the Servicer elects not to exercise its option, the NIMS Insurer, if any) may purchase all of the Mortgage Loans on any Distribution Date following the Distribution Date on which the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans in all of the Loan Groups is equal to or less than 10% of the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans in all of the Loan Groups as of the Cut-off Date.

- If the rate of default and the amount of losses on the Mortgage Loans is higher than you expect, then your yield may be lower than you expect.
- As a result of the absorption of realized losses on the Mortgage Loans by excess interest and overcollateralization, each as described herein, liquidations of defaulted Mortgage Loans, whether or not realized losses are allocated to the Mezzanine Certificates upon such liquidations, will result in an earlier return of principal to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and will influence the yields on such certificates in a manner similar to the manner in which principal prepayments on the Mortgage Loans will influence the yields on those certificates.
- The overcollateralization provisions are intended to result in an accelerated rate of principal distributions to holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates then entitled to principal distributions at any time that the overcollateralization provided by the mortgage pool falls below the required level. In addition, if the Group I, Group II and Group III Certificates are entitled to distributions of principal at any time that overcollateralization is required to be restored to the required level, then the amounts available for such purpose will be allocated among the Group I Certificates, the Group II Certificates and the Group III Certificates on a *pro rata* basis based on the amount of principal actually received on the Mortgage Loans in the related Loan Group for the related Distribution Date. This, as well as the relative sizes of the Loan Groups, may magnify the prepayment effect on a Certificate Group caused by the relative rates of prepayments and defaults experienced by the Loan Groups.

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

Rights of the NIMS Insurer

Pursuant to the terms of the pooling agreement, unless there exists a continuance of any failure by the NIMS Insurer, if any, to make a required payment under the policy insuring the net interest margin securities (such event, a “NIMS Insurer Default”), such NIMS Insurer will be entitled to exercise, among others, the following rights of the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, without the consent of such holders, and the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may exercise such rights only with the prior written consent of such NIMS Insurer: (i) the right to provide notices of Servicer defaults and the right to direct the Trustee to terminate the rights and obligations of the Servicer under the pooling agreement in the event of a default by the Servicer; (ii) the right to remove the Trustee or any co-trustee or custodian pursuant to the pooling agreement; and (iii) the right to direct the Trustee to make investigations and take actions pursuant to the pooling agreement. In addition, unless a NIMS Insurer Default exists, such NIMS Insurer’s consent will be required prior to, among other things, (i) the removal or replacement of the Servicer, any successor servicer or the Trustee, (ii) the appointment or termination of any subservicer or co-trustee or (iii) any amendment to the pooling agreement.

Investors in the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates should note that:

- any insurance policy issued by the NIMS Insurer, if any, will not cover, and will not benefit in any manner whatsoever, the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates;
- the rights to be granted to the NIMS Insurer, if any, are extensive;
- the interests of the NIMS Insurer, if any, may be inconsistent with, and adverse to the interests of the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and the NIMS Insurer, if any, has no obligation or duty to consider the interests of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates in connection with the exercise or nonexercise of such NIMS Insurer’s rights;
- such NIMS Insurer’s exercise of the rights and consents set forth above may negatively affect the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and the existence of such NIMS Insurer’s rights, whether or not exercised, may adversely affect the liquidity of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates relative to other asset-backed certificates backed by comparable mortgage loans and with comparable payment priorities and ratings; and

- there may be more than one series of notes insured by the NIMS Insurer and the NIMS Insurer will have the rights set forth herein so long as any such series of notes remain outstanding.

Conflicts of Interest between the Servicer and the Trust

The Servicer will initially, directly or indirectly, own all or a portion of the Class C Certificates, the Class P Certificates and the Residual Certificates. The timing of mortgage loan foreclosures and sales of the related mortgaged properties may affect the weighted average lives and yields of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates.

Investors should consider that the timing of such foreclosures or sales may not be in the best interests of all certificateholders and that no formal policies or guidelines have been established to resolve or minimize such a conflict of interest.

Terrorist Attacks and Military Action Could Adversely Affect the Yield on the Certificates

The terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001 suggest that there is an increased likelihood of future terrorist activity in the United States. In addition, current political and military tensions in the Middle East have resulted in a significant deployment of United States military personnel in the region. Investors should consider the possible effects of past and possible future terrorist attacks and any resulting military response by the United States on the delinquency, default and prepayment experience of the Mortgage Loans. In accordance with the servicing standard set forth in the pooling agreement, the Servicer may defer, reduce or forgive payments and delay foreclosure proceedings in respect of Mortgage Loans to borrowers affected in some way by past and possible future events.

In addition, the current deployment of United States military personnel in the Middle East and the activation of a substantial number of United States military reservists and members of the National Guard may significantly increase the proportion of Mortgage Loans whose mortgage rates are reduced by the application of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (the "Relief Act"). See "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—Servicemembers Civil Relief Act" in the prospectus. Certain shortfalls in interest collection arising from the application of the Relief Act or any state law providing for similar relief will not be covered by the servicer or any subservicer.

Recent Developments in the Residential Mortgage Market May Adversely Affect the Performance and Market Value of Your Securities

Recently, the residential mortgage market in the United States has experienced a variety of difficulties and changed economic conditions that may adversely affect the performance and market value of your securities. Delinquencies and losses with respect to residential mortgage loans generally have increased in recent months, and may continue to increase, particularly in the subprime sector. In addition, in recent months housing prices and appraisal values in many states have declined or stopped appreciating, after extended periods of significant appreciation. A continued decline or an extended flattening of those values may result in additional increases in delinquencies and losses on residential mortgage loans, particularly with respect to second homes and investor properties and with respect to any residential mortgage loan the aggregate loan amount of which (including any subordinate liens) is close to or greater than the related property value.

Another factor that may have contributed to, and may in the future result in, higher delinquency rates is the increase in monthly payments on adjustable rate mortgage loans. Borrowers with adjustable payment mortgage loans are being exposed to increased monthly payments when the related mortgage interest rate adjusts upward from the initial fixed rate or a low introductory rate, as applicable, to the rate computed in accordance with the applicable index and margin. This increase in borrowers' monthly payments, together with any increase in prevailing market interest rates, may result in significantly increased monthly payments for borrowers with adjustable rate mortgage loans.

Borrowers seeking to avoid these increased monthly payments by refinancing their mortgage loans may no longer be able to find available replacement loans at comparably low interest rates. A decline in housing prices may also leave borrowers with insufficient equity in their homes to permit them to refinance, and in addition, many mortgage loans have prepayment premiums that inhibit refinancing. Furthermore, borrowers who intend to sell their

homes on or before the expiration of the fixed rate periods on their mortgage loans may find that they cannot sell their properties for an amount equal to or greater than the unpaid principal balance of their loans. These events, alone or in combination, may contribute to higher delinquency rates.

In addition, numerous residential mortgage loan originators that originate subprime mortgage loans have recently experienced serious financial difficulties and, in some cases, bankruptcy. Those difficulties have resulted in part from declining markets for mortgage loans as well as from claims for repurchases of mortgage loans previously sold under provisions that require repurchase in the event of early payment defaults, or for material breaches of representations and warranties made on the mortgage loans, such as fraud claims. The inability to repurchase these loans in the event of early payment defaults or breaches of representations and warranties may also affect the performance and market value of your securities.

The mortgage loans in the trust fund include subprime mortgage loans, and it is possible that the Originator, due to substantial economic exposure to the subprime mortgage market, for financial or other reasons may not be capable of repurchasing or substituting for any defective mortgage loans in the trust fund. You should consider that the general market conditions discussed above may adversely affect the performance and market value of your securities.

Delinquency Status of the Mortgage Loans

Approximately 0.28% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 0.23% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 0.41% of the Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) are 30-59 days delinquent as of January 31, 2007 based on the OTS method. However, with respect to approximately 90.68% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 88.24% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 81.35% of the Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date), the first payment on the Mortgage Loans is due on or after January 1, 2007 and such Mortgage Loans could not have been 30-59 days delinquent as of January 31, 2007. A mortgage loan is considered to be delinquent when a payment due on any due date remains unpaid as of the close of business on the next scheduled due date. As of the result of the inclusion of delinquent mortgage loans, the mortgage pool may bear more risk than a pool of mortgage loans without any delinquencies but with otherwise comparable characteristics. It is possible that a delinquent mortgage loan will not ever become current or if it does become current, that the mortgagor may become delinquent again.

Investors should also see the tables titled “Historical Delinquency of the Group I Mortgage Loans,” “Historical Delinquency of the Group II Mortgage Loans” and “Historical Delinquency of the Group III Mortgage Loans.”

Second Lien Loan Risk

Approximately 1.93% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 2.46% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 4.86% of the Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) are secured by second liens on the related mortgaged properties. The proceeds from any liquidation, insurance or condemnation proceedings will be available to satisfy the outstanding balance of such Mortgage Loans only to the extent that the claims of the related senior mortgages have been satisfied in full, including any related foreclosure costs. In circumstances when it has been determined to be uneconomical to foreclose on the mortgaged property, the Servicer may write off the entire balance of such Mortgage Loan as a bad debt. The foregoing considerations will be particularly applicable to Mortgage Loans secured by second liens that have high combined original loan-to-value ratios because it is comparatively more likely that the Servicer would determine foreclosure to be uneconomical in the case of such Mortgage Loans. The rate of default of Mortgage Loans secured by second liens may be greater than that of Mortgage Loans secured by first liens on comparable properties. See “Risk Factors” in the prospectus.

Interest Only Mortgage Loans

Approximately 6.49% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 18.70% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 20.94% of the Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date), require the borrowers to make monthly payments only of accrued

interest for the first 60 or 120 months following origination. After such interest-only period, the borrower's monthly payment will be recalculated to cover both interest and principal so that the Mortgage Loan will amortize fully prior to its final payment date. Interest only loans are relatively new to the non-prime mortgage sector. As a result, the long-term performance characteristics of these loans are largely unknown. If the monthly payment increases, the related borrower may not be able to pay the increased amount and may default or may refinance the related Mortgage Loan to avoid the higher payment. Because no principal payments may be made on such Mortgage Loans for 60 or 120 months following origination, the certificateholders will receive smaller principal distributions during such period than they would have received if the related borrowers were required to make monthly payments of interest and principal for the entire lives of such Mortgage Loans. This slower rate of principal distributions may reduce the return on an investment in the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates that are purchased at a discount. Investors should consider the fact that interest-only mortgage loans reduce the monthly payment required by borrowers during the interest-only period and consequently the monthly housing expense used to qualify borrowers. As a result, the interest-only mortgage loans may allow some borrowers to qualify for a mortgage loan who would not otherwise qualify for a fully amortizing mortgage loan or may allow them to qualify for a larger mortgage loan than otherwise would be the case.

Credit Scores May Not Accurately Predict the Performance of the Mortgage Loans

Credit scores are obtained by many lenders in connection with mortgage loan applications to help them assess a borrower's creditworthiness. Credit scores are generated by models developed by a third party which analyzed data on consumers in order to establish patterns which are believed to be indicative of the borrower's probability of default over a two-year period. The credit score is based on a borrower's historical credit data, including, among other things, payment history, delinquencies on accounts, levels of outstanding indebtedness, length of credit history, types of credit, and bankruptcy experience. Credit scores range from approximately 250 to approximately 900, with higher scores indicating an individual with a more favorable credit history compared to an individual with a lower score. However, a credit score purports only to be a measurement of the relative degree of risk a borrower represents to a lender (i.e., a borrower with a higher score is statistically expected to be less likely to default in payment than a borrower with a lower score). Lenders have varying ways of analyzing credit scores and, as a result, the analysis of credit scores across the industry is not consistent. In addition, it should be noted that credit scores were developed to indicate a level of default probability over a two year period, which does not correspond to the life of a mortgage loan. Furthermore, credit scores were not developed specifically for use in connection with mortgage loans, but for consumer loans in general, and assess only the borrower's past credit history. Therefore, a credit score does not take into consideration the effect of mortgage loan characteristics (which may differ from consumer loan characteristics) on the probability of repayment by the borrower. There can be no assurance that the credit scores of the mortgagors will be an accurate predictor of the likelihood of repayment of the related mortgage loans.

Potential Inadequacy of Credit Enhancement for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates

The credit enhancement features described in this prospectus supplement are intended to enhance the likelihood that holders of the Class A Certificates, and to a limited extent, the holders of the Mezzanine Certificates, will receive regular distributions of interest and principal. However, we cannot assure you that the applicable credit enhancement will adequately cover any shortfalls in cash available to make distributions to your certificates as a result of delinquencies or defaults on the Mortgage Loans. If delinquencies or defaults occur on the Mortgage Loans, neither the Servicer nor any other entity will advance scheduled monthly payments of interest and principal on delinquent or defaulted Mortgage Loans if such advances are not likely to be recovered. If substantial losses occur as a result of defaults and delinquent payments on the Mortgage Loans, you may suffer losses.

A decline in real estate values or in economic conditions generally could increase the rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses on the Mortgage Loans to a level that is significantly higher than those experienced currently. This in turn will reduce the yield on your certificates, particularly if the credit enhancement described in this prospectus supplement, is not enough to protect your certificates from these losses.

Interest Generated by the Mortgage Loans May Be Insufficient to Maintain Overcollateralization

The weighted average of the mortgage rates on the Mortgage Loans (net of certain fees and expenses, including any Net Swap Payment owed to the Swap Provider and any Swap Termination Payment, other than a

Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event) is expected to be higher than the weighted average of the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. The Mortgage Loans are expected to generate more interest than is needed to distribute interest owed on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and to pay certain fees and expenses of the trust (including the Net Swap Payment, if any, or any Swap Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider other than any Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event). Any remaining interest generated by the Mortgage Loans will then be used to absorb losses that occur on the Mortgage Loans. After these financial obligations of the trust are covered, the available excess interest generated by the Mortgage Loans will be used to maintain overcollateralization. We cannot assure you, however, that enough excess interest will be generated to maintain the required level of overcollateralization. The factors described below will affect the amount of excess interest that the Mortgage Loans will generate:

- Every time a Mortgage Loan is prepaid in full or in part, liquidated or written off, excess interest may be reduced because the Mortgage Loan will no longer be outstanding and generating interest or, in the case of a partial prepayment, will be generating less interest.
- If the rates of delinquencies, defaults or losses on the Mortgage Loans turn out to be higher than expected, excess interest will be reduced by the amount necessary to compensate for any shortfalls in cash available to make required distributions on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates.
- The fixed-rate Mortgage Loans have mortgage rates that are fixed and will not adjust based on any index and the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans have mortgage rates that adjust based on an index that is different from the index used to determine the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. In addition, the first adjustment of the mortgage rates for approximately 84.62% of the adjustable-rate Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 84.98% of the adjustable-rate Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 88.92% of the adjustable-rate Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans in the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) will occur two years after the date of origination; the first adjustment of the mortgage rates for approximately 3.14% of the adjustable-rate Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 3.80% of the adjustable-rate Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 3.10% of the adjustable-rate Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans in the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) will occur three years after the date of origination; the first adjustment of the mortgage rates for approximately 12.23% of the adjustable-rate Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 11.22% of the adjustable-rate Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 7.95% of the adjustable-rate Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans in the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) will occur five years after the date of origination; and the first adjustment of the mortgage rates for approximately 0.01% of the adjustable-rate Group I Mortgage Loans and approximately 0.04% of the adjustable-rate Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans in the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) will occur fifteen years after the date of origination. As a result, the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may increase relative to the mortgage rates on the Mortgage Loans, or may remain constant as the mortgage rates on the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans decline. In either case, this would require that more of the interest generated by the Mortgage Loans be applied to cover interest on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates.
- If prepayments, defaults and liquidations occur more rapidly on the Mortgage Loans with relatively higher mortgage rates than on the Mortgage Loans with relatively lower mortgage rates, the amount of excess interest generated by the Mortgage Loans will be less than would otherwise be the case.

Effect of Mortgage Rates on the Pass-Through Rates

The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates accrue interest at pass-through rates based on a one-month LIBOR index plus a specified margin, but such pass-through rates are subject to a limit. The limit on the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates is based on the weighted average of the mortgage rates on the Mortgage Loans net of certain fees and expenses of the trust (including the Net Swap Payment, if any, or any Swap Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider other than a Swap Termination Payment due to a Swap Provider Trigger Event). As a result of the limit on the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, such

certificates may accrue less interest than they would accrue if their pass-through rates were based solely on the one-month LIBOR index plus the specified margin.

The adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans have mortgage rates that adjust based on a six-month LIBOR index. The adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans have periodic and maximum limitations on adjustments to their mortgage rates, and will have the first adjustment to their mortgage rates generally two years, three years, five years or fifteen years after the origination thereof. The fixed-rate Mortgage Loans have mortgage rates that will not adjust.

A variety of factors could limit the pass-through rates and adversely affect the yields to maturity on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. Some of these factors are described below.

- The pass-through rates for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may adjust monthly while the mortgage rates on the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans adjust less frequently and the mortgage rates on the fixed-rate Mortgage Loans do not adjust. Furthermore, the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans will have the first adjustment to their mortgage rates generally two years, three years, five years or fifteen years following their origination. Consequently, the limit on the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may prevent any increases in the pass-through rates on such certificates for extended periods in a rising interest rate environment.
- If prepayments, defaults and liquidations occur more rapidly on the Mortgage Loans with relatively higher mortgage rates than on the Mortgage Loans with relatively lower mortgage rates, the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are more likely to be limited.
- The index used to determine the mortgage rates on the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans may respond to different economic and market factors than does one-month LIBOR. It is possible that the mortgage rates on certain of the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans may decline while the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are stable or rising. It is also possible that the mortgage rates on the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans and the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may both decline or increase during the same period, but that the pass-through rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may decline more slowly or increase more rapidly.

If the pass-through rate on any class of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates is limited for any Distribution Date, the resulting basis risk shortfalls may be recovered by the holders of such class of certificates on such Distribution Date or future Distribution Dates, to the extent that on such Distribution Dates there are available funds remaining after certain other distributions on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and the payment of certain fees and expenses of the trust (including the Net Swap Payment, if any, or any Swap Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider other than a Swap Termination Payment due to a Swap Provider Trigger Event).

Amounts used to pay such shortfalls on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may be supplemented by the Interest Rate Swap Agreement to the extent the floating payment by the Swap Provider exceeds the fixed payment by the Trust on any Distribution Date and such amount is available in the priority described in this prospectus supplement. However, the amount received from the Swap Provider under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement may be insufficient to pay the holders of the applicable certificates the full amount of interest which they would have received absent the limitations of the rate cap.

Risks Associated with the Mezzanine Certificates

The weighted average lives of, and the yields to maturity on the Mezzanine Certificates will be progressively more sensitive, in increasing order of their distribution priorities, to the rate and timing of mortgagor defaults and the severity of ensuing losses on the Mortgage Loans. If the actual rate and severity of losses on the Mortgage Loans is higher than those assumed by an investor in such certificates, the actual yield to maturity of such certificates may be lower than the yield anticipated by such holder based on such assumption. The timing of losses on the Mortgage Loans will also affect an investor's actual yield to maturity, even if the rate of defaults and severity of losses over the life of the mortgage pool are consistent with an investor's expectations. In general, the earlier a loss occurs, the greater the effect on an investor's yield to maturity. Realized losses on the Mortgage Loans, to the extent they exceed the amount of overcollateralization following distributions of principal on the related Distribution Date, will reduce the certificate principal balance of the class of Mezzanine Certificates then outstanding with the

highest numerical class designation. As a result of such reductions, less interest will accrue on such certificates than would otherwise be the case. Once a realized loss is allocated to a Mezzanine Certificate, no principal or interest will be distributable with respect to such written down amount. However, the amount of any realized losses allocated to the Mezzanine Certificates may be distributed to the holders of such certificates according to the priorities set forth under “Description of the Certificates—Overcollateralization Provisions” and “Description of the Certificates—Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust” in this prospectus supplement.

Unless the aggregate certificate principal balance of the Class A Certificates has been reduced to zero, the Mezzanine Certificates will not be entitled to any principal distributions until at least March 2010 or a later date as provided in this prospectus supplement or during any period in which delinquencies or realized losses on the Mortgage Loans exceed certain levels. As a result, the weighted average lives of the Mezzanine Certificates will be longer than would otherwise be the case if distributions of principal were allocated among all of the certificates at the same time. As a result of the longer weighted average lives of the Mezzanine Certificates, the holders of such certificates have a greater risk of suffering a loss on their investments. Furthermore, because such certificates might not receive any principal if certain delinquency levels occur, it is possible for such certificates to receive no principal distributions even if no losses have occurred on the mortgage pool.

In addition, the multiple class structure of the Mezzanine Certificates causes the yields of such classes to be particularly sensitive to changes in the rates of prepayment of the Mortgage Loans. Because distributions of principal will be made to the holders of such certificates according to the priorities described in this prospectus supplement, the yield to maturity on such classes of certificates will be sensitive to the rates of prepayment on the Mortgage Loans experienced both before and after the commencement of principal distributions on such classes. The yield to maturity on such classes of certificates will also be extremely sensitive to losses due to defaults on the Mortgage Loans (and the timing thereof), to the extent such losses are not covered by excess interest, the Class C Certificates or a class of Mezzanine Certificates with a higher numerical class designation. Furthermore, as described in this prospectus supplement, the timing of receipt of principal and interest by the Mezzanine Certificates may be adversely affected by losses even if such classes of certificates do not ultimately bear such loss.

Prepayment Interest Shortfalls and Relief Act Shortfalls

When a Mortgage Loan is prepaid, the mortgagor is charged interest on the amount prepaid only up to the date on which the prepayment is made, rather than for an entire month. This may result in a shortfall in interest collections available for distribution on the next Distribution Date. The Servicer is required to cover a portion of the shortfall in interest collections that are attributable to prepayments, but only up to the amount of the Servicer’s servicing fee and Prepayment Interest Excess (as defined in the pooling agreement) for the related period. The Servicer is not required to off-set prepayment interest shortfalls from any interest income or ancillary income otherwise payable to the Servicer. In addition, certain shortfalls in interest collections arising from the application of the Relief Act or any state law providing for similar relief will not be covered by the Servicer.

On any Distribution Date, any shortfalls resulting from the application of the Relief Act or any state law providing for similar relief and any prepayment interest shortfalls to the extent not covered by compensating interest paid by the Servicer will be allocated, first, to the interest accrued on the Class C Certificates, and thereafter, to the Monthly Interest Distributable Amounts with respect to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates on a *pro rata* basis based on the respective amounts of interest accrued on such certificates for such Distribution Date. The holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will not be entitled to reimbursement for any such interest shortfalls. If these shortfalls are allocated to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, the amount of interest paid to those certificates will be reduced, adversely affecting the yield on your investment.

Reimbursement of Advances by the Servicer Could Delay Distributions on the Certificates

Under the pooling agreement, the Servicer will make cash advances to cover delinquent payments of principal and interest to the extent it reasonably believes that the cash advances are recoverable from future payments or recoveries on the Mortgage Loans. The Servicer may make such advances from amounts held for future distribution. In addition, the Servicer may withdraw from the collection account funds that were not included in available funds for the preceding Distribution Date to reimburse itself for advances previously made. Any such amounts withdrawn by the Servicer in reimbursement of advances previously made are generally required to be

replaced by the Servicer on or before the next Distribution Date, subject to subsequent withdrawal. To the extent that the Servicer is unable to replace any amounts withdrawn in reimbursement of advances previously made, there could be a delay in distributions on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. Furthermore, the Servicer's right to reimburse itself for advances previously made from funds held for future distribution could lead to amounts required to be restored to the collection account by the Servicer that are higher, and potentially substantially higher, than one month's advance obligation.

Delay in Receipt of Liquidation Proceeds; Liquidation Proceeds May Be Less than Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans

Substantial delays could be encountered in connection with the liquidation of delinquent Mortgage Loans. Further, reimbursement of advances made on a Mortgage Loan, liquidation expenses such as legal fees, real estate taxes, hazard insurance and maintenance and preservation expenses may reduce the portion of liquidation proceeds distributable to you. If a mortgaged property fails to provide adequate security for the Mortgage Loan, you will incur a loss on your investment if the credit enhancements are insufficient to cover the loss.

High Loan-to-Value Ratios Increase Risk of Loss

Mortgage Loans with higher loan-to-value ratios may present a greater risk of loss than Mortgage Loans with loan-to-value ratios of 80% or below. Approximately 35.74% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 36.85% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 36.96% of the Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) had loan-to-value ratios (or combined original loan-to-value ratios, in the case of second lien Mortgage Loans) in excess of 80.00%, but no more than 100.00%, at origination. Additionally, the Servicer's determination of the value of a mortgaged property used in the calculation of the loan-to-value ratios of the Mortgage Loans may differ from the appraised value of such mortgaged properties or the actual value of such mortgaged properties. See "The Mortgage Pool - General" and "The Originator and Sponsor —Underwriting Standards" herein.

Balloon Loan Risk

Balloon loans pose a risk because a mortgagor must make a large lump sum payment of principal at the end of the loan term. If the mortgagor is unable to pay the lump sum or refinance such amount, you may suffer a loss. Approximately 35.71% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 27.12% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 32.91% of the Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) are balloon loans.

Simultaneous Second Lien Risk

With respect to approximately 2.88% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 8.46% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 13.84% of the Group III Mortgage Loans, at the time of origination of the first lien Mortgage Loan, the Originator also originated a second lien mortgage loan which may or may not be included in the Trust. The weighted average original loan-to-value ratio of such Mortgage Loans is approximately 79.24% with respect to such Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 79.99% with respect to such Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 80.04% with respect to such Group III Mortgage Loans, and the weighted average original combined loan-to-value ratio of such Mortgage Loans (including the second lien) is approximately 97.53% with respect to such Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 98.81% with respect to such Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 99.68% with respect to such Group III Mortgage Loans. With respect to Mortgage Loans that have second lien mortgage loans encumbering the same Mortgaged Property, foreclosure frequency may be increased relative to Mortgage Loans that do not have subordinate financing behind them since mortgagors have less equity in the mortgaged property. In addition, the Servicer may declare a default on the second lien loan even though the first lien loan is current which would constitute a default on the first lien loan. In addition to the Mortgage Loans discussed above that have simultaneous subordinate financing provided by the Originator, with respect to certain other Mortgage Loans, at the time of origination of the first lien Mortgage Loan, the related Mortgaged Property was also encumbered by a second lien mortgage to a mortgagee other than the Originator. Investors should also note that any mortgagor may obtain subordinate financing at any time subsequent to the date of origination of their mortgage loan from the Originator or from any other lender.

Geographic Concentration

The charts presented under “Summary of Terms—Mortgage Loans” list the states with the highest concentrations of Mortgage Loans. Because of the relative geographic concentration of the mortgaged properties within certain states, losses on the mortgage loans may be higher than would be the case if the mortgaged properties were more geographically diversified. For example, some of the mortgaged properties may be more susceptible to certain types of special hazards, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, wildfires and other natural disasters and major civil disturbances, than residential properties located in other parts of the country.

In addition, the conditions below will have a disproportionate impact on the Mortgage Loans based on their location:

- Economic conditions in states with high concentrations of Mortgage Loans which may or may not affect real property values may affect the ability of mortgagors to repay their mortgage loans on time.
- Declines in the residential real estate markets in the states with high concentrations of Mortgage Loans may reduce the values of properties located in those states, which would result in an increase in the loan-to-value ratios.
- Any increase in the market value of properties located in the states with high concentrations of Mortgage Loans would reduce the loan-to-value ratios and could, therefore, make alternative sources of financing available to the mortgagors at lower interest rates, which could result in an increased rate of prepayment of the Mortgage Loans.

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

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

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

- the federal Truth-in-Lending Act and Regulation Z promulgated thereunder, which require certain disclosures to the mortgagors regarding the terms of the mortgage loans;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Regulation B promulgated thereunder, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age, race, color, sex, religion, marital status, national origin, receipt of public assistance or the exercise of any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, in the extension of credit; and
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which regulates the use and reporting of information related to the mortgagor’s credit experience.

Violations of certain provisions of these federal laws may limit the ability of the Servicer to collect all or part of the principal of or interest on the Mortgage Loans, could subject the trust to damages and administrative enforcement and could result in the borrowers rescinding such Mortgage Loans against either the trust or subsequent holders of the Mortgage Loans.

The Sponsor will represent that as of the Closing Date, each Mortgage Loan originated by it is in compliance with applicable federal and state laws and regulations. In the event of a breach of such representation, either Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation or the Sponsor will be obligated to cure such breach or repurchase or replace the affected Mortgage Loan in the manner described under “The Pooling Agreement—Assignment of the Mortgage Loans” in this prospectus supplement.

High Cost Loans

The Sponsor will represent that none of the Mortgage Loans are “High Cost Loans” within the meaning of the federal Truth-in-Lending Act as amended by the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994 (the “Homeownership Act”) or any state law, ordinance or regulation similar to the Homeownership Act. See “Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans—Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders; Federal Laws Limiting Collections on Mortgage Loans” in the prospectus.

In addition to the Homeownership Act, a number of legislative proposals have been introduced at both the federal and state level that are designed to discourage predatory lending practices. Some states have enacted, or may enact, laws or regulations that prohibit inclusion of some provisions in mortgage loans that have mortgage rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels, and require that borrowers be given certain disclosures prior to the consummation of such mortgage loans. In some cases, state law may impose requirements and restrictions greater than those in the Homeownership Act. The Originator’s failure to comply with these laws could subject the trust, and other assignees of the Mortgage Loans, to monetary penalties and could result in the borrowers rescinding such Mortgage Loans against either the trust or subsequent holders of the Mortgage Loans. Lawsuits have been brought in various states making claims against assignees of High Cost Loans for violations of state law. Named defendants in these cases include numerous participants within the secondary mortgage market, including some securitization trusts.

Under the anti-predatory lending laws of some states, the borrower is required to meet a net tangible benefits test in connection with the origination of the related mortgage loan. This test may be highly subjective and open to interpretation. As a result, a court may determine that a mortgage loan does not meet the test even if the Originator reasonably believed that the test was satisfied. Any determination by a court that a Mortgage Loan does not meet the test will result in a violation of the state anti-predatory lending law, in which case the Sponsor will be required to purchase such Mortgage Loan from the Trust.

The Certificates are Obligations of the Trust Only

The certificates will not represent an interest in or obligation of the Depositor, the Servicer, the Originator, the Sponsor, the Sellers, the Trustee or any of their respective affiliates. Neither the certificates nor the underlying Mortgage Loans will be guaranteed or insured by any governmental agency or instrumentality, or by the Depositor, the Servicer, the Trustee or any of their respective affiliates. Proceeds of the assets included in the trust will be the sole source of distributions on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, and there will be no recourse to the Depositor, the Servicer, the Originator, the Sponsor, the Sellers, the Trustee or any other entity in the event that such proceeds are insufficient or otherwise unavailable to make all distributions provided for under the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates.

The Interest Rate Swap Agreement and the Swap Provider

Any amounts received from the Swap Provider under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement will be applied as described in this prospectus supplement to pay interest shortfalls and basis risk shortfalls, maintain overcollateralization and cover losses. However, no amounts will be payable by the Swap Provider unless the floating payment owed by the Swap Provider on a Distribution Date exceeds the fixed payment owed to the Swap Provider on such Distribution Date. This will not occur except in periods when one-month LIBOR (as determined pursuant to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement) exceeds the Strike Rate. No assurance can be made that any amounts will be received under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, or that any such amounts that are received will be sufficient to maintain required overcollateralization or to cover interest shortfalls, basis risk shortfalls and losses on the Mortgage Loans. Any net swap payment payable to the Swap Provider under the terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement will reduce amounts available for distribution to Certificateholders, and may reduce the Pass-Through Rates of the certificates. The combination of a rapid rate of prepayment and low prevailing interest rates could adversely affect the yields on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. In addition, any termination payment payable to the Swap Provider (other than a Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event) in the event of early termination of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement will reduce amounts available for distribution to Certificateholders.

Upon early termination of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Trust or the Swap Provider may be liable to make a Swap Termination Payment to the other party (regardless of which party caused the termination). The Swap Termination Payment will be computed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement. In the event that the Trust is required to make a Swap Termination Payment, other than a Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event, that payment will be paid on the related Distribution Date, and on any subsequent Distribution Dates until paid in full, prior to distributions to Certificateholders. This feature may result in losses on the Certificates. Due to the priority of the applications of the Available Funds, the Mezzanine Certificates will bear the effects of any shortfalls resulting from a Net Swap Payment or Swap Termination Payment by the Trust before such effects are borne by the Class A Certificates and one or more classes of Mezzanine Certificates may suffer a loss as a result of such payment.

To the extent that distributions on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates depend in part on payments to be received by the Trust under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the ability of the Trustee to make such distributions on such certificates will be subject to the credit risk of the Swap Provider to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement. The credit ratings of the Swap Provider as of the date of this prospectus supplement will likely be lower than the ratings assigned to the Class A Certificates. See “Description of the Certificates—The Swap Provider” in this prospectus supplement.

Lack of Liquidity

Each of Banc of America Securities LLC, Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc., H&R Block Financial Advisors, Inc., HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., Lehman Brothers Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated intends to make a secondary market in the classes of Offered Certificates actually purchased by it, but none of them has any obligation to do so. There is no assurance that such a secondary market will develop or, if it develops, that it will continue. Consequently, you may not be able to sell your certificates readily or at prices that will enable you to realize your desired yield. The market values of the certificates are likely to fluctuate; these fluctuations may be significant and could result in significant losses to you.

The secondary markets for asset-backed securities have experienced periods of illiquidity and can be expected to do so in the future. Illiquidity can have a severely adverse effect on the prices of securities that are especially sensitive to prepayment, credit, or interest rate risk, or that have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors.

Nature of the Mortgage Loans

The Mortgage Loans in the trust were originated or acquired in accordance with the Option One Underwriting Guidelines described herein without regard to whether such Mortgage Loans would be acceptable for purchase by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. As a result, delinquencies and liquidation proceedings are more likely with these Mortgage Loans than with mortgage loans that are originated in a more traditional manner. As a result of the use of such underwriting standards, in the event the Mortgage Loans do become delinquent or subject to liquidation, you may face delays in receiving payment and losses if the credit enhancements are insufficient to cover the delays and losses.

Reduction or Withdrawal of Ratings

Each rating agency rating the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may change or withdraw its initial ratings at any time in the future if, in its judgment, circumstances warrant a change. No person is obligated to maintain the ratings at their initial levels. If a rating agency reduces or withdraws its rating on one or more classes of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, the liquidity and market value of the affected certificates is likely to be reduced.

Suitability of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates as Investments

The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are not suitable investments for any investor that requires a regular or predictable schedule of monthly distributions or distribution on any specific date. The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are complex investments that should be considered only by investors who, either alone or with their

financial, tax and legal advisors, have the expertise to analyze the prepayment, reinvestment, default and market risk, the tax consequences of an investment and the interaction of these factors.

Additional Rights of the Holder of the Class C Certificates

Pursuant to the pooling agreement, in the event of a default and removal of the Servicer, the majority holder of the Class C Certificates (other than Option One Mortgage Corporation) or, if such Class C Certificates have been resecuritized, the party specified in the operative documents related to such resecuritization (either such party, the “Residual Holder”) will have the right, at its sole discretion, to direct the Trustee to appoint a qualified successor servicer who will act as successor in all respects to the Servicer. In addition, the Residual Holder may have the right to direct the Servicer to transfer the servicing of certain mortgage loans delinquent 120 days or more to a special servicer appointed by the Residual Holder as described in the pooling agreement. In either case, the successor servicer or special servicer will be obligated to comply with the terms of the pooling agreement. Any special servicer appointed by the Residual Holder will be entitled to the Servicing Fee for the Mortgage Loans serviced by it and any excess fees due to such special servicer will be paid by the Residual Holder.

Investors in the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates should note that:

- such right to be granted to the Residual Holder may be inconsistent with, and adverse to the interests of the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and the Residual Holder has no obligation or duty to consider the interests of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates in connection with the exercise or nonexercise of such Residual Holder’s rights;
- the Residual Holder’s exercise of such right may negatively affect the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and the existence of the Residual Holder’s right, whether or not exercised, may adversely affect the liquidity of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates relative to other asset-backed certificates backed by comparable mortgage loans and with comparable distribution priorities and ratings; and
- the performance of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may differ from that of other securitizations of the Sponsor due to the exercise of these rights by the Residual Holder.

Litigation concerning Option One Mortgage Corporation

In July 2004, Option One Mortgage Corporation was named as defendant and served with a class action complaint filed by Larry and Brandi Freitag, as plaintiffs, in the Third Judicial Circuit Court in Madison County, Illinois. The complaint alleges breach of contract, or in the alternative unjust enrichment, and violation of the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act. Specifically, the plaintiffs allege that Option One Mortgage Corporation improperly retained an extra day of per diem interest on residential mortgage loans by charging per diem interest up to and including the date of payoff. The class is defined as all persons in the United States who paid interest on or after the day of payoff and who did not receive a refund from Option One Mortgage Corporation of the interest charged on or after the day of payoff. This action is one of several actions filed earlier against other lenders by the same attorneys on a similar basis in the same court. In one such action, the court granted the defendant's motion to dismiss the plaintiff's claims of defendant's violation of the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act. Plaintiffs have agreed to settle their individual claims; plaintiffs’ counsel has a motion pending to continue prosecution of the class action. Plaintiff’s counsel filed a motion to substitute Larry and Pamela Smith as plaintiffs, which was granted. Option One Mortgage Corporation filed a motion to compel arbitration. In a similar action before the same judge in the Third Judicial Circuit Court in Madison County, Illinois, the Court ruled in favor of the defendants on the underlying per diem interest claim.

On January 31, 2006, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois County Department, Chancery Division, certified a nationwide class action against Option One Mortgage Corporation on a complaint brought by Erin and Earl Austria, in which the Austria’s allege that Option One impermissibly assessed them a reconveyance fee and authorized the assessment of a title indemnity fee on certain mortgage loans that have been paid-in-full. The Court has granted Option One’s motion for an interlocutory appeal of the order of class certification.

Recent Developments concerning Option One Mortgage Corporation

On November 6, 2006, H&R Block, Inc. announced that it had engaged Goldman, Sachs & Co. to explore strategic alternatives for Option One Mortgage Corporation, including its sale. There can be no assurance regarding the results of any such strategic alternative.

AFFILIATIONS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The depositor is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation. Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of the sponsor. H&R Block Financial Advisors, Inc., one of the co-managers, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of H&R Block, Inc. and an affiliate of Option One Mortgage Corporation.

There is not currently, and there was not during the past two years, any material business relationship, agreement, arrangement, transaction or understanding that is or was entered into outside the ordinary course of business or is or was on terms other than would be obtained in an arm's length transaction with an unrelated third party, between (a) any of the Sponsor, the Depositor and the Issuing Entity and (b) any of the Servicer, the Trustee or the Originator.

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

The Underwriters provide warehouse financing to the Sponsor that may be secured by some or all of the Mortgage Loans. The Underwriters will release any and all of its liens on or security interests in the Mortgage Loans prior to the Closing Date.

THE MORTGAGE POOL

The information set forth in the following paragraphs has been provided by the Originator.

The statistical information presented in this prospectus supplement relates to the Mortgage Loans and related mortgaged properties in each Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date, as adjusted for scheduled principal payments due on or before the Cut-off Date whether or not received. Prior to the issuance of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, Mortgage Loans may be removed from the Loan Groups as a result of incomplete documentation or otherwise if the Depositor deems such removal necessary or desirable, and may be prepaid at any time. The Depositor believes that the information set forth herein with respect to the Mortgage Loans will be representative of the characteristics of the mortgage pool as it will be constituted at the time the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are issued, although the range of mortgage rates and maturities and certain other characteristics of the Mortgage Loans may vary. Any statistic presented on a weighted average basis or any statistic based the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans is subject to a variance of plus or minus 5%.

If any material pool characteristic of the Mortgage Loans on the Closing Date differs by more than 5% from the description of the Mortgage Loans in this prospectus supplement, the Depositor will file updated pool characteristics by Form 8-K within four days following the Closing Date.

Unless otherwise noted, all statistical percentages or weighted averages set forth in this prospectus supplement are measured as a percentage of the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans in the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date (the "Cut-off Date Principal Balance"). The "Principal Balance" of a Mortgage Loan as of any date is equal to the principal balance of such Mortgage Loan at its origination, less the sum of scheduled and unscheduled payments in respect of principal made on such Mortgage Loan. The "Pool Balance" as of any date is equal to the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans in all Loan Groups.

General

Option One Mortgage Loan Trust 2007-2 (the “Trust”) will consist of a pool of first and second lien adjustable-rate and fixed-rate, fully-amortizing and balloon payment, residential mortgage loans (the “Mortgage Loans” or the “Mortgage Pool”). The Mortgage Loans will be separated into a group of first and second lien adjustable-rate and fixed-rate, fully-amortizing and balloon payment Mortgage Loans with principal balances that conform to Fannie Mae loan limits (the “Group I Mortgage Loans”), a group of first and second lien adjustable-rate and fixed-rate, fully-amortizing and balloon payment Mortgage Loans with principal balances that conform to Freddie Mac loan limits (the “Group II Mortgage Loans”) and a group of first and second lien adjustable-rate and fixed-rate, fully-amortizing and balloon payment Mortgage Loans with principal balances that may or may not conform to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac loan limits (the “Group III Mortgage Loans”). In addition, certain of the conforming balance Mortgage Loans included in Loan Group III might otherwise have been included in Loan Group I or Loan Group II, but were excluded from Loan Group I or Loan Group II because they did not meet Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac criteria (including published guidelines) for factors other than principal balance.

The aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans is expected to equal approximately \$983,267,845.

The Group I Mortgage Loans have original terms to maturity ranging from 180 months to 480 months and a Cut-off Date Principal Balance of approximately \$240,881,787. The Group II Mortgage Loans have original terms to maturity ranging from 180 months to 360 months and a Cut-off Date Principal Balance of approximately \$240,861,577. The Group III Mortgage Loans have original terms to maturity ranging from 120 months to 360 months and a Cut-off Date Principal Balance of approximately \$501,524,481.

All of the Mortgage Loans will be secured by either first or second mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar security instruments (each, a “Mortgage”). The Mortgages create first or second liens on one- to four-family residential properties consisting of attached or detached one- to four-family dwelling units, individual condominium units and planned unit developments (each, a “Mortgaged Property”). The Group I Mortgage Loans consist of approximately 1,350 Mortgage Loans, of which approximately 98.07% are secured by first Mortgages and approximately 1.93% are secured by second Mortgages. The Group II Mortgage Loans consist of approximately 1,455 Mortgage Loans, of which approximately 97.54% are secured by first Mortgages and approximately 2.46% are secured by second Mortgages. The Group III Mortgage Loans consist of approximately 2,093 Mortgage Loans, of which approximately 95.14% are secured by first Mortgages and approximately 4.86% are secured by second Mortgages.

The Depositor will purchase the Group I Mortgage Loans, the Group II Mortgage Loans and the Group III Mortgage Loans (together, the “Mortgage Loans”) from the Sellers pursuant to the Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement (the “Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement”), among the Sellers and the Depositor. Pursuant to the Pooling and Servicing Agreement, dated as of February 1, 2007 (the “Pooling Agreement”), among the Depositor, the Servicer and the Trustee, the Depositor will cause the Mortgage Loans to be assigned to the Trustee for the benefit of the Certificateholders. See “The Pooling Agreement” herein.

Under the Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement, the Sponsor and Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation will make certain representations and warranties to the Depositor (which will be assigned to the Trustee) relating to, among other things, the due execution and enforceability of the Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement and certain characteristics of the Mortgage Loans. Subject to certain limitations, either Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation or the Sponsor will be obligated to repurchase or substitute a similar mortgage loan for any Mortgage Loan as to which there exists deficient documentation or an uncured breach of any such representation or warranty, if such breach of any such representation or warranty materially and adversely affects the Certificateholders’ interests in such Mortgage Loan. 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 that are otherwise defective. The Sellers are selling the Mortgage Loans without recourse and will have no obligations with respect to the Certificates in their capacity as Sellers.

The Mortgage Loans are subject to the “due-on-sale” provisions included therein and each adjustable-rate mortgage loan provides that the Mortgage Loan is assumable by a creditworthy purchaser of the related Mortgaged Property.

Each Mortgage Loan will accrue interest at the adjustable-rate or fixed-rate calculated as specified under the terms of the related mortgage note (each such rate, a “Mortgage Rate”). Approximately 98.07% of the Group I Mortgage Loans are adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans (the “Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans”) and approximately 1.93% of the Group I Mortgage Loans are fixed-rate Mortgage Loans (the “Fixed-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans”). Approximately 97.54% of the Group II Mortgage Loans are adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans (the “Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans”) and approximately 2.46% of the Group II Mortgage Loans are fixed-rate Mortgage Loans (the “Fixed-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans”). Approximately 95.15% of the Group III Mortgage Loans are adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans (the “Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans”) and approximately 4.85% of the Group III Mortgage Loans are fixed-rate Mortgage Loans (the “Fixed-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans”).

Each of the fixed-rate Mortgage Loans has a Mortgage Rate that is fixed for the life of such Mortgage Loan.

Each adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan accrues interest at a Mortgage Rate that is adjustable. Generally, the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans provide for semi-annual adjustment to the Mortgage Rate thereon and for corresponding adjustments to the monthly payment amount due thereon, in each case on each adjustment date applicable thereto (each such date, an “Adjustment Date”); provided, that the first adjustment for the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans will occur after an initial period of two years, in the case of approximately 84.62% of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans; three years, in the case of approximately 3.14% of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans; five years, in the case of approximately 12.23% of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans or fifteen years, in the case of approximately 0.01% of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans; that the first adjustment for the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans will occur after an initial period of two years, in the case of approximately 84.98% of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans; three years, in the case of approximately 3.80% of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans or five years, in the case of approximately 11.22% of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans; and that the first adjustment for the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans will occur after an initial period of two years, in the case of approximately 88.92% of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans; three years, in the case of approximately 3.10% of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans; five years, in the case of approximately 7.95% of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans or fifteen years, in the case of approximately 0.04% of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans (any adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan having such a delayed first adjustment feature, a “Delayed First Adjustment Mortgage Loan”). On each Adjustment Date for each adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan, the Mortgage Rate thereon will be adjusted to equal the sum, rounded to the nearest or next highest multiple of 0.125%, of Six-Month LIBOR (as defined below) and a fixed percentage amount (the “Gross Margin”). The Mortgage Rate on each adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan will not increase or decrease by more than a stated percentage (2.000% per annum to 3.000% per annum, as specified in the related mortgage note) on the first related Adjustment Date (the “Initial Periodic Rate Cap”) and will not increase or decrease by more than a stated percentage (1.000% per annum, as specified in the related mortgage note) on any Adjustment Date thereafter (the “Subsequent Periodic Rate Cap”). The Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans have a weighted average Initial Periodic Rate Cap of approximately 3.000% per annum and a weighted average Subsequent Periodic Rate Cap of approximately 1.000% per annum, the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans have a weighted average Initial Periodic Rate Cap of approximately 2.998% per annum and a weighted average Subsequent Periodic Rate Cap of approximately 1.000% per annum and the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans have a weighted average Initial Periodic Rate Cap of approximately 2.999% per annum and a weighted average Subsequent Periodic Rate Cap of approximately 1.000% per annum. Each Mortgage Rate on each adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan will not exceed a specified maximum Mortgage Rate over the life of such Mortgage Loan (the “Maximum Mortgage Rate”) or be less than a specified minimum Mortgage Rate over the life of such Mortgage Loan (the “Minimum Mortgage Rate”). Effective with the first monthly payment due on each adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan after each related Adjustment Date, the monthly payment amount will be adjusted to an amount that will amortize fully the outstanding Principal Balance of the related Mortgage Loan over its remaining term, and pay interest at the Mortgage Rate as so adjusted. Due to the application of the Periodic Rate Caps and the Maximum Mortgage Rates, the Mortgage Rate on each such adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan, as adjusted on any related Adjustment Date, may be less than the sum of the Index and the related Gross Margin, rounded as described in this prospectus supplement.

Approximately 6.49% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 18.70% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 20.94% of the Group III Mortgage Loans (by aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date) (the “Interest Only Mortgage Loans”) provide that for a period of 60 or 120 months

after origination, the required monthly payments are limited to accrued interest (each, an “Interest Only Period”). At the end of the Interest Only Period, the monthly payments on each such Mortgage Loan will be recalculated to provide for amortization of the Principal Balance by the maturity date and payment of interest at the then-current Mortgage Rate.

Approximately 66.30% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 72.31% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 72.61% of the Group III Mortgage Loans provide for payment by the mortgagor of a prepayment charge in limited circumstances on certain prepayments. Generally, each such Mortgage Loan having a prepayment charge provision will provide for payment of a prepayment charge on certain partial prepayments and all prepayments in full made within a stated number of months that is between 0 and 36 months from the date of origination of such Mortgage Loan. The amount of the prepayment charge is provided in the related mortgage note and is generally equal to (i) six months’ interest on the amount prepaid in excess of 20% of the original principal balance of the related Mortgage Loan in any twelve-month period or (ii) 3% of the principal balance of the related Mortgage Loan at the time of prepayment during the first year, 2% of the principal balance of the related Mortgage Loan at the time of prepayment during the second year and 1% of the principal balance of the related Mortgage Loan at the time of prepayment during the third year. The holders of the Class P Certificates will be entitled to all prepayment charges received on the Mortgage Loans, and such amounts will not be available for distribution on the other classes of certificates. Under certain circumstances, as described in the Pooling Agreement, the Servicer may waive the payment of any otherwise applicable prepayment charge. Investors should conduct their own analysis of the effect, if any, that the prepayment charges, and decisions by the Servicer with respect to the waiver thereof, may have on the prepayment performance of the Mortgage Loans. As of July 1, 2003, the Alternative Mortgage Parity Act of 1982 (the “Parity Act”), which regulates the ability of the Originator to impose prepayment charges, was amended, and as a result, the Originator will be required to comply with state and local laws in originating mortgage loans with prepayment charge provisions after July 1, 2003. The Depositor makes no representations as to the effect that the prepayment charges, decisions by the Servicer with respect to the waiver thereof and the recent amendment of the Parity Act, may have on the prepayment performance of the Mortgage Loans. See “Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—Enforceability of Certain Provisions—Prepayment Penalties” in the prospectus.

The Index. With respect to the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans, the “Index” is the average of interbank offered rates for six-month U.S. dollar deposits in the London market based on quotations of major banks, and most recently available as of a day specified in the related note as published in the Western Edition of *The Wall Street Journal* (“Six-Month LIBOR”). If the Index becomes unpublished or is otherwise unavailable, the Servicer will select an alternative index which is based upon comparable information.

Group I Mortgage Loans Statistics

The following statistical information, unless otherwise specified, is based upon percentages of the Principal Balances of the Group I Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date.

Approximately 35.74% of the Group I Mortgage Loans had loan-to-value ratios at origination in excess of 80.00%. Approximately 7.46% of the Group I Mortgage Loans had a loan-to-value ratio at origination in excess of 90.00% and the weighted average loan-to-value ratio of the Group I Mortgage Loans at origination was approximately 78.99%. There can be no assurance that the loan-to-value ratio of any Mortgage Loan determined at any time after origination is less than or equal to its original loan-to-value ratio. Additionally, the Originator’s determination of the value of a Mortgaged Property used in the calculation of the loan-to-value ratios of the Mortgage Loans may differ from the appraised value of such Mortgaged Property or the actual value of such Mortgaged Property. The loan-to-value ratio of any Group I Mortgage Loan that is a second lien Mortgage Loan is calculated based on the aggregate principal balance of such second lien Mortgage Loan and the related senior lien mortgage loan.

Except with respect to approximately 0.17% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, all of the Group I Mortgage Loans have a Due Date of the first day of the month (the “Due Date”).

The weighted average remaining term to maturity of the Group I Mortgage Loans is approximately 358 months as of the Cut-off Date. None of the Group I Mortgage Loans had a first Due Date prior to July 2006 or after February 2007 or will have a remaining term to maturity of less than 178 months or greater than 479 months as of the Cut-off Date. The latest maturity date of any Group I Mortgage Loan is January 2047.

The average Principal Balance of the Group I Mortgage Loans at origination was approximately \$178,565. The average Principal Balance of the Group I Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately \$178,431. No Group I Mortgage Loan had a Principal Balance as of the Cut-off Date of greater than approximately \$950,000 or less than approximately \$15,150.

The Group I Mortgage Loans had Mortgage Rates as of the Cut-off Date of not less than 5.600% per annum and not more than 14.050% per annum and the weighted average Mortgage Rate was approximately 8.489% per annum. As of the Cut-off Date, the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans had Gross Margins ranging from 2.750% to 7.950%, Minimum Mortgage Rates ranging from 4.000% per annum to 12.100% per annum and Maximum Mortgage Rates ranging from 9.450% per annum to 20.050% per annum. As of the Cut-off Date, the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans had a weighted average Gross Margin of approximately 5.869% per annum, a weighted average Minimum Mortgage Rate of approximately 6.365% per annum and a weighted average Maximum Mortgage Rate of approximately 14.411% per annum. The latest next Adjustment Date following the Cut-off Date on any Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loan occurs in December 2021, and the weighted average time until the next Adjustment Date for the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans following the Cut-off Date is approximately 27 months.

The Group I Mortgage Loans are expected to have the following characteristics as of the Cut-off Date (the sum in any column may not equal the total indicated due to rounding):

Cut-off Date Principal Balances of the Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Principal Balance (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
0.01 - 25,000.00...	109	\$ 2,224,806.00	0.92%	10.217%	356	99.93%	606
25,000.01 - 50,000.00...	60	1,970,767.48	0.82	10.663	356	98.93	615
50,000.01 - 75,000.00...	52	3,242,018.90	1.35	10.692	358	81.70	612
75,000.01 - 100,000.00...	89	8,034,735.14	3.34	9.755	358	75.43	603
100,000.01 - 125,000.00...	141	15,982,406.06	6.63	9.460	358	80.68	592
125,000.01 - 150,000.00...	154	21,238,098.07	8.82	8.949	359	79.95	600
150,000.01 - 175,000.00...	126	20,413,619.58	8.47	8.717	358	76.72	595
175,000.01 - 200,000.00...	135	25,458,833.76	10.57	8.570	358	78.32	600
200,000.01 - 225,000.00...	101	21,594,056.39	8.96	8.457	357	78.22	598
225,000.01 - 250,000.00...	63	15,011,683.26	6.23	8.089	358	75.59	607
250,000.01 - 275,000.00...	61	15,989,303.43	6.64	8.167	358	78.14	603
275,000.01 - 300,000.00...	67	19,261,357.56	8.00	8.129	358	78.98	606
300,000.01 - 325,000.00...	48	15,036,939.18	6.24	7.797	358	78.65	608
325,000.01 - 350,000.00...	39	13,158,170.17	5.46	8.059	358	80.19	608
350,000.01 - 375,000.00...	39	14,148,273.20	5.87	7.820	358	80.45	607
375,000.01 - 400,000.00...	34	13,185,645.09	5.47	7.874	358	79.56	602
400,000.01 - 425,000.00...	17	6,966,439.66	2.89	8.114	358	80.62	613
425,000.01 - 450,000.00...	1	429,575.32	0.18	9.500	358	67.19	635
450,000.01 - 475,000.00...	4	1,871,844.43	0.78	8.113	358	83.75	652
475,000.01 - 500,000.00...	2	959,808.93	0.40	8.375	358	80.00	597
500,000.01 - 525,000.00...	3	1,531,628.34	0.64	7.803	358	80.21	642
525,000.01 - 550,000.00...	2	1,083,745.45	0.45	8.379	357	81.94	625
550,000.01 - 575,000.00...	2	1,138,031.23	0.47	8.603	359	74.70	625
800,000.01 or greater	1	950,000.00	0.39	7.350	358	52.78	711
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ The average Cut-off Date Principal Balance of the Group I Mortgage Loans was approximately \$178,431.

Credit Scores for the Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Credit Score	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
751 - 800	1	\$ 22,981.64	0.01%	10.500%	358	100.00%	786
701 - 750	20	4,586,458.37	1.90	7.232	358	78.37	723
651 - 700	135	24,226,543.30	10.06	7.865	359	80.84	666
601 - 650	529	99,108,817.91	41.14	8.123	358	78.79	625
551 - 600	518	85,776,441.00	35.61	8.742	358	77.99	577
501 - 550	143	26,550,471.11	11.02	9.782	358	81.18	533
Not Available	4	610,073.30	0.25	10.067	359	84.10	0
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ The non-zero weighted average credit score of the Group I Mortgage Loans that had credit scores was approximately 604.

Original Terms to Maturity of the Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Original Term (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
180.....	1	\$ 221,894.22	0.09%	7.900%	178	90.00%	628
360.....	1,348	240,523,096.64	99.85	8.489	358	78.98	604
480.....	<u>1</u>	<u>136,795.77</u>	<u>0.06</u>	8.670	479	69.81	561
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average original term to maturity of the Group I Mortgage Loans was approximately 360 months.

Remaining Terms to Maturity of the Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Remaining Term (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
176 - 180.....	1	\$ 221,894.22	0.09%	7.900%	178	90.00%	628
351 - 355.....	103	4,542,567.04	1.89	9.289	355	89.50	591
356 - 360.....	1,245	235,980,529.60	97.97	8.474	358	78.78	604
476 - 480.....	<u>1</u>	<u>136,795.77</u>	<u>0.06</u>	8.670	479	69.81	561
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average remaining term to maturity of the Group I Mortgage Loans was approximately 358 months.

Property Types of the Group I Mortgage Loans

Property Type	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Single Family.....	1,071	\$ 185,851,279.52	77.15%	8.499%	358	79.32%	602
PUD ⁽¹⁾	135	22,084,191.39	9.17	8.578	358	80.68	591
2-4 Family.....	76	21,061,740.26	8.74	8.319	358	75.45	622
Condo Low-Rise.....	61	10,098,827.51	4.19	8.484	355	77.95	607
Condo High-Rise.....	4	1,013,945.54	0.42	8.462	359	58.79	614
Condotel.....	2	573,910.56	0.24	7.979	359	88.26	694
Condo.....	<u>1</u>	<u>197,891.85</u>	<u>0.08</u>	9.000	359	80.00	672
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ PUD refers to a home or "unit" in a Planned Unit Development.

Occupancy Status of the Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Occupancy Status	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Owner Occupied	1,236	\$ 219,926,335.09	91.30%	8.462%	358	79.21%	602
Non-Owner Occupied	104	18,982,746.62	7.88	8.757	359	76.87	626
Second Home	10	1,972,704.92	0.82	8.902	358	74.26	598
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ Occupancy as represented by the mortgagor at the time of origination.

Purpose of the Group I Mortgage Loans

Purpose	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Cash Out Refinance	934	\$ 191,165,936.42	79.36%	8.351%	358	77.18%	603
Rate/Term Refinance	197	39,101,163.63	16.23	8.711	358	82.27	599
Purchase	219	10,614,686.58	4.41	10.147	358	99.37	623
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

Combined Original Loan-to-Value Ratios of the Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Combined Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
15.01 - 20.00	1	\$ 99,937.52	0.04%	8.350%	359	19.61%	588
20.01 - 25.00	4	400,159.02	0.17	8.725	359	23.37	579
25.01 - 30.00	2	217,842.59	0.09	7.969	359	29.07	611
35.01 - 40.00	7	1,114,721.58	0.46	8.545	359	38.04	583
40.01 - 45.00	9	1,782,302.42	0.74	7.849	359	43.39	610
45.01 - 50.00	15	3,304,829.31	1.37	7.981	359	47.27	614
50.01 - 55.00	21	4,328,178.73	1.80	8.214	358	52.85	640
55.01 - 60.00	39	6,894,677.46	2.86	7.988	359	57.77	611
60.01 - 65.00	57	10,543,215.11	4.38	8.012	358	63.07	613
65.01 - 70.00	68	14,130,271.10	5.87	8.212	360	68.71	607
70.01 - 75.00	138	28,034,733.13	11.64	8.340	358	73.96	600
75.01 - 80.00	407	83,931,159.19	34.84	8.493	358	79.43	599
80.01 - 85.00	135	29,003,650.48	12.04	8.383	358	84.38	589
85.01 - 90.00	181	39,118,682.38	16.24	8.543	357	89.58	604
90.01 - 95.00	19	3,353,320.21	1.39	8.535	358	94.40	632
95.01 - 100.00	247	14,624,106.40	6.07	9.919	358	99.94	631
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average combined original loan-to-value ratio of the Group I Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 78.99%.

⁽²⁾ For a description of the determination of loan-to-value ratio by the Originator see "The Originator and Sponsor" in this prospectus supplement.

Geographic Distribution of the Mortgaged Properties related to the Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Location	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
California	118	\$ 33,027,174.12	13.71%	7.506%	357	76.47%	613
Florida	157	29,809,199.88	12.38	8.573	358	76.38	594
New York	66	18,988,163.52	7.88	8.412	358	77.38	611
Massachusetts	63	15,948,732.97	6.62	8.042	358	78.83	620
New Jersey	61	14,919,751.68	6.19	8.734	358	76.45	595
Texas	204	14,474,149.84	6.01	9.384	358	84.80	594
Illinois	46	8,470,129.05	3.52	8.889	359	80.31	604
Michigan	59	8,010,964.68	3.33	9.292	358	85.97	603
Virginia	42	7,505,332.90	3.12	8.518	358	77.78	604
Washington	35	7,117,584.94	2.95	8.183	358	82.23	601
Georgia	38	5,571,781.63	2.31	9.203	358	82.00	592
Arizona	29	4,840,529.23	2.01	8.335	358	76.05	598
Maryland	22	4,840,022.26	2.01	8.131	359	74.46	609
Maine	23	4,546,697.13	1.89	8.450	358	80.83	606
North Carolina	28	4,483,160.76	1.86	8.912	358	80.14	591
Pennsylvania	28	4,047,838.29	1.68	8.818	358	80.11	598
Connecticut	22	3,849,206.61	1.60	8.505	359	75.73	590
Hawaii	10	3,758,778.13	1.56	7.694	358	69.28	653
Nevada	18	3,740,768.44	1.55	8.330	359	77.16	608
Oregon	17	3,709,859.01	1.54	8.041	358	78.70	607
Ohio	33	3,554,384.83	1.48	9.989	358	87.89	576
Colorado	17	3,132,680.17	1.30	8.210	359	82.52	606
Rhode Island	14	3,066,017.12	1.27	7.481	358	77.51	635
Utah	13	2,851,562.22	1.18	8.087	359	84.20	597
Minnesota	16	2,577,569.15	1.07	8.895	359	82.05	619
South Carolina	15	2,441,195.83	1.01	8.765	358	83.27	595
New Hampshire	11	2,439,795.06	1.01	8.427	358	73.65	598
Indiana	20	2,273,144.12	0.94	9.387	359	89.42	623
Missouri	18	2,227,287.60	0.92	9.745	358	89.04	591
Wisconsin	13	1,711,273.01	0.71	9.577	358	80.84	583
Louisiana	9	1,693,394.27	0.70	8.987	358	78.82	595
Vermont	9	1,633,933.72	0.68	8.774	359	69.41	609
Tennessee	18	1,600,516.97	0.66	8.744	369	85.03	592
Oklahoma	10	1,281,120.63	0.53	8.898	358	84.19	614
Idaho	8	1,124,453.11	0.47	9.116	358	81.24	594
Alabama	9	1,058,157.94	0.44	8.815	358	81.43	594
Kentucky	4	767,648.44	0.32	9.083	358	86.71	568
Iowa	6	712,642.19	0.30	9.352	358	83.24	580
Delaware	4	681,478.61	0.28	9.048	358	75.58	566
Montana	4	658,689.38	0.27	9.377	358	82.73	561
District of Columbia	2	436,271.55	0.18	6.971	358	57.83	623
Kansas	4	424,611.58	0.18	9.285	359	87.61	620
Arkansas	3	375,930.72	0.16	9.689	359	88.53	577
Mississippi	3	359,875.09	0.15	10.179	359	88.67	606
Wyoming	1	138,328.25	0.06	9.250	359	80.00	611
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ The greatest ZIP Code geographic concentration of Group I Mortgage Loans was approximately 0.55% in the 96706 ZIP Code.

Documentation Levels of the Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Documentation Level	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Full Documentation	906	\$ 141,835,986.19	58.88%	8.438%	359	81.35%	599
Stated Income Documentation	433	96,428,437.07	40.03	8.561	358	75.66	610
Lite Documentation	11	2,617,363.37	1.09	8.559	358	73.28	635
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ For a description of each Documentation Level, see “The Originator and Sponsor” in this prospectus supplement.

Current Mortgage Rates of the Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Current Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
5.501 - 6.000	12	\$ 3,332,492.52	1.38%	5.816%	359	71.91%	658
6.001 - 6.500	18	4,744,286.10	1.97	6.328	359	73.63	630
6.501 - 7.000	99	26,606,389.62	11.05	6.818	358	77.09	632
7.001 - 7.500	106	26,688,677.44	11.08	7.293	358	75.39	630
7.501 - 8.000	138	31,448,883.85	13.06	7.775	357	79.25	619
8.001 - 8.500	149	31,751,961.62	13.18	8.323	358	77.35	606
8.501 - 9.000	230	46,525,585.07	19.31	8.794	359	79.54	593
9.001 - 9.500	136	23,004,898.32	9.55	9.267	358	78.86	585
9.501 - 10.000	228	20,422,605.79	8.48	9.802	358	83.31	573
10.001 - 10.500	71	9,660,884.89	4.01	10.288	358	80.11	575
10.501 - 11.000	60	7,597,568.48	3.15	10.765	358	84.19	574
11.001 - 11.500	29	3,330,028.96	1.38	11.238	358	87.75	571
11.501 - 12.000	33	3,147,959.86	1.31	11.735	358	85.08	562
12.001 - 12.500	26	1,738,973.78	0.72	12.217	358	90.97	592
12.501 - 13.000	14	864,995.98	0.36	12.671	357	88.08	608
14.001 - 14.500	1	15,594.35	0.01	14.050	358	100.00	587
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average current Mortgage Rate of the Group I Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 8.489% per annum.

Gross Margins of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Gross Margin (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
2.501 - 3.000	2	\$ 349,818.37	0.15%	6.842%	354	76.08%	691
3.501 - 4.000	1	115,955.85	0.05	10.700	359	80.00	563
4.501 - 5.000	8	1,142,574.16	0.48	10.011	358	78.62	585
5.001 - 5.500	27	5,243,636.95	2.22	8.494	359	79.36	593
5.501 - 6.000	932	187,985,112.06	79.57	8.315	358	78.85	608
6.001 - 6.500	121	24,479,155.77	10.36	8.887	358	79.35	583
6.501 - 7.000	42	8,643,249.62	3.66	9.153	358	75.86	589
7.001 - 7.500	34	6,370,942.55	2.70	9.208	358	71.23	574
7.501 - 8.000	8	1,906,584.70	0.81	9.264	358	75.93	589
Total	<u>1,175</u>	<u>\$ 236,237,030.03</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.448%	358	78.57%	603

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average Gross Margin of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 5.869% per annum.

Month of Next Rate Adjustment for the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Month of Next Rate Adjustment	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
June 1, 2008	1	\$ 124,391.49	0.05%	8.600%	352	100.00%	526
August 1, 2008	2	354,994.64	0.15	11.154	354	63.25	561
September 1, 2008	4	801,275.81	0.34	8.999	355	77.20	573
October 1, 2008	7	1,570,092.59	0.66	9.007	356	80.50	574
November 1, 2008	63	13,453,750.73	5.70	9.109	357	80.34	564
December 1, 2008	382	82,432,087.32	34.89	8.624	358	78.54	591
January 1, 2009	535	101,168,776.17	42.83	8.297	359	78.42	614
July 1, 2009	1	302,221.40	0.13	6.990	353	80.00	636
September 1, 2009	1	197,863.50	0.08	6.625	355	73.07	723
October 1, 2009	1	143,704.15	0.06	9.350	356	90.00	594
November 1, 2009	4	757,741.35	0.32	9.068	357	75.92	583
December 1, 2009	12	2,253,544.46	0.95	9.010	358	83.05	614
January 1, 2010	19	3,772,471.61	1.60	8.605	359	84.30	625
July 1, 2011	2	276,686.07	0.12	9.238	353	88.31	601
September 1, 2011	1	322,332.72	0.14	6.750	355	95.00	594
November 1, 2011	2	435,750.20	0.18	9.420	357	80.07	584
December 1, 2011	64	12,478,088.04	5.28	7.941	358	77.09	610
January 1, 2012	73	15,375,663.43	6.51	8.059	359	76.89	628
December 1, 2021	1	15,594.35	0.01	14.050	358	100.00	587
Total	<u>1,175</u>	<u>\$ 236,237,030.03</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.448%	358	78.57%	603

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average time until the next Adjustment Date for the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 27 months.

Maximum Mortgage Rates of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Maximum Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
9.001 - 9.500	1	\$ 190,346.09	0.08%	6.450%	359	77.76%	627
10.001 - 10.500	2	343,850.42	0.15	7.420	358	71.28	664
10.501 - 11.000	6	1,036,692.29	0.44	7.744	359	73.17	613
11.001 - 11.500	2	318,799.65	0.13	8.326	359	76.53	586
11.501 - 12.000	16	3,873,131.48	1.64	6.235	359	73.79	651
12.001 - 12.500	19	4,853,223.36	2.05	6.500	359	74.21	626
12.501 - 13.000	100	26,665,833.10	11.29	6.825	358	77.06	632
13.001 - 13.500	105	26,412,993.41	11.18	7.320	358	75.28	629
13.501 - 14.000	132	30,412,191.56	12.87	7.776	357	79.46	619
14.001 - 14.500	146	30,688,329.86	12.99	8.326	358	77.00	606
14.501 - 15.000	226	46,113,889.97	19.52	8.806	359	79.52	592
15.001 - 15.500	130	23,582,705.37	9.98	9.231	358	79.10	586
15.501 - 16.000	107	17,581,164.64	7.44	9.774	358	80.73	569
16.001 - 16.500	61	9,150,438.86	3.87	10.284	358	80.06	572
16.501 - 17.000	55	7,364,062.49	3.12	10.765	358	83.86	571
17.001 - 17.500	24	3,067,506.67	1.30	11.225	358	87.11	568
17.501 - 18.000	27	2,829,110.22	1.20	11.709	358	83.01	554
18.001 - 18.500	14	1,324,870.31	0.56	12.196	359	88.27	574
18.501 - 19.000	1	412,295.93	0.17	12.675	358	75.00	591
20.001 - 20.500	1	15,594.35	0.01	14.050	358	100.00	587
Total	<u>1,175</u>	<u>\$ 236,237,030.03</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.448%	358	78.57%	603

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average Maximum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 14.411% per annum.

Minimum Mortgage Rates of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Minimum Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
3.501 - 4.000	1	\$ 115,955.85	0.05%	10.700%	359	80.00%	563
4.501 - 5.000	6	838,395.64	0.35	9.848	359	75.92	599
5.001 - 5.500	23	4,355,088.24	1.84	8.580	359	79.50	600
5.501 - 6.000	816	162,248,458.32	68.68	8.253	358	78.60	612
6.001 - 6.500	93	19,690,030.00	8.33	8.682	359	78.89	587
6.501 - 7.000	39	8,046,477.48	3.41	8.384	358	75.63	607
7.001 - 7.500	22	4,405,950.33	1.87	8.383	358	70.27	597
7.501 - 8.000	16	3,895,308.26	1.65	7.795	357	79.94	596
8.001 - 8.500	28	7,155,261.82	3.03	8.361	358	80.62	590
8.501 - 9.000	43	9,740,059.44	4.12	8.790	359	78.96	579
9.001 - 9.500	24	5,042,610.57	2.13	9.244	358	77.78	578
9.501 - 10.000	22	4,375,517.48	1.85	9.824	357	81.11	545
10.001 - 10.500	12	1,772,498.65	0.75	10.296	357	78.95	554
10.501 - 11.000	12	2,382,098.85	1.01	10.807	357	82.26	555
11.001 - 11.500	7	920,033.35	0.39	11.176	357	80.82	546
11.501 - 12.000	10	1,157,339.74	0.49	11.692	357	83.60	527
12.001 - 12.500	1	95,946.01	0.04	12.100	358	75.00	514
Total	<u>1,175</u>	<u>\$ 236,237,030.03</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.448%	358	78.57%	603

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average Minimum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 6.365% per annum.

Initial Periodic Rate Caps of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Initial Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
3.000	<u>1,175</u>	<u>\$ 236,237,030.03</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.448%	358	78.57%	603
Total	<u>1,175</u>	<u>\$ 236,237,030.03</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.448%	358	78.57%	603

⁽¹⁾ Relates solely to initial rate adjustments.

Subsequent Periodic Rate Caps of the Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Subsequent Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
1.000	<u>1,175</u>	<u>\$ 236,237,030.03</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.448%	358	78.57%	603
Total	<u>1,175</u>	<u>\$ 236,237,030.03</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.448%	358	78.57%	603

⁽¹⁾ Relates to all rate adjustments subsequent to initial rate adjustments.

Credit Grade of the Group I Mortgage Loans

Credit Grade	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
A	88	\$ 16,865,375.38	7.00%	8.954%	358	78.59%	581
AA	184	37,234,417.30	15.46	8.696	357	80.82	583
AAA	6	494,116.54	0.21	8.300	355	82.75	683
AA+	940	161,583,275.07	67.08	8.209	358	79.38	614
B	74	14,670,638.12	6.09	9.510	359	76.86	568
C	42	7,111,147.77	2.95	10.041	358	74.11	589
CC	16	2,922,816.45	1.21	9.758	358	58.00	589
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

Product Type of the Group I Mortgage Loans

Product	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
2/28 ARM	644	\$ 117,612,662.94	48.83%	8.844%	358	78.39%	596
2/28 ARM Balloon.....	303	69,378,435.64	28.80	8.152	358	80.04	596
5/25 ARM Balloon.....	59	13,375,100.90	5.55	7.966	358	79.22	620
5/25 ARM	73	12,591,411.45	5.23	8.357	358	75.41	607
2/28 ARM with 5 Year IO...	39	11,062,039.49	4.59	7.227	359	71.32	660
30 Year Fixed.....	175	4,644,756.60	1.93	10.577	356	99.97	615
3/27 ARM	22	4,004,468.64	1.66	8.707	358	82.54	620
3/27 ARM Balloon.....	15	3,272,677.83	1.36	8.704	358	83.02	616
5/25 ARM with 5 Year IO...	8	2,475,199.81	1.03	6.931	358	77.55	661
2/28 ARM with 10 Year IO.	6	1,493,540.69	0.62	7.085	358	81.04	662
5/25 ARM with 10 Year IO.	2	446,808.30	0.19	6.525	358	73.87	696
2/13 ARM	1	221,894.22	0.09	7.900	178	90.00	628
3/27 ARM with 10 Year IO.	1	150,400.00	0.06	6.990	357	80.00	705
2/38 ARM	1	136,795.77	0.06	8.670	479	69.81	561
15/15 ARM	<u>1</u>	<u>15,594.35</u>	<u>0.01</u>	14.050	358	100.00	587
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

Historical Delinquency of the Group I Mortgage Loans Since Origination

Historical Delinquency	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
30-59 Days (times)							
0.....	1,342	\$ 240,200,476.14	99.72%	8.485%	358	78.96%	604
1.....	8	681,310.49	0.28	9.677	357	87.74	552
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604
60-89 Days (times)							
0.....	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604
90-119 Days (times)							
0.....	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604
120+ Days (times)							
0.....	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604
Total	<u>1,350</u>	<u>\$ 240,881,786.63</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.489%	358	78.99%	604

Group II Mortgage Loans Statistics

The following statistical information, unless otherwise specified, is based upon percentages of the Principal Balances of the Group II Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date.

Approximately 36.85% of the Group II Mortgage Loans had loan-to-value ratios at origination in excess of 80.00%. Approximately 7.21% of the Group II Mortgage Loans had a loan-to-value ratio at origination in excess of 90.00% and the weighted average loan-to-value ratio of the Group II Mortgage Loans at origination was approximately 79.61%. There can be no assurance that the loan-to-value ratio of any Mortgage Loan determined at any time after origination is less than or equal to its original loan-to-value ratio. Additionally, the Originator's determination of the value of a Mortgaged Property used in the calculation of the loan-to-value ratios of the Mortgage Loans may differ from the appraised value of such Mortgaged Property or the actual value of such Mortgaged Property. The loan-to-value ratio of any Group II Mortgage Loan that is a second lien Mortgage Loan is calculated based on the aggregate principal balance of such second lien Mortgage Loan and the related senior lien mortgage loan.

All of the Group II Mortgage Loans have a Due Date of the first day of the month.

The weighted average remaining term to maturity of the Group II Mortgage Loans is approximately 358 months as of the Cut-off Date. None of the Group II Mortgage Loans had a first Due Date prior to April 2006 or after February 2007 or will have a remaining term to maturity of less than 178 months or greater than 359 months as of the Cut-off Date. The latest maturity date of any Group II Mortgage Loan is January 2037.

The average Principal Balance of the Group II Mortgage Loans at origination was approximately \$165,646. The average Principal Balance of the Group II Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately \$165,541. No Group II Mortgage Loan had a Principal Balance as of the Cut-off Date of greater than approximately \$639,726 or less than approximately \$14,992.

The Group II Mortgage Loans had Mortgage Rates as of the Cut-off Date of not less than 5.600% per annum and not more than 15.000% per annum and the weighted average Mortgage Rate was approximately 8.597% per annum. As of the Cut-off Date, the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans had Gross Margins ranging from 2.750% to 9.000%, Minimum Mortgage Rates ranging from 4.000% per annum to 12.600% per annum and Maximum Mortgage Rates ranging from 10.450% per annum to 18.600% per annum. As of the Cut-off Date, the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans had a weighted average Gross Margin of approximately 5.832% per annum, a weighted average Minimum Mortgage Rate of approximately 6.338% per annum and a weighted average Maximum Mortgage Rate of approximately 14.448% per annum. The latest next Adjustment Date following the Cut-off Date on any Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loan occurs in January 2012, and the weighted average time until the next Adjustment Date for the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans following the Cut-off Date is approximately 27 months.

The Group II Mortgage Loans are expected to have the following characteristics as of the Cut-off Date (the sum in any column may not equal the total indicated due to rounding):

Cut-off Date Principal Balances of the Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Principal Balance (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
0.01 - 25,000.00.....	125	\$ 2,578,103.55	1.07%	14.067%	356	99.90%	591
25,000.01 - 50,000.00.....	83	2,944,218.34	1.22	13.565	355	97.80	595
50,000.01 - 75,000.00.....	91	5,757,275.87	2.39	11.175	355	81.28	611
75,000.01 - 100,000.00.....	119	10,543,670.49	4.38	9.652	357	79.09	611
100,000.01 - 125,000.00.....	187	20,945,846.20	8.70	9.116	358	79.28	601
125,000.01 - 150,000.00.....	187	25,649,713.50	10.65	8.888	358	79.84	599
150,000.01 - 175,000.00.....	102	16,430,538.53	6.82	8.790	358	78.97	596
175,000.01 - 200,000.00.....	102	19,195,449.93	7.97	8.633	358	76.90	594
200,000.01 - 225,000.00.....	87	18,479,581.28	7.67	8.417	358	77.63	592
225,000.01 - 250,000.00.....	52	12,366,128.35	5.13	8.262	358	79.49	598
250,000.01 - 275,000.00.....	66	17,247,987.15	7.16	8.067	358	77.78	600
275,000.01 - 300,000.00.....	48	13,797,443.89	5.73	8.219	358	78.53	606
300,000.01 - 325,000.00.....	52	16,307,817.68	6.77	7.914	358	80.00	612
325,000.01 - 350,000.00.....	47	15,819,746.46	6.57	7.976	358	79.86	607
350,000.01 - 375,000.00.....	43	15,601,707.90	6.48	7.838	358	78.64	606
375,000.01 - 400,000.00.....	36	14,002,406.20	5.81	7.711	358	79.26	628
400,000.01 - 425,000.00.....	10	4,101,748.91	1.70	7.988	359	83.44	621
425,000.01 - 450,000.00.....	5	2,160,375.67	0.90	7.677	357	83.01	610
450,000.01 - 475,000.00.....	3	1,390,084.24	0.58	7.722	358	84.75	618
500,000.01 - 525,000.00.....	4	2,072,180.23	0.86	8.288	358	81.12	622
525,000.01 - 550,000.00.....	2	1,068,886.72	0.44	7.772	359	90.00	744
575,000.01 - 600,000.00.....	3	1,760,940.79	0.73	6.904	358	81.71	650
625,000.01 - 650,000.00.....	1	639,725.55	0.27	9.000	358	80.00	538
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ The average Cut-off Date Principal Balance of the Group II Mortgage Loans was approximately \$165,541.

Credit Scores for the Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Credit Score	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
751 - 800.....	13	\$ 2,791,283.49	1.16%	7.349%	357	77.74%	778
701 - 750.....	24	5,015,575.57	2.08	7.581	358	85.51	725
651 - 700.....	129	26,230,396.45	10.89	8.111	359	83.33	671
601 - 650.....	508	89,007,140.64	36.95	8.124	358	79.98	622
551 - 600.....	623	89,967,385.87	37.35	8.992	358	77.69	575
501 - 550.....	154	27,470,952.99	11.41	9.575	358	80.21	537
Not Available.....	4	378,842.42	0.16	11.078	359	84.21	0
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ The non-zero weighted average credit score of the Group II Mortgage Loans that had credit scores was approximately 604.

Original Terms to Maturity of the Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Original Term (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
180.....	2	\$ 149,342.06	0.06%	9.394%	178	75.22%	603
240.....	2	92,209.67	0.04	13.099	238	68.58	618
360.....	<u>1,451</u>	<u>240,620,025.70</u>	<u>99.90</u>	8.594	358	79.62	604
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average original term to maturity of the Group II Mortgage Loans was approximately 360 months.

Remaining Terms to Maturity of the Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Remaining Term (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
176 - 180	2	\$ 149,342.06	0.06%	9.394%	178	75.22%	603
236 - 240	2	92,209.67	0.04	13.099	238	68.58	618
346 - 350	2	220,612.55	0.09	8.109	350	80.00	678
351 - 355	88	6,519,239.62	2.71	9.879	354	86.99	631
356 - 360	<u>1,361</u>	<u>233,880,173.53</u>	<u>97.10</u>	8.559	358	79.41	603
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average remaining term to maturity of the Group II Mortgage Loans was approximately 358 months.

Property Types of the Group II Mortgage Loans

Property Type	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Single Family	1,126	\$ 178,476,044.41	74.10%	8.627%	358	79.46%	601
PUD ⁽¹⁾	143	25,411,323.36	10.55	8.418	358	78.20	610
2-4 Family	87	21,829,042.14	9.06	8.388	358	80.80	619
Condo Low-Rise	86	12,220,112.75	5.07	8.840	358	82.34	605
Condo High-Rise	6	1,514,221.90	0.63	8.982	359	73.77	613
Condo	6	881,632.24	0.37	9.877	358	87.11	604
Condotel	<u>1</u>	<u>529,200.63</u>	<u>0.22</u>	6.825	359	90.00	791
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ PUD refers to a home or "unit" in a Planned Unit Development.

Occupancy Status of the Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Occupancy Status	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Owner Occupied	1,236	\$ 202,115,060.56	83.91%	8.498%	358	78.85%	598
Non-Owner Occupied	193	33,445,271.04	13.89	9.226	358	84.37	639
Second Home	26	5,301,245.83	2.20	8.371	358	78.70	633
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ Occupancy as represented by the mortgagor at the time of origination.

Purpose of the Group II Mortgage Loans

Purpose	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Cash Out Refinance	758	\$ 161,133,457.06	66.90%	8.244%	358	77.12%	600
Purchase	561	52,060,005.69	21.61	9.735	358	86.51	624
Rate/Term Refinance	136	27,668,114.68	11.49	8.510	358	81.15	589
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

Combined Original Loan-to-Value Ratios of the Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Combined Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
20.01 - 25.00	1	\$ 208,777.87	0.09%	9.150%	358	20.96%	571
25.01 - 30.00	3	424,679.24	0.18	8.956	359	27.44	597
35.01 - 40.00	6	1,051,105.97	0.44	8.334	358	38.43	603
40.01 - 45.00	11	1,719,275.84	0.71	8.353	358	41.88	591
45.01 - 50.00	8	1,257,317.11	0.52	7.517	358	48.44	590
50.01 - 55.00	18	3,006,028.44	1.25	8.675	356	53.35	582
55.01 - 60.00	38	7,340,735.95	3.05	8.220	359	57.76	602
60.01 - 65.00	58	11,614,892.18	4.82	8.393	358	63.91	594
65.01 - 70.00	58	11,637,578.98	4.83	7.796	357	68.38	605
70.01 - 75.00	114	22,833,617.84	9.48	8.274	358	74.17	592
75.01 - 80.00	500	91,004,252.37	37.78	8.469	358	79.43	602
80.01 - 85.00	124	26,592,941.85	11.04	8.218	358	84.32	602
85.01 - 90.00	236	44,808,692.41	18.60	8.687	359	89.71	613
90.01 - 95.00	66	10,953,124.53	4.55	9.504	358	94.93	645
95.01 - 100.00	214	6,408,556.85	2.66	13.447	355	99.79	595
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average combined original loan-to-value ratio of the Group II Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 79.61%.

⁽²⁾ For a description of the determination of loan-to-value ratio by the Originator see "The Originator and Sponsor" in this prospectus supplement.

Geographic Distribution of the Mortgaged Properties related to the Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Location	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
California	129	\$ 38,725,163.62	16.08%	7.500%	358	77.25%	612
Florida	174	31,819,505.27	13.21	8.738	358	77.44	599
New York	64	17,458,534.28	7.25	8.092	358	77.43	620
Texas	113	12,221,435.69	5.07	9.449	357	82.37	599
Massachusetts	57	11,760,982.49	4.88	8.558	358	78.77	597
New Jersey	48	10,958,261.50	4.55	8.641	358	77.96	595
Virginia	56	8,963,228.56	3.72	8.531	358	77.67	595
Michigan	91	8,773,408.36	3.64	9.747	358	85.62	598
Arizona	46	8,007,257.05	3.32	8.455	358	79.48	600
Pennsylvania	54	7,113,903.18	2.95	9.111	358	81.69	588
Illinois	43	6,409,030.99	2.66	9.358	358	83.18	600
Georgia	48	6,136,587.75	2.55	9.264	356	83.98	606
Washington	28	6,131,177.52	2.55	8.044	358	81.59	612
North Carolina	56	5,639,139.31	2.34	9.424	358	80.47	606
Maryland	33	5,391,177.76	2.24	8.613	358	77.90	594
Ohio	67	5,388,696.88	2.24	9.627	358	86.61	603
Colorado	31	4,750,091.16	1.97	9.080	358	82.23	632
Connecticut	30	4,206,340.32	1.75	8.619	358	79.52	609
Nevada	16	4,021,648.69	1.67	8.176	358	77.72	610
Wisconsin	25	2,802,573.01	1.16	9.300	358	82.80	587
Utah	14	2,568,076.85	1.07	8.728	358	83.98	602
Minnesota	15	2,389,518.41	0.99	8.777	358	84.05	605
South Carolina	21	2,352,471.17	0.98	8.969	358	81.33	598
New Hampshire	13	2,244,387.42	0.93	8.569	359	80.37	581
Indiana	30	2,243,753.05	0.93	9.721	357	80.36	610
Oregon	11	2,146,353.10	0.89	8.552	358	77.89	598
Rhode Island	8	2,098,764.15	0.87	8.386	358	82.20	622
Missouri	19	2,054,091.48	0.85	9.463	358	81.72	597
Hawaii	5	1,944,437.60	0.81	6.921	358	74.62	656
Louisiana	15	1,728,992.44	0.72	8.630	358	82.08	606
Alabama	12	1,659,725.61	0.69	8.248	359	73.91	592
Tennessee	13	1,584,166.51	0.66	8.658	359	82.74	625
Maine	10	1,523,000.38	0.63	8.332	359	79.84	613
Kentucky	11	1,061,162.39	0.44	9.672	358	84.84	572
Idaho	6	987,581.18	0.41	8.984	358	83.16	621
District of Columbia	3	910,673.65	0.38	8.102	359	76.25	595
Vermont	5	855,966.54	0.36	9.019	358	87.39	625
Delaware	4	689,708.66	0.29	9.154	358	65.10	574
Montana	3	644,752.15	0.27	8.560	359	86.62	639
Iowa	7	575,960.78	0.24	9.692	358	85.30	593
Oklahoma	8	422,608.07	0.18	10.928	357	86.23	548
Kansas	1	339,827.40	0.14	9.350	359	80.00	549
Wyoming	3	333,236.06	0.14	7.998	358	78.32	593
Mississippi	3	266,207.24	0.11	9.389	359	73.33	591
Alaska	1	244,763.22	0.10	10.050	359	70.00	568
Arkansas	4	218,177.84	0.09	10.326	358	82.93	605
South Dakota	1	95,070.69	0.04	9.250	359	80.00	614
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ The greatest ZIP Code geographic concentration of Group II Mortgage Loans was approximately 0.39% in the 95351 ZIP Code.

Documentation Levels of the Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Documentation Level	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Full Documentation	1,021	\$ 153,094,140.84	63.56%	8.531%	358	81.00%	598
Stated Income Documentation	398	80,493,403.63	33.42	8.714	358	76.88	611
Lite Documentation	25	4,606,140.85	1.91	9.157	357	80.65	657
No Documentation	11	2,667,862.11	1.11	7.863	358	80.55	694
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ For a description of each Documentation Level, see “The Originator and Sponsor” in this prospectus supplement.

Current Mortgage Rates of the Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Current Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
5.501 - 6.000	15	\$ 3,901,991.43	1.62%	5.915%	359	72.77%	649
6.001 - 6.500	41	11,386,235.91	4.73	6.298	359	79.34	639
6.501 - 7.000	76	20,391,501.80	8.47	6.779	358	75.62	630
7.001 - 7.500	106	27,514,135.35	11.42	7.312	358	77.87	625
7.501 - 8.000	130	27,119,444.16	11.26	7.763	358	78.44	615
8.001 - 8.500	144	30,104,619.41	12.50	8.281	358	79.74	601
8.501 - 9.000	202	37,497,437.01	15.57	8.781	358	79.64	595
9.001 - 9.500	161	27,431,470.49	11.39	9.272	358	79.27	592
9.501 - 10.000	163	25,472,273.74	10.58	9.762	358	81.16	585
10.001 - 10.500	65	8,910,126.26	3.70	10.321	358	81.56	586
10.501 - 11.000	63	7,737,090.20	3.21	10.765	357	79.78	572
11.001 - 11.500	38	4,249,881.77	1.76	11.231	358	83.11	575
11.501 - 12.000	30	2,334,672.68	0.97	11.752	358	81.57	589
12.001 - 12.500	13	973,316.54	0.40	12.278	358	83.27	596
12.501 - 13.000	4	271,552.04	0.11	12.677	331	84.51	590
13.001 - 13.500	17	448,020.51	0.19	13.367	348	100.00	607
13.501 - 14.000	33	1,122,365.08	0.47	13.695	356	99.79	598
14.001 - 14.500	137	3,617,713.28	1.50	14.256	356	99.97	589
14.501 - 15.000	17	377,729.77	0.16	14.706	355	100.00	580
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average current Mortgage Rate of the Group II Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 8.597% per annum.

Gross Margins of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Gross Margin (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
2.501 - 3.000	12	\$ 2,108,823.93	0.90%	8.187%	353	77.96%	739
3.501 - 4.000	1	56,983.76	0.02	12.020	359	95.00	677
4.001 - 4.500	1	95,471.80	0.04	8.125	353	80.00	751
4.501 - 5.000	9	1,365,820.86	0.58	9.731	359	75.72	578
5.001 - 5.500	18	2,606,020.61	1.11	9.059	358	81.85	582
5.501 - 6.000	1,026	195,222,159.20	83.09	8.360	358	79.51	608
6.001 - 6.500	108	20,470,603.18	8.71	8.715	358	79.31	581
6.501 - 7.000	40	7,578,183.88	3.23	9.352	358	72.58	583
7.001 - 7.500	14	3,104,385.58	1.32	9.594	358	73.06	570
7.501 - 8.000	4	819,493.38	0.35	9.358	357	74.11	588
8.001 - 8.500	6	1,253,269.50	0.53	9.006	356	71.50	564
8.501 - 9.000	2	264,201.88	0.11	9.995	357	83.27	596
Total	<u>1,241</u>	<u>\$ 234,945,417.56</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.463%	358	79.12%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average Gross Margin of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 5.832% per annum.

Month of Next Rate Adjustment for the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Month of Next Rate Adjustment	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
March 1, 2008	1	\$ 92,612.55	0.04%	8.950%	349	80.00%	614
May 1, 2008	1	322,376.63	0.14	6.875	351	70.00	745
June 1, 2008	2	236,176.10	0.10	9.202	352	80.00	589
July 1, 2008	2	529,576.80	0.23	7.613	353	92.29	621
August 1, 2008	3	775,780.07	0.33	8.345	354	87.11	573
September 1, 2008	10	1,343,943.55	0.57	9.765	355	83.50	566
October 1, 2008	9	1,386,864.61	0.59	8.894	356	75.50	587
November 1, 2008	64	14,347,989.99	6.11	8.692	357	80.19	576
December 1, 2008	400	78,217,984.25	33.29	8.633	358	78.37	589
January 1, 2009	577	102,398,571.42	43.58	8.470	359	80.02	614
July 1, 2009	1	292,000.00	0.12	7.875	353	77.87	714
August 1, 2009	2	452,280.00	0.19	7.728	354	86.96	642
October 1, 2009	1	115,655.41	0.05	11.650	356	65.00	612
November 1, 2009	3	692,550.52	0.29	7.481	357	74.92	600
December 1, 2009	11	1,984,130.17	0.84	8.651	358	77.59	580
January 1, 2010	30	5,385,850.78	2.29	8.523	359	79.10	615
April 1, 2011	1	128,000.00	0.05	7.500	350	80.00	725
June 1, 2011	3	483,200.00	0.21	9.375	352	80.00	789
July 1, 2011	3	525,600.00	0.22	8.670	353	80.00	742
October 1, 2011	1	134,400.00	0.06	7.250	356	80.00	686
November 1, 2011	3	636,438.05	0.27	7.803	357	85.03	603
December 1, 2011	48	10,376,167.49	4.42	7.825	358	73.76	618
January 1, 2012	65	14,087,269.17	6.00	7.613	359	78.73	630
Total	<u>1,241</u>	<u>\$ 234,945,417.56</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.463%	358	79.12%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average time until the next Adjustment Date for the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 27 months.

Maximum Mortgage Rates of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Maximum Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
10.001 - 10.500	1	\$ 103,930.02	0.04%	7.450%	358	48.60%	601
10.501 - 11.000	2	272,014.93	0.12	7.632	358	68.28	634
11.001 - 11.500	2	427,143.48	0.18	8.277	359	74.34	584
11.501 - 12.000	15	3,901,991.43	1.66	5.915	359	72.77	649
12.001 - 12.500	42	11,588,873.88	4.93	6.347	359	79.52	638
12.501 - 13.000	80	21,061,966.31	8.96	6.870	358	75.86	628
13.001 - 13.500	106	27,549,644.60	11.73	7.325	358	78.04	625
13.501 - 14.000	127	26,599,429.23	11.32	7.766	358	78.53	615
14.001 - 14.500	142	29,677,475.93	12.63	8.281	358	79.82	601
14.501 - 15.000	200	36,831,991.66	15.68	8.774	358	79.69	595
15.001 - 15.500	160	27,228,832.52	11.59	9.273	358	79.19	592
15.501 - 16.000	155	25,037,852.09	10.66	9.723	358	81.08	585
16.001 - 16.500	61	8,351,226.38	3.55	10.317	358	82.37	584
16.501 - 17.000	65	8,282,902.59	3.53	10.710	357	79.29	573
17.001 - 17.500	39	4,564,630.31	1.94	11.181	358	81.16	575
17.501 - 18.000	28	2,280,536.52	0.97	11.748	358	81.13	588
18.001 - 18.500	13	973,316.54	0.41	12.278	358	83.27	596
18.501 - 19.000	3	211,659.14	0.09	12.588	357	93.81	581
Total	<u>1,241</u>	<u>\$ 234,945,417.56</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.463%	358	79.12%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average Maximum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 14.448% per annum.

Minimum Mortgage Rates of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Minimum Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
3.501 - 4.000	1	\$ 56,983.76	0.02%	12.020%	359	95.00%	677
4.501 - 5.000	9	1,365,820.86	0.58	9.731	359	75.72	578
5.001 - 5.500	16	2,353,895.33	1.00	9.079	358	82.05	580
5.501 - 6.000	894	167,169,955.63	71.15	8.342	358	79.40	610
6.001 - 6.500	79	15,341,131.84	6.53	8.439	359	77.56	590
6.501 - 7.000	43	8,685,817.94	3.70	8.518	358	74.64	600
7.001 - 7.500	25	7,036,008.00	2.99	7.617	357	79.81	612
7.501 - 8.000	15	3,257,727.76	1.39	7.826	357	81.30	627
8.001 - 8.500	23	4,910,452.03	2.09	8.209	357	80.47	593
8.501 - 9.000	42	8,877,279.33	3.78	8.816	357	77.90	583
9.001 - 9.500	33	6,290,289.47	2.68	9.319	357	80.30	592
9.501 - 10.000	29	5,344,467.32	2.27	9.832	358	78.88	569
10.001 - 10.500	9	1,682,472.62	0.72	10.341	358	74.72	547
10.501 - 11.000	9	1,160,652.81	0.49	10.792	358	78.40	551
11.001 - 11.500	8	914,759.60	0.39	11.234	357	81.57	551
11.501 - 12.000	3	254,300.04	0.11	11.718	356	79.34	576
12.001 - 12.500	2	153,268.53	0.07	12.261	356	95.00	586
12.501 - 13.000	1	90,134.69	0.04	12.600	355	95.00	503
Total	<u>1,241</u>	<u>\$ 234,945,417.56</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.463%	358	79.12%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average Minimum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 6.338% per annum.

Initial Periodic Rate Caps of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Initial Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
2.000.....	2	\$ 372,749.50	0.16%	8.777%	354	80.00%	541
3.000.....	1,239	234,572,668.06	99.84	8.462	358	79.12	605
Total	<u>1,241</u>	<u>\$ 234,945,417.56</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.463%	358	79.12%	604

⁽¹⁾ Relates solely to initial rate adjustments.

Subsequent Periodic Rate Caps of the Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Subsequent Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
1.000.....	1,241	\$ 234,945,417.56	100.00%	8.463%	358	79.12%	604
Total	<u>1,241</u>	<u>\$ 234,945,417.56</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.463%	358	79.12%	604

⁽¹⁾ Relates to all rate adjustments subsequent to initial rate adjustments.

Credit Grade of the Group II Mortgage Loans

Credit Grade	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
A.....	79	\$ 15,522,680.05	6.44%	8.842%	358	79.63%	565
AA.....	166	32,997,148.78	13.70	8.850	358	81.06	574
AAA.....	15	2,309,007.80	0.96	8.285	353	78.40	741
AA+.....	1,083	169,488,141.39	70.37	8.402	358	80.14	616
B.....	65	11,323,343.38	4.70	9.489	358	74.33	569
C.....	33	6,780,021.70	2.81	9.520	358	74.73	576
CC.....	14	2,441,234.33	1.01	10.681	358	62.66	580
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

Product Type of the Group II Mortgage Loans

Product	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
2/28 ARM	688	\$ 112,349,718.12	46.64%	9.056%	358	79.96%	596
2/28 ARM Balloon.....	254	53,423,980.88	22.18	8.330	358	78.87	594
2/28 ARM with 5 Year IO ...	100	27,680,229.94	11.49	7.178	358	78.62	625
5/25 ARM Balloon.....	43	9,360,321.91	3.89	7.675	359	74.97	609
5/25 ARM with 5 Year IO ...	31	8,260,753.66	3.43	7.272	358	77.59	660
5/25 ARM	47	7,874,516.06	3.27	8.455	358	77.68	617
30 Year Fixed.....	212	5,823,950.20	2.42	13.926	356	99.68	595
2/28 ARM with 10 Year IO .	24	5,726,228.34	2.38	7.625	358	78.60	625
3/27 ARM	26	4,200,389.71	1.74	9.174	359	79.69	594
3/27 ARM Balloon.....	14	2,546,796.80	1.06	8.381	359	79.17	597
3/27 ARM with 5 Year IO ...	5	1,495,000.37	0.62	7.066	358	80.07	656
5/25 ARM with 10 Year IO .	3	875,483.08	0.36	6.772	358	86.74	695
3/27 ARM with 3 Year IO ...	2	429,280.00	0.18	7.555	353	78.55	706
2/28 ARM with 2 Year IO ...	1	322,376.63	0.13	6.875	351	70.00	745
3/27 ARM with 10 Year IO .	1	251,000.00	0.10	6.788	357	46.48	592
2/13 ARM	2	149,342.06	0.06	9.394	178	75.22	603
20 Year Fixed.....	2	92,209.67	0.04	13.099	238	68.58	618
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

Historical Delinquency of the Group II Mortgage Loans Since Origination

Historical Delinquency	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
30-59 Days (times)							
0.....	1,444	\$ 240,311,441.29	99.77%	8.592%	358	79.60%	604
1.....	11	550,136.14	0.23	10.771	356	85.65	582
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604
60-89 Days (times)							
0.....	1,455	\$ 240,861,577.43	100.00%	8.597%	358	79.61%	604
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604
90-119 Days (times)							
0.....	1,455	\$ 240,861,577.43	100.00%	8.597%	358	79.61%	604
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604
120+ Days (times)							
0.....	1,455	\$ 240,861,577.43	100.00%	8.597%	358	79.61%	604
Total	<u>1,455</u>	<u>\$ 240,861,577.43</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.597%	358	79.61%	604

Group III Mortgage Loans Statistics

The following statistical information, unless otherwise specified, is based upon percentages of the Principal Balances of the Group III Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date.

Approximately 36.96% of the Group III Mortgage Loans had loan-to-value ratios at origination in excess of 80.00%. Approximately 15.64% of the Group III Mortgage Loans had a loan-to-value ratio at origination in excess of 90.00% and the weighted average loan-to-value ratio of the Group III Mortgage Loans at origination was approximately 80.26%. There can be no assurance that the loan-to-value ratio of any Mortgage Loan determined at any time after origination is less than or equal to its original loan-to-value ratio. Additionally, the Originator's determination of the value of a Mortgaged Property used in the calculation of the loan-to-value ratios of the Mortgage Loans may differ from the appraised value of such Mortgaged Property or the actual value of such Mortgaged Property. The loan-to-value ratio of any Group III Mortgage Loan that is a second lien Mortgage Loan is calculated based on the aggregate principal balance of such second lien Mortgage Loan and the related senior lien mortgage loan.

Except with respect to approximately 0.06% of the Group III Mortgage Loans, all of the Group III Mortgage Loans have a Due Date of the first day of the month.

The weighted average remaining term to maturity of the Group III Mortgage Loans is approximately 358 months as of the Cut-off Date. None of the Group III Mortgage Loans had a first Due Date prior to January 2006 or after March 2007 or will have a remaining term to maturity of less than 115 months or greater than 360 months as of the Cut-off Date. The latest maturity date of any Group III Mortgage Loan is February 2037.

The average Principal Balance of the Group III Mortgage Loans at origination was approximately \$239,791. The average Principal Balance of the Group III Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately \$239,620. No Group III Mortgage Loan had a Principal Balance as of the Cut-off Date of greater than approximately \$1,400,000 or less than approximately \$15,186.

The Group III Mortgage Loans had Mortgage Rates as of the Cut-off Date of not less than 5.500% per annum and not more than 15.050% per annum and the weighted average Mortgage Rate was approximately 8.444% per annum. As of the Cut-off Date, the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans had Gross Margins ranging from 2.750% to 8.750%, Minimum Mortgage Rates ranging from 3.000% per annum to 12.350% per annum and Maximum Mortgage Rates ranging from 9.000% per annum to 18.990% per annum. As of the Cut-off Date, the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans had a weighted average Gross Margin of approximately 5.883% per annum, a weighted average Minimum Mortgage Rate of approximately 6.509% per annum and a weighted average Maximum Mortgage Rate of approximately 14.233% per annum. The latest next Adjustment Date following the Cut-off Date on any Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loan occurs in January 2022, and the weighted average time until the next Adjustment Date for the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans following the Cut-off Date is approximately 26 months.

The Group III Mortgage Loans are expected to have the following characteristics as of the Cut-off Date (the sum in any column may not equal the total indicated due to rounding):

Cut-off Date Principal Balances of the Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Principal Balance (\$)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
0.01 - 25,000.00.....	169	\$ 3,457,780.47	0.69%	12.451%	353	99.89%	599
25,000.01 - 50,000.00.....	227	8,300,177.43	1.65	12.584	354	98.80	607
50,000.01 - 75,000.00.....	148	9,114,163.43	1.82	12.263	355	94.26	611
75,000.01 - 100,000.00.....	110	9,780,448.35	1.95	10.831	358	83.49	596
100,000.01 - 125,000.00.....	142	16,046,015.10	3.20	9.872	358	75.01	571
125,000.01 - 150,000.00.....	117	16,223,806.72	3.23	9.491	358	79.32	584
150,000.01 - 175,000.00.....	138	22,508,998.57	4.49	8.893	358	77.60	580
175,000.01 - 200,000.00.....	144	27,082,697.85	5.40	8.714	358	77.90	593
200,000.01 - 225,000.00.....	102	21,650,198.34	4.32	8.520	358	79.56	590
225,000.01 - 250,000.00.....	83	19,696,088.57	3.93	8.469	358	77.86	589
250,000.01 - 275,000.00.....	63	16,501,301.95	3.29	8.679	358	78.04	586
275,000.01 - 300,000.00.....	65	18,677,599.80	3.72	8.637	358	80.09	589
300,000.01 - 325,000.00.....	47	14,676,257.00	2.93	8.223	358	81.85	594
325,000.01 - 350,000.00.....	39	13,177,836.07	2.63	8.134	358	84.62	604
350,000.01 - 375,000.00.....	31	11,180,237.26	2.23	7.950	358	80.29	599
375,000.01 - 400,000.00.....	26	10,103,120.62	2.01	8.435	359	81.23	598
400,000.01 - 425,000.00.....	25	10,370,261.20	2.07	8.379	358	79.46	600
425,000.01 - 450,000.00.....	60	26,254,124.73	5.23	7.691	358	78.41	605
450,000.01 - 475,000.00.....	44	20,355,356.16	4.06	8.030	358	79.82	609
475,000.01 - 500,000.00.....	41	19,995,742.72	3.99	7.956	358	79.59	616
500,000.01 - 525,000.00.....	30	15,424,203.83	3.08	7.552	358	81.82	618
525,000.01 - 550,000.00.....	30	16,193,182.03	3.23	7.611	358	83.82	632
550,000.01 - 575,000.00.....	32	17,934,631.17	3.58	7.713	358	83.39	630
575,000.01 - 600,000.00.....	31	18,341,669.17	3.66	7.934	358	80.88	619
600,000.01 - 625,000.00.....	22	13,453,747.91	2.68	7.771	358	83.93	636
625,000.01 - 650,000.00.....	19	12,094,332.38	2.41	7.763	358	84.71	631
650,000.01 - 675,000.00.....	11	7,289,267.64	1.45	8.191	358	83.75	622
675,000.01 - 700,000.00.....	12	8,274,443.76	1.65	8.114	358	75.56	579
700,000.01 - 725,000.00.....	13	9,297,232.34	1.85	7.399	358	84.32	632
725,000.01 - 750,000.00.....	16	11,870,581.90	2.37	7.617	358	76.04	622
750,000.01 - 775,000.00.....	1	767,807.03	0.15	8.450	359	80.00	559
775,000.01 - 800,000.00.....	4	3,175,384.14	0.63	7.482	359	74.71	638
800,000.01 or greater.....	51	52,255,785.60	10.42	7.912	358	74.98	610
Total.....	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The average Cut-off Date Principal Balance of the Group III Mortgage Loans was approximately \$239,620.

Credit Scores for the Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Credit Score	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
751 - 800.....	14	\$ 2,852,004.32	0.57%	7.999%	357	88.33%	765
701 - 750.....	55	15,730,889.31	3.14	8.096	358	91.35	720
651 - 700.....	254	78,529,894.68	15.66	7.826	358	85.59	669
601 - 650.....	634	179,511,360.97	35.79	8.086	358	82.88	624
551 - 600.....	683	124,742,407.24	24.87	8.788	358	79.13	577
501 - 550.....	430	95,779,216.09	19.10	9.169	358	70.95	528
451 - 500.....	3	749,810.94	0.15	9.699	358	66.83	500
Not Available.....	20	3,628,897.69	0.72	10.078	358	68.49	0
Total.....	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The non-zero weighted average credit score of the Group III Mortgage Loans that had credit scores was approximately 604.

Original Terms to Maturity of the Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Original Term (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
120.....	2	\$ 73,384.85	0.01%	13.238%	115	100.00%	583
180.....	2	55,583.67	0.01	11.196	174	100.00	622
240.....	1	38,596.20	0.01	13.260	234	100.00	576
360.....	<u>2,088</u>	<u>501,356,916.52</u>	<u>99.97</u>	8.442	358	80.25	604
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average original term to maturity of the Group III Mortgage Loans was approximately 360 months.

Remaining Terms to Maturity of the Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Remaining Term (months)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
111 - 115	2	\$ 73,384.85	0.01%	13.238%	115	100.00%	583
171 - 175	2	55,583.67	0.01	11.196	174	100.00	622
231 - 235	1	38,596.20	0.01	13.260	234	100.00	576
346 - 350	6	978,712.67	0.20	7.908	348	80.76	632
351 - 355	298	25,613,995.94	5.11	10.071	354	91.08	609
356 - 360	<u>1,784</u>	<u>474,764,207.91</u>	<u>94.66</u>	8.355	358	79.67	604
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average remaining term to maturity of the Group III Mortgage Loans was approximately 358 months.

Property Types of the Group III Mortgage Loans

Property Type	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Single Family	1,589	\$ 384,333,796.92	76.63%	8.397%	358	79.83%	603
PUD ⁽¹⁾	299	65,797,989.05	13.12	8.520	358	81.68	605
2-4 Family	97	28,294,995.00	5.64	8.752	358	80.10	614
Condo Low-Rise	92	17,691,653.12	3.53	8.620	357	83.62	611
Condo High-Rise	9	3,658,885.53	0.73	8.739	359	82.01	648
Condotel	3	1,008,803.61	0.20	8.179	359	79.75	674
Condo	<u>4</u>	<u>738,358.01</u>	<u>0.15</u>	8.986	359	95.31	647
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ PUD refers to a home or "unit" in a Planned Unit Development.

Occupancy Status of the Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Occupancy Status	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Owner Occupied	2,007	\$ 474,436,524.98	94.60%	8.422%	358	80.29%	604
Non-Owner Occupied	71	20,914,060.64	4.17	8.919	358	79.77	618
Second Home	15	6,173,895.62	1.23	8.518	358	79.28	615
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ Occupancy as represented by the mortgagor at the time of origination.

Purpose of the Group III Mortgage Loans

Purpose	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Cash Out Refinance	712	\$ 258,427,266.27	51.53%	8.098%	358	74.78%	588
Purchase	1,232	205,895,511.48	41.05	8.846	358	87.14	628
Rate/Term Refinance	149	37,201,703.49	7.42	8.615	358	80.29	586
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

Combined Original Loan-to-Value Ratios of the Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Combined Original Loan-to-Value Ratio (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
20.01 - 25.00	2	\$ 259,866.96	0.05%	10.008%	359	23.34%	510
25.01 - 30.00	3	679,643.80	0.14	9.765	359	27.49	553
30.01 - 35.00	3	344,697.30	0.07	8.866	358	33.79	546
35.01 - 40.00	13	2,085,550.18	0.42	8.537	359	38.27	528
40.01 - 45.00	19	4,843,024.05	0.97	7.982	358	43.63	564
45.01 - 50.00	30	8,001,503.79	1.60	8.875	359	48.44	550
50.01 - 55.00	33	6,776,749.64	1.35	8.681	358	53.02	570
55.01 - 60.00	57	14,290,145.66	2.85	8.414	358	57.90	570
60.01 - 65.00	90	26,760,195.27	5.34	8.395	358	63.39	565
65.01 - 70.00	93	30,102,024.03	6.00	8.252	358	68.89	580
70.01 - 75.00	136	48,641,034.45	9.70	8.195	358	74.25	572
75.01 - 80.00	570	173,373,446.73	34.57	7.995	358	79.63	612
80.01 - 85.00	78	37,745,109.93	7.53	7.750	358	84.33	612
85.01 - 90.00	209	69,195,079.37	13.80	8.222	358	89.81	614
90.01 - 95.00	52	14,393,101.97	2.87	9.155	358	94.77	639
95.01 - 100.00	705	64,033,308.11	12.77	10.381	357	99.97	638
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average combined original loan-to-value ratio of the Group III Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 80.26%.

⁽²⁾ For a description of the determination of loan-to-value ratio by the Originator see "The Originator and Sponsor" in this prospectus supplement.

Geographic Distribution of the Mortgaged Properties related to the Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Location	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
California	377	\$ 167,590,215.81	33.42%	7.641%	358	80.06%	614
Florida	272	56,718,233.70	11.31	8.890	358	78.29	596
New York	115	42,410,913.34	8.46	8.472	358	80.75	610
New Jersey	68	26,658,708.89	5.32	8.618	358	76.23	610
Massachusetts	86	24,158,189.95	4.82	8.781	358	76.48	594
Texas	236	22,144,789.81	4.42	9.405	357	86.13	589
Arizona	67	16,415,398.06	3.27	8.442	358	80.40	598
Maryland	42	10,898,889.43	2.17	8.535	358	74.65	585
Virginia	38	10,458,547.26	2.09	8.396	358	74.77	600
Washington	45	10,008,679.74	2.00	8.234	358	79.50	590
Georgia	42	8,088,210.99	1.61	8.951	358	82.73	608
Nevada	34	7,718,211.44	1.54	8.559	358	83.06	607
Pennsylvania	60	7,582,697.01	1.51	9.084	358	84.59	585
Illinois	47	7,495,926.12	1.49	9.920	357	80.80	580
Colorado	43	7,177,607.18	1.43	8.467	356	82.11	609
Ohio	75	6,873,893.81	1.37	10.106	358	87.93	598
North Carolina	47	6,389,691.05	1.27	9.283	358	85.24	603
Connecticut	35	6,052,999.19	1.21	8.769	358	79.86	591
Oregon	20	5,666,978.10	1.13	8.360	359	80.08	594
Michigan	54	5,648,045.34	1.13	10.259	358	87.42	586
Hawaii	12	5,277,704.95	1.05	7.985	357	79.16	652
Utah	13	3,172,308.24	0.63	7.917	358	82.10	614
Rhode Island	15	3,119,197.60	0.62	8.011	358	70.37	592
Tennessee	22	3,044,327.74	0.61	8.635	358	83.44	619
Missouri	18	2,616,568.00	0.52	9.807	359	90.01	618
New Hampshire	18	2,563,370.90	0.51	9.067	359	79.47	593
Minnesota	15	2,271,179.44	0.45	8.527	357	84.25	596
South Carolina	12	2,244,757.84	0.45	9.190	357	79.41	605
Maine	17	2,240,027.20	0.45	8.647	357	84.45	602
Wisconsin	11	2,229,782.68	0.44	9.192	358	89.03	602
Oklahoma	18	1,923,222.08	0.38	9.978	358	85.97	581
Louisiana	17	1,820,690.92	0.36	10.004	358	82.09	569
Indiana	23	1,641,598.72	0.33	10.763	357	92.75	592
Kentucky	14	1,586,000.01	0.32	9.266	357	86.91	602
Idaho	8	1,530,025.28	0.31	8.426	359	75.57	580
Vermont	7	1,456,638.03	0.29	9.882	358	87.12	620
Alabama	9	1,334,401.38	0.27	9.809	358	79.30	607
Delaware	5	1,038,150.94	0.21	9.392	358	80.55	585
Montana	4	960,975.38	0.19	8.093	359	72.46	610
Wyoming	9	746,215.83	0.15	10.476	358	93.19	612
Kansas	4	588,747.37	0.12	10.599	359	97.10	625
District of Columbia	3	501,801.01	0.10	9.225	358	75.37	550
Iowa	4	446,181.56	0.09	11.148	358	96.52	597
Alaska	2	406,697.10	0.08	8.628	358	77.96	586
Arkansas	3	227,884.04	0.05	10.464	331	82.93	577
Nebraska	4	223,205.39	0.04	11.262	358	77.01	522
Mississippi	2	133,359.73	0.03	12.700	359	100.00	597
South Dakota	1	22,635.66	0.00	14.200	354	100.00	598
Total	2,093	\$ 501,524,481.24	100.00%	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The greatest ZIP Code geographic concentration of Group III Mortgage Loans was approximately 0.90% in the 95127 ZIP Code.

Documentation Levels of the Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Documentation Level	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
Full Documentation	1,495	\$ 305,428,238.52	60.90%	8.471%	358	81.57%	594
Stated Income Documentation	539	185,524,173.69	36.99	8.369	358	77.89	619
Lite Documentation	25	5,985,928.56	1.19	8.906	357	81.05	621
No Documentation	34	4,586,140.47	0.91	9.062	357	87.67	697
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ For a description of each Documentation Level, see “The Originator and Sponsor” in this prospectus supplement.

Current Mortgage Rates of the Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Current Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
5.001 - 5.500	1	\$ 630,000.00	0.13%	5.500%	358	70.00%	650
5.501 - 6.000	28	12,467,628.59	2.49	5.855	358	77.01	630
6.001 - 6.500	56	25,158,857.06	5.02	6.329	358	80.67	636
6.501 - 7.000	106	45,929,712.44	9.16	6.813	358	77.48	624
7.001 - 7.500	147	60,616,839.33	12.09	7.292	358	77.69	621
7.501 - 8.000	229	83,346,117.13	16.62	7.799	358	79.69	616
8.001 - 8.500	195	63,624,293.04	12.69	8.307	358	80.23	609
8.501 - 9.000	247	81,029,329.87	16.16	8.775	358	79.03	590
9.001 - 9.500	152	34,662,243.95	6.91	9.296	358	82.41	587
9.501 - 10.000	263	36,233,226.22	7.22	9.773	358	80.51	575
10.001 - 10.500	87	14,524,576.64	2.90	10.296	358	80.17	563
10.501 - 11.000	80	10,379,827.82	2.07	10.762	358	85.05	576
11.001 - 11.500	46	5,837,692.41	1.16	11.282	358	84.17	566
11.501 - 12.000	65	6,983,038.18	1.39	11.767	356	79.47	578
12.001 - 12.500	54	5,029,941.80	1.00	12.277	357	85.60	589
12.501 - 13.000	47	3,359,724.78	0.67	12.825	357	98.84	608
13.001 - 13.500	39	2,083,680.09	0.42	13.227	354	99.97	608
13.501 - 14.000	61	2,343,215.65	0.47	13.778	355	100.00	594
14.001 - 14.500	175	6,813,552.20	1.36	14.268	354	99.98	590
14.501 - 15.000	14	447,594.20	0.09	14.683	356	99.67	582
15.001 - 15.500	1	23,389.84	0.00	15.050	357	100.00	606
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average current Mortgage Rate of the Group III Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 8.444% per annum.

Gross Margins of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Gross Margin (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
2.501 - 3.000	7	\$ 1,304,893.93	0.27%	7.802%	355	79.10%	714
3.501 - 4.000	6	1,268,834.99	0.27	8.578	357	76.78	594
4.001 - 4.500	2	572,269.79	0.12	8.125	353	80.00	667
4.501 - 5.000	13	2,632,241.66	0.55	9.602	358	80.56	563
5.001 - 5.500	14	4,672,991.09	0.98	8.116	357	78.69	621
5.501 - 6.000	1,176	378,629,477.53	79.35	8.038	358	80.01	610
6.001 - 6.500	210	58,599,842.16	12.28	8.954	358	77.92	576
6.501 - 7.000	61	14,555,962.12	3.05	9.269	358	70.87	565
7.001 - 7.500	32	10,154,895.01	2.13	9.072	357	74.34	589
7.501 - 8.000	11	3,771,462.92	0.79	8.989	357	72.58	591
8.001 - 8.500	2	798,613.09	0.17	8.236	357	76.90	566
8.501 - 9.000	1	229,734.36	0.05	8.750	358	65.71	552
Total	<u>1,535</u>	<u>\$ 477,191,218.65</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.229%	358	79.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average Gross Margin of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 5.883% per annum.

Month of Next Rate Adjustment for the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Month of Next Rate Adjustment	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
December 1, 2007	1	\$ 229,656.08	0.05%	8.300%	346	80.00%	614
January 1, 2008	1	244,000.00	0.05	6.800	347	80.00	648
February 1, 2008	1	196,172.80	0.04	7.550	348	80.00	601
March 1, 2008	1	123,645.00	0.03	8.450	349	80.00	662
April 1, 2008	1	148,269.79	0.03	8.125	350	80.00	644
May 1, 2008	4	576,947.64	0.12	8.906	351	80.00	582
June 1, 2008	4	1,001,367.20	0.21	7.860	352	80.00	671
July 1, 2008	3	1,428,374.23	0.30	8.667	353	100.00	606
August 1, 2008	9	2,405,870.26	0.50	9.466	354	88.43	585
September 1, 2008	34	10,066,645.16	2.11	8.840	355	85.32	606
October 1, 2008	22	6,172,866.57	1.29	8.793	356	77.48	611
November 1, 2008	137	42,135,118.85	8.83	8.466	357	78.68	574
December 1, 2008	420	142,064,980.41	29.77	8.241	358	77.70	589
January 1, 2009	742	217,312,291.15	45.54	8.229	359	80.08	615
February 1, 2009	1	191,100.00	0.04	11.350	360	65.00	537
October 1, 2009	3	1,291,862.53	0.27	8.342	356	88.06	630
November 1, 2009	6	3,564,839.37	0.75	8.257	357	75.00	564
December 1, 2009	13	3,257,843.83	0.68	8.866	358	76.74	565
January 1, 2010	27	6,679,421.10	1.40	8.371	359	79.75	606
July 1, 2011	1	249,760.00	0.05	7.375	353	80.00	762
August 1, 2011	2	440,800.00	0.09	7.981	354	80.00	743
September 1, 2011	1	239,916.25	0.05	6.500	355	80.00	679
October 1, 2011	3	851,452.76	0.18	7.805	356	79.19	602
November 1, 2011	3	1,124,431.39	0.24	7.061	357	78.44	626
December 1, 2011	37	14,636,942.81	3.07	7.639	358	77.09	618
January 1, 2012	56	20,383,733.19	4.27	7.355	359	79.48	636
December 1, 2021	1	39,968.49	0.01	12.300	358	100.00	663
January 1, 2022	1	132,941.79	0.03	10.050	359	100.00	637
Total	<u>1,535</u>	<u>\$ 477,191,218.65</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.229%	358	79.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average time until the next Adjustment Date for the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 26 months.

Maximum Mortgage Rates of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Maximum Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
8.501 - 9.000	1	\$ 539,456.34	0.11%	6.000%	358	100.00%	684
9.501 - 10.000	1	276,143.27	0.06	6.950	359	65.00	557
11.001 - 11.500	1	630,000.00	0.13	5.500	358	70.00	650
11.501 - 12.000	30	13,204,737.73	2.77	6.137	358	75.88	623
12.001 - 12.500	59	25,491,434.99	5.34	6.367	358	80.62	635
12.501 - 13.000	103	44,738,279.16	9.38	6.811	358	77.50	623
13.001 - 13.500	141	58,052,487.58	12.17	7.290	358	77.46	620
13.501 - 14.000	227	82,501,813.58	17.29	7.786	358	79.65	617
14.001 - 14.500	199	65,082,646.20	13.64	8.267	358	80.32	609
14.501 - 15.000	242	79,416,869.24	16.64	8.754	358	78.94	590
15.001 - 15.500	148	35,335,930.71	7.40	9.269	358	82.36	589
15.501 - 16.000	141	34,426,780.86	7.21	9.691	358	78.72	575
16.001 - 16.500	78	13,818,593.53	2.90	10.291	358	79.81	559
16.501 - 17.000	65	9,422,090.28	1.97	10.768	358	84.22	566
17.001 - 17.500	38	5,379,133.49	1.13	11.226	358	81.17	548
17.501 - 18.000	37	5,006,823.83	1.05	11.696	358	75.36	541
18.001 - 18.500	22	3,097,913.19	0.65	12.222	358	76.95	537
18.501 - 19.000	2	770,084.67	0.16	12.306	358	63.73	544
Total	<u>1,535</u>	<u>\$ 477,191,218.65</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.229%	358	79.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average Maximum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 14.233% per annum.

Minimum Mortgage Rates of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Minimum Mortgage Rate (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
2.501 - 3.000	1	\$ 77,955.54	0.02%	12.040%	358	65.00%	528
3.501 - 4.000	2	361,186.18	0.08	9.776	359	74.34	505
4.501 - 5.000	11	2,189,844.68	0.46	9.646	358	80.16	563
5.001 - 5.500	7	2,012,957.52	0.42	7.722	358	71.16	612
5.501 - 6.000	967	309,108,232.43	64.78	7.968	359	80.27	616
6.001 - 6.500	133	37,553,643.51	7.87	8.799	359	74.42	573
6.501 - 7.000	52	15,531,326.64	3.25	8.217	358	73.20	590
7.001 - 7.500	43	15,112,266.35	3.17	7.642	358	77.33	601
7.501 - 8.000	59	20,144,210.27	4.22	7.813	357	79.24	601
8.001 - 8.500	51	17,982,812.75	3.77	8.312	357	80.85	602
8.501 - 9.000	71	27,800,018.12	5.83	8.820	357	77.23	579
9.001 - 9.500	32	7,058,620.97	1.48	9.311	357	81.87	565
9.501 - 10.000	38	9,978,494.38	2.09	9.785	357	83.21	571
10.001 - 10.500	21	5,241,106.31	1.10	10.309	357	77.33	536
10.501 - 11.000	15	2,500,406.41	0.52	10.714	357	75.57	525
11.001 - 11.500	11	1,557,000.37	0.33	11.206	356	89.74	542
11.501 - 12.000	14	1,990,221.15	0.42	11.728	356	74.43	522
12.001 - 12.500	7	990,915.07	0.21	12.221	357	73.43	513
Total	<u>1,535</u>	<u>\$ 477,191,218.65</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.229%	358	79.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average Minimum Mortgage Rate of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date was approximately 6.509% per annum.

Initial Periodic Rate Caps of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Initial Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
2.000.....	2	\$ 555,562.48	0.12%	7.864%	357	76.30%	580
3.000.....	1,533	476,635,656.17	99.88	8.229	358	79.27	604
Total	<u>1,535</u>	<u>\$ 477,191,218.65</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.229%	358	79.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ Relates solely to initial rate adjustments.

Subsequent Periodic Rate Caps of the Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans⁽¹⁾

Subsequent Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
1.000.....	1,535	\$ 477,191,218.65	100.00%	8.229%	358	79.26%	604
Total	<u>1,535</u>	<u>\$ 477,191,218.65</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.229%	358	79.26%	604

⁽¹⁾ Relates to all rate adjustments subsequent to initial rate adjustments.

Credit Grade of the Group III Mortgage Loans

Credit Grade	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
A.....	119	\$ 32,078,570.37	6.40%	8.816%	358	73.52%	556
AA.....	243	62,215,556.40	12.41	8.860	358	78.06	565
AAA.....	50	4,382,398.56	0.87	9.582	353	88.67	706
AA+.....	1,513	365,192,874.73	72.82	8.188	358	82.38	620
B.....	101	24,956,309.30	4.98	9.390	358	69.93	547
C.....	40	8,076,341.74	1.61	10.058	358	66.68	538
CC.....	27	4,622,430.14	0.92	11.414	358	60.35	542
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

Product Type of the Group III Mortgage Loans

Product	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
2/28 ARM	777	\$ 188,232,452.86	37.53%	8.906%	358	77.35%	581
2/28 ARM Balloon.....	419	152,481,097.84	30.40	8.055	358	80.83	604
2/28 ARM with 5 Year IO ...	148	69,330,273.22	13.82	7.306	358	81.09	643
30 Year Fixed.....	553	24,165,697.87	4.82	12.658	356	99.83	617
5/25 ARM with 5 Year IO ...	35	16,557,691.75	3.30	7.034	358	77.50	651
2/28 ARM with 10 Year IO .	32	12,934,853.43	2.58	7.345	358	81.28	637
5/25 ARM	42	10,423,815.45	2.08	8.241	358	78.18	607
3/27 ARM	31	8,294,264.12	1.65	8.608	358	76.16	578
5/25 ARM Balloon.....	20	7,582,931.60	1.51	7.510	359	79.61	607
3/27 ARM Balloon.....	14	4,989,702.71	0.99	8.525	358	81.21	591
5/25 ARM with 10 Year IO .	6	3,362,597.60	0.67	7.117	358	82.29	658
2/28 ARM with 2 Year IO ...	5	1,318,627.79	0.26	7.815	354	80.00	700
3/27 ARM with 5 Year IO ...	2	1,100,000.00	0.22	7.513	358	85.56	629
3/27 ARM with 10 Year IO .	1	254,000.00	0.05	6.600	359	80.00	648
15/15 ARM	2	172,910.28	0.03	10.570	359	100.00	643
3/27 ARM with 3 Year IO ...	1	156,000.00	0.03	7.250	356	80.00	706
10 Year Fixed.....	2	73,384.85	0.01	13.238	115	100.00	583
15 Year Fixed.....	2	55,583.67	0.01	11.196	174	100.00	622
20 Year Fixed.....	1	38,596.20	0.01	13.260	234	100.00	576
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

Historical Delinquency of the Group III Mortgage Loans Since Origination

Historical Delinquency	Number of Mortgage Loans	Aggregate Principal Balance	Percentage of Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans	Weighted Average Mortgage Rate	Weighted Average Stated Remaining Term (months)	Weighted Average Combined Original LTV	Non-Zero Weighted Average FICO
30-59 Days (times)							
0.....	2,073	\$ 498,844,230.90	99.47%	8.433%	358	80.22%	605
1.....	19	2,331,500.31	0.46	10.690	355	89.12	548
2.....	1	348,750.03	0.07	7.875	352	80.00	653
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604
60-89 Days (times)							
0.....	2,092	\$ 501,175,731.21	99.93%	8.444%	358	80.26%	604
1.....	1	348,750.03	0.07	7.875	352	80.00	653
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604
90-119 Days (times)							
0.....	2,093	\$ 501,524,481.24	100.00%	8.444%	358	80.26%	604
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604
120+ Days (times)							
0.....	2,093	\$ 501,524,481.24	100.00%	8.444%	358	80.26%	604
Total	<u>2,093</u>	<u>\$ 501,524,481.24</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	8.444%	358	80.26%	604

STATIC POOL INFORMATION

The Depositor has made available, on its internet website located at <http://www.oomc.com/StaticPoolData.htm>, static pool information about prior securitized pools of mortgage loans of the Originator beginning in 2001, certain of which information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. The static pool information includes (i) information about the original characteristics of each prior securitized pool as of the cut-off date for that pool and (ii) delinquency, loss and prepayment information about each prior securitized pool in monthly increments from the related cut-off date through December 2006. The static pool information about securitized pools of mortgage loans of the Originator that were established before January 1, 2006 is not deemed to be a part of this prospectus supplement, the prospectus or the related registration statement.

There can be no assurance that the rates of delinquencies, losses and prepayments experienced by the prior securitized pools will be comparable to delinquencies, losses and prepayments expected to be experienced by the mortgage loans owned by the trust.

THE ISSUING ENTITY

Option One Mortgage Loan Trust 2007-2 (the "Issuing Entity") will be a New York common law trust established pursuant to the Pooling Agreement. The Issuing Entity will not own any assets other than the Mortgage Loans and the other assets described under "The Pooling Agreement." The Issuing Entity will not have any liabilities other than those incurred in connection with the Pooling Agreement and any related agreement. The Issuing Entity will not have any directors, officers, or other employees. No equity contribution will be made to the Issuing Entity by the Sponsor, the Depositor or any other party, and the Issuing Entity will not have any other capital. The fiscal year end of the Issuing Entity will be December 31. The Issuing Entity will act through the parties to the Pooling Agreement as set forth therein.

THE DEPOSITOR

Option One Mortgage Acceptance Corporation (the "Depositor") is a limited-purpose direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Option One Mortgage Corporation. The Depositor was incorporated in the State of Delaware on October 7, 1996. The depositor was organized for the purpose of serving as a private secondary mortgage market conduit. The depositor does not have, nor is it expected in the future to have, any significant assets.

The Depositor maintains its principal office at 3 Ada, Irvine, California 92618. Its telephone number is (949) 790-8300.

The Depositor has been engaged in the securitization of mortgage loans since its incorporation in 1992. The Depositor is generally engaged in the business of acting as a depositor of one or more trust funds that may issue or cause to be issued, sell and deliver bonds or other evidences of indebtedness or certificates of interest that are secured by, or represent an interest in mortgage loans. The Depositor acquires mortgage loans and other assets for inclusion in securitizations from the Sponsor.

The certificate of incorporation of the Depositor provides that the Depositor may not conduct any activities other than those related to the issue and sale of one or more series of securities and to act as Depositor of trusts that may issue and sell securities.

After issuance and registration of the Certificates, the Depositor will have no duties or responsibilities with respect to the Mortgage Loans or the Certificates, other than to arrange for derivative instruments or replacement instruments to be included in the Trust, to appoint replacements to certain transaction participants, to provide notices to certain parties under the Pooling Agreement, to execute any required reports and filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or to provide requested information to the various transaction participants.

THE ORIGINATOR AND SPONSOR

The information set forth in the following paragraphs has been provided by Option One Mortgage Corporation ("Option One").

General

Option One, a California corporation headquartered in Irvine, California, is the originator of the Mortgage Loans (the “Originator”) and will serve as the sponsor (the “Sponsor”) of the transaction.

Option One was incorporated in 1992, commenced receiving applications for mortgage loans under its lending program in February 1993 and began funding such mortgage loans indirectly in the same month. The principal business of Option One is the origination, sale and servicing of non-prime mortgage loans. Option One is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Block Financial Corp., which is in turn a wholly-owned subsidiary of H&R Block Group, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of H&R Block, Inc. (“H&R Block”). Borrowers who qualify under the Originator’s underwriting guidelines generally have equity in their property and repayment ability but may have a record of major derogatory credit items such as outstanding judgments or prior bankruptcies. The Originator originates mortgage loans based on its underwriting guidelines and does not determine whether such mortgage loans would be acceptable for purchase by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

The following table details the Originator’s consolidated originations for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and the six months ended October 31, 2006:

	Years Ended April 30,			For the Six Months Ended October 31, 2006
	2004	2005	2006	
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Total	<u>\$ 23,256,013</u>	<u>\$ 31,001,724</u>	<u>\$ 40,779,763</u>	<u>\$ 14,970,583</u>

Information regarding the Originator’s non-prime originations is as follows:

	Years Ended April 30,			For the Six Months Ended October 31, 2006
	2004	2005	2006	
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Mortgage Loan type:				
2-year ARM	63.4%	61.6%	43.8%	38.9%
3-year ARM	5.2%	4.0%	1.9%	3.0%
Fixed 1 st	28.7%	17.7%	12.7%	9.8%
Fixed 2 nd	1.6%	3.8%	4.9%	1.1%
Interest only	0.7%	12.6%	21.1%	12.7%
40-Year	0.0%	0.0%	13.4%	32.2%
Other	0.4%	0.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Loan purpose:				
Cash-out refinance	67.1%	63.5%	58.8%	57.9%
Purchase	26.0%	30.8%	35.0%	35.1%
Rate or term refinance	6.9%	5.7%	6.3%	7.0%
Loan characteristics:				
Average loan size	\$ 151	\$160	\$217	\$204
Weighted-average loan-to-value	78.1%	78.9%	80.6%	82.4%
Weighted-average FICO score	608	614	622	613

Securitization of mortgage loans originated by the Originator is an integral part of the Sponsor’s management of its capital. Since 1996, the Sponsor has engaged in securitizations of mortgage loans originated by the Originator through the Depositor. The Sponsor participated with the Underwriters in structuring the securitization transaction.

The following table shows, for each of the most recent three years, the aggregate principal balance of all mortgage loans originated by the Originator (including those purchased by the Originator from correspondent lenders) during that fiscal year and the portion of those mortgage loans securitized during that year through the Depositor.

Origination and Securitization of Option One Mortgage Loans

	Years Ended April 30,			For the Six Months Ended October 31, 2006
	2004	2005	2006	
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Aggregate Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans Originated by Originator	\$ 23,256,013	\$ 31,001,724	\$ 40,779,763	\$ 14,970,583
% of Mortgage Loans Securitized ⁽¹⁾	24%	8%	23%	15%

⁽¹⁾ Approximate.

With respect to approximately 45% of the securitizations organized by the Sponsor since 2000, a trigger event has occurred with respect to the loss and delinquency experience of the mortgage loans included in the related trust, resulting in a sequential distribution of principal to the related offered certificates, from the certificate with the highest credit rating to the one with the lowest rating.

Underwriting Standards

The Mortgage Loans will have been originated generally in accordance with Option One’s Non-Prime Guidelines (the “Option One Underwriting Guidelines”). The Option One Underwriting Guidelines are primarily intended to assess the value of the mortgaged property, to evaluate the adequacy of such property as collateral for the mortgage loan and to assess the applicant’s ability to repay the mortgage loan. The Mortgage Loans were also generally underwritten with a view toward resale in the secondary market. The Mortgage Loans generally bear higher rates of interest than mortgage loans that are originated in accordance with customary Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac standards.

On a case-by-case basis, exceptions to the Option One Underwriting Guidelines are made where compensating factors exist. Except as specifically stated herein, the Option One Underwriting Guidelines are the same for first lien mortgage loans and second lien mortgage loans.

Each mortgage loan applicant completes an application that includes information with respect to the applicant’s liabilities, income, credit history, employment history and personal information. The Option One Underwriting Guidelines require a credit report and, if available, a credit score on each applicant from a credit-reporting agency. 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, bankruptcies, repossessions or judgments. A credit score is a statistical ranking of likely future credit performance developed by Fair, Isaac and Co., Inc. and made available through the three national credit data repositories—Equifax, TransUnion and Experian.

Mortgaged properties that are to secure mortgage loans generally are appraised by qualified independent appraisers. Such appraisers inspect and appraise the subject property and verify that such property is in acceptable condition. Following each appraisal, the appraiser prepares a report which includes a market value analysis based on recent sales of comparable homes in the area and, when deemed appropriate, replacement cost analysis based on the current cost of constructing a similar home. All appraisals are required to conform to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice adopted by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation and are generally on forms acceptable to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

The Option One Underwriting Guidelines require that mortgage loans be underwritten in a standardized procedure which complies with applicable federal and state laws and regulations and require Option One's underwriters to be satisfied that the value of the property being financed, as indicated by an appraisal supports the loan balance. The maximum loan amount for mortgage loans originated under the origination programs varies by state and may be originated up to \$2,000,000. Option One recognizes that an appraised value is an opinion and thus, allows for variances to the appraisal based on a review of such appraisal, the loan-to-value ratio ("LTV") and other risk factors. The maximum variance between the appraisal and a review of the appraisal is limited to (i) 10% for LTVs that are less than or equal to 85%, (ii) 5% for LTVs between 85.01% and 95%, and (iii) 3% for LTVs over 95%. References to LTV's in this section are based on loan balance (including the principal balance of the senior lien when referring to a second lien mortgage loan) relative to (a) in the case of a purchase money mortgage loan, the lesser of the appraised value or the sales price of the related mortgaged property and (b) in the case of a refinance mortgage loan, the appraised value. There can be no assurance that the value of a mortgaged property estimated in any appraisal or review is equal to the actual value of such mortgaged property at the time of such appraisal or review. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the actual value of a mortgaged property has not declined subsequent to the time of such appraisal or review.

Option One Underwriting Guidelines require a reasonable determination of an applicant's ability to repay the loan. Such determination is based on a review of the applicant's source of income, calculation of a debt service-to-income ratio based on the amount of income from sources indicated on the loan application or similar documentation, a review of the applicant's credit history and the type and intended use of the property being financed.

Except with respect to the No Documentation program that is described below, the Option One Underwriting Guidelines require verification or evaluation of the income of each applicant and, for purchase transactions, verification of the seasoning or source of funds (in excess of \$2,500) required for closing. The income verification required under Option One's various mortgage loan programs is as follows:

Full Documentation, the highest level of income documentation, generally requires applicants to submit one written form of verification from the employer of stable income for at least 12 months. A wage-earner may document income by a current pay stub reflecting year to date income and applicant's most recent W-2 or IRS Form 1040. A self-employed applicant may document income with either the most recent federal tax returns or bank statements.

Lite Documentation is for applicants who otherwise cannot meet the requirements of the Full Documentation program and requires applicants to submit 3 to 6 months' bank statements or a pay stub as verification of income.

Stated Income Documentation applicants are qualified based upon monthly income as stated on the mortgage loan application.

No Documentation, which is only available under the AA+ credit grade, does not require any statement or proof of income, employment or assets. The credit decision is based on the borrower's credit score and credit trade lines.

For wage earning borrowers, all documentation types require a verbal verification of employment to be conducted within 48 hours prior to funding.

Latitude Advantage Program. The majority of Option One's loan originations are underwritten using its "Latitude Advantage" program guidelines. Under the Latitude Advantage program, the maximum LTV is based on an applicant's credit score, risk grade, income documentation and use and type of property. Maximum LTV for Full Documentation loans are generally higher than the maximum LTV for corresponding Lite Documentation or Stated Income loans. The maximum LTV for loans secured by owner-occupied properties are generally higher than for loans secured by properties that are not owner-occupied. The credit report of the applicant whose credit score is being used for qualifying purposes must reflect three or more tradelines. A minimum credit score of 500 is required, although a credit score greater than 580 is often required to qualify for the maximum LTV (100%) under the program. The debt-to-income ratio is generally less than 55%. Latitude Advantage guidelines generally require bankruptcies be discharged, dismissed or paid off at or prior to funding. Collections and judgments which are less

than 12 months old and greater than \$5,000 must be paid down or paid off at or prior to closing. Collections and judgments which are 12 or more months old are disregarded. Under the Latitude Advantage program, Option One has established six risk grades, "AA+" to "CC", based on the applicant's previous mortgage payment history. Under the AA+ risk category, the applicant must have no 30-day late mortgage payments within the last 12 months. Under the AA risk category, the applicant must have no more than one 30 day late mortgage payment within the past 12 months or no prior mortgage payment history. Under the A risk grade, the applicant must have no more than two 30-day late mortgage payments within the past 12 months. Under the B risk grade, the applicant must have no more than four 30-day late mortgage payments or two 30-day and one 60-day late mortgage payment within the past 12 months. Under the C risk grade, the applicant must have no more than six 30-day late mortgage payments, one 60-day late mortgage payment and one 90-day late mortgage payment within the past 12 months, or six 30-day late mortgage payments, two 60-day late mortgage payments and no 90-day late payments within the last 12 months. CC risk mortgage delinquencies are considered on a case-by-case basis. Within the Latitude Advantage program, the Score Advantage feature allows the use of the co-applicant's credit score for qualifying purposes; provided, however, to the extent the co-applicant's credit score exceeds the primary applicant's credit score by more than 100 points, then the qualifying credit score will be the primary applicant's credit score plus 100 points. Score Advantage mortgage loans must be owner occupied, Full Documentation, and have a maximum LTV of 95%. Score Advantage requires the co-applicant's contribution to qualifying income to be equal to or greater than 30% of the total qualifying income. The maximum debt-to-income ratio for this program is 5% less than the maximum debt-to-income ratio allowed under the corresponding non-Score Advantage program.

Legacy Program. In addition to its credit score based origination program, Latitude Advantage, Option One offers first lien mortgage loans under the "Legacy" program. Under the Legacy program, LTV limitations are determined based on the applicant's risk grade, income documentation and use and type of property. In general, the maximum LTV increases with credit quality and are typically higher for Full Documentation loans and owner-occupied properties. The maximum debt-to-income ratio is generally less than 55% for AA, A, and B risk grades, and less than 60% for C and CC risk grades. If a credit score is available, the minimum credit score required is 500.

Option One has established five credit grades under the Legacy program, "AA" to "CC", and considers an applicant's prior mortgage payment history, if applicable, consumer credit payment history, bankruptcy and foreclosure history, and debt-to-income ratios when determining a loan's risk grade. The Legacy risk grades correspond directly with the Latitude Advantage risk grades with respect to previous mortgage payment history requirements. In addition, under the Legacy program no foreclosures may have occurred during the preceding three years for AA credit grade, two years for A grade and B grade with a LTV greater than 80%, 18 months for B grade with a LTV less than or equal to 80%, or one year for C grade applicants. Chapter 13, 11 and Chapter 7 bankruptcies may have occurred during the preceding two years for AA and A credit grades and B grade with a LTV greater than 80%, 18 months for B grade with a LTV less than or equal to 80%, and one year for C grade. CC risk bankruptcies are permitted if paid in full, discharged or dismissed at or prior to closing. If an applicant's Chapter 13 bankruptcy has been discharged and the applicant has a credit history otherwise complying with the credit parameters of a credit grade and the mortgage loan LTV is equal to or less than 80%, then the applicant may qualify for such credit grade.

Exceptions. As described above, the foregoing risk categories and criteria are Underwriting Guidelines only. On a case-by-case basis, it may be determined that an applicant warrants a debt-to-income ratio exception, a pricing exception, a loan-to-value exception, a credit score exception or an exception from certain requirements of a particular risk category. An upgrade will be granted if the application reflects certain compensating factors, among others: a relatively lower LTV; a maximum of one 30-day late payment on all mortgage loans during the last 12 months; stable employment; a fixed source of income that is greater than 50% of all income; ownership of current residence of four or more years; or cash reserves equal to or in excess of three monthly payments of principal, interest, taxes and insurance. Upgrade points may also be earned if the applicant places a down payment through escrow of at least 10% of the purchase price of the mortgaged property, or if the new loan reduces the applicant's monthly aggregate mortgage payment by 20% or more. Accordingly, certain mortgagors may qualify for a more favorable risk category or for a higher maximum LTV that, in the absence of such compensating factors, would satisfy only the criteria of a less favorable risk category or maximum LTV.

THE SELLERS

The Seller of the Mortgage Loans may be any or all of: (i) Option One Mortgage Corporation, a California corporation, (ii) Option One Mortgage Capital Corporation, a Delaware corporation, (iii) Option One Owner Trust

2001-1A, Option One Owner Trust 2001-1B and/or Option One Owner Trust 2001-2, each a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to a related Trust Agreement dated as of April 1, 2001 between Option One Loan Warehouse Corporation and Wilmington Trust Company as owner trustee, (iv) Option One Owner Trust 2002-3, a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to a related Trust Agreement dated as of July 2, 2002 between Option One Loan Warehouse Corporation and Wilmington Trust Company as owner trustee, (v) Option One Owner Trust 2003-4, a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to a related Trust Agreement dated as of August 8, 2003 between Option One Loan Warehouse Corporation and Wilmington Trust Company as owner trustee, (vi) Option One Owner Trust 2003-5, a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to a related Trust Agreement dated as of November 1, 2003 between Option One Loan Warehouse Corporation and Wilmington Trust Company as owner trustee, (vii) Option One Owner Trust 2005-6, a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to a related Trust Agreement dated as of June 1, 2005 between Option One Loan Warehouse Corporation and Wilmington Trust Company as owner trustee, (viii) Option One Owner Trust 2005-7, a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to a related Trust Agreement dated as of September 1, 2005 between Option One Loan Warehouse Corporation and Wilmington Trust Company as owner trustee, (ix) Option One Owner Trust 2005-8, a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to a related Trust Agreement dated as of September 21, 2005 between Option One Loan Warehouse Corporation and Wilmington Trust Company as owner trustee, (x) Option One Owner Trust 2005-9, a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to a related Trust Agreement dated as of December 30, 2005 between Option One Loan Warehouse Corporation and Wilmington Trust Company as owner trustee or (xi) Option One Owner Trust 2007-5A, a Delaware statutory trust formed pursuant to a related Trust Agreement dated as of January 1, 2007 between Option One Loan Warehouse Corporation and Wilmington Trust Company as owner trustee. Each of the trusts previously acquired mortgage loans from the Originator or a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Originator and is directly or indirectly beneficially owned by, but not controlled by, the Originator.

THE SERVICER

Servicing Background and Portfolio

Option One began servicing mortgage loans in February 1993, originally operating as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Plaza Home Mortgage Corp. The company was acquired by Fleet Financial Group and began full servicing operations in May 1995. Block Financial subsequently purchased Option One in June 1997.

Option One services primarily sub-prime first-lien residential mortgage loans. Over 70% of the mortgage loans serviced by Option One were originated by Option One and over 65% of the mortgage loans serviced by Option One are in private residential mortgage asset-backed securities.

Option One has experienced substantial growth in its servicing portfolio in the past few years, both as a result of its growth in origination and third-party servicing. The following table summarizes Option One's servicing portfolio by origin at April 30, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and at October 31, 2006:

	At April 30, 2004	At April 30, 2005	At April 30, 2006	At October 31, 2006
Portfolio Balance (Dollars in Thousands)				
Option One Serviced.....	\$ 36,485,328	\$ 47,554,510	\$ 62,910,568	\$ 63,693,713
Sub-Serviced.....	<u>\$ 8,782,775</u>	<u>\$ 20,439,954</u>	<u>\$ 10,471,509</u>	<u>\$ 7,603,979</u>
Total Portfolio.....	<u>\$ 45,268,103</u>	<u>\$ 67,994,464</u>	<u>\$ 73,382,077</u>	<u>\$ 71,297,692</u>
Loan Count				
Option One Serviced.....	274,045	332,652	388,976	379,041
Sub-Serviced.....	<u>50,319</u>	<u>102,638</u>	<u>53,005</u>	<u>38,074</u>
Total Portfolio.....	<u>324,364</u>	<u>435,290</u>	<u>441,981</u>	<u>417,115</u>

Option One Loan Servicing Portfolio—Advances

Option One has complied with and fulfilled its obligation to advance principal and interest for mortgage loans serviced by Option One in connection with securitizations serviced by Option One for the past three fiscal years where its advancing obligations are substantially identical to those obligations for this transaction.

Business Strategy and Organizational Structure

Option One's business strategy includes incremental growth of its servicing portfolio through origination volume, leveraging and expanding selective third-party servicing strategic partnerships for both interim and long-term sub-servicing.

Option One has a scalable technology platform and expansion capacity to support its business strategy. Option One's loan administration functions are performed in U.S. servicing sites in Irvine, California and Jacksonville, Florida, as well as offshore outsource provider's sites. Option One is one of a number of servicers who outsource certain loan administration functions to Equinox (based in Gurgaon, Noida and Bangalore, India), iGATE (based in Delhi and Bangalore, India) and Hispanic Teleservices Corp. (based in Guadalajara, Mexico). In addition, Option One outsources certain loan administrative functions to its wholly owned subsidiary, Option One Mortgage Corporation India Private Limited (based in Pune, India). The two U.S. offices operate in parallel, handling many of the same processes for loans across the entire portfolio. The use of an offshore outsource provider has increased Option One's ability to perform customer service, welcome calls, new loan audits, early stage collections, and other loan administration functions. By allocating staff to multiple sites, Option One has the ability to extend its service hours and improve customer satisfaction.

Option One's organizational structure is aligned to best serve its customers, maximize loan performance and minimize risk exposure. Management continually refines and improves its technology to enhance automated workflow processes and boost productivity throughout the operation. Option One utilizes the Fidelity Mortgage Servicing Package (MSP) as its main servicing system, along with a number of ancillary vendor and proprietary systems. Option One has also developed its own data warehouse and REO and loss mitigation management system.

In order to improve servicing efficiency and effectiveness, Option One outsources certain servicing tasks to a variety of third-party vendors. Such servicing tasks may include: property tax processing and tracking, hazard insurance tracking and related forced placed insurance coverage tasks, certain field services, foreclosure, bankruptcy and loss mitigation and real estate owned related tasks, lien release services and customer service functions. Three material components of Option One's outsourcing model include redundancy, oversight and audit. In some instances, more than one outsource vendor is used to perform the same function on different segments of the servicing portfolio which encourages competitive pricing and performance and provides additional back-up capabilities. Option One's outsource vendor agreements provide that each vendor strictly comply with Option One's guidelines, policies and procedures and that any significant or material decisions are not made by the outsource vendor but are elevated to Option One associates. Option One maintains quality control and review processes to assure that the outsource vendors are performing their functions in accordance with investor requirements and are in compliance with applicable federal and state law. Option One also retains the right to perform audits of outsource vendor's operations at Option One's sole discretion.

Option One's mortgage loan document custodial responsibilities are performed by an independent custodian or, if applicable, a trustee in accordance with the related servicing agreement.

Default Management

Option One defines and measures delinquencies in accordance with applicable investor guidelines and agreements. The company employs a proactive approach to resolving delinquencies with an emphasis on expedient timeline management. Option One pursues a dual track loss mitigation and foreclosure policy. Initial contact is based on the borrower's previous payment patterns in tandem with the application of Freddie Mac's Early Indicator (EI) scoring model, which seeks to identify those accounts posing a greater risk of default. Collectors work extensive evening and weekend shifts to effectively manage the nationwide portfolio and are trained to identify loss mitigation opportunities and solicit workout opportunities during the collection process. Workout specialists maintain contact with borrowers while an account is in foreclosure in an attempt to arrange an alternate resolution to

the delinquency and mitigate future losses. Option One's borrower assistance department offers borrowers alternatives, all within specific investor guidelines, to foreclosure that may include reinstatement, repayment and forbearance plans, modifications, short-sales, and deed in lieu of foreclosure. A loan will remain in the borrower assistance area until a resolution has been reached or until a foreclosure has been completed. Option One's proprietary system, DARES, is a real estate and loss mitigation web-based database that provides the borrower assistance team with an automated decision tree and gain/loss analysis, centralization of the repayment plan process, efficient autodialer utilization by outbound solicitation, and web-based applications designed to provide customers with optimal contact avenues. Through DARES, loss mitigation specialists complete an on-line rules-based net present value analysis form, which documents the presumed loss exposure on the property and compares it to different alternatives. DARES is also used for monitoring, tracking, maintaining and communicating all REO department needs. When properties become REO, Option One, through its wholly owned subsidiary First Option Asset Management Services, LLC, obtains property valuations and analyzes each property individually to determine what sales decisions will result in the highest net return while limiting the marketing time. Option One's REO assets are marketed and listed with local real estate agents and published on local multiple listing services. Option One uses the internet for additional listing exposure.

The following tables set forth, at or for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, and at or for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, certain information relating to the delinquency experience (including foreclosures) of one- to four-family residential mortgage loans included in Option One's entire servicing portfolio (which portfolio includes mortgage loans originated under the Option One Guidelines and mortgage loans that are subserviced for others) at the end of the indicated periods. The indicated periods of delinquency are based on the number of days past due on a contractual basis (based on the OTS method). No mortgage loan is considered delinquent for these purposes until it has not been paid by the next scheduled due date for such mortgage loan.

**Delinquencies and Foreclosures
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	At December 31, 2003				At December 31, 2004			
	By No. of Loans	By Dollar Amount	Percent by No. of Loans	Percent by Dollar Amount	By No. of Loans	By Dollar Amount	Percent by No. of Loans	Percent by Dollar Amount
Total Portfolio	301,778	\$ 41,364,855	N/A	N/A	386,770	\$ 59,156,057	N/A	N/A
Period of Delinquency								
30-59 days	5,207	\$ 604,945	1.73%	1.46%	6,495	\$ 819,245	1.68%	1.38%
60-89 days	2,564	\$ 293,412	0.85%	0.71%	2,989	\$ 359,917	0.77%	0.61%
90 days or more	<u>15,387</u>	<u>\$ 1,597,177</u>	<u>5.10%</u>	<u>3.86%</u>	<u>15,940</u>	<u>\$ 1,722,996</u>	<u>4.12%</u>	<u>2.91%</u>
Total Delinquent Loans.....	23,158	\$ 2,495,534	7.68%	6.03%	25,424	\$ 2,902,158	6.57%	4.91%
Loans in Foreclosure ⁽¹⁾	10,764	\$ 1,161,361	3.57%	2.81%	9,361	\$ 1,044,624	2.42%	1.77%

	At December 31, 2005				At September 30, 2006			
	By No. of Loans	By Dollar Amount	Percent by No. of Loans	Percent by Dollar Amount	By No. of Loans	By Dollar Amount	Percent by No. of Loans	Percent by Dollar Amount
Total Portfolio	479,216	\$ 79,494,367	N/A	N/A	435,147	\$ 74,265,981	N/A	N/A
Period of Delinquency								
30-59 days	10,875	\$ 1,537,798	2.27%	1.93%	12,200	\$ 1,864,484	2.80%	2.51%
60-89 days	5,103	\$ 679,858	1.06%	0.86%	6,860	\$ 1,031,843	1.58%	1.39%
90 days or more	<u>22,544</u>	<u>\$ 1,838,816</u>	<u>4.70%</u>	<u>2.31%</u>	<u>30,740</u>	<u>\$ 3,992,838</u>	<u>7.06%</u>	<u>5.38%</u>
Total Delinquent Loans.....	38,522	\$ 4,056,472	8.04%	5.10%	49,800	\$ 6,889,165	11.44%	9.28%
Loans in Foreclosure ⁽¹⁾	9,916	\$ 1,157,550	2.07%	1.46%	18,619	\$ 2,755,154	4.28%	3.71%

⁽¹⁾ Loans in foreclosure are also included under the heading "Total Delinquent Loans."

**Real Estate Owned
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	At December 31, 2003		At December 31, 2004		At December 31, 2005		At September 30, 2006	
	By No. of Loans	By Dollar Amount	By No. of Loans	By Dollar Amount	By No. of Loans	By Dollar Amount	By No. of Loans	By Dollar Amount
Total Portfolio.....	301,778	\$ 41,364,855	386,770	\$59,156,057	479,216	\$79,494,367	435,147	\$74,265,981
Foreclosed Loans ⁽¹⁾	3,361	\$ 293,629	2,536	\$ 225,362	3,382	\$ 316,665	4,767	\$ 538,505
Foreclosure Ratio ⁽²⁾	1.11%	0.71%	0.66%	0.38%	0.71%	0.40%	1.10%	0.73%

⁽¹⁾ For the purpose of these tables, Foreclosed Loans means the principal balance of mortgage loans secured by mortgaged properties the title to which has been acquired by Option One, by investors or by an insurer following foreclosure or delivery of a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

⁽²⁾ The Foreclosure Ratio is equal to the aggregate principal balance or number of Foreclosed Loans divided by the aggregate principal balance or number, as applicable, of mortgage loans in the Total Portfolio at the end of the indicated period.

**Loan Loss Experience on Option One's Servicing Portfolio of Mortgage Loans
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Net Losses ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 238,633	\$ 238,996	\$ 171,957	\$ 225,794

⁽¹⁾ "Net Losses" means "Gross Losses" minus "Recoveries." "Gross Losses" are actual losses incurred on liquidated properties for each respective period. Losses are calculated after repayment of all principal, foreclosure costs, servicing fees and accrued interest to the date of liquidation. "Recoveries" are recoveries from liquidation proceeds, deficiency judgments and MI proceeds.

⁽²⁾ "Net Losses" are computed on a loan-by-loan basis and are reported with respect to the period in which the loan is liquidated. If additional costs are incurred or recoveries are received after the end of the period, the amounts are adjusted with respect to the period in which the related loan was liquidated. Accordingly, the Net Losses reported in the table may change in future periods. The information in this table reflects loan liquidations through September 2006 and claims, refunds or the collection of MI proceeds related to such liquidations through November 2006.

It is unlikely that the delinquency experience of the Mortgage Loans will correspond to the delinquency experience of Option One's mortgage portfolio set forth in the foregoing tables. The statistics shown above represent the delinquency experience for Option One's mortgage servicing portfolio only for the periods presented, whereas the aggregate delinquency experience on the Mortgage Loans will depend on the results obtained over the life of the Mortgage Pool. In particular, investors should note that newly originated mortgage loans will not be added to the Mortgage Pool, and the Mortgage Pool will therefore consist of a static pool of Mortgage Loans, whereas new mortgage loans are continually being originated and added to the pool for which such statistics above are compiled. Accordingly, the actual loss and delinquency percentages with respect to the Mortgage Pool are likely to be substantially higher than those indicated in the tables above. In addition, if the residential real estate market should experience an overall decline in property values, the actual rates of delinquencies and foreclosures could be higher than those previously experienced by Option One. Furthermore, adverse economic conditions may affect the timely payment by mortgagors of scheduled payments of principal and interest on such Mortgage Loans and, accordingly, the actual rates of delinquencies and foreclosures with respect to the Mortgage Pool.

Training, Internal Controls and Compliance

Option One has a training program established for its servicing associates, offering a wide range of core job specific and non-job-specific training (corporate, soft skills, and mortgage fundamentals). Training curriculums are tailored for both new and seasoned associates. Seasoned employees receive job-specific training annually. The training program includes new hire orientation, process improvement methodology, computer-based training, system usage techniques, leadership development, and soft skills, all conducted by dedicated business unit trainers. The training is structured to ensure that new representatives are sufficiently knowledgeable of the subject matter and applicable regulations. Training can take the form of classroom instruction, a simulated work environment exercise, and side-by-side monitoring and mentoring. Option One also has ongoing leadership development, mentoring programs, and policy and procedure manuals citing applicable statutes that are widely available to employees.

Option One has controls in place which are intended to protect the company and its investors against risk of loss. An internal audit program is utilized to evaluate the company's internal controls and safeguard against risk of loss due to noncompliance with regulatory, investor, company, and prudent servicing practices. In addition to oversight from the audit function, Option One also has dedicated compliance and legal teams for servicing-related issues, regulations, and laws. A quality assurance team performs call monitoring and helps to ensure Federal Debt Collections Practice Act (FDCPA) and Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) compliance. A quality control team benchmarks and measures adherence to best practices, identifies risk areas in servicing operations, centralizes communication for regulatory, investor, and industry updates, and ensures that associates are being properly trained on topics related to best practices and servicing risk. Risk management policies in place that assist in ensuring prompt, accurate reporting to its investor base include automated reporting and remitting processes, segregation of duties among reporting, remitting, and reconciling tasks, web portal access for investors to view and download securitization data, online access to bank statements, and an account liquidation database to more closely track historical losses on the portfolio and assist in trend analysis. Option One uses its own proprietary lock-box, which provides increased cash management controls resulting from direct oversight over the payment posting process. Option One maintains separate bank accounts for each investor relationship in accordance with the related servicing agreement requirements.

Option One is not aware and has not received notice that any default, early amortization or other performance-triggered event has occurred as to any other securitization due to any servicing act or servicing failure to act. There have been no previous disclosures of material noncompliance by Option One with servicing criteria relating to any other portfolio serviced by Option One.

For a description of the limitations on the liability of the Servicer, see "The Pooling Agreement—Certain Matters Regarding the Servicer and the Depositor" in the prospectus.

THE TRUSTEE

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo Bank") will act as trustee under the Pooling Agreement. Wells Fargo Bank is a national banking association and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company. A diversified financial services company with approximately \$483 billion in assets, 23+ million customers and 167,000 employees as of September 30, 2006, Wells Fargo & Company is a U.S. bank holding company, providing banking, insurance, trust, mortgage and consumer finance services throughout the United States and internationally. Wells Fargo Bank provides retail and commercial banking services and corporate trust, custody, securities lending, securities transfer, cash management, investment management and other financial and fiduciary services. The Depositor, the Sponsor and the Servicer may maintain banking and other commercial relationships with Wells Fargo Bank and its affiliates. Wells Fargo Bank maintains principal corporate trust offices at 9062 Old Annapolis Road, Columbia, Maryland 21045-1951 (among other locations) and its office for certificate transfer services is located at Sixth Street and Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55479.

Wells Fargo Bank has provided corporate trust services since 1934. As of December 31, 2006, Wells Fargo Bank acts as a trustee for a variety of transactions and asset types, including corporate and municipal bonds, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations. As of December 31, 2006, Wells Fargo Bank was acting as trustee on approximately 1,346 series of residential mortgage-backed securities with an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$277,396,000,000.

Under the terms of the Pooling Agreement, Wells Fargo Bank is responsible for securities administration, which includes pool performance calculations, distribution calculations and the preparation of monthly distribution reports. As Trustee, Wells Fargo Bank is responsible for the preparation of all REMIC tax returns on behalf of the trust REMICs and the preparation of monthly reports on Form 10-D, periodic reports on Form 8-K and annual reports on Form 10-K that are required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on behalf of the trust. Wells Fargo Bank has been engaged in the business of securities administration since June 30, 1995. As of December 31, 2006, Wells Fargo Bank was acting as securities administrator with respect to more than \$1,006,418,000,000 of outstanding residential mortgage-backed securities.

Under the Pooling Agreement, the Trustee's material duties will be (i) to authenticate and deliver the certificates; (ii) to maintain a certificate registrar; (iii) to calculate and make the required distributions to certificateholders on each Distribution Date; (iv) to prepare and make available to certificateholders the monthly

distribution reports and any other reports required to be delivered by the Trustee; (v) send a notice to holders of a class of Certificates when the remaining Certificate Principal Balance of such class of Certificates is to be paid on a specified Distribution Date; (vi) to act as successor servicer, or to appoint a successor servicer; (vii) to perform certain tax administration services for the trust and (viii) to communicate with investors and rating agencies with respect to the Certificates. In performing the obligations set forth in clauses (iii) and (iv) above, the Trustee will be able to rely on the monthly loan information provided to it by the Servicer, and will perform all obligations set forth above solely to the extent described in the Pooling Agreement.

Wells Fargo Bank is acting as custodian of the mortgage loan files pursuant to the Pooling Agreement. In that capacity, Wells Fargo Bank is responsible to hold and safeguard the mortgage notes and other contents of the mortgage files on behalf of the Trustee and the Certificateholders. Wells Fargo Bank maintains each mortgage loan file in a separate file folder marked with a unique bar code to assure loan-level file integrity and to assist in inventory management. Files are segregated by transaction or investor. Wells Fargo Bank has been engaged in the mortgage document custody business for more than 25 years. Wells Fargo Bank maintains document custody facilities in its Minneapolis, Minnesota headquarters and in three regional offices located in Richfield, Minnesota, Irvine, California, and Salt Lake City, Utah. As of December 31, 2006, Wells Fargo Bank maintains mortgage custody vaults in each of those locations with an aggregate capacity of over eleven million files.

THE SWAP PROVIDER

Bear Stearns Financial Products Inc. (“BSFP”) is the swap provider. BSFP, a Delaware corporation, is a bankruptcy remote derivatives product company based in New York, New York that has been established as a wholly owned subsidiary of The Bear Stearns Companies Inc. BSFP engages in a wide array of over-the-counter interest rate, currency, and equity derivatives, typically with counterparties who require a highly rated derivative provider. As of the date hereof, BSFP has a ratings classification of “AAA” from Standard & Poor’s and “Aaa” from Moody’s Investors Service.

BSFP has not participated in the preparation of this prospectus supplement and has not reviewed and is not responsible for any information contained herein, other than the information contained in the immediately preceding paragraph.

THE POOLING AGREEMENT

General

The Certificates will be issued pursuant to the Pooling Agreement. The Trust created under the Pooling Agreement will consist of (i) all of the Depositor’s right, title and interest in the Mortgage Loans, the related mortgage notes, Mortgages and other related documents, (ii) all payments on or collections in respect of the Mortgage Loans due after the Cut-off Date, together with any proceeds thereof, (iii) any Mortgaged Properties acquired on behalf of Certificateholders by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure, and any revenues received thereon, (iv) the rights of the Trustee under all insurance policies required to be maintained pursuant to the Pooling Agreement, (v) the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account, (vi) the rights of the Depositor under the Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement and (vii) the right to any Net Swap Payment and any Swap Termination Payment paid by the Swap Provider and deposited into the Swap Account.

The NIMS Insurer, if any, will be a third party beneficiary of the Pooling Agreement to the extent set forth in the Pooling Agreement. In addition, the NIMS Insurer, if any, will have various rights under the Pooling Agreement including, but not limited to, the rights set forth under “Risk Factors—Rights of the NIMS Insurer” in this prospectus supplement.

Assignment of the Mortgage Loans

On the Closing Date, the Depositor will transfer to the Trust all of its right, title and interest in and to each Mortgage Loan, the related mortgage note, Mortgage, assignment of Mortgage in recordable form in blank or to the Trustee and other related documents (collectively, the “Related Documents”), including all scheduled payments with respect to each such Mortgage Loan due after the Cut-off Date. The Trustee, concurrently with such transfer, will deliver the Certificates to the Depositor. Each Mortgage Loan transferred to the Trust will be identified on a

schedule (the “Mortgage Loan Schedule”) delivered to the Trustee pursuant to the Pooling Agreement. The Mortgage Loan Schedule will include information such as the Principal Balance of each Mortgage Loan as of the Cut-off Date, its Mortgage Rate as well as other information with respect to each Mortgage Loan.

The Pooling Agreement will require that, within the time period specified therein, the Depositor will deliver or cause to be delivered to the Trustee (or a custodian, as the Trustee’s agent for such purpose) the mortgage notes and the Related Documents. In lieu of delivery of original Mortgages or mortgage notes, if such original is not available or lost, the Depositor may deliver or cause to be delivered true and correct copies thereof, or, with respect to a lost mortgage note, a lost note affidavit executed by the Originator. The assignments of Mortgage will not be recorded by or on behalf of the Depositor in the appropriate offices for real property records; provided, however, upon the occurrence of certain events set forth in the Pooling Agreement, each such assignment of Mortgage will be recorded by the Seller as set forth in the Pooling Agreement.

Within 45 days of the Closing Date, the Trustee will review the Mortgage Loans, in each case, together with the Related Documents pursuant to the Pooling Agreement and if any Mortgage Loan or Related Document is found to be defective in any material respect and such defect is not cured within 120 days (subject to the terms of the Pooling Agreement) following receipt of notification thereof to the Originator from the Trustee, the Originator will be obligated to either (i) substitute for such Mortgage Loan a Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan; provided, however, such 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 effect that such substitution will not disqualify any of the REMICs (as defined in the Pooling Agreement) as a REMIC or result in a prohibited transaction tax or prohibited contributions tax under the Code or (ii) repurchase such Mortgage Loan at a price (the “Purchase Price”) equal to the outstanding Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan as of the date of purchase, plus all accrued and unpaid interest thereon, computed at the Mortgage Rate through the end of the calendar month in which the purchase is effected, plus the amount of any unreimbursed Advances and Servicing Advances (each as defined herein) made by the Servicer, plus any costs and damages incurred by the Trust in connection with any violation by such loan of any predatory or abusive-lending law. The Purchase Price will be required to be remitted to the Servicer for deposit in the Collection Account (as defined herein) on or prior to the next succeeding Determination Date (as defined herein) after such obligation arises. The obligation of the Originator to repurchase or substitute for a Deleted Mortgage Loan (as defined herein) is the sole remedy regarding any defects in the Mortgage Loans and Related Documents available to the Trustee or the Certificateholders.

In connection with the substitution of a Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan, the Originator will be required to remit to the Servicer for deposit in the Collection Account on or prior to the next succeeding Determination Date after such obligation arises an amount (the “Substitution Adjustment”) equal to the excess of the Principal Balance of the related Deleted Mortgage Loan over the Principal Balance of such Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan.

A “Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan” is a mortgage loan substituted by the Originator for a Deleted Mortgage Loan which must, on the date of such substitution, (i) have an outstanding Principal Balance (or in the case of a substitution of more than one Mortgage Loan for a Deleted Mortgage Loan, an aggregate Principal Balance), not in excess of, and not more than 5% less than, the Principal Balance of the Deleted Mortgage Loan; (ii) have a Mortgage Rate not less than the Mortgage Rate of the Deleted Mortgage Loan and not more than 1% in excess of the Mortgage Rate of such Deleted Mortgage Loan; (iii) if the Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan is an adjustable-rate Mortgage Loan, have a Maximum Mortgage Rate and Minimum Mortgage Rate not less than the respective rate for the Deleted Mortgage Loan, have a Gross Margin equal to or greater than the Deleted Mortgage Loan and have the same Adjustment Date frequency as the Deleted Mortgage Loan; (iv) have the same Due Date as the Deleted Mortgage Loan; (v) have a remaining term to maturity not more than one year earlier and not later than the remaining term to maturity of the Deleted Mortgage Loan; (vi) comply with each representation and warranty as to the Mortgage Loans set forth in the Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement (deemed to be made as of the date of substitution); (vii) have been underwritten or re-underwritten by the Originator in accordance with the same underwriting criteria and guidelines as the Mortgage Loans being replaced; (viii) be of the same or better credit quality as the Mortgage Loan being replaced, (ix) have a prepayment charge provision at least equal to the prepayment charge provision contained in the Deleted Mortgage Loan, (x) be current and (xi) satisfy certain other conditions specified in the Pooling Agreement.

The Originator will make certain representations and warranties as to the accuracy in all material respects of certain information furnished to the Trustee with respect to each Mortgage Loan (e.g., Principal Balance and the

Mortgage Rate). In addition, the Sponsor will represent and warrant, as of the Closing Date, that, among other things: (i) at the time of transfer to the Seller, the Originator transferred or assigned all of its right, title and interest in each Mortgage Loan and the Related Documents, free of any lien and, (ii) each Mortgage Loan complied, at the time of origination, in all material respects with applicable state and federal laws. Upon discovery of a breach of any such representation and warranty which materially and adversely affects the value of the related Mortgage Loan or the interests of the Certificateholders in the related Mortgage Loan and Related Documents, the Sponsor, subject to the terms of the Pooling Agreement, will have a period of 120 days after the earlier of discovery or receipt of written notice of the breach to effect a cure. If the breach cannot be cured within the 120-day period, the Sponsor will be obligated to (i) substitute for such Deleted Mortgage Loan a Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan or (ii) purchase such Deleted Mortgage Loan from the Trust. The same procedure and limitations that are set forth above for the substitution or repurchase of Deleted Mortgage Loans as a result of deficient documentation relating thereto will apply to the substitution or repurchase of a Deleted Mortgage Loan as a result of a breach of a representation or warranty in the Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement that materially and adversely affects the interests of the Certificateholders.

Mortgage Loans required to be transferred to the Originator as described in the preceding paragraphs are referred to as “Deleted Mortgage Loans.”

Pursuant to the Pooling Agreement, the Servicer will service and administer the Mortgage Loans as more fully set forth therein.

Payments on Mortgage Loans; Deposits to Collection Account and Distribution Account

The Servicer will establish and maintain or cause to be maintained a separate trust account (the “Collection Account”) for the benefit of the Certificateholders. The Collection Account will be an Eligible Account (as defined in the Pooling Agreement). Upon receipt by the Servicer of amounts in respect of the Mortgage Loans (excluding amounts representing the Servicing Fee or other servicing compensation, reimbursement for Advances and Servicing Advances and insurance proceeds to be applied to the restoration or repair of a Mortgaged Property or similar items), the Servicer will deposit such amounts in the Collection Account. Amounts so deposited may be invested in Permitted Investments (as defined in the Pooling Agreement) maturing no later than one Business Day prior to the date on which the amount on deposit therein is required to be deposited in the Distribution Account. The Trustee will establish an account (the “Distribution Account”) into which will be deposited amounts withdrawn from the Collection Account for distribution to Certificateholders on a Distribution Date and payment of certain fees and expenses of the Trust. The Distribution Account will be an Eligible Account. Amounts on deposit therein may be invested in Permitted Investments maturing on or before the Business Day prior to the related Distribution Date unless such Permitted Investments are invested in investments managed or advised by the Trustee or an affiliate thereof, in which case such Permitted Investments may mature on the related Distribution Date.

Advances

Subject to the following limitations, the Servicer will be obligated to advance or cause to be advanced on or before each Distribution Date its own funds, or funds in the Collection Account that are not included in Available Funds for such Distribution Date, or a combination of both, in an amount equal to the aggregate of all payments of principal and interest (net of servicing fees) that were due during the related Due Period on the Mortgage Loans, other than Balloon Payments, and that were delinquent on the related Determination Date, plus certain amounts representing assumed payments not covered by any current net income on the Mortgaged Properties acquired by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure and, with respect to balloon loans, with respect to which the balloon payment is not made when due, an assumed monthly payment that would have been due on the related Due Date based on the original principal amortization schedule for such balloon loan (any such advance, an “Advance” and together, the “Advances”).

Advances are required to be made only to the extent they are deemed by the Servicer to be recoverable from related late collections, insurance proceeds, condemnation proceeds and liquidation proceeds. The purpose of making such Advances is to maintain a regular cash flow to the Certificateholders, rather than to guarantee or insure against losses. The Servicer will not be required, however, to make any Advances with respect to reductions in the amount of the monthly payments on the Mortgage Loans due to bankruptcy proceedings or the application of the Relief Act or any state laws providing for similar relief. Subject to the recoverability standard above, the Servicer’s

obligation to make Advances as to any Mortgage Loan will continue until the Mortgage Loan is paid in full or until the recovery of all Liquidation Proceeds thereon.

All Advances will be reimbursable to the Servicer from late collections, insurance proceeds, condemnation proceeds and liquidation proceeds from the Mortgage Loan as to which such unreimbursed Advance was made unless such amounts are deemed to be nonrecoverable by the Servicer from the proceeds of the related Mortgage Loan, in which event reimbursement will be made to the Servicer from general funds in the Collection Account. The Servicer may recover from amounts in the Collection Account the amount of any Advance that remains unreimbursed to the Servicer from the related liquidation proceeds after the final liquidation of the related Mortgage Loan, and such reimbursement amount will not be available for remittance to the Trustee for distribution on the Certificates. In addition, the Servicer may, to the extent provided in the Pooling Agreement, withdraw from the Collection Account funds that were not included in Available Funds for the preceding Distribution Date to reimburse itself for Advances previously made. In the event the Servicer fails in its obligation to make any required Advance, a successor servicer appointed by the majority holder of the Class C Certificates (other than Option One Mortgage Corporation) or the Trustee, in its capacity as successor servicer, will be obligated to make any such Advance, to the extent required in the Pooling Agreement.

In the course of performing its servicing obligations, the Servicer will pay all reasonable and customary “out-of-pocket” costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys’ fees and disbursements) incurred in the performance of its servicing obligations, including, but not limited to, the cost of (i) the preservation, restoration, inspection and protection of the Mortgaged Properties, (ii) environmental audit reports, (iii) any enforcement or judicial proceedings, including foreclosures, (iv) the management and liquidation of Mortgaged Properties acquired in satisfaction of the related mortgage and (v) certain insurance premiums and certain ongoing expenses associated with the Mortgage Pool and incurred by the Servicer in connection with its responsibilities under the Pooling Agreement. Each such expenditure will constitute a “Servicing Advance.”

The Servicer’s right to reimbursement for Servicing Advances is limited to late collections on the related Mortgage Loan, including liquidation proceeds, condemnation proceeds, released mortgaged property proceeds, insurance proceeds and such other amounts as may be collected by the Servicer from the related mortgagor or otherwise relating to the Mortgage Loan in respect of which such unreimbursed amounts are owed, unless such amounts are deemed to be nonrecoverable by the Servicer from the proceeds of the related Mortgage Loan, in which event reimbursement will be made to the Servicer from general funds in the Collection Account.

The Pooling Agreement provides that the Servicer or the Trustee, on behalf of the Trust and with the consent of the parties set forth in the Pooling Agreement, may enter into a facility with any person which provides that such person (an “Advancing Person”) may fund Advances and/or Servicing Advances, although no such facility shall reduce or otherwise affect the Servicer’s obligation to fund such Advances and/or Servicing Advances. Any Advances and/or Servicing Advances made by an Advancing Person will be reimbursed to the Advancing Person in the same manner as reimbursements would be made to the Servicer.

Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses

The principal compensation to be paid to the Servicer in respect of its servicing activities (the “Servicing Fee”) for the Certificates will be at the “Servicing Fee Rate” of 0.30% per annum for the first 10 Due Periods, 0.40% per annum for the 11th through 30th Due Periods and 0.65% per annum for all Due Periods thereafter, in each case, on the Principal Balance of each Mortgage Loan. As additional servicing compensation, the Servicer is entitled to retain all service-related fees, including assumption fees, modification fees, extension fees, non-sufficient fund fees, late payment charges and Prepayment Interest Excess, and other ancillary fees (but not prepayment charges, which will be distributed to the holders of the Class P Certificates), to the extent collected from mortgagors, together with any interest or other income earned on funds held in the Collection Account and any servicing accounts. The Servicer is obligated to deposit into the Collection Account the amount of any Prepayment Interest Shortfall (payments made by the Servicer in satisfaction of such obligation, “Compensating Interest”) but only in an amount up to its Servicing Fee and Prepayment Interest Excess for the related Distribution Date.

With respect to any Determination Date and each Mortgage Loan as to which a principal prepayment was applied during the portion of the related Prepayment Period occurring in the month preceding the month of such

Determination Date, the “Prepayment Interest Shortfall” is an amount equal to one month’s interest on the Mortgage Loan less any interest payments made by the Mortgagor (net of the Servicing Fee).

Events of Default and Removal of Servicer

The circumstances under which the Servicer may be removed are set forth under “The Pooling Agreement—Events of Default” in the prospectus.

In the event of a Servicer event of default, a successor servicer appointed by the majority holder of the Class C Certificates (other than Option One Mortgage Corporation) or the Trustee will be the successor in all respects to the Servicer under the Pooling Agreement within 90 days of the time the Servicer receives a notice of termination. Such successor servicer or the Trustee, in its capacity as successor servicer, immediately will assume all of the obligations of the Servicer to make Advances. As compensation therefor, the successor servicer will be entitled to such compensation as the Servicer would have been entitled to under the Pooling Agreement if no such notice of termination had been given.

Notwithstanding the above, (i) if the Trustee is unwilling to act as successor Servicer or (ii) if the Trustee is legally unable so to act, the Trustee may appoint or petition a court of competent jurisdiction to appoint, any established housing and home finance institution, bank or other mortgage loan or home equity loan servicer having a net worth of not less than \$50,000,000 and meeting such other standards for a successor servicer as are set forth in the Pooling Agreement. Pending appointment of a successor to the Servicer, unless the Trustee is prohibited by law from so acting, the Trustee will act in such capacity as described in the prior paragraph.

Upon any termination or appointment of a successor to the Servicer pursuant to the Pooling Agreement, the Trustee will give prompt written notice thereof to the certificateholders, the NIMS Insurer and each Rating Agency. No later than 60 days after the occurrence of any event which constitutes or which, with notice or a lapse of time or both, would constitute an event of default by the Servicer for five business days after a responsible officer of the Trustee becomes aware of the occurrence of such an event, the Trustee shall transmit by mail to all Certificateholders and to the NIMS Insurer notice of such occurrence unless such event of default by the Servicer shall have been waived or cured.

All reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Trustee in connection with the transfer of servicing shall be paid by the predecessor Servicer upon presentation of reasonable documentation of such costs, and if such predecessor Servicer defaults in its obligation to pay such costs, such costs shall be paid by the successor Servicer or the Trustee (in which case the successor Servicer or the Trustee, as applicable, shall be entitled to reimbursement therefor from the assets of the Trust).

Limitations on Liability and Indemnification of the Trustee

The Pooling Agreement will provide that the Trustee and any director, officer, employee or agent of the Trustee will be indemnified by the Trust and will be held harmless against any loss, liability or expense (not including expenses, disbursements and advances incurred or made by the Trustee including the compensation and the expenses and disbursements of its agents and counsel, in the ordinary course of the Trustee’s performance in accordance with the provisions of the Pooling Agreement) incurred by the Trustee arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of its obligations and duties under the Pooling Agreement, other than any loss, liability or expense (i) that constitutes a specific liability of the Trustee under the Pooling Agreement, (ii) resulting from a breach of the Servicer’s obligations and duties under the Pooling Agreement and the Mortgage Loans for which the Trustee receives indemnification from the Servicer or (iii) incurred by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of the Trustee’s duties under the Pooling Agreement or as a result of a breach, or by reason of reckless disregard, of the Trustee’s obligations and duties under the Pooling Agreement. The Pooling Agreement will provide that the Trustee may withdraw amounts owing to it under the Pooling Agreement prior to distributions to Certificateholders. Reimbursements to the Trustee by the Trust as described above are subject to annual limits set forth in the Pooling Agreement, and the Trustee will not be responsible to the Certificateholders for any consequences resulting from any failure of the Trustee to incur any expenses, of the kind that would otherwise be borne by the Trust, in excess of such annual limits.

The Trustee will not be liable under the Pooling Agreement: (i) except for the performance of such duties and obligations as are specifically specified in the Pooling Agreement prior to the occurrence of an event of default and after the curing of such Servicer event of default; (ii) for an error of judgment made in good faith by a responsible officer of the Trustee unless it is proved that the Trustee was negligent in ascertaining the pertinent facts; (iii) for any action taken or omitted by it in good faith and believed by it to be authorized or within the discretion or rights or power's conferred upon it by the Pooling Agreement; (iv) for any action taken or omitted by it in good faith in accordance with the direction of the holders of Certificates evidencing at least 51% of the voting rights; (v) for any loss resulting from the investment of funds held in the Collection Account at the direction of the Servicer; (vi) for any willful misconduct or negligence of any agents, custodians, nominees or attorneys appointed by the Trustee to perform any of its duties (as long as such agents, custodians, nominees or attorneys are appointed with due and proper care); or (vii) to expend or risk its own funds or incur any liability in the performance of its duties if it has reasonable grounds for believing that repayment of such funds or indemnity satisfactory to it against such risk or liability is not assured to it.

The Trustee may conclusively rely upon and will be fully protected in acting or refraining from acting upon any certificates or opinions of counsel furnished to the Trustee under the Pooling Agreement. Any such opinion of counsel will be full and complete authorization and protection in respect of any action taken or omitted to be taken by the Trustee in good faith and in accordance with such opinion of counsel. The Trustee may also request and rely conclusively upon and will be fully protected in acting or refraining from acting upon any resolution, certificate, statement, instrument, opinion, report, notice, request, consent, order, appraisal, bond or other document reasonably believed by it to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper party and the manner of obtaining consents and evidencing the authorization of the execution of those documents will be subject to such reasonable regulations as the Trustee may prescribe. The Trustee will not be deemed to have knowledge or notice of any matter, including an event of default, unless actually known to a responsible officer of the Trustee or unless a responsible officer of the Trustee has received written notice of that matter.

Removal of the Trustee

If at any time the Trustee becomes ineligible in accordance with the provisions of the Pooling Agreement and shall fail to resign after written request therefor by the Depositor or the NIMS Insurer or if at any time the Trustee shall be legally unable to act, or shall be adjudged a bankrupt or insolvent, or a receiver of the Trustee or of its property shall be appointed, or any public officer shall take charge or control of the Trustee or of its property or affairs for the purpose of rehabilitation, conservation or liquidation, then the Depositor, the Servicer or the NIMS Insurer may remove the Trustee. If the Depositor, the Servicer or the NIMS Insurer removes the Trustee under the authority of the immediately preceding sentence, the Depositor, with the consent of the NIMS Insurer, shall promptly appoint a successor Trustee by written instrument, in duplicate, one copy of which instrument shall be delivered to the Trustee so removed and one copy to the successor trustee.

The certificateholders entitled to at least 51% of the voting rights (or the NIMS Insurer upon the failure of the Trustee to perform its obligations hereunder) may at any time remove the Trustee by written instrument or instruments delivered to the Servicer, the Depositor and the Trustee; the Depositor shall thereupon use its best efforts to appoint a successor trustee acceptable to the NIMS Insurer.

Upon satisfaction of certain conditions as specified in the Pooling Agreement, the Trustee may resign from its duties under the Pooling Agreement. Any resignation or removal of the trustee and appointment of a successor trustee will not become effective until acceptance of appointment by the successor trustee.

Voting Rights

At all times 98% of all voting rights will be allocated among the holders of the Class A, Mezzanine Certificates and Class C Certificates in proportion to the then outstanding Certificate Principal Balances of their respective Certificates. At all times 1% of all voting rights will be allocated to the holders of the Class P Certificates and 1% of all voting rights will be allocated to the holders of the Residual Certificates. The voting rights allocated to any class of Certificates will be allocated among all Certificateholders of such class in proportion to the outstanding percentage interests of such holders in such class.

Amendment of the Pooling Agreement

The Pooling Agreement may be amended under the circumstances set forth under “The Pooling Agreement—Amendment” in the prospectus but only with the consent of the NIMS Insurer, if any, and of the Swap Provider if such amendment could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the interests of the Swap Provider.

Evidence as to Compliance

The Servicer will deliver to the Trustee, the NIMS Insurer and the Depositor in March of each year, commencing in 2008, an officers’ certificate stating that (i) a review of the activities of the Servicer during the preceding calendar year and of performance under the Pooling Agreement has been made under such officers’ supervision and (ii) to the best of such officers’ knowledge, based on such review, the Servicer has fulfilled all of its obligations under the Pooling Agreement throughout such calendar year, or, if there has been a default in the fulfillment of any such obligation, specifying each such default known to such officer and the nature and status of such default.

In addition, notwithstanding anything in the prospectus to the contrary, the Pooling Agreement will generally provide that in March of each year, commencing in 2008, each party participating in the servicing function will provide to the Trustee and the Depositor a report on an assessment of compliance with the applicable minimum servicing criteria established in Item 1122(a) of Regulation AB (the “AB Servicing Criteria”). The AB Servicing Criteria include specific criteria relating to the following areas: general servicing considerations, cash collection and administration, investor remittances and reporting, and pool asset administration. Such report will indicate that the AB Servicing Criteria were used to test compliance on a platform level basis and will set out any material instances of noncompliance.

The Pooling Agreement will also provide that each party responsible for the servicing function will deliver along with its report on assessment of compliance, an attestation report from a firm of independent public accountants on the assessment of compliance with the AB Servicing Criteria.

Termination

The Servicer (or if the Servicer elects not to exercise such option, the NIMS Insurer, if any) will have the right to purchase all of the Mortgage Loans and REO Properties in all of the Loan Groups and thereby effect the early retirement of the Certificates, on any Distribution Date following the Distribution Date on which the aggregate Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loans and REO Properties in the Trust is equal to or less than 10% of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans in all of the Loan Groups as of the Cut-off Date. The first Distribution Date on which such option could be exercised is referred to herein as the “Optional Termination Date.” In the event that the option is exercised, the repurchase will be made at a price (the “Termination Price”) generally equal to the fair market value of the Mortgage Loans and REO Properties, in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest for each Mortgage Loan at the related Mortgage Rate to but not including the first day of the month in which such repurchase price is paid plus unreimbursed Servicing Advances, Advances, any unpaid Servicing Fees allocable to such Mortgage Loans and REO Properties, any accrued unpaid Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts and any Swap Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider. However, this option may only be exercised if (i) the fair market value of the Mortgage Loans and REO Properties is at least equal to the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans and the appraised value of the REO Properties and (ii) the Termination Price is sufficient to pay all interest accrued on, as well as amounts necessary to retire the principal balance of, the notes guaranteed by the NIMS Insurer and any amounts owed to the NIMS Insurer at the time the option is exercised. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the condition set forth in clause (ii) above is satisfied but the condition set forth in clause (i) above is not satisfied, then the optional termination may nevertheless be exercised upon the payment of a higher Termination Price determined as provided in the Pooling Agreement provided that the payment of such higher Termination Price is not prohibited by any regulatory institution under whose supervision the party exercising the optional termination may be conducting its business at such time. In the event the Servicer or the NIMS Insurer, if any, exercises the optional termination, the portion of the purchase price allocable to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be, to the extent of available funds (distributable in accordance with the priorities described under “Description of the Certificates—Allocation of Available Funds” and “—Overcollateralization Provisions” in this prospectus supplement) equal to:

- (i) 100% of the then outstanding Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, plus
- (ii) interest for the final Accrual Period on the then outstanding Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates at the then applicable Pass-Through Rate for the class, plus
- (iii) any previously accrued but unpaid interest thereon to which the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are entitled, together with the amount of any Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts (payable to and from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account or the Swap Account), plus
- (iv) in the case of the Mezzanine Certificates, any previously unpaid Allocated Realized Loss Amount.

The holders of the Residual Certificates will pledge any amount received in a termination in excess of par to the holders of the Class C Certificates.

Servicing of Delinquent Mortgage Loans

The Servicer will be required to act with respect to delinquent Mortgage Loans in accordance with procedures set forth in the Pooling Agreement. These procedures, as followed with respect to any delinquent Mortgage Loan, may, among other things, result in (i) foreclosing on such Mortgage Loan, (ii) accepting the deed to the related Mortgaged Property in lieu of foreclosure, (iii) granting the borrower under such Mortgage Loan a modification or forbearance or (iv) accepting payment from the borrower under such Mortgage Loan of an amount less than the Principal Balance of such Mortgage Loan in final satisfaction of such Mortgage Loan. These procedures are intended to lead to the alternative that would result in the recovery by the Trust of the highest net present value of proceeds on such Mortgage Loan. However, there can be no assurance that following such procedures will have that result or that following such procedures will lead to the alternative that is in the best interests of the Certificateholders. If the Servicer extends the payment period or accepts a lesser amount than stated in the mortgage note in satisfaction of the mortgage note, your yield may be affected.

Approximately 0.68% of the Mortgage Loans (by aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date) are 30-59 days delinquent as of February 28, 2007 based on the OTS method and, to the extent that such Mortgage Loans remain delinquent as of the Closing Date, will have certain restrictions placed on their foreclosure in the Pooling Agreement, in order to comply with the REMIC provisions of the Code. These restrictions will be lifted with respect to any such delinquent Mortgage Loan if such Mortgage Loan becomes contractually current for three consecutive monthly payments. In the event that one of the Mortgage Loans subject to these restrictions goes into foreclosure, if acquiring title to the property underlying the Mortgage Loan would cause the adjusted basis of that Mortgaged Property along with all other ineligible assets owned by the related REMIC, to exceed 0.75% of the adjusted basis of the assets in the related REMIC, the Servicer would not be permitted to acquire title to the Mortgaged Property on behalf of that REMIC. Instead, the Servicer would have to liquidate the Mortgaged Property for cash in a foreclosure sale or otherwise. In addition, if the Servicer determines that following a distribution on any Distribution Date the adjusted bases of such REO Properties, along with any other ineligible assets owned by the related REMIC, would exceed 1.0% of the adjusted bases of the assets of the related REMIC, then prior to that Distribution Date, the Servicer will be required to dispose of enough of such REO Properties, along with any other ineligible assets owned by the related REMIC, such that the adjusted bases of such REO Properties, along with any other ineligible assets owned by the related REMIC, will not exceed 1.0% of the adjusted bases of the assets of the related REMIC. In either event, the Servicer would be permitted to acquire, for its own account and not on behalf of the trust, the Mortgaged Property at the foreclosure sale for an amount not less than the greater of: (i) the highest amount bid by any other person at the foreclosure sale, or (ii) the estimated fair value of the Mortgaged Property, as determined by the Servicer in good faith. As a result, losses on the Mortgage Loans may be greater than if the Servicer were permitted to obtain title on behalf of the trust.

Optional Purchase of Defaulted Loans

As to any Mortgage Loan which is delinquent in payment by 90 days or more, the NIMS Insurer, if any, may, at its option and in accordance with the terms of the Pooling Agreement, purchase such Mortgage Loan from the Trust at the Purchase Price for such Mortgage Loan. In addition, if delinquencies on the Mortgage Loans exceed

a specified level set forth in the Pooling Agreement, then the Servicer may purchase from the Trust and the Servicer may be directed by a third party to purchase, at the Purchase Price, Mortgage Loans that are delinquent in payment 90 days or more, until such delinquency percentage is reduced to or below such specified level, subject to certain other conditions set forth in the Pooling Agreement, including but not limited to the condition that the Servicer must first purchase the Mortgage Loan that, as of the time of such purchase, has been delinquent for the greatest period before purchasing Mortgage Loans that have been delinquent for lesser periods. Furthermore, the Residual Holder may have the right to direct the Servicer to transfer the servicing of certain mortgage loans delinquent 120 days or more to a special servicer appointed by the Residual Holder as described in the pooling agreement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

General

The Certificates will be issued pursuant to the Pooling Agreement. Set forth below are summaries of the specific terms and provisions pursuant to which the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be issued. The following summaries do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the provisions of the Pooling Agreement. When particular provisions or terms used in the Pooling Agreement are referred to, the actual provisions (including definitions of terms) are incorporated by reference.

The Trust will issue (i) the Class I-A-1 Certificates, the Class II-A-1 Certificates, the Class III-A-1 Certificates, the Class III-A-2 Certificates and the Class III-A-3 Certificates (collectively, the “Class A Certificates”), (ii) the Class M-1 Certificates, the Class M-2 Certificates, the Class M-3 Certificates, the Class M-4 Certificates, the Class M-5 Certificates, the Class M-6 Certificates, the Class M-7 Certificates, the Class M-8 Certificates and the Class M-9 Certificates (collectively, the “Mezzanine Certificates”), (iii) the Class C Certificates (together with the Mezzanine Certificates, the “Subordinate Certificates”), (iv) the Class P Certificates and (v) the Class R Certificates and the Class R-X Certificates (together, the “Residual Certificates”). The Class A Certificates, the Mezzanine Certificates, the Class C Certificates, the Class P Certificates and the Residual Certificates are collectively referred to herein as the “Certificates.” Only the Class A Certificates and the Mezzanine Certificates are offered hereby (the “Offered Certificates”).

The Offered Certificates will have the Original Certificate Principal Balances specified on the cover hereof, subject to a permitted variance of plus or minus 10%. The Class C Certificates will have an Original Certificate Principal Balance equal to the excess of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date over the Original Certificate Principal Balances of the Class A Certificates, Mezzanine Certificates and Class P Certificates. The Class P Certificates will have an Original Certificate Principal Balance of \$100 and will not bear interest. The Class P Certificates will be entitled to all prepayment charges received in respect of the Mortgage Loans and such amounts will not be available for distribution to the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. The Residual Certificates will not have Original Certificate Principal Balances and will not bear interest.

The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be issued in book-entry form as described below. The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be issued in minimum dollar denominations of \$25,000 and integral multiples of \$1.00 in excess thereof. The assumed final maturity date (the “Assumed Final Distribution Date”) for the Offered Certificates is the Distribution Date in March 2037. The Assumed Final Distribution Date for the Offered Certificates is one month following the maturity date for the latest maturing Mortgage Loan. See “Yield, Prepayment and Maturity Considerations–Weighted Average Lives” in this prospectus supplement.

Distributions on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be made by the Trustee on the 25th day of each month, or if such day is not a Business Day, on the first Business Day thereafter, commencing in March 2007 (each, a “Distribution Date”), to the persons in whose names such Certificates are registered at the close of business on the Record Date. The “Record Date” for any Class A and Mezzanine Certificates issued in book-entry form is the business day immediately preceding such Distribution Date and the “Record Date” for any physical Certificate or any Class A and Mezzanine Certificates that becomes a Definitive Certificate (as defined herein), will be the last business day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the related Distribution Date occurs.

Fees and Expenses of the Trust

The following fees and expenses will be paid from amounts received on the Mortgage Loans prior to distributions to certificateholders:

<u>Fee Payable to:</u>	<u>Frequency of Payment:</u>	<u>Amount of Fee:</u>	<u>How and When Fee Is Payable:</u>
Servicer ⁽¹⁾	Monthly	For each Mortgage Loan, a monthly fee payable to the servicer. The monthly fee is calculated as one-twelfth of the Servicing Fee Rate on the unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related Due Period.	Withdrawn from amounts on deposit in the Collection Account, before distributions to Certificateholders.
Trustee ⁽²⁾	Monthly	For each Mortgage Loan, a monthly fee payable to the trustee. The monthly fee is calculated as one-twelfth of the Trustee Fee Rate on the unpaid Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related Due Period.	Withdrawn from amounts on deposit in the Distribution Account, before distributions to Certificateholders.
Swap Provider	Monthly	Generally, a monthly payment calculated as the positive excess, if any, of (a) one-twelfth of the Strike Rate on the Swap Notional Amount for such Distribution Date multiplied by 250 over (b) one-month LIBOR (as set forth in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement and calculated on an actual/360 basis) on the Swap Notional Amount for such Distribution Date multiplied by 250.	Withdrawn from amounts on deposit in the Distribution Account, before distributions to Certificateholders.

⁽¹⁾ See “The Pooling Agreement—Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses” in this prospectus supplement for a description of additional compensation that the servicer may receive.

⁽²⁾ The Trustee will also be entitled to any investment income on amounts on deposit in the distribution account.

Book-Entry Certificates

The Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be book-entry Certificates (for so long as they are registered in the name of the applicable depository or its nominee, the “Book-Entry Certificates”). Persons acquiring beneficial ownership interests in the Book-Entry Certificates (“Certificate Owners”) will hold such Certificates through The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) in the United States, or upon request through Clearstream Banking Luxembourg, formerly known as Cedelbank SA (“Clearstream”), or the Euroclear System (“Euroclear”) (in Europe) if they are participants of such systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in such systems. The Book-Entry Certificates will be issued in one or more certificates which equal the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of such Certificates and will initially be registered in the name of Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC. Clearstream and Euroclear will hold omnibus positions on behalf of their participants through customers’ securities accounts in Clearstream’s and Euroclear’s names on the books of their respective depositories which in turn will hold such positions in customers’ securities accounts in the depositories’ names on the books of DTC. Citibank will act as depository for Clearstream and JPMorgan Chase Bank will act as depository for Euroclear (in such capacities, individually the “Relevant Depository” and collectively the “European Depositories”). Investors may hold such beneficial interests in the Book-Entry Certificates in minimum denominations of \$25,000. Except as described below, no Certificate Owner acquiring a Book-Entry Certificate (each, a “beneficial owner”) will be entitled to receive a physical certificate representing such Certificate (a “Definitive Certificate”). Unless and until Definitive Certificates are issued, it is anticipated that the only “Certificateholder” of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. Certificate Owners will not be Certificateholders as that term

is used in the Pooling Agreement. Certificate Owners are only permitted to exercise their rights indirectly through DTC and participants of DTC (“DTC Participants”).

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

Certificate Owners will receive all distributions of principal and interest on the Book-Entry Certificates from the Trustee through DTC and DTC Participants. While the Book-Entry Certificates are outstanding (except under the circumstances described below), under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the “Rules”), DTC is required to make book-entry transfers among DTC Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to the Book-Entry Certificates and is required to receive and transmit distributions of principal of, and interest on, the Book-Entry Certificates. DTC Participants and indirect participants with whom Certificate Owners have accounts with respect to Book-Entry Certificates are similarly required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such distributions on behalf of their respective Certificate Owners. Accordingly, although Certificate Owners will not possess certificates representing their respective interests in the Book-Entry Certificates, the Rules provide a mechanism by which Certificate Owners will receive distributions and will be able to transfer their interest.

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

Because of time zone differences, credits of securities received in Clearstream or Euroclear as a result of a transaction with a DTC Participant will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following the DTC settlement date. Such credits or any transactions in such securities settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants (each as defined below) on such business day. Cash received in Clearstream or Euroclear as a result of sales of securities by or through a Clearstream Participant (as defined below) or Euroclear Participant (as defined below) to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream or Euroclear cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC. For information with respect to tax documentation procedures relating to the Certificates, see “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs—Backup Withholding With Respect to REMIC Certificates” and “—Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates” in the prospectus and “Global Clearance, Settlement and Tax Documentation Procedures—Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Documentation Requirements” in Annex I hereto.

Transfers between DTC Participants will occur in accordance with DTC rules. Transfers between Clearstream Participants and Euroclear Participants will occur in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by the Relevant Depository; however, such cross market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to the Relevant Depository to take action to effect

final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream Participants and Euroclear Participants may not deliver instructions directly to the European Depositaries.

DTC which is a New York-chartered limited purpose trust company, performs services for its DTC Participants, some of which (and/or their representatives) own DTC. In accordance with its normal procedures, DTC is expected to record the positions held by each DTC Participant in the Book-Entry Certificates, whether held for its own account or as a nominee for another person. In general, beneficial ownership of Book-Entry Certificates will be subject to the Rules, as in effect from time to time.

Clearstream, 67 Bd Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, L-1331 Luxembourg, a Luxembourg limited liability company, was formed in January 2000 through the merger of Cedel International and Deutsche Boerse Clearing, the shareholders of which comprise 93 of the world's major financial institutions.

Clearstream is registered as a bank in Luxembourg, and as such is subject to regulation by the Institute Monetaire Luxembourgeois, "IML," the Luxembourg Monetary Authority, which supervises Luxembourg banks.

Clearstream holds securities for its customers ("Clearstream Participants") and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfers between their accounts. Clearstream provides various services, including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream also deals with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with the Euroclear Operator (as defined below) in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between systems. Clearstream currently accepts over 70,000 securities issues on its books.

Clearstream's customers are world-wide financial institutions including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Clearstream's United States customers are limited to securities brokers and dealers and banks. Currently, Clearstream has approximately 3,000 customers located in over 60 countries, including all major European countries, Canada, and the United States. Indirect access to Clearstream is available to other institutions which clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of Clearstream.

Euroclear was created in 1968 to hold securities for its participants ("Euroclear Participants") and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear Participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Euroclear includes various other services, including securities lending and borrowing and interfaces with domestic markets in several countries generally similar to the arrangements for cross-market transfers with DTC described above. The Euroclear System is owned by Euroclear plc and operated through a license agreement by the Euroclear Bank SA/NV (the "Euroclear Operator"), a bank incorporated under the laws of the Kingdom of Belgium. All operations are conducted by the Euroclear Operator, and all Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with the Euroclear Operator. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear Participant, either directly or indirectly.

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

Distributions on the Book-Entry Certificates will be made on each Distribution Date by the Trustee to Cede & Co. DTC will be responsible for crediting the amount of such payments to the accounts of the applicable DTC Participants in accordance with DTC's normal procedures. Each DTC Participant will be responsible for disbursing such payments to the Certificate Owners of the Book-Entry Certificates that it represents and to each Financial

Intermediary for which it acts as agent. Each such Financial Intermediary will be responsible for disbursing funds to the Certificate Owners of the Book-Entry Certificates that it represents.

Under a book-entry format, Certificate Owners of the Book-Entry Certificates may experience some delay in their receipt of payments, since such payments will be forwarded by the Trustee to Cede & Co. Distributions with respect to Certificates held through Clearstream or Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants in accordance with the relevant system's rules and procedures, to the extent received by the Relevant Depository. Such distributions will be subject to tax reporting in accordance with relevant United States tax laws and regulations. See "Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs—Backup Withholding With Respect to REMIC Certificates" and "—Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates" in the prospectus. Because DTC can only act on behalf of Financial Intermediaries, the ability of a Certificate Owner to pledge Book-Entry Certificates to persons or entities that do not participate in the Depository system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such Book-Entry Certificates, may be limited due to the lack of physical certificates for such Book-Entry Certificates. In addition, issuance of the Book-Entry Certificates in book-entry form may reduce the liquidity of such Certificates in the secondary market since certain potential investors may be unwilling to purchase Certificates for which they cannot obtain physical certificates.

Monthly and annual reports on the Trust will be provided to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, and may be made available by Cede & Co. to Certificate Owners upon request, in accordance with the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting the Depository, and to the Financial Intermediaries to whose DTC accounts the Book-Entry Certificates of such Certificate Owners are credited.

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

Definitive Certificates will be issued to Certificate Owners of the Book-Entry Certificates, or their nominees, rather than to DTC or its nominee, only if (a) DTC or the Depositor advises the Trustee in writing that DTC is no longer willing, qualified or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as nominee and depository with respect to the Book-Entry Certificates and the Depositor or the Trustee is unable to locate a qualified successor or (b) after the occurrence of a Servicer Event of Termination (as defined in the Pooling Agreement), Certificate Owners having percentage interests aggregating not less than 51% of the Book-Entry Certificates advise the Trustee and DTC through the Financial Intermediaries and the DTC Participants in writing that the continuation of a book-entry system through DTC (or a successor thereto) is no longer in the best interests of Certificate Owners.

Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the immediately preceding paragraph, the Trustee will be required to notify all Certificate Owners of the occurrence of such event and the availability through DTC of Definitive Certificates. Upon surrender by DTC of the global certificate or certificates representing the Book-Entry Certificates and instructions for re-registration, the Trustee will issue Definitive Certificates, and thereafter the Trustee will recognize the holders of such Definitive Certificates as Certificateholders under the Pooling Agreement.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of Book-Entry Certificates among DTC Participants of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and such procedures may be discontinued at any time.

None of the Depositor, the Servicer or the Trustee will have any responsibility for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests of the Book-Entry Certificates held by Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Allocation of Available Funds

Distributions to holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be made on each Distribution Date from Available Funds. With respect to any Distribution Date, "Available Funds" will be equal to the sum of the following amounts with respect to the Mortgage Loans, net of amounts reimbursable therefrom to the Servicer or the Trustee or payable to the Swap Provider (including any Net Swap Payment and any Swap Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider but excluding any Swap Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event): (i) the aggregate amount of monthly payments on the Mortgage Loans due on the related Due Date and received by the Servicer by the Determination Date, after deduction of the Trustee Fee for such Distribution Date, the Servicing Fee for such Distribution Date, any accrued and unpaid Servicing Fees and Trustee Fees in respect of any prior Distribution Dates, for such Distribution Date, (ii) certain unscheduled payments in respect of the Mortgage Loans, including prepayments, Insurance Proceeds, Net Liquidation Proceeds, Subsequent Recoveries and proceeds from repurchases of and substitutions for such Mortgage Loans occurring during the related Prepayment Period, excluding prepayment charges, and (iii) payments from the Servicer in connection with Advances and Prepayment Interest Shortfalls for such Distribution Date. The holders of the Class P Certificates will be entitled to all prepayment charges received on or with respect to the Mortgage Loans and such amounts will not be available for distribution to the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates.

Distributions of interest and principal to the Group I Certificates will be made first from payments relating to the Group I Mortgage Loans. Distributions of interest and principal to the Group II Certificates will be made first from payments relating to the Group II Mortgage Loans. Distributions of interest and principal to the Group III Certificates will be made first from payments relating to the Group III Mortgage Loans.

Interest Distributions

I. On each Distribution Date, the Trustee will withdraw from the Distribution Account that portion of Available Funds for such Distribution Date consisting of the Group I Interest Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date, and make the following disbursements and transfers in the order described below, in each case to the extent of the Group I Interest Remittance Amount available for such Distribution Date:

(i) to the Group I Certificates, the Monthly Interest Distributable Amount and the Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount, if any, for such Certificates; and

(ii) concurrently, to each class of Group II and Group III Certificates, on a *pro rata* basis based on the entitlement of each such class, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (x) the amount required to be distributed pursuant to clauses II(i) and III(i) below for such Distribution Date over (y) the amount actually distributed pursuant to such clauses from the Group II Interest Remittance Amount and the Group III Interest Remittance Amount.

II. On each Distribution Date, the Trustee will withdraw from the Distribution Account that portion of Available Funds for such Distribution Date consisting of the Group II Interest Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date, and make the following disbursements and transfers in the order described below, in each case to the extent of the Group II Interest Remittance Amount available for such Distribution Date:

(i) to the Group II Certificates, the Monthly Interest Distributable Amount and the Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount, if any, for such Certificates; and

(ii) concurrently, to each class of Group I and Group III Certificates, on a *pro rata* basis based on the entitlement of each such class, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (x) the amount required to be distributed pursuant to clause I(i) above and clause III(i) below for such Distribution Date over (y) the amount actually distributed pursuant to such clauses from the Group I Interest Remittance Amount and the Group III Interest Remittance Amount.

III. On each Distribution Date, the Trustee will withdraw from the Distribution Account that portion of Available Funds for such Distribution Date consisting of the Group III Interest Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date, and make the following disbursements and transfers in the order described below, in each case to the extent of the Group III Interest Remittance Amount available for such Distribution Date.

(i) concurrently, to each class of Group III Certificates, on a *pro rata* basis based on the entitlement of each such class, the Monthly Interest Distributable Amount and the Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount, if any, for each such class of Certificates; and

(ii) concurrently, to the Group I and Group II Certificates, on a *pro rata* basis based on the entitlement of each such class, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (x) the amount required to be distributed pursuant to clauses I(i) and II(i) above for such Distribution Date over (y) the amount actually distributed pursuant to such clauses from the Group I Interest Remittance Amount and the Group II Interest Remittance Amount.

IV. On each Distribution Date, the sum of the Group I Interest Remittance Amount, the Group II Interest Remittance Amount and the Group III Interest Remittance Amount remaining undistributed for such Distribution Date will be distributed, sequentially to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3, Class M-4, Class M-5, Class M-6, Class M-7, Class M-8 and Class M-9 Certificates, in that order, in an amount equal to the Monthly Interest Distribution Amount for each such class.

On any Distribution Date, any shortfalls resulting from the application of the Relief Act or any state law providing for similar relief and any Prepayment Interest Shortfalls to the extent not covered by Compensating Interest paid by the Servicer will be allocated, first, to the interest accrued on the Class C Certificates, and thereafter, to the Monthly Interest Distributable Amounts with respect to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates on a *pro rata* basis based on the respective amounts of interest accrued on such Certificates for such Distribution Date. **The holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will not be entitled to reimbursement for any such interest shortfalls.**

Principal Distributions

I. On each Distribution Date (a) prior to the Stepdown Date or (b) on which a Trigger Event is in effect, distributions in respect of principal to the extent of the Group I Principal Distribution Amount will be made in the following amounts and order:

(i) to the Group I Certificates, until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero; and

(ii) after taking into account the amount distributed to the Group II and Group III Certificates pursuant to clauses II(i) and III(i) below on such Distribution Date, concurrently, to each class of Group II and Group III Certificates (allocated among the Group III Certificates as described below), on a *pro rata* basis based on the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of each such group, until the Certificate Principal Balance of each such class has been reduced to zero.

II. On each Distribution Date (a) prior to the Stepdown Date or (b) on which a Trigger Event is in effect, distributions in respect of principal to the extent of the Group II Principal Distribution Amount will be made in the following amounts and order:

(i) to the Group II Certificates, until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero; and

(ii) after taking into account the amount distributed to the Group I and Group III Certificates pursuant to clause I(i) above and clause III(i) below on such Distribution Date, concurrently, to each class of Group I and Group III Certificates (allocated among the Group III Certificates as described below), on a *pro rata* basis based on the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of each such group, until the Certificate Principal Balance of each such class has been reduced to zero.

III. On each Distribution Date (a) prior to the Stepdown Date or (b) on which a Trigger Event is in effect, distributions in respect of principal to the extent of the Group III Principal Distribution Amount will be made in the following amounts and order:

(i) to the Group III Certificates (allocated among the Group III Certificates as described below), until the Certificate Principal Balances thereof have been reduced to zero; and

(ii) after taking into account the amount distributed to the Group I and Group II Certificates pursuant to clauses I(i) and II(i) above on such Distribution Date, concurrently, to the Group I and Group II Certificates, on a *pro rata* basis based on the Certificate Principal Balance of each such class, until the Certificate Principal Balance of each such class has been reduced to zero.

IV. On each Distribution Date (a) prior to the Stepdown Date or (b) on which a Trigger Event is in effect, distributions in respect of principal to the extent of the sum of the Group I Principal Distribution Amount, the Group II Principal Distribution Amount and the Group III Principal Distribution Amount remaining undistributed for such Distribution Date will be made sequentially to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3, Class M-4, Class M-5, Class M-6, Class M-7, Class M-8 and Class M-9 Certificates, in that order, in each case, until the Certificate Principal Balance of each such class has been reduced to zero.

V. On each Distribution Date (a) on or after the Stepdown Date and (b) on which a Trigger Event is not in effect, distributions in respect of principal to the extent of the Group I Principal Distribution Amount will be made in the following amounts and order:

(i) to the Group I Certificates, the Group I Senior Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero; and

(ii) concurrently, to each class of Group II and Group III Certificates (allocated among the Group III Certificates as described below), on a *pro rata* basis based on the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of each such group, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (x) the amount required to be distributed pursuant to clauses VI(i) and VII(i) below for such Distribution Date over (y) the amount actually distributed pursuant to such clauses from the Group II Principal Distribution Amount and the Group III Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date.

VI. On each Distribution Date (a) on or after the Stepdown Date and (b) on which a Trigger Event is not in effect, distributions in respect of principal to the extent of the Group II Principal Distribution Amount will be made in the following amounts and order:

(i) to the Group II Certificates, the Group II Senior Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero; and

(ii) concurrently, to each class of Group I and Group III Certificates (allocated among the Group III Certificates as described below), on a *pro rata* basis based on the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of each such group, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (x) the amount required to be distributed pursuant to clauses V(i) above and clause VII(i) below for such Distribution Date over (y) the amount actually distributed pursuant to such clauses from the Group I Principal Distribution Amount and the Group III Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date.

VII. On each Distribution Date (a) on or after the Stepdown Date and (b) on which a Trigger Event is not in effect, distributions in respect of principal to the extent of the Group III Principal Distribution Amount will be made in the following amounts and order:

(i) to the Group III Certificates (allocated among the Group III Certificates as described below), the Group III Senior Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balances thereof have been reduced to zero; and

(ii) concurrently, to the Group I and Group II Certificates, on a *pro rata* basis based on the Certificate Principal Balance of each such class, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (x) the amount required to be distributed pursuant to clauses V(i) and VI(i) above for such Distribution Date over (y) the amount actually distributed pursuant to such clauses from the Group I Principal Distribution Amount and the Group II Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date.

VIII. On each Distribution Date (a) on or after the Stepdown Date and (b) on which a Trigger Event is not in effect, distributions in respect of principal to the extent of the sum of the Group I Principal Distribution Amount, the Group II Principal Distribution Amount and the Group III Principal Distribution Amount remaining undistributed for such Distribution Date will be made in the following amounts and order:

(i) to the Class M-1 Certificates, the Class M-1 Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero;

(ii) to the Class M-2 Certificates, the Class M-2 Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero;

(iii) to the Class M-3 Certificates, the Class M-3 Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero;

(iv) to the Class M-4 Certificates, the Class M-4 Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero;

(v) to the Class M-5 Certificates, the Class M-5 Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero;

(vi) to the Class M-6 Certificates, the Class M-6 Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero;

(vii) to the Class M-7 Certificates, the Class M-7 Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero;

(viii) to the Class M-8 Certificates, the Class M-8 Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero; and

(ix) to the Class M-9 Certificates, the Class M-9 Principal Distribution Amount until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof has been reduced to zero.

With respect to the Group III Certificates, all principal distributions will be distributed sequentially to the Class III-A-1 Certificates, Class III-A-2 Certificates and Class III-A-3 Certificates, in that order, until the Certificate Principal Balance of each such class of certificates has been reduced to zero; provided however, that on any Distribution Date on which the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Subordinate Certificates has been reduced to zero, all principal distributions will be distributed to the Group III Certificates on a *pro rata* basis based on the Certificate Principal Balance of each such class.

The allocation of distributions in respect of principal to the Class A Certificates on each Distribution Date (a) prior to the Stepdown Date or (b) on which a Trigger Event is in effect, will have the effect of accelerating the amortization of the Class A Certificates while, in the absence of Realized Losses, increasing the respective percentage interest in the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans evidenced by the Subordinate Certificates. Increasing the respective percentage interest in the Trust of the Subordinate Certificates relative to that of the Class A Certificates is intended to preserve the availability of the subordination provided by the Subordinate Certificates.

Credit Enhancement

The credit enhancement provided for the benefit of the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates consists of subordination, as described below, and excess interest and overcollateralization, as described under “—Allocation of Losses; Subordination” and “—Overcollateralization Provisions” herein. The holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will also have the benefit of certain proceeds received pursuant to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, as described under “—Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust” herein.

The rights of the holders of the Subordinate Certificates to receive distributions will be subordinated, to the extent described herein, to the rights of the holders of the Class A Certificates. This subordination is intended to enhance the likelihood of regular receipt by the holders of the Class A Certificates of the full amount of their scheduled monthly payments of interest and principal and to afford such holders protection against Realized Losses.

The protection afforded to the holders of the Class A Certificates by means of the subordination of the Subordinate Certificates will be accomplished by the preferential right of the holders of the Class A Certificates to receive on any Distribution Date, prior to distribution on the Subordinate Certificates, distributions in respect of interest and principal, subject to funds available for such distributions.

In addition, the rights of the holders of Mezzanine Certificates with lower numerical class designations will be senior to the rights of holders of Mezzanine Certificates with higher numerical class designations, and the rights of the holders of the Mezzanine Certificates to receive distributions in respect of the Mortgage Loans will be senior to the rights of the holders of the Class C Certificates, in each case to the extent described herein. This subordination is intended to enhance the likelihood of regular receipt by the holders of more senior Certificates of distributions in respect of interest and principal and to afford such holders protection against Realized Losses.

Overcollateralization Provisions

The weighted average Adjusted Net Mortgage Rate for the Mortgage Loans is generally expected to be higher than the weighted average of the Pass-Through Rates on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. As a result, interest collections on the Mortgage Loans are expected to exceed the amount of interest distributable to the holders of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and the fees and expenses payable by the Trust (including any Net Swap Payment owed to the Swap Provider and any Swap Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider, other than any Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event). The Pooling Agreement requires that, on each Distribution Date, the Net Monthly Excess Cashflow, if any, be applied on such Distribution Date as an accelerated distribution of principal on the class or classes of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates then entitled to receive distributions in respect of principal, but only to the limited extent hereafter described.

With respect to any Distribution Date, any Net Monthly Excess Cashflow will be distributed as follows:

(i) to the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates then entitled to receive distributions in respect of principal, in an amount equal to any Extra Principal Distribution Amount, distributable to such holders as part of the Group I Principal Distribution Amount, the Group II Principal Distribution Amount and/or the Group III Principal Distribution Amount as described under “—Allocation of Available Funds—Principal Distributions” above;

(ii) sequentially, to the holders of the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3, Class M-4, Class M-5, Class M-6, Class M-7, Class M-8 and Class M-9 Certificates, in that order, in each case, first up to the Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount for each such class and second up to the Allocated Realized Loss Amount for each such class;

(iii) to the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account, the amount of any Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates for such Distribution Date;

(iv) to the Swap Provider, any Swap Termination Payments resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event;

(v) to the holders of the Class C Certificates as provided in the Pooling Agreement;

(vi) if such Distribution Date follows the Prepayment Period during which occurs the latest date on which a prepayment charge may be required to be paid in respect of any Mortgage Loan, to the holders of the Class P Certificates, in reduction of the Certificate Principal Balance thereof, until the Certificate Principal Balance thereof is reduced to zero; and

(vii) any remaining amounts to the holders of the Residual Certificates as provided in the Pooling Agreement.

On each Distribution Date, after making the distributions of the Available Funds as described above, the Trustee will withdraw from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account any amount deposited therein pursuant to subclause (iii) above and will distribute these amounts to the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates in the order and priority set forth under “—Pass-Through Rates” herein.

On each Distribution Date, the Trustee will withdraw from the Distribution Account all amounts representing prepayment charges in respect of the Mortgage Loans received during the related Prepayment Period and will distribute these amounts to the holders of the Class P Certificates.

In the event that the Overcollateralization Target Amount is permitted to step down on any Distribution Date, the Pooling Agreement provides that a portion of the principal which would otherwise be distributed to the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates on such Distribution Date will be distributed to the holders of the Class C Certificates pursuant to the priorities set forth above. This has the effect of decelerating the amortization of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates relative to the amortization of the Mortgage Loans, and of reducing the Overcollateralized Amount. However, if on any Distribution Date a Trigger Event is in effect, the Overcollateralization Target Amount will not be permitted to step down on such Distribution Date.

Allocation of Losses; Subordination

Any Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans will be allocated on any Distribution Date, first, to the interest accrued on the Class C Certificates, second, to the Class C Certificates, third, to the Class M-9 Certificates, fourth, to the Class M-8 Certificates, fifth, to the Class M-7 Certificates, sixth, to the Class M-6 Certificates, seventh, to the Class M-5 Certificates, eighth, to the Class M-4 Certificates, ninth, to the Class M-3 Certificates, tenth, to the Class M-2 Certificates and eleventh, to the Class M-1 Certificates, until their Certificate Principal Balances are reduced to zero.

The Pooling Agreement does not permit the allocation of Realized Losses to the Class A Certificates or the Class P Certificates. Investors in the Class A Certificates should note that although Realized Losses cannot be allocated to such Certificates, under certain loss scenarios there may not be enough interest and principal on the Mortgage Loans to distribute to the Class A Certificates all interest and principal amounts to which they are then entitled.

Once Realized Losses have been allocated to the Mezzanine Certificates, such amounts with respect to such Certificates will no longer accrue interest nor will such amounts be reinstated thereafter (except to the extent of Subsequent Recoveries as set forth in the Pooling Agreement). However, Allocated Realized Loss Amounts may be distributed to the holders of the Mezzanine Certificates from Net Monthly Excess Cashflow, according to the priorities set forth under “—Overcollateralization Provisions” above or from the Swap Account, according to the priorities set forth under “—Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust” below.

Any allocation of a Realized Loss to a Certificate will be made by reducing the Certificate Principal Balance thereof by the amount so allocated as of the Distribution Date in the month following the calendar month in which such Realized Loss was incurred. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary described herein, in no event will the Certificate Principal Balance of any Certificate be reduced more than once in respect of any particular amount both (i) allocable to such Certificate in respect of Realized Losses and (ii) distributable as principal to the holder of such Certificate from Net Monthly Excess Cashflow.

Definitions

Many of the defined terms listed below may apply to all Loan Groups/Certificate Groups and are sometimes used in this prospectus supplement to refer to a particular Loan Group/Certificate Group by the use of the words “Group I,” “Group II” and “Group III.”

The “Accrual Period” for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates for a given Distribution Date will be the actual number of days (based on a 360-day year) included in the period commencing on the immediately preceding Distribution Date (or, in the case of the first such Accrual Period, commencing on the Closing Date) and ending on the day immediately preceding such Distribution Date.

An “Allocated Realized Loss Amount” with respect to any class of the Mezzanine Certificates and any Distribution Date is an amount equal to the sum of any Realized Loss allocated to that class of Certificates on the Distribution Date and any Allocated Realized Loss Amount for that class remaining undistributed from the previous Distribution Date as reduced by an amount equal to the increase in the related Certificate Principal Balance due to the receipt of Subsequent Recoveries.

The “Certificate Principal Balance” of any Class A, Mezzanine or Class P Certificate immediately prior to any Distribution Date will be equal to the Certificate Principal Balance thereof on the Closing Date (the “Original Certificate Principal Balance”) reduced by the sum of all amounts actually distributed in respect of principal of such class and Realized Losses allocated thereto on all prior Distribution Dates. The Certificate Principal Balance of any class of Mezzanine Certificates with respect to which there is an unpaid Allocated Realized Loss Amount may be increased by the amount of any Subsequent Recoveries as set forth in the Pooling Agreement. The “Certificate Principal Balance” of the Class C Certificates as of any date of determination is equal to the excess, if any, of (a) the then aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans over (b) the then aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates, Mezzanine Certificates and Class P Certificates.

The “Class A Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount equal to the sum of (i) the Group I Senior Principal Distribution Amount, (ii) the Group II Senior Principal Distribution Amount and (iii) the Group III Senior Principal Distribution Amount.

The “Class M-1 Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount, not less than zero, equal to the excess of (x) the sum of (i) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class A Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date) and (ii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-1 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date over (y) the lesser of (A) the product of (i) 67.50% and (ii) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) and (B) the positive difference, if any, of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus the Overcollateralization Floor.

The “Class M-2 Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount, not less than zero, equal to the excess of (x) the sum of (i) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class A Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (ii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-1 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-1 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date) and (iii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-2 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date over (y) the lesser of (A) the product of (i) 75.60% and (ii) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) and (B) the positive difference, if any, of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus the Overcollateralization Floor.

The “Class M-3 Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount, not less than zero, equal to the excess of (x) the sum of (i) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class A Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (ii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-1 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-1 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (iii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-2 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-2 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date) and (iv) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-3 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date over (y) the lesser of (A) the product of (i) 79.20% and (ii) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) and (B) the positive difference, if any, of the aggregate Principal Balance of the

the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus the Overcollateralization Floor.

The “Class M-7 Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount, not less than zero, equal to the excess of (x) the sum of (i) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class A Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (ii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-1 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-1 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (iii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-2 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-2 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (iv) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-3 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-3 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (v) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-4 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-4 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (vi) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-5 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-5 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (vii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-6 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-6 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date) and (viii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-7 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date over (y) the lesser of (A) the product of (i) 89.60% and (ii) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) and (B) the positive difference, if any, of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus the Overcollateralization Floor.

The “Class M-8 Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount, not less than zero, equal to the excess of (x) the sum of (i) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class A Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (ii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-1 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-1 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (iii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-2 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-2 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (iv) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-3 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-3 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (v) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-4 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-4 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (vi) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-5 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-5 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (vii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-6 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-6 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (viii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-7 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-7 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date) and (ix) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-8 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date over (y) the lesser of (A) the product of (i) 91.10% and (ii) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) and (B) the positive difference, if any, of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus the Overcollateralization Floor.

The “Class M-9 Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount, not less than zero, equal to the excess of (x) the sum of (i) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class A Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (ii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-1 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-1 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (iii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-2 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-2 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (iv) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-3 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-3 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (v) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-4 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-4 Principal Distribution Amount

on such Distribution Date), (vi) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-5 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-5 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (vii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-6 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-6 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (viii) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-7 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-7 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date), (ix) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-8 Certificates (after taking into account the distribution of the Class M-8 Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date) and (x) the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-9 Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date over (y) the lesser of (A) the product of (i) 93.70% and (ii) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) and (B) the positive difference, if any, of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus the Overcollateralization Floor.

A Mortgage Loan is “Delinquent” if any monthly payment due on a Due Date is not made by the close of business on the next scheduled Due Date for such Mortgage Loan.

The “Determination Date” with respect to any Distribution Date will be the 15th day of the calendar month in which such Distribution Date occurs or, if such 15th day is not a Business Day, the Business Day immediately preceding such 15th day.

A “Due Period” with respect to any Distribution Date is the period commencing on the second day of the month preceding the month in which such Distribution Date occurs and ending on the first day of the month in which such Distribution Date occurs.

The “Extra Principal Distribution Amount” for any Distribution Date, is the lesser of (x) the Net Monthly Excess Cashflow for such Distribution Date and (y) the Overcollateralization Deficiency Amount for such Distribution Date.

The “Group I Allocation Percentage” for any Distribution Date is the percentage equivalent of a fraction, the numerator of which is (i) the Group I Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date, and the denominator of which is (ii) the Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date.

The “Group I Basic Principal Distribution Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date the excess of (i) the Group I Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date over the sum of (ii) the Overcollateralization Release Amount, if any, for such Distribution Date multiplied by the Group I Allocation Percentage and (iii) any part of the Net Swap Payment or Swap Termination Payment due to the Swap Provider (other than a Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event) not paid on such Distribution Date from the Interest Remittance Amount multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate principal balance of the Group I Mortgage Loans and the denominator of which is the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans.

The “Group I Interest Remittance Amount” with respect to any Distribution Date is that portion of the Available Funds for such Distribution Date attributable to interest received or advanced with respect to the Group I Mortgage Loans.

The “Group I Overcollateralization Floor” with respect to Group I Certificates and any Distribution Date is approximately \$1,204,474.

The “Group I Principal Distribution Amount” with respect to any Distribution Date is the sum of (i) the Group I Basic Principal Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date and (ii) the Extra Principal Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date multiplied by the Group I Allocation Percentage.

The “Group I Principal Remittance Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date, the sum of (i) all scheduled payments of principal collected or advanced on the Group I Mortgage Loans by the Servicer that were

due during the related Due Period, (ii) the principal portion of all partial and full principal prepayments of the Group I Mortgage Loans applied by the Servicer during such Prepayment Period, (iii) the principal portion of all related Net Liquidation Proceeds, Subsequent Recoveries and Insurance Proceeds received during such Prepayment Period with respect to the Group I Mortgage Loans, (iv) that portion of the Purchase Price, representing principal of any repurchased Group I Mortgage Loan, deposited to the Collection Account during such Prepayment Period, (v) the principal portion of any related Substitution Adjustments deposited in the Collection Account during such Prepayment Period with respect to the Group I Mortgage Loans and (vi) on the Distribution Date on which the Trust is to be terminated in accordance with the Pooling Agreement, that portion of the Termination Price, representing principal with respect to the Group I Mortgage Loans.

The “Group I Senior Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount, not less than zero, equal to the excess of (x) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Group I Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date over (y) the lesser of (A) the product of (i) 58.00% and (ii) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Group I Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) and (B) the positive difference, if any, of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Group I Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus the Group I Overcollateralization Floor.

The “Group II Allocation Percentage” for any Distribution Date is the percentage equivalent of a fraction, the numerator of which is (i) the Group II Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date, and the denominator of which is (ii) the Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date.

The “Group II Basic Principal Distribution Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date the excess of (i) the Group II Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date over the sum of (ii) the Overcollateralization Release Amount, if any, for such Distribution Date multiplied by the Group II Allocation Percentage and (iii) any part of the Net Swap Payment or Swap Termination Payment due to the Swap Provider (other than a Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event) not paid on such Distribution Date from the Interest Remittance Amount multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate principal balance of the Group II Mortgage Loans and the denominator of which is the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans.

The “Group II Interest Remittance Amount” with respect to any Distribution Date is that portion of the Available Funds for such Distribution Date attributable to interest received or advanced with respect to the Group II Mortgage Loans.

The “Group II Overcollateralization Floor” with respect to Group II Certificates and any Distribution Date is approximately \$1,204,360.

The “Group II Principal Distribution Amount” with respect to any Distribution Date is the sum of (i) the Group II Basic Principal Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date and (ii) the Extra Principal Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date multiplied by the Group II Allocation Percentage.

The “Group II Principal Remittance Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date, the sum of (i) all scheduled payments of principal collected or advanced on the Group II Mortgage Loans by the Servicer that were due during the related Due Period, (ii) the principal portion of all partial and full principal prepayments of the Group II Mortgage Loans applied by the Servicer during such Prepayment Period, (iii) the principal portion of all related Net Liquidation Proceeds, Subsequent Recoveries and Insurance Proceeds received during such Prepayment Period with respect to the Group II Mortgage Loans, (iv) that portion of the Purchase Price, representing principal of any repurchased Group II Mortgage Loan, deposited to the Collection Account during such Prepayment Period, (v) the principal portion of any related Substitution Adjustments deposited in the Collection Account during such Prepayment Period with respect to the Group II Mortgage Loans and (vi) on the Distribution Date on which the Trust is to be terminated in accordance with the Pooling Agreement, that portion of the Termination Price, representing principal with respect to the Group II Mortgage Loans.

The “Group II Senior Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount, not less than zero, equal to the excess of (x) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Group II Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date over (y) the lesser of (A) the product of (i) 58.00% and (ii) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Group II Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) and (B) the positive difference, if any, of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Group II Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus the Group II Overcollateralization Floor.

The “Group III Allocation Percentage” for any Distribution Date is the percentage equivalent of a fraction, the numerator of which is (i) the Group III Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date, and the denominator of which is (ii) the Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date.

The “Group III Basic Principal Distribution Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date the excess of (i) the Group III Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date over the sum of (ii) the Overcollateralization Release Amount, if any, for such Distribution Date multiplied by the Group III Allocation Percentage and (iii) any part of the Net Swap Payment or Swap Termination Payment due to the Swap Provider (other than a Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event) not paid on such Distribution Date from the Interest Remittance Amount multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate principal balance of the Group III Mortgage Loans and the denominator of which is the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans.

The “Group III Interest Remittance Amount” with respect to any Distribution Date is that portion of the Available Funds for such Distribution Date attributable to interest received or advanced with respect to the Group III Mortgage Loans.

The “Group III Overcollateralization Floor” with respect to Group III Certificates and any Distribution Date is approximately \$2,507,509.

The “Group III Principal Distribution Amount” with respect to any Distribution Date is the sum of (i) the Group III Basic Principal Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date and (ii) the Extra Principal Distribution Amount for such Distribution Date multiplied by the Group III Allocation Percentage.

The “Group III Principal Remittance Amount” means with respect to any Distribution Date, the sum of (i) all scheduled payments of principal collected or advanced on the Group III Mortgage Loans by the Servicer that were due during the related Due Period, (ii) the principal portion of all partial and full principal prepayments of the Group III Mortgage Loans applied by the Servicer during such Prepayment Period, (iii) the principal portion of all related Net Liquidation Proceeds, Subsequent Recoveries and Insurance Proceeds received during such Prepayment Period with respect to the Group III Mortgage Loans, (iv) that portion of the Purchase Price, representing principal of any repurchased Group III Mortgage Loan, deposited to the Collection Account during such Prepayment Period, (v) the principal portion of any related Substitution Adjustments deposited in the Collection Account during such Prepayment Period with respect to the Group III Mortgage Loans and (vi) on the Distribution Date on which the Trust is to be terminated in accordance with the Pooling Agreement, that portion of the Termination Price, representing principal with respect to the Group III Mortgage Loans.

The “Group III Senior Principal Distribution Amount” is an amount, not less than zero, equal to the excess of (x) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Group III Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date over (y) the lesser of (A) the product of (i) 58.00% and (ii) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Group III Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) and (B) the positive difference, if any, of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Group III Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus the Group III Overcollateralization Floor.

“Insurance Proceeds” means the proceeds of any title policy, hazard policy or other insurance policy covering a Mortgage Loan to the extent such proceeds are not to be applied to the restoration of the related Mortgaged Property or released to the mortgagor in accordance with the procedures that the Servicer would follow in servicing mortgage loans held for its own account, subject to the terms and conditions of the related mortgage note and Mortgage.

The “Interest Remittance Amount” means the sum of the Group I Interest Remittance Amount, the Group II Interest Remittance Amount and the Group III Interest Remittance Amount.

The “Monthly Interest Distributable Amount” for any Distribution Date and any class of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates equals the amount of interest accrued during the related Accrual Period at the related Pass-Through Rate on the Certificate Principal Balance of such class immediately prior to such Distribution Date, reduced by any Prepayment Interest Shortfalls allocated to such class and shortfalls resulting from the application of the Relief Act or any state law providing for similar relief (allocated to each Certificate based on its respective entitlements to interest irrespective of any Prepayment Interest Shortfalls or shortfalls resulting from the application of the Relief Act for such Distribution Date).

“Net Monthly Excess Cashflow” for any Distribution Date is equal to the sum of (a) any Overcollateralization Release Amount and (b) the excess of (x) the Available Funds for such Distribution Date over (y) the sum for such Distribution Date of (A) the Monthly Interest Distributable Amounts for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, (B) the Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amounts for the Class A Certificates and (C) the Principal Remittance Amount.

An “Overcollateralization Deficiency Amount” with respect to any Distribution Date equals the amount, if any, by which the Overcollateralization Target Amount exceeds the Overcollateralized Amount on such Distribution Date (after giving effect to distributions in respect of the Group I Basic Principal Distribution Amount, the Group II Basic Principal Distribution Amount and the Group III Basic Principal Distribution Amount on such Distribution Date).

The “Overcollateralization Floor” with respect to any Distribution Date is approximately \$4,916,344.

“Overcollateralization Release Amount” means, with respect to any Distribution Date, the lesser of (x) the Principal Remittance Amount for such Distribution Date and (y) the excess, if any, of (i) the Overcollateralized Amount for such Distribution Date (assuming that 100% of the Principal Remittance Amount is applied as a principal payment on such Distribution Date) over (ii) the Overcollateralization Target Amount for such Distribution Date.

The “Overcollateralization Target Amount” for any Distribution Date (x) prior to the Stepdown Date will be approximately 3.15% of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date and (y) on or after the Stepdown Date will be the lesser of the amount set forth in clause (x) and approximately 6.30% of the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans for the related Distribution Date, subject to the Overcollateralization Floor; provided however, if a Trigger Event is in effect on such Distribution Date, the Overcollateralization Target Amount will be equal to the Overcollateralization Target Amount for the previous Distribution Date.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the percentages in the definition of Overcollateralization Target Amount are subject to a variance of plus or minus 5%.

The “Overcollateralized Amount” for any Distribution Date is the amount, equal to (i) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the last day of the related Due Period (after giving effect to scheduled payments of principal due during the related Due Period, to the extent received or advanced, and unscheduled collections of principal received during the related Prepayment Period) minus (ii) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A, Mezzanine and Class P Certificates as of such Distribution Date (after giving effect to distributions to be made on such Distribution Date).

The “Prepayment Period” for any Distribution Date is the period commencing on the day after the Determination Date in the month preceding the month in which such Distribution Date falls (or, in the case of the

first Distribution Date, from February 1, 2007) and ending on the Determination Date of the calendar month in which such Distribution Date falls.

The “Principal Remittance Amount” for any Distribution Date is the sum of the Group I Principal Remittance Amount, the Group II Principal Remittance Amount and the Group III Principal Remittance Amount.

“Realized Loss” means, with respect to any defaulted Mortgage Loan that is finally liquidated (a “Liquidated Mortgage Loan”), the amount of loss realized equal to the portion of the Principal Balance remaining unpaid after application of all liquidation proceeds, insurance proceeds or condemnation proceeds net of amounts reimbursable to the Servicer for related Advances, Servicing Advances and Servicing Fees (such amount, the “Net Liquidation Proceeds”) in respect of such Mortgage Loan. If the Servicer receives Subsequent Recoveries with respect to any Mortgage Loan, the amount of the Realized Loss with respect to that Mortgage Loan will be deemed reduced to the extent such recoveries are included in the Principal Remittance Amount on any Distribution Date.

The “Senior Credit Enhancement Percentage” for any Distribution Date is the percentage obtained by dividing (x) the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Subordinate Certificates by (y) the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans, calculated prior to taking into account distributions of principal on the Mortgage Loans and distribution of the Principal Distribution Amount to the Certificateholders then entitled to distributions of principal on such Distribution Date.

The “Stepdown Date” means the earlier to occur of (i) the first Distribution Date after the Distribution Date on which the aggregate Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates has been reduced to zero and (ii) the later to occur of (x) the Distribution Date occurring in March 2010 and (y) the first Distribution Date on which the Senior Credit Enhancement Percentage (calculated for this purpose only after taking into account distributions of principal on the Mortgage Loans and distribution of the Group I Principal Distribution Amount, the Group II Principal Distribution Amount and the Group III Principal Distribution Amount to the Certificateholders then entitled to distributions of principal on such Distribution Date) is greater than or equal to approximately 42.00%.

“Subsequent Recoveries” are, in the case of any Distribution Date, unexpected amounts received by the Servicer (net of any related reimbursable expenses) specifically related to a Mortgage Loan as to which a Realized Loss was incurred in connection with a final liquidation of such Mortgage Loan occurring prior to the Prepayment Period for such Distribution Date. It is not expected that there will be any material amount of Subsequent Recoveries.

A “Trigger Event” is in effect with respect to any Distribution Date on or after the Stepdown Date if:

(a) the percentage obtained by dividing (x) the principal amount of Mortgage Loans Delinquent 60 days or more (including Mortgage Loans that are REO Properties, in foreclosure or in bankruptcy and that are also Delinquent 60 days or more) by (y) the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans, in each case, as of the last day of the previous calendar month, exceeds 38.10% of the Senior Credit Enhancement Percentage; or

(b) the aggregate amount of Realized Losses incurred since the Cut-off Date through the last day of the related Due Period (after reduction for all Subsequent Recoveries received from the Cut-off Date through the last day of the related Due Period) divided by the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-off Date exceeds the applicable percentages set forth below with respect to such Distribution Date:

Distribution Date Occurring In	Percentage
March 2009 – February 2010	1.60% for March 2009, plus 1/12 of 1.95% for each month thereafter
March 2010 – February 2011	3.55% for March 2010, plus 1/12 of 1.95% for each month thereafter
March 2011 – February 2012	5.50% for March 2011, plus 1/12 of 1.60% for each month thereafter
March 2012 – February 2013	7.10% for March 2012, plus 1/12 of 0.75% for each month thereafter
March 2013 and thereafter	7.85%

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the percentages in the definition of Trigger Event are subject to a variance of plus or minus 5%.

The “Trustee Fee Rate” for each Distribution Date is equal to 0.0030% per annum.

The “Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount” means (i) for each class of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and the first Distribution Date, zero, and (ii) with respect to each class of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and any Distribution Date after the first Distribution Date, the amount, if any, by which (a) the sum of (1) the Monthly Interest Distributable Amount for such Class for the immediately preceding Distribution Date and (2) the outstanding Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount, if any, for such class for such preceding Distribution Date exceeds (b) the aggregate amount distributed on such class in respect of interest pursuant to clause (a) of this definition on such preceding Distribution Date, plus interest on the amount of interest due but not paid on the Certificates of such class on such preceding Distribution Date, to the extent permitted by law, at the Pass-Through Rate for such class for the related Accrual Period.

Pass-Through Rates

The “Pass-Through Rate” on any Distribution Date with respect to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will equal the lesser of (a) the related Formula Rate and (b) the Net WAC Rate for such Distribution Date. With respect to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, interest in respect of any Distribution Date will accrue during the related Accrual Period on the basis of a 360-day year and the actual number of days elapsed.

The “Formula Rate” for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates is the lesser of (a) the sum of the interbank offered rate for one-month United States dollar deposits in the London market (the “Certificate Index”) as of the related LIBOR Determination Date (as defined herein) and a related margin (the “Certificate Margin”) and (b) the Maximum Cap Rate.

The Certificate Margin with respect to each class of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be the related percentage set forth below.

<u>Class</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
I-A-1	0.140%	0.280%
II-A-1	0.140%	0.280%
III-A-1	0.090%	0.180%
III-A-2	0.150%	0.300%
III-A-3	0.250%	0.500%
M-1	0.360%	0.540%
M-2	0.500%	0.750%
M-3	0.600%	0.900%
M-4	0.800%	1.200%
M-5	0.900%	1.350%
M-6	1.000%	1.500%
M-7	2.500%	3.750%
M-8	2.500%	3.750%
M-9	2.500%	3.750%

⁽¹⁾ For the accrual period for each Distribution Date through and including the Optional Termination Date.

⁽²⁾ For each other accrual period.

The “Maximum Cap Rate” for any Distribution Date will be a per annum rate (subject to adjustment based on the actual number of days elapsed in the related Accrual Period) equal to (1) the weighted average of the Adjusted Net Maximum Mortgage Rates of the Mortgage Loans (weighted based on the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related Due Period or, in the case of the first Distribution Date, the Cut-off Date, adjusted, except in the case of the first Distribution Date, to reflect unscheduled principal payments made thereafter during the Prepayment Period that includes such first day of the related Due Period) minus (2) the Swap Expense Fee Rate plus (3) an amount, expressed as a per annum rate equal to the product of (x) the Net Swap Payment made by the Swap Provider on such Distribution Date divided by the aggregate outstanding Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related Due Period or, in the case of the first Distribution Date, the Cut-off Date (adjusted, except in the case of the first Distribution Date, to reflect unscheduled principal payments made thereafter during the Prepayment Period that includes such first day of the related Due Period) and (y) 12.

The “Adjusted Net Maximum Mortgage Rate” for any Mortgage Loan for any Distribution Date will be a per annum rate equal to the applicable Maximum Mortgage Rate for such Mortgage Loan (or the Mortgage Rate in the case of any fixed-rate Mortgage Loan) as of the first day of the month preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs (or the Cut-off Date with respect to the first Distribution Date) minus the sum of (i) the Trustee Fee Rate and (ii) the Servicing Fee Rate.

The “Net WAC Rate” for any Distribution Date will be a per annum rate (subject to adjustment based on the actual number of days elapsed in the related Accrual Period) equal to (1) the weighted average of the Adjusted Net Mortgage Rates of the Mortgage Loans (weighted based on the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related Due Period or, in the case of the first Distribution Date, the Cut-off Date, adjusted, except in the case of the first Distribution Date, to reflect unscheduled principal payments made thereafter during the Prepayment Period that includes such first day of the related Due Period) minus (2) the Swap Expense Fee Rate.

The “Adjusted Net Mortgage Rate” for any Mortgage Loan for any Distribution Date will be a per annum rate equal to the applicable Mortgage Rate for such Mortgage Loan as of the first day of the month preceding the month in which such Distribution Date occurs minus the sum of (i) the Trustee Fee Rate and (ii) the Servicing Fee Rate.

The “Swap Expense Fee Rate” for any Distribution Date is an amount, expressed as a per annum rate, equal to the sum of (a) the product of (i) the Net Swap Payment made to the Swap Provider divided by the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related Due Period or, in the case of the first Distribution Date, the Cut-off Date (adjusted, except in the case of the first Distribution Date, to reflect unscheduled principal payments made thereafter during the Prepayment Period that includes such first day of the related Due Period) and (ii) 12 and (b) the product of (i) any Swap Termination Payment (other than a Swap Termination Payment resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event) made to the Swap Provider divided by the aggregate Principal Balance of the Mortgage Loans as of the first day of the related Due Period or, in the case of the first Distribution Date, the Cut-off Date (adjusted, except in the case of the first Distribution Date, to reflect unscheduled principal payments made thereafter during the Prepayment Period that includes such first day of the related Due Period) and (ii) 12.

The “Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount” for any class of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates and any Distribution Date is an amount equal to the sum of (i) the excess, if any, of (x) the amount of interest such class of Certificates would have accrued for such Distribution Date had the applicable Pass-Through Rate been the related Formula Rate over (y) the amount of interest such class of Certificates accrued for such Distribution Date at the Net WAC Rate and (ii) the unpaid portion of any related Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount from the prior Distribution Date together with interest accrued on such unpaid portion for the most recently ended Accrual Period at the related Formula Rate. Any Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be distributed on such Distribution Date or future Distribution Dates from and to the extent of funds available therefor in accordance with the priorities described above under “—Overcollateralization Provisions” and “—Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust”.

On the Closing Date, the Trustee will establish an account (the “Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account”) from which distributions in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be made. The Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account will be an asset of the Trust but not of any REMIC. On each Distribution Date, to the extent required following the distribution of Available Funds as described under “—Overcollateralization Provisions” above, the Trustee will withdraw from amounts in the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account to distribute to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates any Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts in the following order of priority, in each case to the extent of amounts remaining in the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account:

- (i) concurrently, to each class of Class A Certificates, the related Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount on a *pro rata* basis based on the related Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount for each such class; and
- (ii) sequentially, to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3, Class M-4, Class M-5, Class M-6, Class M-7, Class M-8 and Class M-9 Certificates, in that order, the related Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount.

Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust

The Interest Rate Swap Agreement

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as the supplemental interest trust trustee (the “Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee”), will enter into an interest rate swap agreement (the “Interest Rate Swap Agreement”) with the Swap Provider for the benefit of the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. The Interest Rate Swap Agreement will be held in the supplemental interest trust (the “Supplemental Interest Trust”). The Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee will appoint the Swap Administrator (defined below) pursuant to the Swap Administration Agreement (defined below) to receive and distribute funds in respect of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement on behalf of the Supplemental Interest Trust. For the avoidance of doubt, the Supplemental Interest Trust, the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Administration Agreement and the Swap Account will not be assets of any REMIC.

Under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, on or before each Distribution Date commencing with the Distribution Date in March 2007 and ending with the Distribution Date in November 2012, the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee (on behalf of the Supplemental Interest Trust) will be obligated to pay to the Swap Provider a fixed amount for that Distribution Date, or the Fixed Swap Payment, equal to the product of (x) a fixed rate equal to 5.200% per annum, subject to a variance of +/- 5% (the “Strike Rate”), (y) the product of (i) the Swap Notional Amount (as defined below) for that Distribution Date and (ii) 250 and (z) a fraction, the numerator of which is 30 (or, for the first Distribution Date, the number of days elapsed from and including the effective date (as defined in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement) to but excluding the first Distribution Date, determined on a 30/360 basis) and the denominator of which is 360, and the Swap Provider will be obligated to pay to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee (on behalf of the Supplemental Interest Trust) a floating amount for that Distribution Date, or the Floating Swap Payment, equal to the product of (x) One-Month LIBOR as determined pursuant to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement for the related calculation period (as defined in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement), (y) the product of (i) the Swap Notional Amount for that Distribution Date and (ii) 250 and (z) a fraction, the numerator of which is equal to the actual number of days in the related calculation period, and the denominator of which is 360. A net payment, referred to as a Net Swap Payment, will be required to be made on or before each applicable Distribution Date (a) by the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee to the Swap Provider, if the Fixed Swap Payment for such Distribution Date exceeds the Floating Swap Payment for such Distribution Date, or (b) by the Swap Provider to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee, if the Floating Swap Payment exceeds the Fixed Swap Payment for such Distribution Date. For each Distribution Date in respect of which the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee is required to make a Net Swap Payment to the Swap Provider, the trust will be required to make a payment to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee in the same amount prior to distributions to certificateholders.

The Swap Notional Amount for each Distribution Date will equal the lesser of (x) the product of (i) the aggregate certificate principal balance of the outstanding Class A and Mezzanine Certificates immediately prior to such Distribution Date and (ii) 1/250 and (y) the Swap Agreement Calculation Amount for such Distribution Date as set forth below (such lesser amount, the “Swap Notional Amount”).

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Swap Agreement Calculation Amount (\$)</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Swap Agreement Calculation Amount (\$)</u>
March 25, 2007	3,809,184.00	February 25, 2010	1,130,455.11
April 25, 2007	3,795,074.98	March 25, 2010	1,087,123.74
May 25, 2007	3,762,452.93	April 25, 2010	1,087,123.74
June 25, 2007	3,721,119.98	May 25, 2010	1,054,115.09
July 25, 2007	3,671,107.73	June 25, 2010	1,017,435.47
August 25, 2007	3,612,508.57	July 25, 2010	982,039.60
September 25, 2007	3,545,473.62	August 25, 2010	947,882.45
October 25, 2007	3,470,211.96	September 25, 2010	914,920.49
November 25, 2007	3,386,988.93	October 25, 2010	883,111.70
December 25, 2007	3,296,336.17	November 25, 2010	852,415.56
January 25, 2008	3,198,667.27	December 25, 2010	822,793.03
February 25, 2008	3,101,273.56	January 25, 2011	794,206.39
March 25, 2008	3,006,740.52	February 25, 2011	766,619.29
April 25, 2008	2,914,984.15	March 25, 2011	739,996.64
May 25, 2008	2,825,922.96	April 25, 2011	714,304.56
June 25, 2008	2,739,439.88	May 25, 2011	689,510.41
July 25, 2008	2,655,410.79	June 25, 2011	665,582.66
August 25, 2008	2,573,756.03	July 25, 2011	642,490.92
September 25, 2008	2,494,422.09	August 25, 2011	620,205.50
October 25, 2008	2,417,395.94	September 25, 2011	598,698.46
November 25, 2008	2,342,635.04	October 25, 2011	577,942.50
December 25, 2008	2,269,750.87	November 25, 2011	557,911.00
January 25, 2009	2,126,196.52	December 25, 2011	538,578.66
February 25, 2009	1,965,739.58	January 25, 2012	519,920.78
March 25, 2009	1,817,147.48	February 25, 2012	501,884.87
April 25, 2009	1,679,662.91	March 25, 2012	484,474.32
May 25, 2009	1,598,616.28	April 25, 2012	467,672.04
June 25, 2009	1,538,870.57	May 25, 2012	451,456.67
July 25, 2009	1,481,219.29	June 25, 2012	435,807.61
August 25, 2009	1,425,591.36	July 25, 2012	420,705.01
September 25, 2009	1,371,913.08	August 25, 2012	406,130.74
October 25, 2009	1,320,115.83	September 25, 2012	392,065.73
November 25, 2009	1,270,133.49	October 25, 2012	378,491.55
December 25, 2009	1,221,902.08	November 25, 2012	365,390.98
January 25, 2010	1,175,360.93		

The Interest Rate Swap Agreement will terminate following the last Distribution Date specified above, unless the Interest Rate Swap Agreement is terminated earlier upon the occurrence of a Swap Event of Default, a Swap Termination Event or a Swap Additional Termination Event, each as defined below.

The respective obligations of the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee to pay specified amounts due under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (other than Swap Termination Payments (as defined below)) generally will be subject to the following conditions precedent: (1) no Swap Event of Default or event that with the giving of notice or lapse of time or both would become a Swap Event of Default will have occurred and be continuing with respect to the other party and (2) no “early termination date” (as defined in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement) has occurred or been effectively designated.

Events of default under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (each a “Swap Event of Default”) include the following:

- failure to make a payment as required under the terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement,
- failure by the Swap Provider to comply with or perform certain agreements or obligations as required under the terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement,
- failure to comply with or perform certain agreements or obligations in connection with any credit support document as required under the terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement,
- certain representations by the Swap Provider or its credit support provider prove to have been incorrect or misleading in any material respect,
- repudiation or certain defaults by the Swap Provider or any credit support provider in respect of any derivative or similar transactions entered into between the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee and the Swap Provider and specified for this purpose in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement,
- cross-default by the Swap Provider or any credit support provider relating generally to its obligations in respect of borrowed money in excess of a threshold specified in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement,
- certain insolvency or bankruptcy events, and
- a merger by a party to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement without an assumption of such party’s obligations under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement,

each as further described in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

Termination events under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (each a “Swap Termination Event”) include the following:

- illegality (which generally relates to changes in law causing it to become unlawful for either party to perform its obligations under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement),
- tax event (which generally relates to the application of certain withholding taxes to amounts payable under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, as a result of a change in tax law or certain similar events), and
- tax event upon merger (which generally relates to the application of certain withholding taxes to amounts payable under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement as a result of a merger or similar transaction),

each as further described in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

Additional termination events under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (each a “Swap Additional Termination Event”), include the following:

- failure of the Swap Provider to maintain certain credit ratings or otherwise comply with the downgrade provisions of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (including certain collateral posting requirements) in each case in certain circumstances as specified in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement,
- failure of the Swap Provider to comply with the Regulation AB provisions of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (including, if applicable, the provisions of any additional agreement incorporated by reference into the Interest Rate Swap Agreement),
- occurrence of an optional termination of the securitization pursuant to the terms of the Pooling Agreement,

- amendment of the Pooling Agreement in a manner contrary to the requirements of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, and
- failure of the Trustee to pay certain amounts to the holders of the Class A Certificates as required under the Pooling Agreement,

each as further described in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

If the Swap Provider's credit ratings are withdrawn or reduced below certain ratings thresholds specified in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider may be required at its own expense, and in accordance with the requirements of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, to do one or more of the following: (1) obtain a substitute swap provider or (2) establish any other arrangement as may be specified for such purpose in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

Upon the occurrence of a Swap Event of Default, the non-defaulting party will have the right to designate an early termination date (an "Early Termination Date"). Upon the occurrence of a Swap Termination Event or a Swap Additional Termination Event, an Early Termination Date may be designated by one of the parties as specified in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, and will occur only upon notice (including, in some circumstances, notice to the rating agencies) and, in some circumstances, after any affected party has used reasonable efforts to transfer its rights and obligations under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement to a related entity within a specified period after notice has been given of the Swap Termination Event, and, in the case of downgrade below the second ratings threshold, only if a firm offer from a replacement swap provider remains capable of acceptance by the offeree, all as set forth in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement. The occurrence of an Early Termination Date under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement will constitute a "Swap Early Termination."

Upon a Swap Early Termination, the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee or the Swap Provider may be liable to make a swap termination payment (the "Swap Termination Payment") to the other, regardless, if applicable, of which of the parties has caused the termination. The Swap Termination Payment will be computed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

In the event that the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee is required to make a Swap Termination Payment to the Swap Provider, the trust will be required to make a payment to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee in the same amount (to the extent such Swap Termination Payment has not been paid by the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee from any upfront payment received pursuant to any replacement interest rate swap agreement that may be entered into by the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee); in the case of a Swap Termination Payment not triggered by a Swap Provider Trigger Event, the trust will be required to make such payment on the related Distribution Date, and on any subsequent Distribution Dates until paid in full, prior to distributions to certificateholders, and in the case of a Swap Termination Payment triggered by a Swap Provider Trigger Event, the trust's obligation to make such payment generally will be subordinated to certain distributions to the holders of the Certificates to the extent described in the Pooling Agreement.

Upon a Swap Early Termination other than in connection with the optional termination of the trust, the Depositor will direct the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee to use reasonable efforts to enter into a new interest rate swap agreement on substantially similar terms as the Interest Rate Swap Agreement with a successor swap provider meeting all applicable eligibility requirements. If the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee receives a Swap Termination Payment from the Swap Provider in connection with such Swap Early Termination, the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee will apply such Swap Termination Payment to any upfront payment required to appoint the successor swap provider. If the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee is required to pay a Swap Termination Payment to the Swap Provider in connection with such Swap Early Termination, the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee will apply any upfront payment received from the successor swap provider to pay such Swap Termination Payment. If the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee is unable to appoint a successor swap provider within 30 days of the Swap Early Termination, then the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee will deposit any Swap Termination Payment received from the original Swap Provider into a separate, non-interest bearing reserve account and will, on each subsequent Distribution Date, withdraw from the amount then remaining on deposit in such reserve account an amount equal to the Net Swap Payment, if any, that would have been paid to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee

by the original Swap Provider calculated in accordance with the terms of the original Interest Rate Swap Agreement, and distribute such amount in accordance with the terms of the Pooling Agreement and the Swap Administration Agreement.

Upon a Swap Early Termination in connection with the optional termination of the trust, if the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee is required to make a Swap Termination Payment to the Swap Provider, the party exercising such optional termination of the trust will be required to include in its payment an amount equal to such Swap Termination Payment, as described in this prospectus supplement. If the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee receives a Swap Termination Payment from the Swap Provider in connection with such Swap Early Termination, such Swap Termination Payment will be distributed in accordance with the terms of the Pooling Agreement and the Swap Administration Agreement.

A “Swap Provider Trigger Event” will mean: (i) a Swap Event of Default under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement with respect to which the Swap Provider is a Defaulting Party (as defined in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement), (ii) certain Swap Termination Events under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement with respect to which the Swap Provider is the sole Affected Party (as defined in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement) or (iii) a Swap Additional Termination Event under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement with respect to which the Swap Provider is the sole Affected Party.

The Swap Provider

For a description of the Swap Provider, see “The Swap Provider” in this prospectus supplement.

The “significance percentage” of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement as calculated in accordance with Item 1115 of Regulation AB under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is less than 10%. As provided in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider may be replaced in certain circumstances, including if the significance percentage of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement is 10% or more.

The Swap Administration Agreement and Swap Account

The Interest Rate Swap Agreement will be administered by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as Swap Administrator pursuant to a swap administration agreement (the “Swap Administration Agreement”). Any Net Swap Payments made by the Swap Provider to the Supplemental Interest Trust will be distributed in accordance with the Swap Administration Agreement. Beginning on the Distribution Date in March 2007 and on or prior to the Distribution Date in November 2012, the trustee of the Supplemental Interest Trust will be required to deposit into the Swap Account an amount equal to any remaining Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amounts, Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts, Allocated Realized Loss Amounts and amounts necessary to maintain the Overcollateralization Target Amount on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, up to the Net Swap Payment received by the Supplemental Interest Trust from the Swap Provider. Any excess amounts received by the Supplemental Interest Trust will be paid to Option One Mortgage Corporation or its designee.

On or before each Distribution Date, Net Swap Payments (whether payable to the Swap Provider or to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee), any Swap Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider not resulting from a Swap Provider Trigger Event pursuant to the Swap Agreement and any Swap Termination Payments owed to the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee will be deposited by the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee into the Swap Account. On each Distribution Date, the Swap Administrator will withdraw from amounts on deposit in the Swap Account (other than amounts representing Swap Termination Payments received by the Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee) prior to any distribution to any Certificates, the following amounts :

- (i) to the Swap Provider, any Net Swap Payment owed to the Swap Provider pursuant to the Swap Agreement for such Distribution Date; and
- (ii) to the Swap Provider, any Swap Termination Payment owed to the Swap Provider not due to a Swap Provider Trigger Event pursuant to the Swap Agreement.

On each Distribution Date, to the extent required, following the distribution of the Net Monthly Excess Cashflow as described in “—Overcollateralization Provisions” in this prospectus supplement and withdrawals from

the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account as described in “—Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts”, amounts will be withdrawn from the Swap Account by the Swap Administrator and distributed to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates in the following order of priority:

(i) concurrently, to each class of Class A Certificates, the related Monthly Interest Distributable Amount and Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount remaining undistributed, on a *pro rata* basis based on the entitlement of each such class,

(ii) sequentially, to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3, Class M-4, Class M-5, Class M-6, Class M-7, Class M-8 and Class M-9 Certificates, in that order, the related Monthly Interest Distributable Amount and Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount, to the extent remaining undistributed;

(iii) to the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates then entitled to receive distributions in respect of principal, in an amount necessary to maintain the Overcollateralization Target Amount;

(iv) sequentially to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3, Class M-4, Class M-5, Class M-6, Class M-7, Class M-8 and Class M-9 Certificates, in that order, in each case up to the related Allocated Realized Loss Amount related to such Certificates for such Distribution Date remaining undistributed;

(v) concurrently, to each class of Class A Certificates, the related Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount, to the extent remaining undistributed, on a *pro rata* basis based on such respective Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts remaining; and

(vi) sequentially, to the Class M-1, Class M-2, Class M-3, Class M-4, Class M-5, Class M-6, Class M-7, Class M-8 and Class M-9 Certificates, in that order, the related Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount, to the extent remaining undistributed.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the aggregate amount distributed under clause (iii) above on such Distribution Date, when added to the cumulative amount distributed under clause (iii) above on all prior Distribution Dates, will not be permitted to exceed the cumulative amount of Realized Losses incurred on the Mortgage Loans since the Cut-off Date through the last day of the related Prepayment Period (reduced by the aggregate amount of Subsequent Recoveries received since the Cut-off Date through the last day of the related Prepayment Period). Any amounts that would otherwise be distributable from the Supplemental Interest Trust on any Distribution Date under clause (iii) above, but for the foregoing proviso, will be retained in the Supplemental Interest Trust and will be included in amounts available for distribution from the Supplemental Interest Trust on the next succeeding Distribution Date, subject to the foregoing proviso in the case of amounts to be distributed under clause (iii) above.

Calculation of One-Month LIBOR

On the second LIBOR Business Day (as defined below) preceding the commencement of each Accrual Period for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates (each such date, a “LIBOR Determination Date”), the Trustee will determine the Certificate Index for such Accrual Period for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates on the basis of the London interbank offered rate for one-month United States dollar deposits, as such rates appear on Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page, as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on such LIBOR Determination Date. If such rate does not appear on Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page, the rate for that day will be determined on the basis of the offered rates of the Reference Banks (as defined herein) for one-month United States dollar deposits, as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on such LIBOR Determination Date. The Trustee will request the principal London office of each of the Reference Banks to provide a quotation of its rate. If on such LIBOR Determination Date two or more Reference Banks provide such offered quotations, the Certificate Index for the related Accrual Period will be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations (rounded upwards if necessary to the nearest whole multiple of 0.0625%). If on such LIBOR Determination Date fewer than two Reference Banks provide such offered quotations, the Certificate Index for the related Accrual Period will be the higher of (x) the Certificate Index as determined on the previous LIBOR Determination Date and (y) the Reserve Interest Rate (as defined herein).

As used in this section, “LIBOR Business Day” means a day on which banks are open for dealing in foreign currency and exchange in London and New York City; “Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page” means the display page currently so designated on the Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service (or such other page as may replace that

page on that service for the purpose of displaying comparable rates or prices); “Reference Banks” means leading banks selected by the Trustee and engaged in transactions in Eurodollar deposits in the international Eurocurrency market (i) with an established place of business in London, (ii) which have been designated as such by the Trustee and (iii) not controlling, controlled by or under common control with, the Depositor, the Servicer or any successor Servicer or the Originator; and “Reserve Interest Rate” will be the rate per annum that the Trustee determines to be either (i) the arithmetic mean (rounded upwards if necessary to the nearest whole multiple of 0.0625%) of the one-month United States dollar lending rates which New York City banks selected by the Trustee are quoting on the relevant LIBOR Determination Date to the principal London offices of leading banks in the London interbank market or (ii) in the event that the Trustee can determine no such arithmetic mean, the lowest one-month United States dollar lending rate which New York City banks selected by the Trustee are quoting on such LIBOR Determination Date to leading European banks.

The establishment of the Certificate Index on each LIBOR Determination Date by the Trustee and the Trustee’s calculation of the rate of interest applicable to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates for the related Accrual Period will (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

Reports to Certificateholders

On each Distribution Date, the Trustee will provide and make available to each holder of a Certificate, the NIMS Insurer, if any, and the Rating Agencies a statement (based on information received from the Servicer) setting forth, among other things:

- (i) the amount of the distribution made on such Distribution Date to the holders of the certificates allocable to principal and the amount of the distribution made to the holders of the Class P Certificates allocable to Prepayment Charges;
- (ii) the amount of the distribution made on such Distribution Date to the holders of the certificates allocable to interest;
- (iii) the Net Monthly Excess Cashflow, the Overcollateralized Amount, the Overcollateralization Release Amount, the Overcollateralization Deficiency Amount and the Overcollateralization Target Amount as of such Distribution Date and the Excess Overcollateralized Amount for the Mortgage Pool for such Distribution Date;
- (iv) the fees and expenses of the trust accrued and paid on such Distribution Date and to whom such fees and expenses were paid;
- (v) the aggregate amount of Advances for the related Due Period (including the general purpose of such Advances);
- (vi) the aggregate amount of interest and scheduled principal received or advanced by the Servicer with respect to the related Due Period;
- (vii) with respect to each Loan Group, the related group balance at the close of business at the end of the related Due Period;
- (viii) the number, aggregate principal balance, weighted average remaining term to maturity and weighted average Mortgage Rate of the Mortgage Loans as of the related Determination Date;
- (ix) the number and aggregate unpaid Principal Balance of Mortgage Loans delinquent (a) 30 to 59 days, (b) 60 to 89 days and (c) 90 or more days;
- (x) the delinquency percentage;

(xi) the total number and cumulative principal balance of all liquidated Mortgage Loans as of the close of business of the last day of the preceding Prepayment Period, prior to the reduction of each principal balance to zero;

(xii) the total number and cumulative principal balance of all REO Properties as of the close of business of the last day of the preceding Prepayment Period;

(xiii) the aggregate amount of Principal Prepayments in full, the aggregate amount of Principal Prepayments in part and net liquidation proceeds made during the related Prepayment Period;

(xiv) the aggregate amount of Realized Losses incurred during the related Prepayment Period and the cumulative amount of Realized Losses;

(xv) the aggregate amount of extraordinary Trust Fund expenses withdrawn from the Collection Account for such Distribution Date;

(xvi) the Certificate Principal Balance of each class of Certificates, before and after giving effect to the distributions made on such Distribution Date;

(xvii) the Monthly Interest Distributable Amount in respect of each class of Certificates for such Distribution Date and the Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount, if any, with respect to the Class A Certificates and the Mezzanine Certificates for such Distribution Date;

(xviii) the aggregate amount of any Prepayment Interest Shortfalls for such Distribution Date, to the extent not covered by payments by the Servicer under the Pooling Agreement;

(xix) the Senior Credit Enhancement Percentage for such Distribution Date;

(xx) the Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount for each class of Class A Certificates and each class of Mezzanine Certificates, if any, for such Distribution Date and the amount remaining unpaid after reimbursements therefor on such Distribution Date;

(xxi) the amount of any Net Swap Payments or Swap Termination Payments (a) due from the Trust and (b) due from the Swap Provider;

(xxii) whether the Stepdown Date or a Trigger Event is in effect;

(xxiii) the respective Pass-Through Rates applicable to each class of Class A Certificates, each Class of Mezzanine Certificates and the Class C Certificates for such Distribution Date and the Pass-Through Rate applicable to each class of Class A Certificates and each class of Mezzanine Certificates for the immediately succeeding Distribution Date;

(xxiv) the total cashflows received and the general sources thereof;

(xxv) if applicable, material modifications, extensions or waivers to Mortgage Loan terms, fees, penalties or payments during the preceding calendar month or that have become material over time;

(xxvi) the applicable Record Dates, Accrual Periods and Determination Dates for calculating distributions for such Distribution Date; and

(xxvii) the amount on deposit in the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account.

In addition, the Trustee will report on Form 10-D any material breaches of representations and warranties regarding the Mortgage Loans to the extent known to the Trustee.

The Trustee will make such information (and, at its option, any additional files containing the same information in an alternative format) available each month to Certificateholders, the NIMS Insurer and the Rating Agencies via the Trustee's internet website. Parties that are unable to use the above distribution options are entitled to have a paper copy mailed to them via first class mail by calling the customer service desk and indicating such. The Trustee will have the right to change the way statements are distributed in order to make such distribution more convenient and/or more accessible to the above parties and the Trustee will provide timely and adequate notification to all above parties regarding any such changes.

The primary source of information available to investors concerning the Class A Certificates and Mezzanine Certificates will be the monthly reports made available via the trustee's internet website, which will include information as to the outstanding Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates and Mezzanine Certificates and the status of the applicable form of credit enhancement. Also, investors may read any Form 10-D, Form 10-K or Form 8-K at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Investors may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also makes any such materials filed electronically available at the following website: <http://www.sec.gov>.

Any Form 10-D, Form 10-K or Form 8-K to be filed on behalf of the Issuing Entity will be signed by the Depositor.

The Trust's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Distribution Reports on Form 10-D and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, which have been prepared and filed by the Trustee, will be made available on the Trustee's internet website as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In addition, within a reasonable period of time after the end of each calendar year, the Trustee will prepare and deliver to each holder of a Certificate of record during the previous calendar year and the NIMS Insurer, if any, a statement containing information necessary to enable Certificateholders to prepare their tax returns. Such statements will not have been examined and reported upon by an independent public accountant.

YIELD, PREPAYMENT AND MATURITY CONSIDERATIONS

The yields to maturity of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be sensitive to defaults on the Mortgage Loans. If a purchaser of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificate calculates its anticipated yield based on an assumed rate of default and amount of losses that is lower than the default rate and amount of losses actually incurred, its actual yield to maturity may be lower than that so calculated. In general, the earlier a loss occurs, the greater is the effect on an investor's yield to maturity. There can be no assurance as to the delinquency, foreclosure or loss experience with respect to the Mortgage Loans. Because the Mortgage Loans in the Trust were originated in accordance with the Option One Underwriting Guidelines described herein without regard to whether such Mortgage Loans would be acceptable for purchase by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, delinquencies and liquidation proceedings are more likely with these Mortgage Loans than with mortgage loans that are originated in a more traditional manner.

The rate of principal payments, the aggregate amount of distributions and the yields to maturity of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be affected by the rate and timing of payments of principal on the Mortgage Loans. Furthermore, since mortgage loans secured by second liens are not generally viewed by mortgagors as permanent financing and generally carry a high rate of interest, certain of the Mortgage Loans may experience a higher rate of prepayment than traditional 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 or condemnations and repurchases by the Sponsor or Servicer). Because certain of the Mortgage Loans contain prepayment charges, the rate of principal payments may be less than the rate of principal payments for mortgage loans that did not have prepayment charges. The Mortgage Loans are subject to the "due-on-sale" provisions included therein and each adjustable-rate mortgage loan provides that the Mortgage Loan is assumable by a creditworthy purchaser of the related Mortgaged Property. See "The Mortgage Pool" herein.

Prepayments, liquidations and purchases of the Mortgage Loans (including any optional purchase) will result in distributions on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates of principal amounts which would otherwise be distributed over the remaining terms of the Mortgage Loans. Since the rate of payment of principal on the Mortgage Loans will depend on future events and a variety of other factors, no assurance can be given as to such rate or the rate of principal prepayments. The extent to which the yield to maturity of a class of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may vary from the anticipated yield will depend, in the case of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, upon the degree to which such class of Certificates is purchased at a discount or premium and in the case of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, upon the degree to which the amount or 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 any Class A or Mezzanine Certificates 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 such investor that is lower than the anticipated yield and, in the case of any Class A or Mezzanine Certificates purchased at a premium, a faster than anticipated rate of principal payments on the Mortgage Loans could result in an actual yield to such investor that is lower than the anticipated yield.

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 and servicing decisions. In general, if prevailing interest rates were to fall significantly below the Mortgage Rates on the Mortgage Loans, such Mortgage Loans could be subject to higher prepayment rates than if prevailing interest rates were to remain at or above the Mortgage Rates on such Mortgage Loans. Conversely, if prevailing interest rates were to rise significantly, the rate of prepayments on such Mortgage Loans would generally be expected to decrease. The Mortgage Loans may be subject to a greater rate of principal prepayments in a low interest rate environment. For example, if prevailing interest rates were to fall, mortgagors with adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans may be inclined to refinance their adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans with a fixed-rate loan to "lock in" a lower interest rate or to refinance their adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans with other more competitive adjustable-rate mortgage loans. The existence of the applicable Periodic Rate Cap and Maximum Rate with respect to the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans also may affect the likelihood of prepayments resulting from refinancings. No assurances can be given as to the rate of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans in stable or changing interest rate environments. In addition, the delinquency and loss experience of the fixed-rate Mortgage Loans may differ from that on the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans because the amount of the monthly payments on the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans are subject to adjustment on each Adjustment Date. In addition, the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans generally will not have their initial Adjustment Date for two, three, five or fifteen years after the origination thereof. The adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans may be subject to greater rates of prepayments as they approach their initial Adjustment Dates even if market interest rates are only slightly higher or lower than the Mortgage Rates on the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans as mortgagors seek to avoid changes in their monthly payments.

The interest-only feature of the Interest Only Mortgage Loans may reduce the perceived benefits of refinancing to take advantage of lower market interest rates or to avoid adjustments in the Mortgage Rates. However, as a Mortgage Loan with such a feature nears the end of its interest-only period, the borrower may be more likely to refinance the Mortgage Loan, even if market interest rates are only slightly less than the Mortgage Rate in order to avoid the increase in the monthly payments to amortize the Mortgage Loan over its remaining life.

Except in the circumstances described in this prospectus supplement, principal distributions on the Group I Certificates relate to principal payments on the Group I Mortgage Loans, principal distributions on the Group II Certificates relate to principal payments on the Group II Mortgage Loans and principal distributions on the Group III Certificates relate to principal payments on the Group III Mortgage Loans.

Approximately 66.30% of the Group I Mortgage Loans, approximately 72.31% of the Group II Mortgage Loans and approximately 72.61% of the Group III Mortgage Loans (in each case, by aggregate principal balance of the related Loan Group as of the Cut-off Date) provide for payment by the mortgagor of a prepayment charge in limited circumstances on certain prepayments. The holders of the Class P Certificates will be entitled to all prepayment charges received on the Mortgage Loans, and such amounts will not be available for distribution on the other classes of Certificates. Under certain circumstances, as described in the Pooling Agreement, the Servicer may waive the payment of any otherwise applicable prepayment charge. Investors should conduct their own analysis of the effect, if any, that the prepayment charges, and decisions by the Servicer with respect to the waiver thereof, may have on the prepayment performance of the Mortgage Loans. The Depositor makes no representations as to the

effect that the prepayment charges, and decisions by the Servicer with respect to the waiver thereof, may have on the prepayment performance of the Mortgage Loans.

To the extent the Net WAC Rate is the Pass-Through Rate for any class of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, a shortfall in interest equal to the Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount will occur. Such shortfall will only be distributable from (i) the Net Monthly Excess Cashflow, but only to the extent that the Overcollateralization Target Amount has been maintained or restored and certain other required distributions from the Net Monthly Excess Cashflow have been made and (ii) payments received under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

Weighted Average Lives

The timing of changes in the rate of principal prepayments on the Mortgage Loans may significantly affect an investor's actual yield to maturity, even if the average rate of principal prepayments is consistent with such investor's expectation. In general, the earlier a principal prepayment on the Mortgage Loans occurs, the greater the effect of such principal prepayment on an investor's yield to maturity. The effect on an investor's yield of principal prepayments occurring at a rate higher (or lower) than the rate anticipated by the investor during the period immediately following the issuance of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates may not be offset by a subsequent like decrease (or increase) in the rate of principal prepayments.

The weighted average life of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificate is the average amount of time that will elapse from the Closing Date, until each dollar of principal is repaid to the investors in such Certificate. Because it is expected that there will be prepayments and defaults on the Mortgage Loans, the actual weighted average lives of these Certificates are expected to vary substantially from the weighted average remaining terms to stated maturity of the Mortgage Loans as set forth herein under "The Mortgage Pool."

The Assumed Final Distribution Date for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates is as set forth herein under "Description of the Certificates—General" and was determined by taking the latest maturity date of the Mortgage Loans and adding one month. The weighted average lives of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are likely to be shorter than would be the case if payments actually made on the Mortgage Loans conformed to the assumptions that were used to determine the Assumed Final Distribution Date, and the final Distribution Date with respect to any class of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates could occur significantly earlier than the Assumed Final Distribution Date because (i) prepayments are likely to occur, (ii) excess cashflow, if any, will be applied as principal of such Certificates as described herein and (iii) the Servicer or the NIMS Insurer, if any, may cause a termination of the Trust as provided herein.

Prepayments of mortgage loans are commonly measured relative to a prepayment standard or model. The model used in this prospectus supplement (the "Prepayment Assumption") assumes a prepayment rate for the Fixed-Rate Mortgage Loans of 115% of the Fixed-Rate Prepayment Vector and a prepayment rate for the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans of 100% of the Adjustable-Rate Prepayment Vector. The "Fixed-Rate Prepayment Vector" assumes a constant prepayment rate ("CPR") of 4.00% per annum of the then unpaid principal balance of such mortgage loans in the first month of the life of such mortgage loans and an additional approximately 1.4545% (precisely 16%/11) per annum in each month thereafter until the 12th month. Beginning in the 12th month and in each month thereafter during the life of such mortgage loans, such prepayment vector assumes a CPR of 20.00%. The "Adjustable-Rate Prepayment Vector" assumes (a) a CPR of 2.00% per annum of the then unpaid principal balance of such Mortgage Loans in the first month of the life of such Mortgage Loans and an additional 2.5454% (precisely 28%/11) per annum in each month thereafter until the 12th month, and then beginning in the 12th month and in each month thereafter until the 23rd month, a CPR of 30.00% per annum, (b) beginning in the 24th month and in each month thereafter until the 27th month, a CPR of 60.00% per annum and (c) beginning in the 28th month and in each month thereafter during the life of such Mortgage Loans, a CPR of 35.00% per annum. However, the prepayment rate will not exceed 90% CPR per annum in any period for any percentage of the Adjustable-Rate Vector.

CPR is a prepayment assumption that represents a constant assumed rate of prepayment each month relative to the then outstanding principal balance of a pool of mortgage loans for the life of such mortgage loans. The model does not purport to be either an historical description of the prepayment experience of any pool of mortgage loans or a prediction of the anticipated rate of prepayment of any mortgage loans, including the Mortgage Loans to be included in the Trust.

Each of the Prepayment Scenarios in the table below assumes the respective percentages of the related Prepayment Vector described thereunder.

The tables entitled “Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding” were prepared on the basis of the assumptions in the following paragraph and the table set forth below. There are certain differences between the mortgage loan characteristics included in such assumptions and the characteristics of the actual Mortgage Loans. Any such discrepancy may have an effect upon the percentages of Original Certificate Principal Balances outstanding and weighted average lives of the Offered Certificates set forth in those tables. In addition, since the actual Mortgage Loans in the Trust will have characteristics that differ from those assumed in preparing the tables set forth below, the distributions of principal of the Offered Certificates may be made earlier or later than indicated in the table.

The percentages and weighted average lives in the tables entitled “Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding” were determined assuming that (the “Structuring Assumptions”): (i) the Mortgage Loans have the characteristics set forth in Annex II to this prospectus supplement, (ii) the closing date for the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates occurs on March 12, 2007 and the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are sold to investors on such date, (iii) distributions on the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are made on the 25th day of each month regardless of the day on which the Distribution Date actually occurs, commencing in March 2007, in accordance with the allocation of Available Funds set forth above under “Description of the Certificates—Allocation of Available Funds,” (iv) the prepayment rates are the percentages of the related Prepayment Vectors set forth in the “Prepayment Scenarios” table below, (v) prepayments include thirty days’ interest thereon, (vi) the Sponsor is not required to substitute or repurchase any or all of the Mortgage Loans pursuant to the Pooling Agreement and no optional termination is exercised, except with respect to the entries identified by the row captioned “Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination” in the tables below, (vii) the Overcollateralization Target Amount is as set forth herein, (viii) scheduled payments for all Mortgage Loans are received on the first day of each month commencing in March 2007, the principal portion of such payments being computed prior to giving effect to prepayments received in the previous month and there are no losses or delinquencies with respect to such Mortgage Loans, (ix) all related Mortgage Loans prepay at the same rate and all such payments are treated as prepayments in full of individual Mortgage Loans, with no shortfalls in collection of interest, (x) such prepayments are received on the last day of each month commencing in February 2007, (xi) the Certificate Index is at all times equal to 5.3200%, (xii) the Mortgage Rate for each Mortgage Loan is adjusted on its next Adjustment Date (and on subsequent Adjustment Dates, if necessary) to equal the sum of (a) the assumed level of the Index and (b) the respective Gross Margin (such sum being subject to the applicable Periodic Rate Caps, Minimum Mortgage Rates and Maximum Mortgage Rates), (xiii) with respect to the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans, Six-Month LIBOR is equal to 5.3875%, (xiv) the Servicing Fee Rate is equal 0.30% per annum for the first 10 Due Periods, 0.40% per annum for the 11th through 30th Due Periods, 0.65% per annum for all Due Periods thereafter, and the Trustee Fee Rate is equal to 0.0030% per annum and (xv) the Net Swap Payment, if any, is calculated as described under “Description of the Certificates—Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust” except that the first calculation period will be 30 days with respect to the Fixed Swap Payment, and no Swap Termination Payment is made. Nothing contained in the foregoing assumptions should be construed as a representation that the Mortgage Loans will not experience delinquencies or losses.

Prepayment Scenarios⁽¹⁾

	<u>Scenario I</u>	<u>Scenario II</u>	<u>Scenario III</u>	<u>Scenario IV</u>	<u>Scenario V</u>
Fixed-Rate Mortgage Loans:	85%	100%	115%	125%	145%
Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans:	70%	85%	100%	120%	140%

⁽¹⁾ Percentage of the Fixed-Rate Prepayment Vector or the Adjustable-Rate Prepayment Vector, as applicable.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class I-A-1 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	82	78	74	69	64
February 25, 2009	53	45	36	25	14
February 25, 2010	32	21	12	1	0
February 25, 2011	26	19	12	1	0
February 25, 2012	19	14	9	1	0
February 25, 2013	14	10	6	1	0
February 25, 2014	11	7	4	1	0
February 25, 2015	8	5	3	1	0
February 25, 2016	6	3	2	1	0
February 25, 2017	5	2	1	*	0
February 25, 2018	3	2	1	0	0
February 25, 2019	3	1	*	0	0
February 25, 2020	2	1	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	1	*	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	1	*	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	1	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	3.19	2.60	2.12	1.53	1.29
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2.97	2.41	1.97	1.49	1.29

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class II-A-1 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	82	78	74	69	64
February 25, 2009	54	45	36	25	14
February 25, 2010	32	22	12	1	0
February 25, 2011	26	20	12	1	0
February 25, 2012	19	14	10	1	0
February 25, 2013	15	10	6	1	0
February 25, 2014	11	7	4	1	0
February 25, 2015	8	5	3	1	0
February 25, 2016	6	3	2	1	0
February 25, 2017	5	2	1	*	0
February 25, 2018	3	2	1	0	0
February 25, 2019	3	1	*	0	0
February 25, 2020	2	1	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	1	*	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	1	*	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	1	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	3.21	2.61	2.13	1.55	1.30
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2.98	2.42	1.98	1.50	1.30

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class III-A-1 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	60	52	43	32	21
February 25, 2009	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2010	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2011	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2012	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2013	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2014	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2015	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2016	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2017	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2018	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	1.17	1.02	0.90	0.78	0.70
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1.17	1.02	0.90	0.78	0.70

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class III-A-2 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	98	71	44	9	0
February 25, 2010	35	2	0	0	0
February 25, 2011	15	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2012	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2013	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2014	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2015	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2016	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2017	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2018	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	2.95	2.30	2.00	1.77	1.60
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2.95	2.30	2.00	1.77	1.60

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class III-A-3 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	59
February 25, 2010	100	100	59	7	0
February 25, 2011	100	95	59	7	0
February 25, 2012	94	67	47	7	0
February 25, 2013	71	48	31	7	0
February 25, 2014	54	34	20	7	0
February 25, 2015	41	24	13	6	0
February 25, 2016	31	17	9	4	0
February 25, 2017	23	12	6	1	0
February 25, 2018	17	8	4	0	0
February 25, 2019	13	6	2	0	0
February 25, 2020	10	4	*	0	0
February 25, 2021	7	2	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	6	1	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	2	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	1	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	8.24	6.66	5.10	2.92	2.07
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	7.10	5.72	4.32	2.60	2.07

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class M-1 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2010	100	100	100	100	82
February 25, 2011	70	53	83	100	82
February 25, 2012	53	38	26	88	58
February 25, 2013	40	27	17	44	31
February 25, 2014	30	19	11	18	15
February 25, 2015	23	13	7	4	4
February 25, 2016	17	9	5	0	0
February 25, 2017	13	7	3	0	0
February 25, 2018	10	5	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	7	3	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	5	*	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	3	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	6.20	5.28	4.96	6.03	5.22
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.61	4.79	4.56	4.54	3.41

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class M-2 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2010	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2011	70	53	40	100	47
February 25, 2012	53	38	26	15	8
February 25, 2013	40	27	17	9	4
February 25, 2014	30	19	11	5	0
February 25, 2015	23	13	7	1	0
February 25, 2016	17	9	5	0	0
February 25, 2017	13	7	1	0	0
February 25, 2018	10	5	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	7	1	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	5	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	6.16	5.17	4.68	4.70	4.11
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.60	4.72	4.30	4.37	3.61

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class M-3 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2010	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2011	70	53	40	26	15
February 25, 2012	53	38	26	15	8
February 25, 2013	40	27	17	9	2
February 25, 2014	30	19	11	5	0
February 25, 2015	23	13	7	0	0
February 25, 2016	17	9	5	0	0
February 25, 2017	13	7	0	0	0
February 25, 2018	10	4	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	7	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	5	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	6.13	5.12	4.55	4.32	3.66
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.60	4.68	4.20	4.03	3.42

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class M-4 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2010	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2011	70	53	40	26	15
February 25, 2012	53	38	26	15	8
February 25, 2013	40	27	17	9	0
February 25, 2014	30	19	11	5	0
February 25, 2015	23	13	7	0	0
February 25, 2016	17	9	*	0	0
February 25, 2017	13	7	0	0	0
February 25, 2018	10	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	7	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	6.10	5.07	4.48	4.17	3.50
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.60	4.66	4.15	3.89	3.27

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class M-5 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2010	100	100	100	100	75
February 25, 2011	70	53	40	26	15
February 25, 2012	53	38	26	15	8
February 25, 2013	40	27	17	9	0
February 25, 2014	30	19	11	0	0
February 25, 2015	23	13	7	0	0
February 25, 2016	17	9	0	0	0
February 25, 2017	13	5	0	0	0
February 25, 2018	10	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	7	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	6.06	5.04	4.42	4.04	3.37
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.60	4.66	4.11	3.79	3.16

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class M-6 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2010	100	100	100	100	29
February 25, 2011	70	53	40	26	15
February 25, 2012	53	38	26	15	8
February 25, 2013	40	27	17	9	0
February 25, 2014	30	19	11	0	0
February 25, 2015	23	13	4	0	0
February 25, 2016	17	9	0	0	0
February 25, 2017	13	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2018	10	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	4	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	6.02	4.99	4.37	3.95	3.28
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.60	4.64	4.08	3.72	3.08

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class M-7 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2010	100	100	100	100	29
February 25, 2011	70	53	40	26	15
February 25, 2012	53	38	26	15	2
February 25, 2013	40	27	17	7	0
February 25, 2014	30	19	11	0	0
February 25, 2015	23	13	0	0	0
February 25, 2016	17	8	0	0	0
February 25, 2017	13	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2018	10	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	5.98	4.95	4.32	3.87	3.20
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.60	4.64	4.06	3.66	3.03

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class M-8 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2010	100	100	100	100	29
February 25, 2011	70	53	40	26	15
February 25, 2012	53	38	26	15	0
February 25, 2013	40	27	17	0	0
February 25, 2014	30	19	11	0	0
February 25, 2015	23	13	0	0	0
February 25, 2016	17	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2017	13	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2018	*	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	5.92	4.90	4.26	3.81	3.13
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.60	4.64	4.04	3.63	2.99

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Percent of Original Certificate Principal Balance Outstanding⁽¹⁾

Distribution Date	Class M-9 Prepayment Scenario				
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V
Initial Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
February 25, 2008	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2009	100	100	100	100	100
February 25, 2010	100	100	100	100	29
February 25, 2011	70	53	40	26	14
February 25, 2012	53	38	26	14	0
February 25, 2013	40	27	17	0	0
February 25, 2014	30	19	0	0	0
February 25, 2015	23	7	0	0	0
February 25, 2016	17	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2017	6	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2018	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2019	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2020	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2021	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2022	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2023	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2024	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2025	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2026	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2027	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2028	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2029	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2030	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2031	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2032	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2033	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2034	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2035	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2036	0	0	0	0	0
February 25, 2037	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years) to Maturity ⁽²⁾	5.81	4.80	4.17	3.70	3.04
Weighted Average Life (years) to Optional Termination ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.60	4.62	4.03	3.58	2.94

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average life of any class of Certificates is determined by (i) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, in the principal amount on each Distribution Date on such class of Certificates by the number of years from the date of issuance of the Certificates to the related Distribution Date, (ii) summing the results, and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount on such class of Certificates.

⁽³⁾ Assumes an optional purchase of the Mortgage Loans on the earliest Distribution Date on which it is permitted.

* If applicable, indicates a number that is greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Yield Sensitivity of the Mezzanine Certificates

If the Certificate Principal Balances of the Class C Certificates and each class of Mezzanine Certificates with a lower payment priority have been reduced to zero, the yield to maturity on the remaining class of Mezzanine Certificates with the lowest payment priority will become extremely sensitive to losses on the Mortgage Loans (and the timing thereof) that are covered by subordination, because the entire amount of any Realized Losses (to the extent not covered by Net Monthly Excess Cashflow), will be allocated to those Certificates.

The Mezzanine Certificates and the Class C Certificates evidence the following approximate initial undivided interests in the Trust:

Class	Interest in Trust
M-1	4.75%
M-2	4.05%
M-3	1.80%
M-4	1.55%
M-5	1.50%
M-6	1.00%
M-7	1.15%
M-8	0.75%
M-9	1.30%
C	3.15%

Investors in the Mezzanine Certificates should fully consider the risk that Realized Losses on the Mortgage Loans could result in the failure of such investors to fully recover their investments. In addition, once Realized Losses have been allocated to a class of Mezzanine Certificates, such amounts with respect to such Certificates will no longer accrue interest and will not be reinstated thereafter (except to the extent of Subsequent Recoveries as set forth in the Pooling Agreement) and no amounts in respect thereof will be distributable to the Holders of those Certificates. However, Allocated Realized Loss Amounts may be paid to the holders of the applicable Mezzanine Certificates from Net Monthly Excess Cashflow in the priorities set forth under “Description of the Certificates—Overcollateralization Provisions” and from Net Swap Payments received from the Swap Provider in the priorities set forth under “Description of the Certificates—Interest Rate Swap Agreement, the Swap Provider and the Supplemental Interest Trust” in this prospectus supplement.

The Mezzanine Certificates will not be entitled to any principal distributions until the Stepdown Date or during any period in which a Trigger Event is in effect, unless the Certificate Principal Balances of the Class A Certificates have been reduced to zero. As a result, the weighted average lives of the Mezzanine Certificates will be longer than would otherwise be the case if distributions of principal were allocated on a *pro rata* basis among the Class A Certificates and the Mezzanine Certificates. As a result of the longer weighted average lives of the Mezzanine Certificates, the holders of such Certificates have a greater risk of suffering a loss on their investments. Further, because a Trigger Event may be based on delinquencies, it is possible for the Mezzanine Certificates to receive no principal distributions (unless the Certificate Principal Balance of the Class A Certificates has been reduced to zero) on and after the Stepdown Date even if no losses have occurred on the Mortgage Pool. For additional considerations relating to the yield on the Mezzanine Certificates, see “Yield Considerations” and “Maturity and Prepayment Considerations” in the prospectus.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Depositor will apply the net proceeds of the sale of the Offered Certificates to the purchase of the Mortgage Loans transferred to the Trust.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

General

One or more elections will be made to treat designated portions of the Trust (exclusive of the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account, the Swap Account, the Supplemental Interest Trust, the Interest Rate Swap Agreement and any Servicer prepayment charge payment amounts, as defined more fully herein or in the Pooling

Agreement) as a real estate mortgage investment conduit (a “REMIC”) for federal income tax purposes. Upon the issuance of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, counsel to the Depositor, will deliver its opinion generally to the effect that, assuming compliance with all provisions of the Pooling Agreement, for federal income tax purposes, each REMIC elected by the Trust will qualify as a REMIC under Sections 860A through 860G of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”).

For federal income tax purposes, (i) the Residual Certificates will consist of components, each of which will represent the sole class of “residual interests” in each REMIC elected by the Trust and (ii) the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates (exclusive of any right of the holders of such Certificates to receive distributions from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account or the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts or the obligation to make payments to the Swap Account) will represent the “regular interests” in, and which generally will be treated as debt instruments of, a REMIC. See “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMIC—Classification of REMICs” in the prospectus.

Each class of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will also represent the rights to receive payments in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts, which amounts will not be an entitlement from any REMIC but from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account.

Each holder of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificates is deemed to own an undivided beneficial ownership interest in a REMIC regular interest and the right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account or the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts or the obligation to make payments to the Swap Account. The Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account, the Swap Agreement and the Swap Account are not assets of any REMIC. The REMIC regular interest corresponding to a Class A or Mezzanine Certificate will be entitled to receive interest and principal payments at the times and in the amounts equal to those made on the certificate to which it corresponds, except that (i) the maximum interest rate of that REMIC regular interest will equal the Net WAC Rate computed for this purpose by limiting the Swap Notional Amount to the aggregate certificate principal balance of the outstanding Class A and Mezzanine Certificates immediately prior to the related Distribution Date and (ii) any Swap Termination Payment will be treated as being payable solely from Net Monthly Excess Cashflow. As a result of the foregoing, the amount of distributions on the REMIC regular interest corresponding to a Class A or Mezzanine Certificate may exceed the actual amount of distributions on the Class A or Mezzanine Certificate.

The treatment of amounts received by a holder of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificates under such Certificateholder’s right to receive Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts will depend on the portion, if any, of such Certificateholder’s purchase price allocable thereto. Under the REMIC Regulations, each holder of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificate must allocate its purchase price for such Certificate among its undivided interest in the regular interest of the related REMIC and the right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts in accordance with the relative fair market values of each property right.

Each holder will treat distributions made to the holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates with respect to the Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount, as includible in income based on the regulations relating to notional principal contracts (the “Notional Principal Contract Regulations”). The OID Regulations provide that the Trust’s allocation of the issue price is binding on all holders unless the holder explicitly discloses on its tax return that its allocation is different from the Trust’s allocation. For tax reporting purposes, the Trustee may treat the right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts as having more than a *de minimis* value. Following its receipt of all information necessary to calculate such amounts from an Underwriter, such amounts may be obtained from the Trustee upon request. Under the REMIC Regulations, the Trustee is required to account for the REMIC regular interest, the right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts as discrete property rights.

Holders of the Class A or Mezzanine Certificates are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the allocation of issue price, timing, character and source of income and deductions resulting from the ownership of such Certificates. Treasury regulations have been promulgated under Section 1275 of the Code generally providing for the integration of a “qualifying debt instrument” with a hedge if the combined cash flows of the components are substantially equivalent to the cash flows on a variable rate debt instrument. However, such regulations specifically

disallow integration of debt instruments subject to Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code. Therefore, holders of the Class A or Mezzanine Certificates will be unable to use the integration method provided for under such regulations with respect to those Certificates. In the event that the right to receive Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts is characterized as a “notional principal contract” for federal income tax purposes, holders of the Class A or Mezzanine Certificates will be entitled to amortize, the separate price paid for the right to receive Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts under the notional principal contract regulations.

Any payments made to a beneficial owner of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificate in excess of the amounts payable on the corresponding REMIC regular interest will be treated as having been received as a payment on a notional principal contract. To the extent the sum of such periodic payments for any year exceeds that year’s amortized cost of any Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts, such excess represents net income for that year. Conversely, to the extent that the amount of that year’s amortized cost exceeds the sum of the periodic payments, such excess shall represent a net deduction for that year. In addition, any amounts payable on such REMIC regular interest in excess of the amount of payments on the Class A or Mezzanine Certificate to which it relates will be treated as having been received by the beneficial owners of such Certificates and then paid by such owners to the Swap Account pursuant to the Swap Administration Agreement, and such excess should be treated as a periodic payment on a notional principal contract that is made by the beneficial owner during the applicable taxable year and that is taken into account in determining the beneficial owner’s net income or net deduction with respect to any Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts for such taxable year. Although not clear, net income or a net deduction with respect to Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts should be treated as ordinary income or as an ordinary deduction. Holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax characterization and timing issues relating to a Swap Termination Payment.

Because a beneficial owner of any Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts will be required to include in income the amount deemed to have been paid by such owner, but may not be able to deduct that amount from income, a beneficial owner of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificate may have income that exceeds cash distributions on the Class A or Mezzanine Certificate, in any period and over the term of the Class A or Mezzanine Certificate. As a result, the Class A or Mezzanine Certificates may not be a suitable investment for any taxpayer whose net deduction with respect to any Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts would be subject to the limitations described above.

Upon the sale of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificates, the amount of the sale allocated to the selling Certificateholder’s right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts would be considered a “termination payment” under the Notional Principal Contract Regulations allocable to the related Certificate, as the case may be. A holder of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificates will have gain or loss from such a termination of the right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts, equal to (i) any termination payment it received or is deemed to have received minus (ii) the unamortized portion of any amount paid (or deemed paid) by the Certificateholder upon entering into or acquiring its interest in the right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts. Gain or loss realized upon the termination of the right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts will generally be treated as capital gain or loss. Moreover, in the case of a bank or thrift institution, Code Section 582(c) would likely not apply to treat such gain or loss as ordinary.

It is possible that the right to receive payments in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts, could be treated as a partnership among the holders of all of the Certificates, in which case holders of the Class A or Mezzanine Certificates potentially would be subject to different timing of income and foreign holders of such Certificates could be subject to withholding in respect of any Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts. Holders of the Class A or Mezzanine Certificates are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the allocation of issue price, timing, character and source of income and deductions resulting from the ownership of their Certificates.

For federal income tax reporting purposes, the Class M-8 Certificates and the Class M-9 Certificates will be, and the other classes of Offered Certificates may be, issued with original issue discount. The prepayment assumption that will be used in determining the rate of accrual of original issue discount, premium and market discount, if any, for the adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans for federal income tax purposes assumes a prepayment rate of 100% of the Adjustable-Rate Prepayment Vector as described herein and for the fixed-rate Mortgage Loans for

federal income tax purposes assumes a prepayment rate of 115% of the Fixed-Rate Prepayment Vector as described herein. No representation is made that the Mortgage Loans will prepay at such rate or at any other rate. See “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount” in the prospectus.

The Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) has issued regulations (the “OID Regulations”) under Sections 1271 to 1275 of the Code generally addressing the treatment of debt instruments issued with original issue discount. Purchasers of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates should be aware that the OID Regulations do not adequately address certain issues relevant to, or are not applicable to, prepayable securities such as the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. In addition, there is considerable uncertainty concerning the application of the OID Regulations to REMIC Regular Certificates that provide for payments based on an adjustable rate such as the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. Because of the uncertainty concerning the application of Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code to such Certificates and because the rules of the OID Regulations relating to debt instruments having an adjustable rate of interest are limited in their application in ways that could preclude their application to such Certificates even in the absence of Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code, the IRS could assert that such Certificates should be treated as issued with original issue discount or should be governed by the rules applicable to debt instruments having contingent payments or by some other method not yet set forth in regulations. Prospective purchasers of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates are advised to consult their tax advisors concerning the tax treatment of such Certificates.

It appears that a reasonable method of reporting original issue discount with respect to the Class A or Mezzanine Certificates, if such Certificates are required to be treated as issued with original issue discount, generally would be to report all income with respect to such Certificates as original issue discount for each period, computing such original issue discount (i) by assuming that the value of the applicable index will remain constant for purposes of determining the original yield to maturity of, and projecting future distributions on such Certificates, thereby treating such Certificates as fixed-rate instruments to which the original issue discount computation rules described in the prospectus can be applied, and (ii) by accounting for any positive or negative variation in the actual value of the applicable index in any period from its assumed value as a current adjustment to original issue discount with respect to such period. See “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount” in the prospectus.

Certain of the Certificates may be treated for federal income tax purposes as having been issued at a premium. Whether any holder of a Certificate will be treated as holding such Certificate with amortizable bond premium will depend on such Certificateholder’s purchase price and the distributions remaining to be made on such Certificate at the time of its acquisition by such Certificateholder. Holders of such Certificates should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possibility of making an election to amortize such premium. See “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Premium” in the prospectus.

The REMIC regular interest component of each Class A and Mezzanine Certificate will be treated as assets described in Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code, and as “real estate assets” under Section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Code, generally, in the same proportion that the assets of the Trust, exclusive of the assets not included in any REMIC, would be so treated. In addition, the interest derived from the REMIC regular interest component of each Class A and Mezzanine Certificate will be interest on obligations secured by interests in real property for purposes of section 856(c)(3) of the Code, subject to the same limitation in the preceding sentence. The Notional Principal Contract component of each Regular Certificate will not qualify, however, as an asset described in Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code, as a real estate asset under Section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Code or as a “qualified mortgage” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3) of the Code. As a result, the Regular Certificates generally may not be a suitable investment for a REMIC, a real estate investment trust or an entity intending to qualify under Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code. See “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs— Characterization of Investments in REMIC Certificates” in the prospectus.

The holders of the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be required to include in income interest on such Certificates in accordance with the accrual method of accounting. As noted above, each holder of a Class A or Mezzanine Certificates will be required to allocate a portion of the purchase price paid for the Certificates to the right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts. The value of the right to receive any such Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount is a question of fact which could be subject to differing interpretations. Because the right to receive payments from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account in respect of Net WAC Rate Carryover Amounts

is treated as a separate right of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates not distributable by any REMIC elected by the Trust, such right will not be treated as a qualifying asset for any Certificateholder that is a mutual savings bank, domestic building and loan association, real estate investment trust, or real estate mortgage investment conduit and any amounts received from the Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account and the Swap Account will not be qualifying real estate income for real estate investment trusts.

It is not anticipated that any REMIC elected by the Trust will engage in any transactions that would subject it to the prohibited transactions tax as defined in Section 860F(a)(2) of the Code, the contributions tax as defined in Section 860G(d) of the Code or the tax on net income from foreclosure property as defined in Section 860G(c) of the Code. However, in the event that any such tax is imposed on any REMIC elected by the Trust, such tax will be borne (i) by the Trustee, if the Trustee has breached its obligations with respect to REMIC compliance under the Pooling Agreement, (ii) by the Servicer, if the Servicer has breached its obligations with respect to REMIC compliance under the Pooling Agreement and (iii) otherwise by the Trust, with a resulting reduction in amounts otherwise distributable to the holders of the Certificates, including the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. See “Description of the Securities—General” and “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs—Prohibited Transactions and Other Possible REMIC Taxes” in the prospectus.

The responsibility for filing annual federal information returns and other reports will be borne by the Trustee or the Servicer. See “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs—Reporting and Other Administrative Matters” in the prospectus.

For further information regarding the federal income tax consequences of investing in the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates, see “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs” in the prospectus.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS

A fiduciary of any employee benefit plan or other plan or arrangement subject to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (a “Plan”), or any insurance company, whether through its general or separate accounts, or any other person investing plan assets of a Plan, should carefully review with its legal advisors whether the purchase or holding of an Offered Certificate could give rise to a transaction prohibited or not otherwise permissible under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. The Department of Labor granted the Underwriters’ Exemption (described under this section) to the Underwriters as Prohibited Transaction Exemption, or PTE 93-31 at 58 F.R. 28620, as amended on July 21, 1997 by PTE 97-34 at 62 F.R. 39021, as further amended on November 13, 2000 by PTE 2000-58 at 65 F.R. 67765 and as further amended on August 22, 2002 by PTE 2002-41 at 67 F.R. 54487. PTE 2002-41 amended the Underwriters’ Exemption to provide that the trustee maybe an affiliate of the underwriter, notwithstanding the provisions of PTE 2000-58 to the contrary.

The Underwriters’ Exemption contains a number of conditions which must be met for the exemption to apply, including the requirements that the Offered Certificates be rated at least “BBB-” (or its equivalent) by Fitch, Moody’s or S&P at the time of the Plan’s purchase and that the investing Plan must be an “accredited investor” as defined in Rule 501(a)(1) of Regulation D of the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act. A fiduciary of a Plan contemplating purchasing an Offered Certificate must make its own determination that the conditions set forth in the Underwriters’ Exemption will be satisfied with respect to the Certificates.

For so long as the holder of an Offered Certificate also holds an interest in the Supplemental Interest Trust, the holder will be deemed to have acquired and be holding the Offered Certificate without the right to receive payments from the Supplemental Interest Trust and, separately, the right to receive payments from the Supplemental Interest Trust. The Underwriters’ Exemption is not applicable to the acquisition, holding and transfer of an interest in the Supplemental Interest Trust. In addition, while the Supplemental Interest Trust is in existence, it is possible that not all of the requirements for the Underwriters’ Exemption to apply to the acquisition, holding and transfer of Offered Certificates will be satisfied. However, if the Underwriters’ Exemption is not available, there may be other exemptions that may apply. Accordingly, no Plan or other person using assets of a Plan may acquire or hold an Offered Certificate while the Supplemental Interest Trust is in existence, unless (1) such Plan is an accredited investor within the meaning of the Underwriters’ Exemption and (2) such acquisition or holding is eligible for the exemptive relief available under Department of Labor Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 84-14 (for transactions by independent “qualified professional asset managers”), 91-38 (for transactions by bank collective investment funds), 90-1 (for transactions by insurance company pooled separate accounts), 95-60 (for transactions

by insurance company general accounts) or 96-23 (for transactions effected by “in-house asset managers”). For so long as the Supplemental Interest Trust is in existence, each beneficial owner of an Offered Certificate or any interest therein, shall be deemed to have represented, by virtue of its acquisition or holding of the Offered Certificate, or interest therein, that either (i) it is not a Plan or (ii) (A) it is an accredited investor within the meaning of the Underwriters’ Exemption and (B) the acquisition and holding of such certificate and the separate right to receive payments from the Supplemental Interest Trust are eligible for the exemptive relief available under one of the five prohibited transaction class exemptions enumerated above.

Each beneficial owner of an offered Mezzanine Certificate or any interest therein who acquires such certificate after the termination of the Supplemental Interest Trust will be deemed to have represented, by virtue of its acquisition or holding of that certificate or interest therein, that either (i) it is not a plan investor, (ii) it has acquired and is holding such offered Mezzanine Certificates in reliance on the Underwriters’ Exemption, and that it understands that there are certain conditions to the availability of the Underwriters’ Exemption, including that the offered Mezzanine Certificates must be rated, at the time of purchase, not lower than “BBB-” (or its equivalent) by Fitch, Moody’s or S&P or (iii) (1) it is an insurance company, (2) the source of funds used to acquire or hold the certificate or interest therein is an “insurance company general account,” as such term is defined in PTCE 95-60, and (3) the conditions in Sections I and III of PTCE 95-60 have been satisfied.

If any Offered Certificate or any interest therein is acquired or held in violation of the conditions described in this section, the next preceding permitted beneficial owner will be treated as the beneficial owner of that Offered Certificate, retroactive to the date of transfer to the purported beneficial owner. Any purported beneficial owner whose acquisition or holding of any such certificate or interest therein was effected in violation of the conditions described in this section will indemnify and hold harmless the Depositor, the Trustee, the Servicer, any subservicer, and the Trust from and against any and all liabilities, claims, costs or expenses incurred by those parties as a result of that acquisition or holding.

Any fiduciary or other investor of Plan assets that proposes to acquire or hold the Offered Certificates on behalf of, or with Plan assets of, any Plan should consult with its counsel with respect to: (i) whether, with respect to the Offered Certificates, the specific and general conditions and the other requirements in the Underwriters’ Exemption or other enumerated class exemptions would be satisfied and (ii) the potential applicability of the general fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA and the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code to the proposed investment. See “Considerations for Benefit Plan Investors” in the prospectus.

The sale of any of the Offered Certificates to a Plan is in no respect a representation by the Depositor or any Underwriter that an investment in the Offered Certificates meets all relevant legal requirements relating to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that an investment in the Offered Certificates is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

LEGAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The Certificates will not constitute “mortgage related securities” for purposes of the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 (“SMMEA”).

The Depositor makes no representations as to the proper characterization of any class of Class A or Mezzanine Certificates for legal investment or other purposes, or as to the ability of particular investors to purchase any class of Class A or Mezzanine Certificates under applicable legal investment restrictions. These uncertainties may adversely affect the liquidity of any class of Class A and Mezzanine Certificates. Accordingly, all institutions whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities should consult with their legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent any class of Class A or Mezzanine Certificates constitutes a legal investment or is subject to investment, capital or other restrictions. See “Legal Investment” in the prospectus.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement, dated March 2, 2007 (the “Underwriting Agreement”), among the Underwriters named below, the Originator and the Depositor, the Depositor

has agreed to sell to the Underwriters, and each Underwriter has severally agreed to purchase from the Depositor, the principal amount of the Offered Certificates (the “Underwritten Certificates”) set forth opposite its name.

Underwriters	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class I-A-1 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class II-A-1 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class III-A-1 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class III-A-2 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class III-A-3 Certificates (\$)
Banc of America Securities LLC.....	76,122,400.00	76,115,200.00	74,378,800.00	51,282,000.00	32,814,400.00
Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc.....	76,122,400.00	76,115,200.00	74,378,800.00	51,282,000.00	32,814,400.00
H&R Block Financial Advisors, Inc.....	9,515,300.00	9,514,400.00	9,297,350.00	6,410,250.00	4,101,800.00
HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.....	9,515,300.00	9,514,400.00	9,297,350.00	6,410,250.00	4,101,800.00
Lehman Brothers Inc.....	9,515,300.00	9,514,400.00	9,297,350.00	6,410,250.00	4,101,800.00
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.....	9,515,300.00	9,514,400.00	9,297,350.00	6,410,250.00	4,101,800.00

Underwriters	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-1 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-2 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-3 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-4 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-5 Certificates (\$)
Banc of America Securities LLC.....	18,682,000.00	15,928,800.00	7,080,000.00	6,096,400.00	5,899,600.00
Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc.....	18,682,000.00	15,928,800.00	7,080,000.00	6,096,400.00	5,899,600.00
H&R Block Financial Advisors, Inc.....	2,335,250.00	1,991,100.00	885,000.00	762,050.00	737,450.00
HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.....	2,335,250.00	1,991,100.00	885,000.00	762,050.00	737,450.00
Lehman Brothers Inc.....	2,335,250.00	1,991,100.00	885,000.00	762,050.00	737,450.00
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.....	2,335,250.00	1,991,100.00	885,000.00	762,050.00	737,450.00

Underwriters	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-6 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-7 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-8 Certificates (\$)	Original Certificate Principal Balance of the Class M-9 Certificates (\$)
Banc of America Securities LLC.....	3,933,200.00	4,522,800.00	2,950,000.00	5,112,800.00
Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc.....	3,933,200.00	4,522,800.00	2,950,000.00	5,112,800.00
H&R Block Financial Advisors, Inc.....	491,650.00	565,350.00	368,750.00	639,100.00
HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.....	491,650.00	565,350.00	368,750.00	639,100.00
Lehman Brothers Inc. ...	491,650.00	565,350.00	368,750.00	639,100.00
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.....	491,650.00	565,350.00	368,750.00	639,100.00

The Depositor has been advised by each Underwriter that it proposes initially to offer the Underwritten Certificates of each class purchased by it to the public in Europe and the United States at the offering price set forth herein and to certain dealers at such price less a selling concession, not in excess of the percentage set forth in the table below of the Certificate Principal Balance of the related class of Underwritten Certificates. The Underwriters may allow and such dealers may reallow a reallowance discount, not in excess of the percentage set forth in the table

below of the Certificate Principal Balance of the related class of Underwritten Certificates, to certain other dealers. After the initial public offering, the public offering price, such concessions and such discounts may be changed.

Class of Certificates	Selling Concession	Reallowance Discount
Class I-A-1	0.12000%	0.08000%
Class II-A-1	0.12000%	0.08000%
Class III-A-1	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class III-A-2	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class III-A-3	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class M-1	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class M-2	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class M-3	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class M-4	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class M-5	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class M-6	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class M-7	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class M-8	0.15000%	0.10000%
Class M-9	0.15000%	0.10000%

Until the distribution of the Underwritten Certificates is completed, rules of the SEC may limit the ability of the Underwriters and certain selling group members to bid for and purchase the Underwritten Certificates. As an exception to these rules, the Underwriters are permitted to engage in certain transactions that stabilize the price of the Underwritten Certificates. Such transactions consist of bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the Underwritten Certificates.

In general, purchases of a security for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of the security to be higher than it might be in the absence of such purchases.

Neither the Depositor nor any of the Underwriters makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the prices of the Underwritten Certificates. In addition, neither the Depositor nor any of the Underwriters makes any representation that the Underwriters will engage in such transactions or that such transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

The Depositor has been advised by each Underwriter that such Underwriter intends to make a market in the Underwritten Certificates purchased by it, but no Underwriter has any obligation to do so. There can be no assurance that a secondary market for any of the Underwritten Certificates will develop or, if it does develop, that it will continue.

The Depositor has agreed to indemnify the Underwriters against, or make contributions to the Underwriters with respect to, certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Act.

The Underwriters or their affiliates have ongoing banking relationships with affiliates of the Depositor and a portion of the proceeds received from the sale of the Offered Certificate will be used by the Depositor to satisfy obligations under financing facilities in place with affiliates of the Underwriters with respect to some of the Mortgage Loans.

H&R Block Financial Advisors, Inc. is an affiliate of the Depositor, the Originator, the Sponsor and the Servicer.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to the Class A and Mezzanine Certificates will be passed upon for the Seller, Servicer and the Depositor by Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, New York, New York. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by McKee Nelson LLP.

RATINGS

It is a condition to the issuance of the Certificates that the Offered Certificates receive the following ratings from Moody's Investor Service, Inc ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"; and together with Moody's, the "Rating Agencies"):

Offered Certificates	Moody's	S&P
I-A-1	Aaa	AAA
II-A-1	Aaa	AAA
III-A-1	Aaa	AAA
III-A-2	Aaa	AAA
III-A-3	Aaa	AAA
M-1	Aa1	AA+
M-2	Aa2	AA
M-3	Aa3	AA-
M-4	A1	A+
M-5	A2	A
M-6	A3	A-
M-7	Baa1	BBB+
M-8	Baa2	BBB
M-9	Baa3	BBB-

A securities rating addresses the likelihood of the receipt by a Certificateholder of distributions on the Mortgage Loans. The rating takes into consideration the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans and the structural, legal and tax aspects associated with the certificates. The ratings on the Offered Certificates do not, however, constitute statements regarding the likelihood or frequency of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans, the payment of the Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount to the Offered Certificates or the possibility that a holder of an Offered Certificate might realize a lower than anticipated yield.

The Depositor has not engaged any rating agency other than the Rating Agencies to provide ratings on the Offered Certificates. However, there can be no assurance as to whether any other rating agency will rate the Offered Certificates, or, if it does, what rating would be assigned by any such other rating agency. Any rating on the Offered Certificates by another rating agency, if assigned at all, may be lower than the ratings assigned to the Offered Certificates by the Rating Agencies.

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization. Each security rating should be evaluated independently of any other security rating. In the event that the ratings initially assigned to any of the Offered Certificates by the Rating Agencies are subsequently lowered for any reason, no person or entity is obligated to provide any additional support or credit enhancement with respect to such Offered Certificates.

INDEX OF DEFINED TERMS

Accrual Period:	S-90
Adjustable-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans:	S-29
Adjustable-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans:	S-29
Adjustable-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans:	S-29
Adjustable-Rate Prepayment Vector	S-111
Adjusted Net Maximum Mortgage Rate.....	S-99
Adjusted Net Mortgage Rate:	S-99
Adjustment Date:	S-29
Advance:.....	S-73
Advances:	S-73
Advancing Person:.....	S-74
Allocated Realized Loss Amount:	S-90
Assumed Final Distribution Date:	S-79
Available Funds:.....	S-84
Book-Entry Certificates:	S-80
Certificate Index:	S-98
Certificate Margin:	S-99
Certificate Owners:.....	S-80
Certificate Principal Balance:	S-90
Certificateholder:	S-81
Certificates:.....	S-79
Class A Certificates:	S-79
Class A Principal Distribution Amount:	S-90
Class M-1 Principal Distribution Amount	S-90
Class M-2 Principal Distribution Amount	S-90
Class M-3 Principal Distribution Amount	S-91
Class M-4 Principal Distribution Amount	S-91
Class M-5 Principal Distribution Amount	S-91
Class M-6 Principal Distribution Amount	S-92
Class M-7 Principal Distribution Amount	S-92
Class M-8 Principal Distribution Amount	S-92
Class M-9 Principal Distribution Amount	S-93
Clearstream Participants:	S-82
Clearstream:.....	S-80
Code:	S-128
Collection Account:	S-73
Compensating Interest:	S-74
CPR	S-111
Definitive Certificate:	S-81
Delayed First Adjustment Mortgage Loan:	S-29
Deleted Mortgage Loans:	S-73
Delinquent:	S-93
Depositor	S-61
Determination Date:	S-93
Distribution Account:	S-73
Distribution Date:	S-8, S-79
DTC Participants:	S-81
DTC:	S-80
Due Date:.....	S-31
Due Period:	S-93
Euroclear Operator:	S-82
Euroclear Participants:.....	S-82
Euroclear:	S-80
European Depositories:.....	S-81

Extra Principal Distribution Amount:.....	S-93
Financial Intermediary:.....	S-81
Fixed-Rate Group I Mortgage Loans:.....	S-29
Fixed-Rate Group II Mortgage Loans:	S-29
Fixed-Rate Group III Mortgage Loans:	S-29
Fixed-Rate Prepayment Vector.....	S-111
Formula Rate:	S-98
Global Securities:	S-1
Gross Losses	S-69
Gross Margin:	S-29
Group I Allocation Percentage:	S-93
Group I Basic Principal Distribution Amount:	S-93
Group I Interest Remittance Amount:	S-94
Group I Mortgage Loans	S-6, S-28
Group I Overcollateralization Floor	S-94
Group I Principal Distribution Amount:.....	S-94
Group I Principal Remittance Amount	S-94
Group I Senior Principal Distribution Amount:.....	S-94
Group II Allocation Percentage	S-94
Group II Basic Principal Distribution Amount:	S-94
Group II Interest Remittance Amount:	S-95
Group II Mortgage Loans	S-6, S-28
Group II Overcollateralization Floor	S-95
Group II Principal Distribution Amount:.....	S-95
Group II Principal Remittance Amount.....	S-95
Group II Senior Principal Distribution Amount:	S-95
Group III Allocation Percentage.....	S-95
Group III Basic Principal Distribution Amount:	S-95
Group III Interest Remittance Amount:.....	S-95
Group III Mortgage Loans.....	S-6, S-28
Group III Overcollateralization Floor.....	S-95
Group III Principal Distribution Amount:	S-96
Group III Principal Remittance Amount	S-96
Group III Senior Principal Distribution Amount:	S-96
H&R Block.....	S-62
High Cost Loans:	S-24
Homeownership Act:	S-24
IML:.....	S-82
Index:	S-30
Initial Periodic Rate Cap:	S-29
Insurance Proceeds:	S-96
Interest Only Mortgage Loans:	S-30
Interest Only Period:.....	S-30
Interest Rate Swap Agreement	S-100
IRS:.....	S-130
Issuing Entity	S-61
LIBOR Business Day:	S-106
LIBOR Determination Date:.....	S-106
Liquidated Mortgage Loan:	S-97
Loan Group:.....	S-6
Maximum Mortgage Rate:.....	S-29
Mezzanine Certificates:	S-79
Minimum Mortgage Rate:	S-29
Monthly Interest Distributable Amount:.....	S-96
Moody's:	S-13
Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement:	S-28
Mortgage Loan Schedule:.....	S-72

Mortgage Loans.....	S-6
Mortgage Pool:.....	S-28
Mortgage Rate:.....	S-29
Mortgage:.....	S-28
Mortgaged Property:.....	S-28
Net Liquidation Proceeds:.....	S-97
Net Losses.....	S-69
Net Monthly Excess Cashflow:.....	S-96
Net WAC Rate Carryover Amount:.....	S-100
Net WAC Rate Carryover Reserve Account:.....	S-100
NIMS Insurer Default:.....	S-15
NIMS Insurer:.....	S-5
Notional Principal Contract Regulations:.....	S-128
Offered Certificates:.....	S-79
OID Regulations:.....	S-130
Option One.....	S-62
Optional Termination Date:.....	S-77
Original Certificate Principal Balance:.....	S-90
Originator.....	S-62
Overcollateralization Deficiency Amount:.....	S-96
Overcollateralization Floor.....	S-97
Overcollateralization Release Amount:.....	S-97
Overcollateralization Target Amount.....	S-97
Overcollateralized Amount.....	S-97
Pass-Through Rate:.....	S-98
Plan:.....	S-131
Pool Balance:.....	S-27
Pooling Agreement:.....	S-28
Prepayment Assumption.....	S-111
Prepayment Interest Shortfall:.....	S-75
Prepayment Period:.....	S-97
Principal Balance:.....	S-27
Principal Remittance Amount:.....	S-97
Purchase Price:.....	S-72
Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan:.....	S-72
Realized Loss:.....	S-97
Record Date:.....	S-80
Recoveries.....	S-69
Reference Banks:.....	S-107
Related Documents:.....	S-71
Relevant Depository:.....	S-81
REMIC:.....	S-128
Reserve Interest Rate:.....	S-107
Residual Certificates:.....	S-79
Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page:.....	S-106
Rules:.....	S-81
S&P:.....	S-13
Senior Credit Enhancement Percentage.....	S-97
Servicing Advance:.....	S-74
Servicing Fee Rate:.....	S-74
Servicing Fee:.....	S-74
Six-Month LIBOR:.....	S-30
SMMEA:.....	S-13, S-132
Sponsor.....	S-62
Stepdown Date:.....	S-97
Structuring Assumptions:.....	S-112
Subordinate Certificates:.....	S-79

Subsequent Periodic Rate Cap:.....	S-29
Subsequent Recoveries	S-98
Substitution Adjustment:	S-72
Supplemental Interest Trust.....	S-100
Supplemental Interest Trust Trustee	S-100
Swap Provider Trigger Event	S-105
Termination Price:	S-77
Terms and Conditions:.....	S-83
Trigger Event:.....	S-98
Trust:	S-28
Trustee Fee Rate	S-98
U.S. Person:	S-3
Underwriting Agreement:.....	S-133
Underwritten Certificates:	S-133
Unpaid Interest Shortfall Amount:	S-98

ANNEX I

GLOBAL CLEARANCE, SETTLEMENT AND TAX DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES

Except in certain limited circumstances, the Offered Certificates will be offered globally (the “Global Securities”) and will be available only in book-entry form. Investors in the Global Securities may hold such Global Securities through DTC, or upon request through Clearstream or Euroclear. The Global Securities will be tradable as home market instruments in both the European and U.S. domestic markets. Initial settlement and all secondary trades will settle in same-day funds.

Secondary market trading between investors holding Global Securities through Clearstream and Euroclear will be conducted in the ordinary way in accordance with their normal rules and operating procedures and in accordance with conventional eurobond practice (i.e., seven calendar day settlement).

Secondary market trading between investors holding Global Securities through DTC will be conducted according to the rules and procedures applicable to U.S. corporate debt obligations.

Secondary cross-market trading between Clearstream or Euroclear and DTC Participants holding Certificates will be effected on a delivery-against-payment basis through the respective Depositories of Clearstream and Euroclear (in such capacity) and as DTC Participants.

Non-U.S. holders (as described below) of Global Securities will be subject to U.S. withholding taxes unless such holders meet certain requirements and deliver appropriate U.S. tax documents to the securities clearing organizations or their participants.

Initial Settlement

All Global Securities will be held in book-entry form by DTC in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of DTC. Investors’ interests in the Global Securities will be represented through financial institutions acting on their behalf as direct and indirect Participants in DTC. As a result, Clearstream and Euroclear will hold positions on behalf of their participants through their respective Depositories, which in turn will hold such positions in accounts as DTC Participants.

Investors electing to hold their Global Securities through DTC will follow the settlement practices applicable to conventional eurobonds, except that there will be no temporary global security and no “lock-up” or restricted period. Investor securities custody accounts will be credited with their holdings against payment in same-day funds on the settlement date.

Investors electing to hold their Global Securities through Clearstream or Euroclear accounts will follow the settlement procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds, except that there will be no temporary global security and no ‘lock-up’ or restricted period. Global Securities will be credited to the securities custody accounts on the settlement date against payment in same-day funds.

Secondary Market Trading

Since the purchaser determines the place of delivery, it is important to establish at the time of the trade where both the purchaser’s and seller’s accounts are located to ensure that settlement can be made on the desired value date.

Trading between DTC Participants. Secondary market trading between DTC Participants will be settled using the procedures applicable to prior mortgage loan asset-backed certificates issues in same-day funds.

Trading between Clearstream and/or Euroclear Participants. Secondary market trading between Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds in same-day funds.

Trading between DTC seller and Clearstream or Euroclear purchaser. When Global Securities are to be transferred from the account of a DTC Participant to the account of a Clearstream Participant or a Euroclear Participant, the purchaser will send instructions to Clearstream or Euroclear through a Clearstream Participant or Euroclear Participant at least one business day prior to settlement. Clearstream or Euroclear will instruct the respective Depository, as the case may be, to receive the Global Securities against payment. Payment will include interest accrued on the Global Securities from and including the last coupon payment date to and excluding the settlement date, on the basis of the actual number of days in such accrual period and a year assumed to consist of 360 days. For transactions settling on the 31st of the month, payment will include interest accrued to and excluding the first day of the following month. Payment will then be made by the respective Depository of the DTC Participant's account against delivery of the Global Securities. After settlement has been completed, the Global Securities will be credited to the respective clearing system and by the clearing system, in accordance with its usual procedures, to the Clearstream Participant's or Euroclear Participant's account. The securities credit will appear the next day (European time) and the cash debt will be back-valued to, and the interest on the Global Securities will accrue from, the value date (which would be the preceding day when settlement occurred in New York). If settlement is not completed on the intended value date (i.e., the trade fails), the Clearstream or Euroclear cash debt will be valued instead as of the actual settlement date.

Clearstream Participants and Euroclear Participants will need to make available to the respective clearing systems the funds necessary to process same-day funds settlement. The most direct means of doing so is to preposition funds for settlement, either from cash on hand or existing lines of credit, as they would for any settlement occurring within Clearstream or Euroclear. Under this approach, they may take on credit exposure to Clearstream or Euroclear until the Global Securities are credited to their accounts one day later.

As an alternative, if Clearstream or Euroclear has extended a line of credit to them, Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants can elect not to preposition funds and allow that credit line to be drawn upon the finance settlement. Under this procedure, Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants purchasing Global Securities would incur overdraft charges for one day, assuming they cleared the overdraft when the Global Securities were credited to their accounts. However, interest on the Global Securities would accrue from the value date. Therefore, in many cases the investment income on the Global Securities earned during that one-day period may substantially reduce or offset the amount of such overdraft charges, although this result will depend on each Clearstream Participant's or Euroclear Participant's particular cost of funds.

Since the settlement is taking place during New York business hours, DTC Participants can employ their usual procedures for sending Global Securities to the respective European Depository for the benefit of Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants. The sale proceeds will be available to the DTC seller on the settlement date. Thus, to the DTC Participants a cross-market transaction will settle no differently than a trade between two DTC Participants.

Trading between Clearstream or Euroclear Seller and DTC Purchaser. Due to time zone differences in their favor, Clearstream Participants and Euroclear Participants may employ their customary procedures for transactions in which Global Securities are to be transferred by the respective clearing system, through the respective Depository, to a DTC Participant. The seller will send instructions to Clearstream or Euroclear through a Clearstream Participant or Euroclear Participant at least one business day prior to settlement. In these cases Clearstream or Euroclear will instruct the respective Depository, as appropriate, to deliver the Global Securities to the DTC Participant's account against payment. Payment will include interest accrued on the Global Securities from and including the last coupon payment to and excluding the settlement date on the basis of the actual number of days in such accrual period and a year assumed to consist of 360 days. For transactions settling on the 31st of the month, payment will include interest accrued to and excluding the first day of the following month. The payment will then be reflected in the account of the Clearstream Participant or Euroclear Participant the following day, and receipt of the cash proceeds in the Clearstream Participant's or Euroclear Participant's account would be back-valued to the value date (which would be the preceding day, when settlement occurred in New York). Should the Clearstream Participant or Euroclear Participant have a line of credit with its respective clearing system and elect to be in debt in anticipation of receipt of the sale proceeds in its account, the back-valuation will extinguish any overdraft incurred over that one-day period. If settlement is not completed on the intended value date (i.e., the trade fails), receipt of the cash proceeds in the Clearstream Participant's or Euroclear Participant's account would instead be valued as of the actual settlement date.

Finally, day traders that use Clearstream or Euroclear and that purchase Global Securities from DTC Participants for delivery to Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants should note that these trades would automatically fail on the sale side unless affirmative action were taken. At least three techniques should be readily available to eliminate this potential problem

(a) borrowing through Clearstream or Euroclear for one day (until the purchase side of the day trade is reflected in their Clearstream or Euroclear accounts) in accordance with the clearing system's customary procedures;

(b) borrowing the Global Securities in the U.S. from a DTC Participant no later than one day prior to settlement, which would give the Global Securities sufficient time to be reflected in their Clearstream or Euroclear account in order to settle the sale side of the trade; or

(c) staggering the value dates for the buy and sell sides of the trade so that the value date for the purchase from the DTC Participant is at least one day prior to the value date for the sale to the Clearstream Participant or Euroclear Participant.

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Documentation Requirements

A beneficial owner of Global Securities holding securities through Clearstream or Euroclear (or through DTC if the holder has an address outside the U.S.) will be subject to the 30% U.S. withholding tax that generally applies to payments of interest (including original issue discount) on registered debt issued by U.S. Persons, unless (i) each clearing system, bank or other financial institution that holds customers' securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business in the chain of intermediaries between such beneficial owner and the U.S. entity required to withhold tax complies with applicable certification requirements and (ii) such beneficial owner takes one of the following steps to obtain an exemption or reduced tax rate

Exemption for non-U.S. Persons (Form W-8BEN). Beneficial owners of Global Securities that are non-U.S. Persons can obtain a complete exemption from the withholding tax by filing a signed Form W-8BEN (Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding). If the information shown on Form W-8BEN changes, a new Form W-8BEN must be filed within 30 days of such change.

Exemption for non-U.S. Persons with effectively connected income (Form W-8ECI). A non-U.S. Person, including a non-U.S. corporation or bank with a U.S. branch, for which the interest income is effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States, can obtain an exemption from the withholding tax by filing Form W-8ECI (Certificate of Foreign Person's Claim for Exemption from Withholding on Income Effectively Connected with the Conduct of a Trade or Business in the United States).

Exemption or reduced rate for non-U.S. Persons resident in treaty countries (Form W-8BEN). Non-U.S. Persons that are Certificate Owners residing in a country that has a tax treaty with the United States can obtain an exemption or reduced tax rate (depending on the treaty terms) by filing Form W-8BEN (Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding). Form W-8BEN may be filed by the Certificate Owners or his agent.

Exemption for U.S. Persons (Form W-9). U.S. Persons can obtain a complete exemption from the withholding tax by filing Form W-9 (Payer's Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification).

U.S. Federal Income Tax Reporting Procedure. The Certificate Owner of a Global Security files by submitting the appropriate form to the person through whom it holds (the clearing agency, in the case of persons holding directly on the books of the clearing agency). Form W-8BEN and Form W-8ECI are effective until the third succeeding calendar year from the date such form is signed.

The term "U.S. Person" means (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity treated as a corporation or partnership for United States federal income tax purposes organized in or 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) or (iii) an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for United

States tax purposes, regardless of its source, or (iv) 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. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, to the extent provided in Treasury regulations, certain trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as United States persons prior to such date, that elect to continue to be treated as United States persons will also be a U.S. Person. This summary does not deal with all aspects of U.S. Federal income tax withholding that may be relevant to foreign holders of the Global Securities. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors for specific tax advice concerning their holding and disposing of the Global Securities.

ANNEX II

ASSUMED MORTGAGE LOAN CHARACTERISTICS

Annex II
Assumed Mortgage Characteristics

Group	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Gross Mortgage Rate (%)	Original Term to Maturity (mos.)	Remaining Term to Maturity (mos.)	Original Amortization Term (mos.)	Gross Margin (%)	Maximum Mortgage Rate (%)	Minimum Mortgage Rate (%)	Months until Mortgage Rate Reset	Initial Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Original Interest Only Term (mos.)
1	221,894.22	7.9000	180	178	180	5.8000	13.9000	5.8000	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	40,587,116.53	8.9944	360	358	360	5.8288	14.9667	6.3908	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	8,691,773.87	8.7771	360	358	360	6.0437	14.8531	6.9952	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	1,185,458.07	9.9302	360	359	360	5.9887	15.6490	6.3390	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	13,200,320.78	9.0350	360	358	360	5.8385	15.0350	7.2223	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	54,663,231.98	8.6932	360	359	360	5.9594	14.6275	6.3154	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	320,659.78	8.3868	360	358	360	6.0000	14.3868	6.0000	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	520,000.00	7.1038	360	359	360	5.6000	13.1038	5.6000	23	3.0000	1.0000	120
1	239,540.69	6.8500	360	358	360	5.6000	12.8500	5.6000	22	3.0000	1.0000	120
1	236,000.00	7.6000	360	358	360	5.6000	13.6000	5.6000	22	3.0000	1.0000	120
1	498,000.00	6.9337	360	359	360	5.8458	12.9337	5.8458	23	3.0000	1.0000	120
1	1,722,500.00	8.2682	360	359	360	5.6884	14.2682	6.5181	23	3.0000	1.0000	60
1	2,360,770.45	6.8530	360	359	360	5.6889	12.8530	5.6889	23	3.0000	1.0000	60
1	2,328,465.64	7.1813	360	358	360	5.6000	13.1813	5.7713	22	3.0000	1.0000	60
1	4,650,303.40	7.0534	360	359	360	5.8312	13.0534	5.8556	23	3.0000	1.0000	60
1	20,781,528.71	8.1806	360	358	480	5.8791	14.1806	6.0365	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	2,305,769.00	8.5351	360	358	480	6.1210	14.2473	7.3056	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	364,936.99	9.7145	360	359	480	5.8685	15.7145	5.8685	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	12,591,357.76	8.1131	360	358	480	5.6563	14.0356	6.9724	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	32,982,968.92	8.0858	360	359	480	5.9367	14.0619	6.3173	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	1,862,765.75	8.7861	360	357	360	5.6308	14.7861	7.0530	33	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	733,468.91	7.7097	360	359	360	6.1063	13.7097	6.1063	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	85,922.57	10.2500	360	358	360	5.6000	16.2500	5.6000	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	1,322,311.41	9.0492	360	359	360	5.8067	15.0492	5.8067	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	150,400.00	6.9900	360	357	360	5.6000	12.9900	6.9900	33	3.0000	1.0000	120
1	1,605,973.88	8.7379	360	358	480	5.6645	14.7379	6.1411	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	1,005,137.78	8.8412	360	358	480	6.5101	15.3514	7.2753	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	227,810.51	7.4000	360	358	480	5.6000	13.4000	5.6000	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	433,755.66	8.9446	360	359	480	5.8760	14.1079	5.8760	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	5,146,835.53	8.3732	360	358	360	5.7316	14.3243	5.8126	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	1,811,254.28	8.6083	360	359	360	6.0843	14.7026	6.1998	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	103,440.46	8.7500	360	359	360	5.6000	11.7500	5.6000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	129,521.08	8.4750	360	359	360	6.0000	14.4750	6.0000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	237,820.26	7.2750	360	359	360	6.0000	13.2750	6.0000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	802,056.17	8.7839	360	358	360	5.8878	14.7839	5.8878	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	4,000,035.33	8.0927	360	359	360	5.8474	13.9018	6.2072	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	291,930.00	6.7500	360	358	360	5.6000	12.7500	6.7500	58	3.0000	1.0000	120
1	154,878.30	6.1000	360	358	360	5.6000	12.1000	5.6000	58	3.0000	1.0000	120
1	245,500.00	6.8450	360	359	360	5.6000	12.8450	5.6000	59	3.0000	1.0000	60
1	1,004,744.94	6.9140	360	359	360	5.7941	12.9140	5.7941	59	3.0000	1.0000	60
1	831,000.00	6.9791	360	358	360	5.6000	12.9791	6.4079	58	3.0000	1.0000	60
1	393,954.87	6.9254	360	357	360	4.7464	12.9254	6.4339	57	3.0000	1.0000	60
1	4,538,508.06	8.1500	360	358	480	5.8000	14.1500	6.1557	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	930,782.67	7.6286	360	359	480	5.8563	13.6286	5.8563	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	149,705.73	7.7000	360	358	480	5.6000	13.7000	5.6000	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	266,700.48	7.0750	360	359	480	5.6000	13.0750	5.6000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	482,467.95	7.9932	360	358	480	5.6000	13.9932	5.6000	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	7,006,936.01	7.9293	360	358	480	5.8149	13.8386	6.0637	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	15,594.35	14.0500	360	358	360	6.1000	20.0500	6.1000	178	3.0000	1.0000	0
1	3,857,970.46	10.4014	360	356	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
1	190,226.36	11.6754	360	358	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
1	422,870.31	11.6126	360	358	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
2	149,342.06	9.3937	180	178	180	5.6000	15.3937	5.6000	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	35,814,191.47	9.1533	360	358	360	5.8208	15.1052	6.4661	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	8,019,301.17	9.1521	360	359	360	6.0869	15.3225	6.7434	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	1,137,494.57	9.3712	360	358	360	5.8113	15.3712	5.8113	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	13,657,821.95	9.0220	360	358	360	5.8260	14.9924	6.9629	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	53,689,579.81	8.9768	360	359	360	5.9533	14.9652	6.3609	23	2.9931	1.0000	0
2	343,829.82	10.0659	360	359	360	5.8693	16.0659	7.4254	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	980,800.00	8.2127	360	358	360	5.7264	14.2127	6.1975	22	3.0000	1.0000	120
2	1,330,591.60	7.7224	360	358	360	5.7622	13.7224	6.1838	22	3.0000	1.0000	120
2	1,511,670.08	7.1009	360	358	360	5.6829	13.1009	6.5532	22	3.0000	1.0000	120
2	1,903,166.66	7.6701	360	358	360	5.8513	13.6701	6.1035	22	3.0000	1.0000	120
2	4,579,229.07	7.8200	360	358	360	5.8605	13.8200	6.3393	22	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	3,000,585.73	7.0289	360	358	360	5.6423	13.0289	5.9616	22	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	322,376.63	6.8750	360	351	360	3.0000	12.8750	6.8750	15	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	5,412,263.50	6.8966	360	358	360	5.6398	12.8966	6.3457	22	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	14,688,151.64	7.1129	360	359	360	5.8565	13.1129	6.0635	23	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	13,125,949.27	8.4325	360	358	480	5.8696	14.3861	6.2040	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	2,601,010.09	8.3673	360	358	480	5.7941	14.3673	5.7941	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	63,982.02	10.4000	360	358	480	5.6000	16.4000	5.6000	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	8,687,475.18	8.4302	360	358	480	5.7182	14.3943	6.5228	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	28,807,248.20	8.2497	360	359	480	5.8964	14.2346	6.2256	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	138,316.12	7.5750	360	358	480	5.6000	13.5750	5.6000	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	1,640,360.00	9.0144	360	358	360	5.6980	15.0144	5.8436	34	3.0000	1.0000	0

Annex II
Assumed Mortgage Characteristics

Group	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Gross Mortgage Rate (%)	Original Term to Maturity (mos.)	Remaining Term to Maturity (mos.)	Original Amortization Term (mos.)	Gross Margin (%)	Maximum Mortgage Rate (%)	Minimum Mortgage Rate (%)	Months until Mortgage Rate Reset	Initial Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Original Interest Only Term (mos.)
2	58,481.92	11.6500	360	359	360	5.6000	17.6500	5.6000	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	88,168.55	11.0000	360	359	360	6.0000	17.0000	6.0000	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	332,874.90	9.5592	360	358	360	5.8000	15.5592	5.8000	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	2,080,504.34	9.0913	360	359	360	6.3154	15.1465	6.9580	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	251,000.00	6.7880	360	357	360	5.6000	12.7880	6.7880	33	3.0000	1.0000	120
2	231,305.40	7.1500	360	359	360	6.0000	13.1500	6.0000	35	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	708,700.00	6.8983	360	359	360	5.8013	12.8983	5.8013	35	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	429,280.00	7.5552	360	353	360	2.7500	13.5552	7.5552	29	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	554,994.97	7.2460	360	356	360	5.9581	13.2460	7.2351	32	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	483,816.46	8.2390	360	359	480	5.9050	14.2390	6.3861	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	325,932.41	9.1000	360	359	480	5.8000	15.1000	5.8000	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	479,060.38	6.3792	360	358	480	5.6000	12.3792	5.6000	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	1,257,987.55	9.0117	360	359	480	5.8273	15.0117	6.3375	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	2,599,990.22	8.8793	360	358	360	5.6527	14.8793	5.9446	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	278,217.36	9.6500	360	359	360	5.6000	15.6500	5.6000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	171,651.61	7.6500	360	358	360	5.6000	13.6500	5.6000	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	305,164.42	7.3287	360	359	360	5.7341	13.3287	5.7341	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	240,812.93	7.2750	360	359	360	6.0000	13.2750	6.0000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	599,260.79	8.6977	360	358	360	5.6900	14.6977	7.6370	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	3,679,418.73	8.2331	360	359	360	5.9367	14.0701	6.0044	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	603,483.08	6.7372	360	358	360	5.6000	12.7372	5.6000	58	3.0000	1.0000	120
2	272,000.00	6.8500	360	357	360	6.1000	12.8500	6.8500	57	3.0000	1.0000	120
2	1,048,644.63	7.4176	360	358	360	5.4860	13.4176	6.0658	58	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	1,244,740.20	7.3557	360	358	360	5.7044	13.3557	5.7044	58	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	625,600.00	9.4057	360	352	360	2.7500	15.4057	9.4057	52	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	1,094,999.51	7.0900	360	358	360	5.6731	13.0900	6.1100	58	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	4,103,569.32	6.8601	360	358	360	5.3830	12.8601	5.9564	58	3.0000	1.0000	60
2	1,901,860.97	8.4309	360	359	480	5.7708	14.1945	6.0772	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	1,969,408.96	7.3509	360	358	480	5.6000	13.3509	5.6000	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	594,884.49	8.3244	360	359	480	5.7277	14.3244	5.7277	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	227,500.03	6.5000	360	358	480	5.6000	12.5000	5.6000	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	4,666,667.46	7.4792	360	359	480	5.7908	13.4792	5.8829	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
2	59,892.90	12.9900	240	238	240	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
2	32,316.77	13.3000	240	237	240	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
2	3,911,018.42	13.8037	360	356	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
2	46,667.70	14.3000	360	356	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
2	214,812.38	14.1339	360	356	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
2	1,353,674.05	14.1635	360	356	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
2	138,978.96	14.2842	360	356	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	132,941.79	10.0500	360	359	360	6.0000	16.0500	6.0000	179	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	53,300,982.66	9.1427	360	358	360	5.8957	15.1464	6.6529	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	18,901,793.70	8.9066	360	358	360	6.1326	14.9444	6.5988	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	1,013,955.07	10.3764	360	358	360	6.2249	16.3764	7.4798	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	27,793,066.58	8.8987	360	358	360	5.8402	14.8987	7.4797	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	86,842,737.78	8.7523	360	358	360	5.9742	14.7592	6.6601	22	2.9964	1.0000	0
3	426,438.64	10.0270	360	359	360	6.2034	16.0270	7.2112	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	1,140,224.00	7.8950	360	358	360	5.8356	13.8950	6.4522	22	3.0000	1.0000	120
3	2,844,080.00	7.9582	360	358	360	5.7416	13.9582	6.3414	22	3.0000	1.0000	120
3	4,503,430.00	7.3210	360	358	360	5.6521	13.3210	6.4252	22	3.0000	1.0000	120
3	4,447,119.43	6.8367	360	359	360	5.7529	12.8367	5.7716	23	3.0000	1.0000	120
3	12,134,146.61	7.7068	360	357	360	5.7247	13.7068	6.6494	21	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	9,942,563.76	7.8971	360	358	360	5.8284	13.8971	6.0746	22	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	12,743,668.40	6.8846	360	358	360	5.6026	12.8846	5.9941	22	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	35,828,522.24	7.1756	360	358	360	5.8227	13.2335	6.1892	22	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	41,649,693.55	8.2319	360	358	480	5.8629	14.2457	6.3551	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	11,390,171.53	8.2792	360	358	480	6.0103	14.3909	6.6023	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	274,345.11	8.9559	360	359	480	6.0000	14.9559	6.0000	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	18,134,059.68	7.8905	360	358	480	5.8008	13.9033	6.8618	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	75,842,696.52	7.9219	360	358	480	5.9488	13.9285	6.3592	22	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	4,144,937.46	8.5894	360	359	480	5.9055	14.5894	5.9055	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	508,571.66	8.7137	360	359	480	5.7549	14.7137	5.7549	23	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	5,016,142.52	8.4750	360	358	360	5.8129	14.4750	6.6882	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	269,447.41	9.0000	360	357	360	6.0500	15.0000	9.0000	33	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	1,024,283.54	8.4444	360	358	360	5.9023	14.4444	6.5055	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	2,565,992.85	8.8828	360	358	360	5.7854	14.1826	7.2406	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	254,000.00	6.6000	360	359	360	5.6000	12.6000	5.6000	35	3.0000	1.0000	120
3	488,000.00	7.9500	360	359	360	6.0000	13.9500	6.0000	35	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	768,000.00	7.1823	360	357	360	5.1805	13.1823	7.1823	33	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	2,808,873.41	8.8689	360	358	480	5.8436	14.8689	8.0338	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	319,915.75	8.2900	360	359	480	5.6000	14.2900	5.6000	35	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	219,180.35	8.1800	360	358	480	5.6000	14.1800	8.1800	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	1,641,733.20	8.0283	360	358	480	6.2907	14.0283	6.6143	34	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	1,670,865.10	9.3387	360	358	360	5.8599	15.3387	6.1496	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	2,569,166.58	7.3069	360	359	360	5.8330	13.4861	6.1421	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	528,352.98	7.8335	360	359	360	6.9130	13.8335	6.9130	59	3.0000	1.0000	0

Annex II
Assumed Mortgage Characteristics

Group	Aggregate Principal Balance (\$)	Gross Mortgage Rate (%)	Original Term to Maturity (mos.)	Remaining Term to Maturity (mos.)	Original Amortization Term (mos.)	Gross Margin (%)	Maximum Mortgage Rate (%)	Minimum Mortgage Rate (%)	Months until Mortgage Rate Reset	Initial Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Periodic Rate Cap (%)	Original Interest Only Term (mos.)
3	319,776.41	7.8000	360	359	360	6.0000	13.8000	6.0000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	1,383,779.33	8.8279	360	358	360	5.2817	14.8279	6.2964	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	3,951,875.05	8.2685	360	358	360	5.9433	14.0730	6.1711	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	1,021,000.00	7.6000	360	358	360	5.6000	13.6000	5.6000	58	3.0000	1.0000	120
3	1,156,063.00	7.3437	360	358	360	5.6000	13.3437	6.2188	58	3.0000	1.0000	120
3	1,185,534.60	6.4796	360	358	360	5.6607	12.4796	5.6607	58	3.0000	1.0000	120
3	2,601,920.00	7.3223	360	359	360	5.8463	13.3223	5.8463	59	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	1,447,500.00	8.0595	360	359	360	5.6881	14.0595	5.6881	59	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	614,560.00	7.5755	360	355	360	3.8500	13.5755	7.2286	55	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	2,747,270.00	7.1819	360	358	360	5.7276	13.1819	6.2464	58	3.0000	1.0000	60
3	9,146,441.75	6.7087	360	358	360	5.6707	12.7087	5.9313	58	2.9738	1.0000	60
3	541,000.76	8.1838	360	359	480	5.6000	14.1838	5.6000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	1,181,607.43	8.5614	360	359	480	5.6000	13.4525	5.6000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	559,626.41	7.7250	360	359	480	6.0000	13.7250	6.0000	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	862,142.27	7.3078	360	358	480	5.9317	13.3078	6.1958	58	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	4,438,554.73	7.1596	360	359	480	5.8095	12.9222	5.8095	59	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	39,968.49	12.3000	360	358	360	5.6000	18.3000	5.6000	178	3.0000	1.0000	0
3	73,384.85	13.2382	120	115	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	55,583.67	11.1958	180	174	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	38,596.20	13.2600	240	234	240	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	16,340,155.51	12.4107	360	356	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	82,932.20	12.7527	360	357	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	1,007,632.64	12.7954	360	357	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	6,078,134.30	13.1982	360	356	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	143,497.65	13.1710	360	357	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	399,188.26	13.6127	360	356	360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

PROSPECTUS

Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (Issuable in Series)

Option One Mortgage Acceptance Corporation (Depositor)

You should consider carefully the risk factors beginning on page 4 of this Prospectus.

The certificates will represent obligations of the issuing entity set forth in the related prospectus supplement and will not represent ownership interests in or obligations of the sponsor, the depositor, any of their affiliates or any other entity.

This prospectus may be used to offer and sell the certificates only if accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

the certificates:

Option One Mortgage Acceptance Corporation, as depositor, will issue the certificates. Each issue of certificates will have its own series designation and will evidence ownership interests in certain trust fund assets.

- certificates = ownership interests in trust fund assets

Each series of certificates will include one or more classes. Each class of certificates of any series will represent the right, which may be senior to the rights of one or more of the other classes of the certificates, to receive a specified portion of future payments of principal and interest on the assets in the related trust fund. A series may include one or more classes of certificates entitled to principal distributions, with disproportionate, nominal or no interest distributions, or to interest distributions, with disproportionate, nominal or no principal distributions. A series may include two or more classes of certificates that differ as to the timing, sequential order or amount of distributions of principal or interest or both. The related prospectus supplement will specify each of these features.

the trust fund and its assets:

As specified in the related prospectus supplement, the assets of a trust fund consist primarily of a segregated pool of one- to four-family residential first lien and/or junior lien mortgage loans or manufactured housing conditional sales contracts and installment loan agreements.

- **trust fund assets = residential mortgage loans**

The depositor will acquire the mortgage loans from its corporate parent Option One Mortgage Corporation or from another affiliate and will deposit the mortgage loans into the trust fund. The assets of a trust fund may also include reinvestment income, reserve funds, cash accounts and various forms of credit enhancement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved these securities or determined that this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Offers of the certificates may be made through one or more different methods, including through underwriters as we describe in "Methods of Distribution" in the related prospectus supplement.

The date of this prospectus is February 28, 2007.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<p>RISK FACTORS 4</p> <p>THE MORTGAGE POOLS 14</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">General 14</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The Mortgage Loans 15</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Underwriting Standards..... 19</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Qualifications of Originators and Sellers 20</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Representations by Sellers 20</p> <p>SERVICING OF MORTGAGE LOANS 22</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">General 22</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The Master Servicer 22</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Collection and Other Servicing Procedures; Mortgage Loan Modifications 22</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Subservicers 24</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Special Servicers 24</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Realization upon or Sale of Defaulted Mortgage Loans 25</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses; Spread..... 27</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Evidence as to Compliance 27</p> <p>STATIC POOL INFORMATION 29</p> <p>DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES 29</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">General 29</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Form of Certificates 30</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Assignment of Trust Fund Assets 31</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Certificate Account 33</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Distributions 37</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Distributions of Interest and Principal on the Certificates 37</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Pre-funding Account 38</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Distributions on the Certificates in Respect of Prepayment Premiums 39</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Allocation of Losses and Shortfalls..... 39</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Advances 39</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Reports to Certificateholders 40</p> <p>DESCRIPTION OF CREDIT ENHANCEMENT 42</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">General 42</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Subordinate Certificates 43</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Overcollateralization 43</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy..... 43</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Mortgage Pool Insurance Policies 43</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Letter of Credit 45</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Special Hazard Insurance Policies 45</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Bankruptcy Bonds 46</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Reserve Funds 46</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Derivatives 47</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Maintenance of Credit Enhancement 48</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Reduction or Substitution of Credit Enhancement 50</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Financial Instruments 51</p> <p>PURCHASE OBLIGATIONS 51</p>	<p>PRIMARY MORTGAGE INSURANCE, HAZARD INSURANCE; CLAIMS THEREUNDER..... 51</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">General 51</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Primary Mortgage Insurance Policies 51</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Hazard Insurance Policies 52</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">FHA Insurance 53</p> <p>THE DEPOSITOR 53</p> <p>THE POOLING AGREEMENT 54</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">General 54</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Certain Matters Regarding the Master Servicer and the Depositor..... 54</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Events of Default..... 55</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Rights upon Event of Default..... 55</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Amendment 56</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Termination; Retirement of Certificates..... 56</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Calls 57</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The Trustee 57</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Duties of the Trustee 57</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Certain Matters Regarding the Trustee 58</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Resignation and Removal of the Trustee 58</p> <p>YIELD CONSIDERATIONS 58</p> <p>MATURITY AND PREPAYMENT CONSIDERATIONS 60</p> <p>CERTAIN LEGAL ASPECTS OF MORTGAGE LOANS ... 62</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Single Family Loans 62</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Contracts 62</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Foreclosure on Mortgages 64</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Foreclosure on Mortgaged Properties Located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico 66</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Repossession with Respect to Contracts 66</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Rights of Redemption 67</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Anti-deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders; Federal Laws Limiting Collections on Mortgage Loans 68</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Homeownership Act and Similar State Laws..... 70</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Junior Mortgages..... 71</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Consumer Protection Laws with Respect to Contracts 72</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Environmental Legislation 73</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Enforceability of Certain Provisions 74</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Subordinate Financing 75</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Installment Contracts 76</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Applicability of Usury Laws 76</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Alternative Mortgage Instruments..... 77</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Formaldehyde Litigation with Respect to Contracts 77</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Leasehold Considerations 77</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Servicemembers Civil Relief Act..... 78</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Forfeitures in Drug and RICO Proceedings 78</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Negative Amortization Loans 79</p>
--	---

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES	79	Consultation with Counsel	111
General	79	Government Plans	111
REMICs	80	Required Deemed Representations of Investors.....	111
Grantor Trust Funds	95	LEGAL INVESTMENT MATTERS	111
STATE AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES	103	USE OF PROCEEDS	113
REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS	104	METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION	113
PENALTY AVOIDANCE	104	LEGAL MATTERS	114
ERISA CONSIDERATIONS	104	FINANCIAL INFORMATION.....	114
Investors Affected	104	RATING	115
Fiduciary Standards for ERISA Plans and Related		AVAILABLE INFORMATION	115
Investment Vehicles.....	104	REPORTS TO CERTIFICATEHOLDERS.....	115
Prohibited Transaction Issues for ERISA Plans,		INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY	
Keogh Plans, IRAs and Related Investment		REFERENCE	116
Vehicles	105	INDEX OF PRINCIPAL DEFINITIONS	117
Possible Exemptive Relief	105		

**IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS
AND EACH ACCOMPANYING PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT**

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

- this prospectus, which provides general information, some of which may not apply to a particular series; and
- the accompanying prospectus supplement for a particular series, which describes the specific terms of the certificates of that series. If the prospectus supplement contains information about a particular series that differs from the information contained in this prospectus, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from that contained in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. The information in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus.

Beginning with the section titled “The Mortgage Pools”, certain capitalized terms are used in this prospectus to assist you in understanding the terms of the certificates. The capitalized terms used in this prospectus are defined on the pages indicated under the caption “Index of Principal Definitions” beginning on page 100 in this prospectus.

If you require additional information, the mailing address of our principal executive offices is 3 Ada, Irvine, California 92618 and the telephone number is (949) 790-8300. For other means of acquiring additional information about us or a series of certificates, see “Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference” beginning on page 89 of this prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

The certificates are not suitable investments for all investors. In particular, you should not purchase the certificates unless you understand and are able to bear the prepayment, credit, liquidity and market risks associated with such certificates.

The certificates will have limited liquidity.

There can be no assurance that a resale market for the certificates of any series will develop following the issuance and sale of any series of certificates. Even if a resale market does develop, it may not provide certificateholders with liquidity of investment or continue for the life of the certificates of any series. The prospectus supplement for any series of certificates may indicate that an underwriter specified therein intends to establish a secondary market in such certificates. However, no underwriter will be obligated to do so. As a result, any resale prices that may be available for any certificate in any market that may develop may be at a discount from the initial offering price or the fair market value of such certificate. The certificates will not be listed on any securities exchange.

The certificates will be limited obligations of the related trust fund any not of any other party.

Unless the applicable prospectus supplement provides otherwise, the certificates of each series will be payable solely from the assets of the related trust fund, including any applicable credit support, and will not have any claims against the assets of any other trust fund or recourse to any other party. The certificates will not represent an interest in or obligation of the depositor, the master servicer or any of their respective affiliates. Unless the applicable prospectus supplement provides otherwise, the only obligations of the foregoing entities with respect to the certificates, any mortgage loan or any other trust fund asset will be the repurchase or substitution obligations (if any) of the depositor or the seller pursuant to certain limited representations and warranties made with respect to the mortgage loans or other trust fund assets and the master servicer's servicing obligations under the related pooling agreement (including, if and to the extent described in the related prospectus supplement, its limited obligation to make certain advances in the event of delinquencies on the mortgage loans).

Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, neither the certificates nor the underlying mortgage loans or other trust fund assets will be guaranteed or insured by any governmental agency or instrumentality, by the depositor, the master servicer or any of their respective affiliates or by any other person.

Credit enhancement will be limited, and the failure of credit enhancement to cover losses on the mortgage loans may result in losses being allocated to the certificates.

Credit enhancement is intended to reduce the effect of delinquent payments or losses on the underlying mortgage loans on those classes of certificates that have the benefit of the credit enhancement. With respect to each series of certificates, credit enhancement will be provided in limited amounts, in one or more of the forms referred to herein. Regardless of the form of credit enhancement provided, the amount of coverage will be limited in amount and in some cases will be subject to periodic reduction in accordance with a schedule or formula, as further described in the prospectus supplement. Furthermore, such credit enhancement may provide only very limited coverage as to certain types of losses or risks, and may provide no coverage as to certain other types of losses or risks. In the event losses exceed the amount of coverage provided by any credit support or losses of a type not covered by any credit support occur, such losses will be borne by the holders of the related certificates (or certain classes thereof). See "Description of Credit Enhancement" in this Prospectus.

The payment performance of the certificates will be related to the payment performance of the mortgage loans in the related trust funds; greater risk of loss is associated with certain mortgage loans.

The certificates will be backed by mortgage loans. Certain mortgage loans may have a greater likelihood of delinquency and foreclosure, and a greater likelihood of loss in the event thereof. The mortgage loans included in the trust will primarily be made to borrowers who do not qualify for loans conforming to underwriting standards of

more traditional lenders and as a result of the credit quality of such borrowers, such mortgage loans may have a greater likelihood of delinquency and foreclosure, and a greater likelihood of loss in the event of a delinquency or foreclosure. Defaults and losses on the mortgage loans may affect the yield to maturity of the related certificates. In addition, in the event that the mortgaged properties fail to provide adequate security for the mortgage loans included in a trust fund, any resulting defaults or losses, to the extent not covered by credit enhancement, will be allocated to the related certificates in the manner described in the related prospectus supplement, negatively affecting the yield of the certificates bearing such losses and possibly negatively affecting the yield of other classes of certificates as well. You should consider the following risks associated with mortgage loans having the characteristics described below, because mortgage loans having some or all of such characteristics may be included in the trust fund relating to your certificates:

Non-conforming mortgage loans. Non-conforming mortgage loans are mortgage loans that do not qualify for purchase by government sponsored agencies such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac due to credit characteristics that do not satisfy Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac guidelines, including loans to mortgagors whose creditworthiness and repayment ability do not satisfy Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac underwriting guidelines and loans to mortgagors who may have a record of credit write-offs, outstanding judgments, prior bankruptcies and other derogatory credit items. Accordingly, non-conforming mortgage loans are likely to experience rates of delinquency, foreclosure and loss that are higher, and that may be substantially higher, than mortgage loans originated in accordance with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac underwriting guidelines. The principal differences between conforming mortgage loans and non-conforming mortgage loans include the applicable loan-to-value ratios, the credit and income histories of the related mortgagors, the documentation required for approval of the related mortgage loans, the types of properties securing the mortgage loans, the loan sizes and the mortgagors' occupancy status with respect to the mortgaged properties. As a result of these and other factors, the interest rates charged on non-conforming mortgage loans are often higher than those charged for conforming mortgage loans. The combination of different underwriting criteria and higher rates of interest may also lead to higher delinquency, foreclosure and losses on non-conforming mortgage loans as compared to conforming mortgage loans.

Junior lien mortgage loans. In the case of mortgage loans secured by junior lien mortgages on the related mortgaged properties, the proceeds from any liquidation, insurance or condemnation proceedings will be available to satisfy the outstanding balance of such mortgage loans only to the extent that the claims of senior lien mortgages have been satisfied in full, including any related foreclosure costs. In addition, the holder of a mortgage loan secured by a junior mortgage may not foreclose on the mortgaged property unless it forecloses subject to the senior mortgages, in which case such holder must either pay the entire amount due on the senior mortgages to the senior mortgagees at or prior to the foreclosure sale or undertake the obligation to make payments on the senior mortgages in the event the mortgagor is in default thereunder. A trust fund will not have any source of funds to satisfy the senior mortgages or make payments due to the senior mortgagees, although the master servicer may, at its option, advance such amounts to the extent deemed recoverable and prudent. The rate of default of junior lien mortgage loans may be greater than the rate of default of mortgage loans secured by first liens on comparable properties. In addition, various factors may affect the prepayment rate of junior lien mortgage loans. These factors include the principal balances of, and interest on, the related senior mortgage loans and the relatively more likely use of junior lien mortgage loans as shorter-term financing for a variety of purposes, such as home improvement, educational expenses and purchases of consumer durables such as automobiles, rather than as longer-term financing of home ownership. Accordingly, junior lien mortgage loans may experience a higher rate of prepayments than traditional senior lien mortgage loans. In addition, any future additional limitations on the rights of borrowers to deduct interest payments on junior lien mortgage loans for federal income tax purposes may further increase the rate of prepayments on junior lien mortgage loans.

Mortgage loans that are geographically concentrated. Certain geographic regions of the United States from time to time will experience weaker regional economic conditions and housing markets, and, consequently, will experience higher rates of loss and delinquency than will be experienced on mortgage loans generally. A region's economic condition and housing market may be directly or indirectly adversely affected by natural disasters or civil disturbances such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, eruptions or riots.

The economic impact of any of these types of events may also be felt in areas beyond the region immediately affected by the disaster or disturbance. If the mortgage loans in a trust fund are geographically concentrated, such concentration may present risks to holders of the certificates in addition to those that would generally be present for similar mortgage-backed securities without such geographic concentration.

Negatively amortizing mortgage loans. In the case of mortgage loans that are subject to negative amortization, the principal balances of such mortgage loans could be increased to an amount equal to or in excess of the value of the underlying mortgaged properties, thereby increasing the likelihood of defaults and losses on such mortgage loans.

Buydown mortgage loans and variable payment mortgage loans. Buydown mortgage loans are subject to temporary buydown plans pursuant to which the monthly payments made by the mortgagor during the early years of such mortgage loan will be less than the scheduled monthly payments needed to amortize the mortgage loan, the resulting difference to be made up from (i) an amount contributed by the borrower, the seller of the mortgaged property or another source and placed in a custodial account, (ii) investment earnings on the amount, if any, contributed by the borrower, or (iii) additional buydown funds to be contributed over time by the mortgagor's employer or another source. Generally, the mortgagor under each buydown mortgage loan will be qualified at the applicable lower monthly payment. Accordingly, the repayment of a buydown mortgage loan is dependent on the ability of the mortgagor to make larger monthly payments after the buydown funds have been depleted and, for certain buydown mortgage loans, during the initial buydown period. The inability of a mortgagor to make such larger monthly payments could lead to defaults and losses on such mortgage loans.

Certain mortgage loans may provide for escalating or variable payments by the related mortgagor. Generally, the mortgagor under such a mortgage loan will be qualified at the applicable initial monthly payment amount. In some instances, mortgagors may not be able to make their monthly payments as such payments increase, and thus the likelihood of default will increase.

Balloon mortgage loans. Certain of the mortgage loans included in a trust fund may not be fully amortizing (or may not amortize at all) over their terms to maturity and, thus, will require substantial payments of principal and interest (that is, balloon payments) at their stated maturity. Mortgage loans of this type involve a greater degree of risk than self-amortizing loans because the ability of a mortgagor to make a balloon payment typically will depend upon its ability either to fully refinance the loan or to sell the related mortgaged property at a price sufficient to permit the mortgagor to make the balloon payment. The ability of a mortgagor to accomplish either of these goals will be affected by a number of factors, including the value of the related mortgaged property, the level of available mortgage rates at the time of sale or refinancing, the mortgagor's equity in the related mortgaged property, prevailing general economic conditions and the availability of credit for loans secured by comparable real properties.

Mortgage loans with limited recourse. Some or all of the mortgage loans in a trust fund may be nonrecourse loans or loans for which recourse may be restricted or unenforceable. As to those mortgage loans, recourse in the event of mortgagor default will be limited to the specific real property and other assets, if any, that were pledged to secure the mortgage loan. However, even with respect to those mortgage loans that provide for recourse against the mortgagor and its assets generally, there can be no assurance that enforcement of such recourse provisions will be practicable, or that the other assets of the mortgagor will be sufficient to permit a recovery in respect of a defaulted mortgage loan in excess of the liquidation value of the related mortgaged property. Any risks associated with mortgage loans with no or limited recourse may affect the yield to maturity of the certificates.

The risk of losses on the mortgage loans depends in part on the values of the mortgaged properties.

An investment in securities such as the certificates which represent interests in mortgage loans or manufactured housing conditional sales contracts and installment loan agreements may be affected by a decline in real estate values or changes in the borrowers' financial condition. The depositor cannot assure you that values of the mortgaged properties have remained or will remain at the appraised values 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 balances of the mortgage loans, and any secondary financing on the mortgaged properties, in a particular trust fund 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. Mortgaged properties with high loan-to-value ratios are at greater risk since such properties initially have less equity than mortgaged properties with low loan-to-value ratios, and therefore a decline in property values could dissipate equity more quickly. Delinquencies, foreclosures and losses due to declining values of mortgaged properties, especially those with high loan-to-value ratios, would cause losses to the trust fund, and such losses may negatively affect your yield on the certificates.

Varying underwriting standards of unaffiliated mortgage loan sellers may present a greater risk of loss.

Mortgage loans to be included in a trust fund will have been purchased by the depositor, either directly or indirectly from mortgage loan sellers. Such mortgage loans will generally have been originated in accordance with underwriting standards acceptable to the depositor and generally described herein under “Mortgage Loan Program—Underwriting Standards”, as more particularly described in the underwriting criteria included in the related prospectus supplement. Nevertheless, in some cases, particularly those involving unaffiliated mortgage loan sellers, the depositor may not be able to establish the underwriting standards used in the origination of the related mortgage loans. In those cases, the related prospectus supplement will include a statement to such effect and will reflect what, if any, re-underwriting of the related mortgage loans was completed by the depositor or any of its affiliates. To the extent the mortgage loans cannot be re-underwritten or the underwriting criteria cannot be verified, the mortgage loans might suffer losses greater than they would had they been directly underwritten by the depositor or its affiliates. Such losses may negatively affect your yield on the certificates.

Risks related to mortgage loans with interest-only payments.

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, some of the mortgage loans to be included in the trust fund may provide for payment of interest at the related mortgage interest rate, but no payment of principal, for the period following origination specified in the related prospectus supplement. Following the applicable interest-only period, the monthly payment with respect to each of these mortgage loans will be increased to an amount sufficient to amortize the principal balance of the mortgage loan over the remaining term and to pay interest at the applicable mortgage interest rate.

If applicable, the presence of these mortgage loans in the trust fund will, absent other considerations, result in longer weighted average lives of the related securities than would have been the case had these loans not been included in the trust fund. In addition, borrowers may view the absence of any obligation to make a payment of principal during the interest-only period following origination specified in the related prospectus supplement as a disincentive to prepayment. Conversely, however, borrowers may be more likely to refinance their mortgage loans when the related interest-only period expires, resulting in increased prepayments.

After a borrower’s monthly payment has been increased to include principal amortization, and assuming the borrower does not refinance the related mortgage loan, delinquency or default may be more likely.

Violations of laws or regulations may result in losses on the mortgage loans.

Applicable federal and state laws generally regulate interest rates and other charges, require certain disclosures, prohibit unfair and deceptive practices, regulate debt collection, and require licensing of the originators of the mortgage loans. Depending on the provisions of the applicable law and the specified facts and circumstances involved, violations of those laws, policies and principles may limit the ability to collect all or part of the principal of or interest on the mortgage loans and may entitle the borrower to a refund of amounts previously paid. See “Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans” herein. To the extent such laws and regulations result in payment interruptions or losses on the mortgage loans, your yield on the certificates may be negatively affected.

Your yield on the certificates will depend on a variety of factors including prepayments of the mortgage loans.

The rate and timing of principal payments on the certificates of a series will be affected by the rate and timing of principal payments on the mortgage loans in the related trust fund, which in turn will be affected by a number of factors, including the following:

- the amount and timing of prepayments on the mortgage loans in the trust fund;
- how payments of principal are allocated among the classes of certificates as specified in the related prospectus supplement;
- whether any party who has an option to terminate the trust fund early actually exercises such option;
- the amount and timing of defaults, liquidations and losses on the mortgage loans in the trust fund; and
- repurchases of mortgage loans in the trust fund that may occur as a result of material breaches of representations and warranties made by the depositor, the master servicer or mortgage loan seller, or as a result of other repurchase rights or obligations of such parties as specified in the related prospectus supplement.

The rate and timing of principal payments on the certificates of a series will also be affected by the allocation of any interest on the mortgage loans to pay principal on the certificates, if so specified in the related prospectus supplement.

Prepayments on mortgage loans are influenced by a number of factors, including prevailing mortgage market interest rates, local and regional economic conditions and homeowner mobility.

In general, if you purchase a class of offered certificates at a price higher than its outstanding principal balance and principal distributions on such class occur faster than you anticipate at the time of purchase, the yield will be lower than you anticipate. Conversely, if you purchase a class of offered certificates at a price lower than its outstanding principal balance and principal distributions on that class occur more slowly than you anticipate at the time of purchase, the yield will be lower than you anticipate.

The yield to maturity on certain types of classes of certificates may be relatively more sensitive to the rate and timing of prepayment on the related mortgage loans than other types. Certificates that are relatively more sensitive to prepayments include strip certificates, accrual certificates, certificates with pass-through rates that fluctuate inversely with an index and certain certificates in a series that includes more than one class of certificates. These types of classes of certificates are described herein.

To the extent amounts in any pre-funding account have not been used to purchase additional mortgage loans, holders of the certificates may receive an early payment of principal.

See “Yield Considerations” and “Maturity and Prepayment Considerations” herein.

Early or multiple payment defaults may be indicative of higher rates of delinquencies and losses in the future.

As specified in the related prospectus supplement, a certain number of mortgage loans included in the trust fund may be delinquent as of the applicable cut-off date or may have been delinquent in payment in the last twelve months on one or more due dates.

Prior delinquencies and, in particular, first or early payment defaults, may be an indication of underwriting errors in assessing the financial means and/or credit history of the borrower or of an adverse change in the financial status of the borrower. These mortgage loans are likely to experience rates of delinquency, foreclosure and bankruptcy that are higher, and that may be substantially higher, than those experienced by mortgage loans whose borrowers have more favorable payment histories.

Mortgage loans with high original loan-to-value ratios may present a greater risk of loss.

As specified in the related prospectus supplement, some of the mortgage loans included in the trust fund may have original loan-to-value ratios of greater than 80%. Mortgage loans with high loan-to-value ratios, particularly those in excess of 100%, may be more likely to experience default and foreclosure than mortgage loans with low original loan-to-value ratios.

Moreover, mortgage loans with high original loan-to-value ratios are more likely to be subject to a judicial reduction of the loan amount in bankruptcy or other proceedings than mortgage loans with lower original loan-to-value ratios. If a court relieves a borrower's obligation to repay amounts otherwise due on a mortgage loan, none of the servicers or the master servicer will be required to advance funds in respect of relieved amounts, and any related loss may reduce the amount available to be paid to certificateholders. In such event, holders of subordinate classes of certificates may suffer losses.

Mortgaged properties are subject to environmental risks, and the cost of environmental clean-up may increase losses on the related mortgage loans.

To the extent the master servicer acquires title to any mortgaged property contaminated with or affected by hazardous wastes or hazardous substances, the trust fund may incur losses or expenses. Such losses or expenses, to the extent not covered by credit enhancement, may negatively affect your yield on the certificates. See "Servicing of Mortgage Loans—Realization Upon or Sale of Defaulted Mortgage Loans" and "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—Environmental Legislation" herein.

ERISA considerations may pertain to an investment in the certificates.

If you are buying the offered certificates on behalf of an employee benefit plan or other arrangement subject to the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), then special rules may apply to you. Due to the complexity of regulations that govern such plans and arrangements, if you are such a plan or arrangement or if you are using the assets of such a plan or arrangement to make an investment in the offered certificates, then you are encouraged to consult your own counsel regarding any consequences under ERISA of your acquisition, ownership and disposition of the offered certificates. See "ERISA Considerations" herein.

If you become an owner of REMIC residual certificates (which we define later in this prospectus), there are some federal tax considerations that apply to you that are different from the federal tax considerations that apply to other kinds of certificates.

Holders of REMIC Residual Certificates will be required to report on their federal income tax returns as ordinary income their *pro rata* share of the taxable income of the REMIC (which term is defined herein and refers to an election which may be made relating to the federal tax treatment of a trust fund or portion of a trust fund). Holders of REMIC Residual Certificates will be required to report this ordinary income regardless of the amount or timing of their receipt of cash payments, as we describe under "Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs" herein. Accordingly, under certain circumstances, holders of offered certificates that are REMIC Residual Certificates may have taxable income and tax liabilities arising from such investment during a taxable year in excess of the cash received during such period. The requirement that holders of REMIC Residual Certificates report their *pro rata* share of the taxable income and net loss of the REMIC will continue until the certificate principal balances of all classes of certificates of the related series have been reduced to zero, even though holders of REMIC Residual Certificates have received full payment of their stated interest and principal. A portion (or, in certain circumstances, all) of the such a holder's share of the REMIC taxable income may be treated as "excess inclusion" income to such holder which (i) generally will not be subject to offset by losses from other activities, (ii) for a tax-exempt holder,

will be treated as unrelated business taxable income and (iii) for a foreign holder, will not qualify for exemption from withholding tax. Individual holders of REMIC Residual Certificates may be limited in their ability to deduct servicing fees and other expenses of the REMIC. In addition, REMIC Residual Certificates are subject to certain restrictions on transfer. Because of the special tax treatment of REMIC Residual Certificates, the taxable income arising in a given year on a REMIC Residual Certificate will not be equal to the taxable income associated with investment in a corporate bond or stripped instrument having similar cash flow characteristics and pre-tax yield. Therefore, the after-tax yield on the REMIC Residual Certificate may be significantly less than that of a corporate bond or stripped instrument having similar cash flow characteristics.

The ratings of the certificates are limited in what they address. A downgrading of the rating of any the certificates may adversely affect the liquidity or market value of such certificates.

It is a condition to the issuance of the certificates that each class of offered certificates be rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating agency. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time. No person is obligated to maintain the rating on any security, and accordingly, you cannot be assured that the ratings assigned to any certificate on the date on which such certificates is originally issued will not be lowered or withdrawn by a rating agency at any time thereafter. A rating of any certificate by any rating agency may be lowered following the initial issuance thereof as a result of the downgrading of the obligations of any applicable credit support provider, or as a result of losses on the related mortgage loans in excess of the levels contemplated by such rating agency at the time of its initial rating analysis. Unless specified in the related prospectus supplement, no person will have any obligation to replace or supplement any credit support following any downgrading of the obligations of any credit support provider. In the event any rating is revised or withdrawn, the liquidity or the market value of the affected certificates may suffer. See "Rating" herein.

Foreclosures of mortgage loans may result in limitations or delays in collections on such mortgage loans.

Even assuming that the mortgaged properties provide adequate security for the mortgage loans, substantial delays can be encountered in connection with the liquidation of defaulted mortgage loans, and corresponding delays in the receipt of related proceeds by the holders of the certificates could occur. Statutory and judicial limitations on foreclosure procedures may delay recovery in respect of the mortgaged property and, in some instances, limit the amount that may be recovered by the foreclosing lender. Foreclosure procedures may vary from state to state. Two primary methods of foreclosing a mortgage instrument are judicial foreclosure, involving court proceedings, and non-judicial foreclosure pursuant to a power of sale granted in the mortgage instrument. A foreclosure action is subject to most of the delays and expenses of other lawsuits if defenses are raised or counterclaims are asserted. Delays may also result from difficulties in locating necessary defendants. Furthermore, in some states an action to obtain a deficiency judgment is not permitted following a non-judicial sale of a mortgaged property. In addition, United States courts have traditionally imposed general equitable principles to limit the remedies available to lenders in foreclosure actions that are perceived by the court as harsh or unfair. In the event of a default by a mortgagor, these restrictions, among other things, may impede the ability of the master servicer to foreclose on or sell the mortgaged property or to obtain liquidation proceeds sufficient to repay all amounts due on the related mortgage loan.

The master servicer will be entitled to deduct from liquidation proceeds all expenses reasonably incurred in attempting to recover amounts due on the related liquidated mortgage loan and not yet repaid, including payments to prior lienholders, accrued servicing fees, legal fees and costs of legal action, real estate taxes, and maintenance and preservation expenses. Liquidation expenses with respect to defaulted mortgage loans do not vary directly with the outstanding principal balance of the loan at the time of default. Therefore, assuming that a servicer takes the same steps in realizing upon a defaulted mortgage loan having a small remaining principal balance as it would in the case of a defaulted mortgage loan having a larger principal balance, the amount realized after expenses of liquidation would be less as a percentage of the outstanding principal balance of the smaller principal balance mortgage loan than would be the case with a larger principal balance loan.

The effect of such statutes, judicial principles, delays and expenses may be to delay and/or reduce distributions on the certificates. See “Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—Foreclosure on Mortgage Loans.”

Events of Default Under the Related Governing Documents May Result in Losses to the Related Securities.

Upon an event of default under a pooling and servicing agreement, the depositor or the trustee may, unless otherwise provided in the related prospectus supplement, and at the direction of holders of certificates evidencing not less than 51% of the voting rights, 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 and to the mortgage assets. Upon an event of default under a servicing agreement, either the depositor or the trustee may, by written notification to the master servicer and to the issuer or the trustee or trust fund, as applicable, terminate all of the rights and obligations of the master servicer under the servicing agreement. Any of the foregoing actions taken under the related governing documents pursuant to an event of default may result in losses to the related certificates due to delays in the transfer of servicing from one entity to another or due to the liquidation of trust fund assets pursuant to an acceleration of the related certificates.

See “The Pooling Agreement – “Events of Default” – “Rights Upon Events of Default.”

Risks related to any interest rate swap agreement.

If the related prospectus supplement specifies that the trust fund or related supplemental interest trust includes one or more interest rate swap agreements, then any net swap payment payable to the swap counterparty under the terms of those interest rate swap agreements will reduce amounts available for payment to certificateholders, and may reduce payments of interest on the securities. If the rate of prepayments on the mortgage loans is faster than anticipated, the scheduled notional amounts on which payments due under the interest rate swap agreements are calculated may exceed the total principal balance of the mortgage loans, thereby increasing the relative proportion of interest collections on the mortgage loans that must be applied to make swap payments to the swap counterparty and, under certain circumstances, requiring application of principal received on the mortgage loans to make net swap payments to the swap counterparty. Therefore, a rapid rate of prepayments during periods in which the trust fund makes net payments to a swap counterparty could adversely affect the yields on the certificates.

Effect of creditworthiness of swap counterparty on ratings of securities.

If the related prospectus supplement specifies that the trust fund includes one or more interest rate swap agreements, in the event that the trust fund, after application of all interest and principal received on the related mortgage loans, cannot make the required swap payments to the swap counterparty, a swap termination payment as described in the related prospectus supplement may be owed to the swap counterparty. Any termination payment payable to the swap counterparty in the event of early termination of any interest rate swap agreement will likely reduce amounts available for payment to certificateholders.

If the related prospectus supplement specifies that the trust fund includes one or more interest rate swap agreements, the ratings on your certificates will be dependent in part upon the credit ratings of the swap counterparty or its credit support provider. If a credit rating of the swap counterparty or its credit support provider is qualified, reduced or withdrawn, or if the swap counterparty or its credit support provider defaults on its obligations, and a substitute counterparty or credit support provider is not obtained in accordance with the terms of the interest rate swap agreement, the ratings of your certificates may be qualified, reduced or withdrawn. In such event, the value and marketability of those certificates will be adversely affected.

See the descriptions of any interest rate swap agreement and the swap counterparty in the prospectus supplement.

Military action and terrorist attacks.

The effects that military action by U.S. forces in Iraq, Afghanistan or other regions, terrorist attacks in the United States or other incidents and related military action may have on the performance of the mortgage loans in

the trust fund or on the values of mortgaged properties cannot be determined at this time. Investors should consider the possible effects on delinquency, default and prepayment experience of the related mortgage loans. Federal agencies and non-government lenders may defer, reduce or forgive payments and delay foreclosure proceedings in respect of loans to borrowers affected in some way by possible future events. In addition, the activation of additional U.S. military reservists or members of the National Guard may significantly increase the proportion of mortgage loans whose mortgage rates are reduced by application of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act or similar state or local laws. The amount of interest available for payment to securityholders will be reduced by any reductions in the amount of interest collectible as a result of application of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act or similar state or local laws and no servicer, master servicer nor any other party will be required to fund any interest shortfall caused by any such reduction.

The Servicers' collection procedures may affect the timing of collections on the mortgage loans.

In order to reduce borrower defaults, the servicer or servicers may from time to time use servicing and collections practices that have the effect of accelerating or deferring prepayments or borrower defaults of mortgage loans. The servicers may generally waive, modify or vary any term of any mortgage loan, or postpone strict compliance by the borrower with any term of any mortgage loan, so long as that waiver, modification or postponement is not materially adverse to the trust fund. For example, qualifying borrowers might be permitted to skip a payment or be offered other benefits that have the effect of deferring or otherwise altering the timing of the trust fund's receipt of interest or principal payments.

Risks relating to defaults or resignation of the master servicer or servicer.

If the master servicer or servicer were to default in their obligations under the related master servicing or servicing agreement, the trustee or the seller may attempt to terminate the defaulting party. However, certain aspects of the servicing of mortgage loans are subject to various interpretations of what actions are "accepted" or "market standard" practices, and the parties' determination of what servicing actions are in the best interest for the certificateholders may, at such times, be in disagreement between the trustee, the sponsor and the seller on the one hand, and the master servicer or servicer, as applicable, on the other. As a consequence, if the trustee or the seller attempts to terminate a defaulting master servicer or servicer, the master servicer or servicer may challenge that termination. While such a dispute is being resolved, the performance of the servicing function of the master servicer or servicer may continue to suffer and may adversely affect the mortgage loans.

If the master servicer or servicer were to become a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding, it could seek to reject its obligations under the relevant agreements under the bankruptcy laws, thus forcing the trustee to appoint a successor servicer or master servicer.

If the master servicer or servicer resigns or is in default and the cost of servicing the mortgage loans has increased, the trustee may not be able to find a successor master servicer or servicer willing to service the loans for the master servicing fee or servicing fee specified in the relevant governing agreement. These circumstances might cause the trustee to seek authority from securityholders to increase the applicable fee to an amount necessary to provide acceptable compensation to the then current master servicer or servicer or any replacement master servicer or servicer. If that approval was not granted by securityholders, under the law generally applicable to trusts the trustee could seek approval for such an increase from a court if such increase were necessary for the preservation or continued administration of the trust. Any increase in the master servicing fee or servicing fee would reduce amounts available for distribution to certificateholders, particularly holders of subordinate securities.

Originators and servicers may be subject to litigation or governmental proceedings.

The mortgage lending and servicing business involves the collection of numerous accounts and compliance with various federal, state and local laws that regulate consumer lending. Lenders and servicers may be subject from time to time to various types of claims, legal actions (including class action lawsuits), investigations, subpoenas and inquiries in the course of their business. It is impossible to predict the outcome of any particular actions, investigations or inquiries or the resulting legal and financial liability. If any such proceeding were determined adversely to an originator or servicer of mortgage loans included in the trust fund and were to have a material

adverse effect on its financial condition, the ability of the affected servicer to service the mortgage loans in accordance with the applicable servicing agreement, or the ability of the affected originator to fulfill its obligation to repurchase or substitute for defective mortgage loans, could be impaired.

The certificates may not be suitable investments.

The certificates may not be a suitable investment if you require a regular or predictable schedule of payment, or payment on any specific date. Because the mortgage loans in the trust fund may include a substantial proportion of loans as to which the borrowers have blemished credit histories (including prior bankruptcy proceedings) or loans whose future performance is difficult to predict, such as adjustable payment mortgage loans, interest-only loans, and for the other factors relating to the mortgage loans discussed above, the yields and the aggregate amount and timing of distributions on your certificates may be subject to substantial variability from period to period and over the lives of the securities. An investment in these types of securities involves significant risks and uncertainties and should only be considered by sophisticated investors who, either alone or with their financial, tax and legal advisors, have carefully analyzed the mortgage loans and the securities and understand the risks. In addition, investors should not purchase classes of certificates that are susceptible to special risks, such as subordinate certificates, interest-only certificates and principal-only certificates, unless the investors have the financial ability to absorb a substantial loss on their investment.

Additional risk factors will be set forth in the prospectus supplement related to a series of certificates.

The prospectus supplement relating to a series of offered certificates will set forth additional risk factors pertaining to the characteristics or behavior of the mortgage loans to be included in a particular trust fund and, if applicable, certain legal aspects of such mortgage loans as well as any risk factors pertaining to the investment in a particular class of offered certificates.

THE MORTGAGE POOLS

General

Each series of Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates will represent in the aggregate the entire beneficial ownership interest in a related trust fund (the “Trust Fund” or “Trust Fund Assets”) consisting primarily of a segregated pool (a “Mortgage Pool”) of mortgage loans and/or manufactured housing conditional sales contracts and installment loan agreements (collectively, the “Mortgage Loans”), exclusive of any portion of interest payments (the “Spread”) or any other interest retained by the Option One Mortgage Acceptance Corporation (the “Depositor”) or any affiliate of the Depositor. The Mortgage Loans may consist of Single Family Loans and Contracts, each as described below.

The Mortgage Loans (other than the Contracts) will be evidenced by promissory notes (“Mortgage Notes”) and secured by mortgages, deeds of trust or other similar security instruments (“Mortgages”) that, in each case, create a first or junior lien on the related Mortgagor’s fee or leasehold interest in the related Mortgaged Property. The Mortgaged Properties for such loans may consist of attached or detached one-family dwelling units, two- to four-family dwelling units, condominiums, townhouses, row houses, individual units in planned-unit developments and certain other individual dwelling units (a “Single Family Property” and the related loans, “Single Family Loans”), which in each case may be owner-occupied or may be a vacation, second or non-owner-occupied home.

The “Contracts” will consist of manufactured housing conditional sales contracts and installment loan agreements each secured by a Manufactured Home. The “Manufactured Homes” securing the Contracts will consist of manufactured homes within the meaning of 42 United States Code, Section 5402(6), which defines a “manufactured home” as “a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode, is eight body feet or more in width or forty body feet or more in length, or, when erected on site, is three hundred twenty or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein; except that such term shall include any structure which meets all the requirements of this paragraph except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and complies with the standards established under this chapter.”

Mortgaged Properties may be located in any one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The Mortgage Loans will not be guaranteed or insured by the Depositor, any of its affiliates or, except as set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement, by any governmental agency or instrumentality or other person. However, if so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Mortgage Loans may be insured by the Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA” and such loans, “FHA Loans”). See “Description of Primary Insurance Policies—FHA Insurance.”

A Mortgage Pool may include Mortgage Loans that are delinquent as of the date the related series of Certificates is issued. In that case, the related Prospectus Supplement will set forth, as to each such Mortgage Loan, available information as to the period of such delinquency and any other information relevant for a prospective purchaser to make an investment decision.

Each Mortgage Loan will be selected by the Depositor for inclusion in a Mortgage Pool from among those purchased by the Depositor, either directly or through its affiliates, from banks, savings and loan associations, mortgage bankers, investment banking firms, the Resolution Trust Corporation (the “RTC”), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) and other mortgage loan originators or sellers not affiliated with the Depositor (“Unaffiliated Sellers”) or from Option One Mortgage Corporation (“OOMC”), the parent of the Depositor, and its affiliates (“Affiliated Sellers”; Unaffiliated Sellers and Affiliated Sellers are collectively referred to herein as “Sellers”). If a Mortgage Pool is composed of Mortgage Loans acquired by the Depositor directly from Unaffiliated Sellers, the related Prospectus Supplement will specify the extent of Mortgage Loans so acquired. The

characteristics of the Mortgage Loans are as described in the related Prospectus Supplement. Other mortgage loans available for purchase by the Depositor may have characteristics which would make them eligible for inclusion in a Mortgage Pool but were not selected for inclusion in such Mortgage Pool.

Under certain circumstances, the Mortgage Loans to be included in a Mortgage Pool will be delivered either directly or indirectly to the Depositor by one or more Sellers identified in the related Prospectus Supplement, concurrently with the issuance of the related series of Certificates (a “Designated Seller Transaction”). Such Certificates may be sold in whole or in part to any such Seller in exchange for the related Mortgage Loans, or may be offered under any of the other methods described herein under “Methods of Distribution.” The related Prospectus Supplement for a Mortgage Pool composed of Mortgage Loans acquired by the Depositor pursuant to a Designated Seller Transaction will generally include information, provided by the related Seller, about the Seller, the Mortgage Loans and the underwriting standards applicable to the Mortgage Loans. None of the Depositor or, unless it is the Seller, OOMC or any of their affiliates will make any representation or warranty with respect to such Mortgage Loans, or any representation as to the accuracy or completeness of such information provided by the Seller.

In the event that mortgage loans are added to or deleted from the trust fund after the date of the related prospectus supplement but on or before the date of issuance of the securities if any material pool characteristic differs by 5% or more from the description in the prospectus supplement, revised disclosure will be provided either in a supplement or in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

The Mortgage Loans

Each of the Mortgage Loans will be a type of mortgage loan described or referred to in paragraphs numbered (1) through (8) below, with any variations described in the Prospectus Supplement:

(1) Fixed-rate, fully-amortizing mortgage loans (which may include mortgage loans converted from adjustable-rate mortgage loans or otherwise modified) providing for level monthly payments of principal and interest and terms at origination or modification of not more than approximately 15 years;

(2) Fixed-rate, fully-amortizing mortgage loans (which may include mortgage loans converted from adjustable-rate mortgage loans or otherwise modified) providing for level monthly payments of principal and interest and terms at origination or modification of more than 15 years, but not more than approximately 25 or 30 years;

(3) Fully-amortizing adjustable-rate mortgage loans (“ARM Loans”) having an original or modified term to maturity of not more than approximately 25 or 30 years with a related interest rate (a “Mortgage Rate”) which generally adjusts initially either three months, six months or one, three, five or seven years subsequent to the initial payment date, and thereafter at either three-month, six-month, one-year or other intervals (with corresponding adjustments in the amount of monthly payments) over the term of the mortgage loan to equal the sum of a fixed percentage set forth in the related Mortgage Note (the “Note Margin”) and an index¹. The related Prospectus Supplement will set forth the relevant index and the highest, lowest and weighted average Note Margin with respect to the ARM Loans in the related Mortgage Pool. The related Prospectus Supplement will also indicate any periodic or lifetime limitations on changes in any per annum Mortgage Rate at the time of any adjustment. If specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, an ARM Loan may include a provision that allows the Mortgagor to convert the adjustable

¹ The index (the “Index”) for a particular Mortgage Pool will be specified in the related Prospectus Supplement and may include one of the following indexes: (i) the weekly average yield on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of either six months or one year, (ii) the weekly auction average investment yield of U.S. Treasury bills of six months, (iii) the daily Bank Prime Loan rate made available by the Federal Reserve Board, (iv) the cost of funds of member institutions for the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, (v) the interbank offered rates for U.S. dollar deposits in the London market, each calculated as of a date prior to each scheduled interest rate adjustment date which will be specified in the related Prospectus Supplement or (vi) any other index described in the related Prospectus Supplement.

Mortgage Rate to a fixed rate at some point during the term of such ARM Loan generally not later than six to ten years subsequent to the initial payment date;

(4) Negatively-amortizing ARM Loans having original or modified terms to maturity of not more than approximately 25 or 30 years with Mortgage Rates which generally adjust initially on the payment date referred to in the related Prospectus Supplement, and on each of certain periodic payment dates thereafter, to equal the sum of the Note Margin and the index. The scheduled monthly payment will be adjusted as and when described in the related Prospectus Supplement to an amount that would fully amortize the Mortgage Loan over its remaining term on a level debt service basis; provided that increases in the scheduled monthly payment may be subject to certain limitations as specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. If an adjustment to the Mortgage Rate on a Mortgage Loan causes the amount of interest accrued thereon in any month to exceed the scheduled monthly payment on such mortgage loan, the resulting amount of interest that has accrued but is not then payable (“Deferred Interest”) will be added to the principal balance of such Mortgage Loan;

(5) Fixed-rate, graduated payment mortgage loans having original or modified terms to maturity of not more than approximately 15 years with monthly payments during the first year calculated on the basis of an assumed interest rate which is a specified percentage below the Mortgage Rate on such mortgage loan. Such monthly payments increase at the beginning of the second year by a specified percentage of the monthly payment during the preceding year and each year thereafter to the extent necessary to amortize the mortgage loan over the remainder of its approximately 15-year term. Deferred Interest, if any, will be added to the principal balance of such mortgage loans;

(6) Fixed-rate, graduated payment mortgage loans having original or modified terms to maturity of not more than approximately 25 or 30 years with monthly payments during the first year calculated on the basis of an assumed interest rate which is a specified percentage below the Mortgage Rate. Such monthly payments increase at the beginning of the second year by a specified percentage of the monthly payment during the preceding year and each year thereafter to the extent necessary to fully amortize the mortgage loan within its approximately 25- or 30-year term. Deferred Interest, if any, will be added to the principal balance of such mortgage loan;

(7) Mortgage loans (“Balloon Loans”) having payment terms similar to those described in one of the preceding paragraphs numbered (1) through (6), calculated on the basis of an assumed amortization term, but providing for a payment (a “Balloon Payment”) of all outstanding principal and interest to be made at the end of a specified term that is shorter than such assumed amortization term;

(8) Mortgage loans which provide for an interest only period and do not provide for the payment of principal for the number of years specified in the related prospectus supplement.

If provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, certain of the Mortgage Pools may contain Single Family Loans secured by junior liens, and the related senior liens (“Senior Liens”) may not be included in the Mortgage Pool. The primary risk to holders of such Mortgage Loans secured by junior liens is the possibility that adequate funds will not be received in connection with a foreclosure of the related Senior Liens to satisfy fully both the Senior Liens and the Mortgage Loan. In the event that a holder of a Senior Lien forecloses on a Mortgaged Property, the proceeds of the foreclosure or similar sale will be applied first to the payment of court costs and fees in connection with the foreclosure, second to real estate taxes, third in satisfaction of all principal, interest, prepayment or acceleration penalties, if any, and any other sums due and owing to the holder of the Senior Liens. The claims of the holders of the Senior Liens will be satisfied in full out of proceeds of the liquidation of the related Mortgaged Property, if such proceeds are sufficient, before the Trust Fund as holder of the junior lien receives any payments in respect of the Mortgage Loan. If the Master Servicer were to foreclose on any such Mortgage Loan, it would do so subject to any related Senior Liens. In order for the debt related to the Mortgage Loan to be paid in full at such sale, a bidder at the foreclosure sale of such Mortgage Loan would have to bid an amount sufficient to pay off all sums due under the Mortgage Loan and the Senior Liens or purchase the Mortgaged Property subject to the Senior Liens. In the event that such proceeds from a foreclosure or similar sale of the related Mortgaged Property are insufficient to satisfy all Senior Liens and the Mortgage Loan in the aggregate, the Trust Fund, as the holder of the junior lien,

and, accordingly, holders of one or more classes of the Certificates of the related series bear (i) the risk of delay in distributions while a deficiency judgment against the borrower is obtained and (ii) the risk of loss if the deficiency judgment is not realized upon. Moreover, deficiency judgments may not be available in certain jurisdictions or the Mortgage Loan may be nonrecourse. In addition, a junior mortgagee may not foreclose on the property securing a junior mortgage unless it forecloses subject to the senior mortgages.

If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, a Mortgage Loan may contain a prohibition on prepayment (the period of such prohibition, a “Lock-out Period” and its date of expiration, a “Lock-out Expiration Date”) or require payment of a premium or a yield maintenance penalty (a “Prepayment Penalty”).

Certain information, including information regarding loan-to-value ratios (each, a “Loan-to-Value Ratio”) at origination of the Mortgage Loans underlying each series of Certificates, will be supplied in the related Prospectus Supplement. In the case of most Mortgage Loans, the “Loan-to-Value Ratio” at origination is defined generally as the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the principal amount of the Mortgage Loan at origination (or, if appropriate, at the time of an appraisal subsequent to origination), plus, in the case of a Mortgage Loan secured by a junior lien, the outstanding principal balance of the related Senior Liens, to the Value of the related Mortgaged Property. The “Value” of a Mortgaged Property securing a Single Family Loan will generally be equal to the lesser of (x) the appraised value determined in an appraisal obtained at origination of such Mortgage Loan, if any, or, if the related Mortgaged Property has been appraised subsequent to origination, the value determined in such subsequent appraisal and (y) the sales price for the related Mortgaged Property (except in certain circumstances in which there has been a subsequent appraisal). In the case of certain refinanced, modified or converted Single Family Loans, the “Value” of the related Mortgaged Property will be equal to the lesser of (x) the appraised value of the related Mortgaged Property determined at origination or in an appraisal, if any, obtained at the time of refinancing, modification or conversion and (y) the sales price of the related Mortgage Property or, if the Mortgage Loan is not a rate and term refinance Mortgage Loan and if the Mortgaged Property was owned for a relatively short period of time prior to refinancing, modification or conversion, the sum of the sales price of the related Mortgaged Property plus the added value of any improvements. Certain Mortgage Loans which are subject to negative amortization will have Loan-to-Value Ratios which will increase after origination as a result of such negative amortization. For purposes of calculating the Loan-to-Value Ratio of a Contract relating to a new Manufactured Home, the “Value” is no greater than the sum of a fixed percentage of the list price of the unit actually billed by the manufacturer to the dealer (exclusive of freight to the dealer site), including “accessories” identified in the invoice (the “Manufacturer’s Invoice Price”), plus the actual cost of any accessories purchased from the dealer, a delivery and set-up allowance, depending on the size of the unit, and the cost of state and local taxes, filing fees and up to three years prepaid hazard insurance premiums. With respect to a used Manufactured Home, the “Value” is the least of the sale price, the appraised value, and the National Automobile Dealer’s Association book value plus prepaid taxes and hazard insurance premiums. The appraised value of a Manufactured Home is based upon the age and condition of the manufactured housing unit and the quality and condition of the mobile home park in which it is situated, if applicable. Manufactured Homes are less likely than other types of housing to experience appreciation in value and more likely to experience depreciation in value over time.

The Mortgage Loans may be “equity refinance” Mortgage Loans, as to which a portion of the proceeds are used to refinance an existing mortgage loan, and the remaining proceeds may be retained by the Mortgagor or used for purposes unrelated to the Mortgaged Property. Alternatively, the Mortgage Loans may be “rate and term refinance” Mortgage Loans, as to which substantially all of the proceeds (net of related costs incurred by the Mortgagor) are used to refinance an existing mortgage loan or loans (which may include a junior lien) primarily in order to change the interest rate or other terms thereof. The Mortgage Loans may be mortgage loans which have been consolidated and/or have had various terms changed, mortgage loans which have been converted from adjustable rate mortgage loans to fixed rate mortgage loans, or construction loans which have been converted to permanent mortgage loans. In addition, a Mortgaged Property may be subject to secondary financing at the time of origination of the Mortgage Loan or thereafter.

If provided for in the related Prospectus Supplement, a Mortgage Pool may contain ARM Loans which allow the Mortgagors to convert the adjustable rates on such Mortgage Loans to a fixed rate at some point during the life of such Mortgage Loans (each such Mortgage Loan, a “Convertible Mortgage Loan”), generally not later than six to ten years subsequent to the date of origination, depending upon the length of the initial adjustment period. If

specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, upon any conversion, the Depositor, the related Master Servicer, the applicable Seller or a third party will purchase the converted Mortgage Loan as and to the extent set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement. Alternatively, if specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Depositor or the related Master Servicer (or another party specified therein) may agree to act as remarketing agent with respect to such converted Mortgage Loans and, in such capacity, to use its best efforts to arrange for the sale of converted Mortgage Loans under specified conditions. Upon the failure of any party so obligated to purchase any such converted Mortgage Loan, the inability of any remarketing agent to arrange for the sale of the converted Mortgage Loan and the unwillingness of such remarketing agent to exercise any election to purchase the converted Mortgage Loan for its own account, the related Mortgage Pool will thereafter include both fixed rate and adjustable rate Mortgage Loans.

If provided for in the related Prospectus Supplement, certain of the Mortgage Loans may be subject to temporary buydown plans (“Buydown Mortgage Loans”) pursuant to which the monthly payments made by the Mortgagor during the early years of the Mortgage Loan (the “Buydown Period”) will be less than the scheduled monthly payments on the Mortgage Loan, the resulting difference to be made up from (i) an amount (such amount, exclusive of investment earnings thereon, being hereinafter referred to as “Buydown Funds”) contributed by the seller of the Mortgaged Property or another source and placed in a custodial account (the “Buydown Account”), (ii) if the Buydown Funds are contributed on a present value basis, investment earnings on such Buydown Funds or (iii) additional buydown funds to be contributed over time by the Mortgagor's employer or another source. See “Description of the Certificates—Payments on Mortgage Loans; Deposits to Certificate Account.” Generally, the Mortgagor under each Buydown Mortgage Loan will be qualified at the applicable lower monthly payment. Accordingly, the repayment of a Buydown Mortgage Loan is dependent on the ability of the Mortgagor to make larger level monthly payments after the Buydown Funds have been depleted and, for certain Buydown Mortgage Loans, during the Buydown Period.

The Prospectus Supplement for each series of Certificates will contain information as to the type of Mortgage Loans that will be included in the related Mortgage Pool. Each Prospectus Supplement applicable to a series of Certificates will include certain information, generally as of the close of business on the first day of the month of formation of the related Trust Fund (the “Cut-off Date”) and to the extent then available to the Depositor, on an approximate basis, as to (i) the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans, (ii) the type of property securing the Mortgage Loans, (iii) the original or modified terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans, (iv) the range of principal balances of the Mortgage Loans at origination or modification, (v) the earliest origination or modification date and latest maturity date of the Mortgage Loans, (vi) the Loan-to-Value Ratios of the Mortgage Loans, (vii) the Mortgage Rate or range of Mortgage Rates borne by the Mortgage Loans, (viii) if any of the Mortgage Loans are ARM Loans, the applicable Index, the range of Note Margins and the weighted average Note Margin, (ix) the geographical distribution of the Mortgage Loans, (x) the number of Buydown Mortgage Loans, if applicable, and (xi) the percent of ARM Loans which are convertible to fixed-rate mortgage loans, if applicable. A Current Report on Form 8-K will be available upon request to holders of the related series of Certificates and will be filed, together with the related Pooling Agreement, with the Securities and Exchange Commission within fifteen days after the initial issuance of such Certificates. In the event that Mortgage Loans are added to or deleted from the Trust Fund after the date of the related Prospectus Supplement, such addition or deletion will be noted in the Current Report on Form 8-K.

The Depositor will cause the Mortgage Loans constituting each Mortgage Pool to be assigned, without recourse, to the trustee named in the related Prospectus Supplement (the “Trustee”), for the benefit of the holders of all of the Certificates of a series. Except to the extent that servicing of any Mortgage Loan is to be transferred to a Special Servicer, the Master Servicer named in the related Prospectus Supplement will service the Mortgage Loans, directly or through other mortgage servicing institutions (“Subservicers”), pursuant to a Pooling Agreement and will receive a fee for such services. See “Servicing of Mortgage Loans,” “Description of the Certificates” and “The Pooling Agreement.” With respect to those Mortgage Loans serviced by the Master Servicer through a Subservicer, the Master Servicer will remain liable for its servicing obligations under the related Pooling Agreement as if the Master Servicer alone were servicing such Mortgage Loans. The Master Servicer's obligations with respect to the Mortgage Loans will consist principally of its contractual servicing obligations under the related Pooling Agreement (including its obligation to enforce certain purchase and other obligations of Subservicers and Sellers, as more fully described herein under “—Representations by Sellers” below, “Servicing of Mortgage Loans—Subservicers,” and

“Description of the Certificates—Assignment of Trust Fund Assets,” and, if and to the extent set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement, its obligation to make certain cash advances in the event of delinquencies in payments on or with respect to the Mortgage Loans as described herein under “Description of the Certificates—Advances”).

Underwriting Standards

Mortgage Loans to be included in a Mortgage Pool will have been purchased by the Depositor, either directly or indirectly from Sellers. Such Mortgage Loans will generally have been originated in accordance with underwriting standards acceptable to the Depositor and generally described below. Any Mortgage Loan not directly underwritten by the Depositor or its affiliates will be reunderwritten by the Depositor or its affiliates. The reunderwriting standards for such Mortgage Loans generally will be in accordance with the same standards as those for Mortgage Loans directly underwritten, with any variations described in the related Prospectus Supplement.

The underwriting standards to be used in originating the Mortgage Loans are primarily intended to assess the creditworthiness of the Mortgagor, the value of the Mortgaged Property and the adequacy of such property as collateral for the Mortgage Loan.

The primary considerations in underwriting a Single Family Loan or Contract are the Mortgagor's employment stability and whether the Mortgagor has sufficient monthly income available (i) to meet the Mortgagor'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 home (such as property taxes and hazard insurance) and (ii) to meet monthly housing expenses and other financial obligations and monthly living expenses. However, the Loan-to-Value Ratio of the Mortgage Loan is another critical factor. In addition, a Mortgagor's credit history and repayment ability, as well as the type and use of the Mortgaged Property, are also considerations.

It is expected that each prospective Mortgagor will complete a mortgage loan application that includes information with respect to the applicant's liabilities, income, credit history, employment history and personal information. One or more credit reports on each applicant from national credit reporting companies will generally be required. The 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, bankruptcies, repossessions, or judgments.

Mortgaged Properties will be appraised by licensed appraisers. The appraiser will generally address neighborhood conditions, site and zoning status and condition and valuation of improvements. In the case of Single Family Properties, the appraisal report will generally include a reproduction cost analysis (when appropriate) based on the current cost of constructing a similar home and a market value analysis based on recent sales of comparable homes in the area. An appraisal employing the income approach to value analyzes a property's projected net cash flow, capitalization and other operational information in determining the property's value. The market approach to value analyzes the prices paid for the purchase of similar properties in the property's area, with adjustments made for variations between those other properties and the property being appraised. The cost approach to value requires the appraiser to make an estimate of land value and then determine the current cost of reproducing the improvements less any accrued depreciation. In any case, the value of the property being financed, as indicated by the appraisal, must be such that it currently supports, and is anticipated to support in the future, the outstanding loan balance. All appraisals are required to conform to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (“FIRREA”) and must be on forms acceptable to the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”) and/or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Loan-to-Value Ratios will not necessarily constitute an accurate measure of the risk of liquidation loss in a pool of Mortgage Loans. For example, the value of a Mortgaged Property as of the date of initial issuance of the related series of Certificates may be less than the Value determined at loan origination, and will likely continue to fluctuate from time to time based upon changes in economic conditions and the real estate market.

With respect to any FHA Loan the Seller will be required to represent that it has complied with the applicable underwriting policies of the FHA. See “Description of Primary Insurance Policies—FHA Insurance”.

Qualifications of Originators and Sellers

Each Mortgage Loan will generally be originated, directly or through mortgage brokers and correspondents, by a savings and loan association, savings bank, commercial bank, credit union, insurance company, or similar institution which is supervised and examined by a federal or state authority, or by a mortgagee approved by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to sections 203 and 211 of the National Housing Act of 1934, as amended (the “Housing Act”). Except with respect to Designated Seller Transactions, each Seller must satisfy certain criteria as to financial stability evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the Depositor.

Representations by Sellers

Each Seller will have made representations and warranties in respect of the Mortgage Loans sold by such Seller and evidenced by a series of Certificates. In the case of Mortgage Loans, such representations and warranties will generally include, among other things, that as to each such Mortgage Loan: (i) any required hazard and primary mortgage insurance policies were effective at the origination of such Mortgage Loan, and each such policy remained in effect on the date of purchase of such Mortgage Loan from the Seller by or on behalf of the Depositor; (ii) with respect to each Mortgage Loan other than a Contract, either (A) a title insurance policy insuring (subject only to permissible title insurance exceptions) the lien status of the Mortgage was effective at the origination of such Mortgage Loan and such policy remained in effect on the date of purchase of the Mortgage Loan from the Seller by or on behalf of the Depositor or (B) if the Mortgaged Property securing such Mortgage Loan is located in an area where such policies are generally not available, there is in the related mortgage file an attorney's certificate of title indicating (subject to such permissible exceptions set forth therein) the first lien status of the mortgage; (iii) the Seller has good title to such Mortgage Loan and such Mortgage Loan was subject to no offsets, defenses or counterclaims except as may be provided under the Relief Act and except to the extent that any buydown agreement exists for a Buydown Mortgage Loan; (iv) there are no mechanics' liens or claims for work, labor or material affecting the related Mortgaged Property which are, or may be a lien prior to, or equal with, the lien of the related Mortgage (subject only to permissible title insurance exceptions); (v) the related Mortgaged Property is free from damage and in good repair; (vi) there are no delinquent tax or assessment liens against the related Mortgaged Property; (vii) such Mortgage Loan is not more than 60 days' delinquent as to any scheduled payment of principal and/or interest; and (viii) such Mortgage Loan was made in compliance with, and is enforceable under, all applicable local, state and federal laws in all material respects. In the event of a breach of a Seller's representation or warranty that materially adversely affects the interests of the Certificateholders in a Mortgage Loan, the related Seller will be obligated to cure the breach or repurchase or, if permitted, replace such Mortgage Loan as described below. However, there can be no assurance that a Seller will honor its obligation to repurchase or, if permitted, replace any Mortgage Loan as to which such a breach of a representation or warranty arises.

All of the representations and warranties of a Seller in respect of a Mortgage Loan will have been made as of the date on which such Mortgage Loan was purchased from the Seller by or on behalf of the Depositor; the date as of which such representations and warranties were made will be a date prior to the date of initial issuance of the related series of Certificates or, in the case of a Designated Seller Transaction, will be the date of closing of the related sale by the applicable Seller. A substantial period of time may have elapsed between the date as of which the representations and warranties were made and the later date of initial issuance of the related series of Certificates. Accordingly, the Seller's purchase obligation (or, if specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, limited replacement option) described below will not arise if, during the period commencing on the date of sale of a Mortgage Loan by the Seller, an event occurs that would have given rise to such an obligation had the event occurred prior to sale of the affected Mortgage Loan. The only representations and warranties to be made for the benefit of holders of Certificates in respect of any related Mortgage Loan relating to the period commencing on the date of sale of such Mortgage Loan by the Seller to or on behalf of the Depositor will be certain limited representations of the Depositor and the Master Servicer described under “Description of the Certificates—Assignment of Trust Fund Assets” below.

The Depositor will assign to the Trustee for the benefit of the holders of the related series of Certificates all of its right, title and interest in each agreement by which it purchased a Mortgage Loan from a Seller insofar as such agreement relates to the representations and warranties made by such Seller in respect of such Mortgage Loan and any remedies provided for with respect to any breach of such representations and warranties. If a Seller cannot cure a breach of any representation or warranty made by it in respect of a Mortgage Loan which materially and adversely affects the interests of the Certificateholders therein within a specified period after having discovered or received notice of such breach, then, such Seller will be obligated to purchase such Mortgage Loan at a price (the "Purchase Price") set forth in the related Pooling Agreement which Purchase Price will generally be equal to the principal balance thereof as of the date of purchase plus accrued and unpaid interest through or about the date of purchase at the related Mortgage Rate or pass-through rate, as applicable (net of any portion of such interest payable to such Seller in respect of master servicing compensation, special servicing compensation or subservicing compensation, as applicable, and the Spread, if any).

As to any Mortgage Loan required to be purchased by an Affiliated Seller as provided above, rather than repurchase the Mortgage Loan, the Seller will be entitled, at its sole option, to remove such Mortgage Loan (a "Deleted Mortgage Loan") from the Trust Fund and substitute in its place another Mortgage Loan of like kind (a "Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan"); however, such substitution must be effected within 120 days of the date of the initial issuance of the related series of Certificates with respect to a Trust Fund for which no REMIC election is to be made. With respect to a Trust Fund for which a REMIC election is to be made, except as otherwise provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, such substitution of a defective Mortgage Loan must be effected within two years of the date of the initial issuance of the related series of Certificates, and may not be made if such substitution would cause the Trust Fund, or any portion thereof, to fail to qualify as a REMIC or result in a prohibited transaction tax under the Code. Except as otherwise provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, any Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan generally will, on the date of substitution, (i) have an outstanding principal balance, after deduction of the principal portion of the monthly payment due in the month of substitution, not in excess of the outstanding principal balance of the Deleted Mortgage Loan (the amount of any shortfall to be deposited in the Certificate Account by the Master Servicer in the month of substitution for distribution to the Certificateholders), (ii) have a Mortgage Rate and a Net Mortgage Rate not less than (and not more than one percentage point greater than) the Mortgage Rate and Net Mortgage Rate, respectively, of the Deleted Mortgage Loan as of the date of substitution, (iii) have a Loan-to-Value Ratio at the time of substitution no higher than that of the Deleted Mortgage Loan at the time of substitution, (iv) have a remaining term to maturity not greater than (and not more than one year less than) that of the Deleted Mortgage Loan, and (v) comply with all of the representations and warranties made by such Affiliated Seller as of the date of substitution. The related purchase agreement may include additional requirements relating to ARM Loans or other specific types of Mortgage Loans, or additional provisions relating to meeting the foregoing requirements on an aggregate basis where a number of substitutions occur contemporaneously. An Unaffiliated Seller will have no option to substitute for a Mortgage Loan that it is obligated to repurchase in connection with a breach of a representation and warranty.

The Master Servicer will be required under the applicable Pooling Agreement to use reasonable efforts to enforce this purchase or substitution obligation for the benefit of the Trustee and the Certificateholders, following such practices it would employ in its good faith business judgment and which are normal and usual in its general mortgage servicing activities; provided, however, that this purchase or substitution obligation will not become an obligation of the Master Servicer in the event the applicable Seller fails to honor such obligation. In instances where a Seller is unable, or disputes its obligation, to purchase affected Mortgage Loans, the Master Servicer, employing the standards set forth in the preceding sentence, may negotiate and enter into one or more settlement agreements with such Seller that could provide for, among other things, the purchase of only a portion of the affected Mortgage Loans. Any such settlement could lead to losses on the Mortgage Loans which would be borne by the related Certificates. In accordance with the above described practices, the Master Servicer will not be required to enforce any purchase obligation of a Seller arising from any misrepresentation by the Seller, if the Master Servicer determines in the reasonable exercise of its business judgment that the matters related to such misrepresentation did not directly cause or are not likely to directly cause a loss on the related Mortgage Loan. If the Seller fails to repurchase and no breach of any other party's representations has occurred, the Seller's purchase obligation will not become an obligation of the Depositor or any other party. In the case of a Designated Seller Transaction where the Seller fails to repurchase a Mortgage Loan and neither the Depositor nor any other entity has assumed the representations and warranties, such repurchase obligation of the Seller will not become an obligation of the

Depositor or any other party. The foregoing obligations will constitute the sole remedies available to Certificateholders or the Trustee for a breach of any representation by a Seller or for any other event giving rise to such obligations as described above.

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 the Sellers will carry out such purchase obligations. Such a default by a Seller is not a default by the Depositor or by the Master Servicer. However, to the extent that a breach of the representations and warranties of a Seller also constitutes a breach of a representation made by the Depositor or the Master Servicer, as described below under “Description of the Certificates—Assignment of Trust Fund Assets,” the Depositor or the Master Servicer may have a purchase or substitution obligation. Any Mortgage Loan not so purchased or substituted for shall remain in the related Trust Fund and any losses related thereto shall be allocated to the related credit enhancement, to the extent available, and otherwise to one or more classes of the related series of Certificates.

If a person other than a Seller makes the representations and warranties referred to in the first paragraph of this “—Representations by Sellers” section, or a person other than a Seller is responsible for repurchasing or replacing any Mortgage Loan in connection with a breach of such representations and warranties, the identity of such person will be specified in the related Prospectus Supplement.

SERVICING OF MORTGAGE LOANS

General

The Mortgage Loans included in each Mortgage Pool will be serviced and administered pursuant to a Pooling Agreement. Forms of Pooling Agreements have been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part. However, the provisions of each Pooling Agreement will vary depending upon the nature of the related Mortgage Pool. The following summaries describe certain material servicing-related provisions that may appear in a Pooling Agreement for a Mortgage Pool. The related Prospectus Supplement will describe any servicing-related provision of such a Pooling Agreement that materially differs from the description thereof contained in this Prospectus.

The Master Servicer

The master servicer (the “Master Servicer”), if any, for a series of Certificates will be named in the related Prospectus Supplement and may be OOMC or another affiliate of the Depositor. The Master Servicer is required to maintain a fidelity bond and errors and omissions policy with respect to its officers and employees and other persons acting on behalf of the Master Servicer in connection with its activities under a Pooling Agreement.

Collection and Other Servicing Procedures; Mortgage Loan Modifications

The Master Servicer for any Mortgage Pool, directly or through Subservicers, will be obligated under the Pooling Agreement to service and administer the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Pool for the benefit of the related Certificateholders, in accordance with applicable law and the terms of such Pooling Agreement, such Mortgage Loans and any instrument of credit enhancement included in the related Trust Fund, and, to the extent consistent with the foregoing, in the same manner as would prudent institutional mortgage lenders servicing comparable mortgage loans for their own account in the jurisdictions where the related Mortgaged Properties are located. Subject to the foregoing, the Master Servicer will have full power and authority to do any and all things in connection with such servicing and administration that it may deem necessary and desirable.

As part of its servicing duties, a Master Servicer will be required to make reasonable efforts to collect all payments called for under the terms and provisions of the Mortgage Loans that it services and will be obligated to follow such collection procedures as it would follow with respect to mortgage loans that are comparable to such Mortgage Loans and held for its own account, provided such procedures are consistent with the terms of the related Pooling Agreement, including the servicing standard specified therein and generally described in the preceding

paragraph (as such may be more particularly described in the related Prospectus Supplement, the “Servicing Standard”), and do not impair recovery under any instrument of credit enhancement included in the related Trust Fund. Consistent with the foregoing, the Master Servicer will be permitted, in its discretion, to waive any Prepayment Premium, late payment charge or other charge in connection with any Mortgage Loan.

Under a Pooling Agreement, a Master Servicer acting in accordance with procedures specified therein may extend relief to Mortgagors whose payments become delinquent. In the case of Single Family Loans and Contracts, a Master Servicer may, among other things, grant a period of temporary indulgence (generally up to four months) to a Mortgagor or may enter into a liquidating plan providing for repayment by such Mortgagor of delinquent amounts within a specified period (generally up to one year) from the date of execution of the plan. However, the Master Servicer, among other things, must first determine that any such waiver or extension will not impair the coverage of any related insurance policy or materially adversely affect the security for such Mortgage Loan.

In certain instances in which a Mortgage Loan is in default (or if default is reasonably foreseeable), the Master Servicing may, acting in accordance with procedures specified in the applicable Pooling Agreement, permit certain modifications of the Mortgage Loan rather than proceeding with foreclosure. Such modifications may have the effect of reducing the Mortgage Rate, forgiving the payment of principal or interest or extending the final maturity date of the Mortgage Loan. Any such modified Mortgage Loan may remain in the related Trust Fund, and the reduction in collections resulting from such modification may result in reduced distributions of interest (or other amounts) on, or may extend the final maturity of, one or more classes of the related Certificates. If no satisfactory arrangement can be made for the collection of such delinquent payments, the Master Servicer will continue to follow procedures specified in the applicable Pooling Agreement. These procedures could result, among other possible outcomes, in the sale of any such delinquent Mortgage Loan by the Master Servicer on behalf of the related Trust Fund.

Certain of the Mortgage Loans in a Mortgage Pool may contain a due-on-sale clause that entitles the lender to accelerate payment of the Mortgage Loan upon any sale or other transfer of the related Mortgaged Property made without the lender's consent. In any case in which property subject to a Single Family Loan or Contract is being conveyed by the Mortgagor, unless the related Prospectus Supplement provides otherwise, the Master Servicer will in general be obligated, to the extent it has knowledge of such conveyance, to exercise its rights to accelerate the maturity of such Mortgage Loan under any due-on-sale clause applicable thereto, but only if the exercise of such rights is permitted by applicable law and only to the extent it would not adversely affect or jeopardize coverage under any primary mortgage insurance policy relating to such Mortgage Loan or any applicable credit enhancement arrangements. If the Master Servicer is prevented from enforcing such due-on-sale clause under applicable law or if the Master Servicer determines that it is reasonably likely that a legal action would be instituted by the related Mortgagor to avoid enforcement of such due-on-sale clause, the Master Servicer will enter into an assumption and modification agreement with the person to whom such property has been or is about to be conveyed, pursuant to which such person becomes liable under the Mortgage Loan subject to certain specified conditions. The original Mortgagor may be released from liability on a Single Family Loan or Contract if the Master Servicer shall have determined in good faith that such release will not adversely affect the collectability of the Mortgage Loan. The Master Servicer will generally be entitled to retain as additional servicing compensation any fee collected in connection with the permitted transfer of a Mortgaged Property. See “Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—Enforceability of Certain Provisions.” FHA Loans contain no such clause and may be assumed by the purchaser of the mortgaged property.

Mortgagors may, from time to time, request partial releases of the Mortgaged Properties, easements, consents to alteration or demolition and other similar matters. The Master Servicer may approve such a request if it has determined, exercising its good faith business judgment in the same manner as it would if it were the owner of the related Mortgage Loan, that such approval will not adversely affect the security for, or the timely and full collectability of, the related Mortgage Loan. Any fee collected by the Master Servicer for processing such request will be retained by the Master Servicer as additional servicing compensation.

In the case of Single Family Loans secured by junior liens on the related Mortgaged Properties, the Master Servicer will be required to file (or cause to be filed) of record a request for notice of any action by a superior lienholder under the Senior Lien for the protection of the related Trustee's interest, where permitted by local law and

whenever applicable state law does not require that a junior lienholder be named as a party defendant in foreclosure proceedings in order to foreclose such junior lienholder's equity of redemption. The Master Servicer also will be required to notify any superior lienholder in writing of the existence of the Mortgage Loan and request notification of any action (as described below) to be taken against the Mortgagor or the Mortgaged Property by the superior lienholder. If the Master Servicer is notified that any superior lienholder has accelerated or intends to accelerate the obligations secured by the related Senior Lien, or has declared or intends to declare a default under the mortgage or the promissory note secured thereby, or has filed or intends to file an election to have the related Mortgaged Property sold or foreclosed, then the Master Servicer will be required to take, on behalf of the related Trust Fund, whatever actions are necessary to protect the interests of the related Certificateholders, and/or to preserve the security of the related Mortgage Loan, subject to the application of the REMIC Provisions. The Master Servicer will be required to advance the necessary funds to cure the default or reinstate the superior lien, if such advance is in the best interests of the related Certificateholders and the Master Servicer determines such advances are recoverable out of payments on or proceeds of the related Mortgage Loan.

The Master Servicer for any Mortgage Pool will also be required to perform other customary functions of a servicer of comparable loans, including maintaining escrow or impound accounts for payment of taxes, insurance premiums and similar items, or otherwise monitoring the timely payment of those items; adjusting Mortgage Rates on ARM Loans; maintaining Buydown Accounts; supervising foreclosures and similar proceedings; managing Mortgage Properties acquired through or in lieu of foreclosure (each, an "REO Property"); and maintaining servicing records relating to the Mortgage Loans in such Mortgage Pool. The Master Servicer will be responsible for filing and settling claims in respect of particular Mortgage Loans under any applicable instrument of credit enhancement. See "Description of Credit Enhancement."

The Master Servicer will segregate and hold all funds that are collected and received pursuant to each mortgage loan separate and apart from any of its own funds and general assets. The Master Servicer will also establish and maintain in the name of the Trustee one or more collection accounts held in trust for the benefit of the Trustee and the certificateholders.

With respect to either affiliated sub-servicers or sub-servicers that service 20% of the mortgage loans, such sub-servicer will deposit into a clearing account all payments, collections and proceeds, less its servicing compensation, received on mortgage loans in connection with its mortgage loan servicing activities. The sub-servicer will establish and maintain one or more sub-servicer accounts for the purpose of holding such amounts, and in no more than two business days after the deposit of such funds into the clearing account, the sub-servicer will deposit these funds into the sub-servicer account. Within two business days after the sub-servicer deposits the funds into the sub-servicer account, the sub-servicer will either deposit the funds into a Collection Account or remit the funds to the Master Servicer for deposit into the Collection Account.

The Master Servicer will provide static pool information through its internet website as set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Subservicers

A Master Servicer may delegate its servicing obligations in respect of the Mortgage Loans serviced by it to one or more third-party servicers (each, a "Subservicer"), but the Master Servicer will remain liable for such obligations under the related Pooling Agreement. The Master Servicer will be solely liable for all fees owed by it to any Subservicer, irrespective of whether the Master Servicer's compensation pursuant to the related Pooling Agreement is sufficient to pay such fees. Each Subservicer will be entitled to reimbursement for certain expenditures which it makes, generally to the same extent as would the Master Servicer for making the same expenditures. See "—Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses; Spread" below and "Description of the Certificates—The Certificate Account."

Special Servicers

If and to the extent specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, a special servicer (a "Special Servicer") may be a party to the related Pooling Agreement or may be appointed by the Master Servicer or another specified

party to perform certain specified duties in respect of servicing the related Mortgage Loans that would otherwise be performed by the Master Servicer (for example, the workout and/or foreclosure of defaulted Mortgage Loans). The rights and obligations of any Special Servicer will be specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, and the Master Servicer will be liable for the performance of a Special Servicer only if, and to the extent, set forth in such Prospectus Supplement.

Realization upon or Sale of Defaulted Mortgage Loans

Except as described below or in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Master Servicer will be required, in a manner consistent with the Servicing Standard, to foreclose upon or otherwise comparably convert the ownership of properties securing such of the Mortgage Loans in the related Mortgage Pool as come into and continue in default and as to which no satisfactory arrangements can be made for collection of delinquent payments. In connection therewith, the Master Servicer will be authorized to institute foreclosure proceedings, exercise any power of sale contained in the related Mortgage, obtain a deed in lieu of foreclosure, or otherwise acquire title to the related Mortgaged Property, by operation of law or otherwise, if such action is consistent with the Servicing Standard. The Master Servicer's actions in this regard must be conducted, however, in a manner that will permit recovery under any instrument of credit enhancement included in the related Trust Fund. In addition, the Master Servicer will not be required to expend its own funds in connection with any foreclosure or to restore any damaged property unless it shall determine that (i) such foreclosure and/or restoration will increase the proceeds of liquidation of the Mortgage Loan to the related Certificateholders after reimbursement to itself for such expenses and (ii) such expenses will be recoverable to it from related Insurance Proceeds, Liquidation Proceeds or amounts drawn out of any fund or under any instrument constituting credit enhancement (respecting which it shall have priority for purposes of withdrawal from the Certificate Account in accordance with the Pooling Agreement).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Master Servicer will not be obligated to foreclose upon or otherwise convert the ownership of any Single Family Property securing a Mortgage Loan if it has received notice or has actual knowledge that such property may be contaminated with or affected by hazardous wastes or hazardous substances; however, no environmental testing will generally be required. The Master Servicer will not be liable to the Certificateholders of the related series if, based on its belief that no such contamination or effect exists, the Master Servicer forecloses on a Mortgaged Property and takes title to such Mortgaged Property, and thereafter such Mortgaged Property is determined to be so contaminated or affected.

With respect to a Mortgage Loan in default, the Master Servicer may pursue foreclosure (or similar remedies) concurrently with pursuing any remedy for a breach of a representation and warranty. However, the Master Servicer is not required to continue to pursue both such remedies if it determines that one such remedy is more likely to result in a greater recovery. Upon the first to occur of final liquidation (by foreclosure or otherwise) and a repurchase or substitution pursuant to a breach of a representation and warranty, such Mortgage Loan will be removed from the related Trust Fund if it has not been removed previously. The Master Servicer may elect to treat a defaulted Mortgage Loan as having been finally liquidated if substantially all amounts expected to be received in connection therewith have been received. Any additional liquidation expenses relating to such Mortgage Loan thereafter incurred will be reimbursable to the Master Servicer (or any Subservicer) from any amounts otherwise distributable to holders of Certificates of the related series, or may be offset by any subsequent recovery related to such Mortgage Loan. Alternatively, for purposes of determining the amount of related Liquidation Proceeds to be distributed to Certificateholders, the amount of any Realized Loss or the amount required to be drawn under any applicable form of credit support, the Master Servicer may take into account minimal amounts of additional receipts expected to be received, as well as estimated additional liquidation expenses expected to be incurred in connection with such defaulted Mortgage Loan. With respect to certain series of Certificates, if so provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, the applicable form of credit enhancement may provide, to the extent of coverage thereunder, that a defaulted Mortgage Loan will be removed from the Trust Fund prior to the final liquidation thereof. In addition, a Pooling Agreement may grant to the Master Servicer, a Special Servicer, a provider of credit enhancement and/or the holder or holders of certain classes of Certificates of the related series a right of first refusal to purchase from the Trust Fund, at a predetermined purchase price (which, if insufficient to fully fund the entitlements of Certificateholders to principal and interest thereon, will be specified in the related Prospectus Supplement), any Mortgage Loan as to which a specified number of scheduled payments are delinquent. Furthermore, a Pooling Agreement may authorize the Master Servicer to sell any defaulted Mortgage Loan if after

following procedures specified in the applicable Pooling Agreement, such sale would be the action, among the available alternatives, that would be most likely to produce a greater recovery to Certificateholders on a net present value basis.

The procedures set forth in the applicable Pooling Agreement which are required to be followed by the Master Servicer with respect to the realization upon delinquent Mortgage Loans are intended to result in the maximization of the net present value of the proceeds of each delinquent Mortgage Loan. There can be no assurance, however, that following such procedures will have that result.

In the event that title to any Mortgaged Property is acquired in foreclosure, deed in lieu of foreclosure or otherwise, the deed or certificate of sale will be issued to the Trustee or to its nominee on behalf of Certificateholders of the related series. Notwithstanding any such acquisition of title and cancellation of the related Mortgage Loan, such Mortgage Loan (an "REO Mortgage Loan") will be considered for most purposes to be an outstanding Mortgage Loan held in the Trust Fund until such time as the Mortgaged Property is sold and all recoverable Liquidation Proceeds and Insurance Proceeds have been received with respect to such defaulted Mortgage Loan (a "Liquidated Mortgage Loan"). For purposes of calculations of amounts distributable to Certificateholders in respect of an REO Mortgage Loan, the amortization schedule in effect at the time of any such acquisition of title (before any adjustment thereto by reason of any bankruptcy or any similar proceeding or any moratorium or similar waiver or grace period) will be deemed to have continued in effect (and, in the case of an ARM Loan, such amortization schedule will be deemed to have adjusted in accordance with any interest rate changes occurring on any adjustment date therefor) so long as such REO Mortgage Loan is considered to remain in the Trust Fund. The applicable Pooling Agreement will require the Master Servicer to manage, conserve, protect and operate each Mortgaged Property acquired by the Trust Fund solely for the purpose of its prompt disposition and sale, subject to the tax-related constraints described below.

If title to any Mortgaged Property is acquired by a Trust Fund as to which a REMIC election has been made, the Master Servicer, on behalf of the Trust Fund, will be required to sell the Mortgaged Property within two years of acquisition, unless (i) the Internal Revenue Service grants an extension of time to sell such property or (ii) the Trustee receives an opinion of independent counsel to the effect that the holding of the property by the Trust Fund for more than two years after its acquisition will not result in the imposition of a tax on the Trust Fund or cause the Trust Fund to fail to qualify as a REMIC under the Code at any time that any Certificate is outstanding. Subject to the foregoing and any other tax-related constraints, the Master Servicer will generally be required to solicit bids for any Mortgaged Property so acquired in such a manner as will be reasonably likely to realize a fair price for such property. If title to any Mortgaged Property is acquired by a Trust Fund as to which a REMIC election has been made, the Master Servicer will also be required to ensure that the Mortgaged Property is administered so that it constitutes "foreclosure property" within the meaning of Code Section 860G(a)(8) at all times, that the sale of such property does not result in the receipt by the Trust Fund of any income from non-permitted assets as described in Code Section 860F(a)(2)(B), and that the Trust Fund does not derive any "net income from foreclosure property" within the meaning of Code Section 860G(c)(2), with respect to such property.

If Liquidation Proceeds collected with respect to a defaulted Mortgage Loan are less than the outstanding principal balance of the defaulted Mortgage Loan plus interest accrued thereon plus the aggregate amount of reimbursable expenses incurred by the Master Servicer with respect to such Mortgage Loan, and the shortfall is not covered under any applicable instrument or fund constituting credit enhancement, the Trust Fund will realize a loss in the amount of such difference. The Master Servicer will be entitled to reimburse itself from the Liquidation Proceeds recovered on any defaulted Mortgage Loan, prior to the distribution of such Liquidation Proceeds to Certificateholders, amounts that represent unpaid servicing compensation in respect of the Mortgage Loan, unreimbursed servicing expenses incurred with respect to the Mortgage Loan and any unreimbursed advances of delinquent payments made with respect to the Mortgage Loan. If so provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, the applicable form of credit enhancement may provide for reinstatement subject to certain conditions in the event that, following the final liquidation of a Mortgage Loan and a draw under such credit enhancement, subsequent recoveries are received. In addition, if a gain results from the final liquidation of a defaulted Mortgage Loan or an REO Mortgage Loan which is not required by law to be remitted to the related Mortgagor, the Master Servicer will be entitled to retain such gain as additional servicing compensation unless the related Prospectus Supplement provides otherwise. For a description of the Master Servicer's (or other specified person's) obligations to maintain

and make claims under applicable forms of credit enhancement and insurance relating to the Mortgage Loans, see “Description of Credit Enhancement” and “Primary Mortgage Insurance, Hazard Insurance; Claims Thereunder.”

Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses; Spread

The principal servicing compensation to be paid to the Master Servicer in respect of its master servicing activities for a series of Certificates will be equal to the percentage per annum described in the related Prospectus Supplement (which may vary under certain circumstances) of the outstanding principal balance of each Mortgage Loan, and such compensation will be retained by it on a monthly or other periodic basis from collections of interest on such Mortgage Loan in the related Trust Fund at the time such collections are deposited into the applicable Certificate Account. This portion of the servicing fee will be calculated with respect to each Mortgage Loan by multiplying such fee by the principal balance of such Mortgage Loan. In addition, the Master Servicer will retain all Prepayment Premiums, assumption fees and late payment charges, to the extent collected from Mortgagors, and any benefit which may accrue as a result of the investment of funds in the applicable Certificate Account. Any additional servicing compensation will be described in the related Prospectus Supplement. Any Subservicer will receive a portion of the Master Servicer's compensation as its sub-servicing compensation.

In addition to amounts payable to any Subservicer, the Master Servicer will 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 Pooling Agreement, including, if so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, payment of any fee or other amount payable in respect of any alternative credit enhancement arrangements, payment of the fees and disbursements of the Trustee, any custodian appointed by the Trustee and the Certificate Registrar, and payment of expenses incurred in enforcing the obligations of Subservicers and Sellers. The Master Servicer will be entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred in enforcing the obligations of Subservicers and Sellers under certain limited circumstances. In addition, the Master Servicer will be entitled to reimbursements for certain expenses incurred by it in connection with Liquidated Mortgage Loans and in connection with the restoration of Mortgaged Properties, such right of reimbursement being prior to the rights of Certificateholders to receive any related Liquidation Proceeds or Insurance Proceeds. If and to the extent so provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Master Servicer will be entitled to receive interest on amounts advanced to cover such reimbursable expenses for the period that such advances are outstanding at the rate specified in such Prospectus Supplement, and the Master Servicer will be entitled to payment of such interest periodically from general collections on the Mortgage Loans in the related Trust Fund prior to any payment to Certificateholders or as otherwise provided in the related Pooling Agreement and described in such Prospectus Supplement.

The Prospectus Supplement for a series of Certificates will specify whether there will be any Spread retained. Any such Spread will be a specified portion of the interest payable on each Mortgage Loan in a Mortgage Pool and will not be part of the related Trust Fund. Any such Spread will be established on a loan-by-loan basis and the amount thereof with respect to each Mortgage Loan in a Mortgage Pool will be specified on an exhibit to the related Pooling Agreement. Any partial recovery of interest in respect of a Mortgage Loan will be allocated between the owners of any Spread and the holders of classes of Certificates entitled to payments of interest as provided in the related Prospectus Supplement and the applicable Pooling Agreement.

If and to the extent provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Master Servicer may be required to apply a portion of the servicing compensation otherwise payable to it in respect of any period to any Prepayment Interest Shortfalls resulting from Mortgagor prepayments during such period. See “Yield Considerations.”

Evidence as to Compliance

Each servicing agreement with respect to a series of certificates will provide that, on or before March 31st of each calendar year (beginning in March of the calendar year following the closing date), a firm of independent public accountants will furnish to the trustee, for inclusion as an exhibit to the Form 10-K of the issuing entity, a report on an assessment of compliance with the servicing criteria set forth in Section 1122(d) of Regulation AB of the Exchange Act, including, but not limited to, the following:

General Servicing Criteria

1. policies and procedures are instituted to monitor any performance or other triggers and events of default in accordance with the transaction documents;
2. if any material servicing activities are outsourced to third parties, policies and procedures are instituted to monitor the third party's performance and compliance with such servicing activities;
3. any requirement in the transaction agreements to maintain a back-up servicer for the mortgage loans are maintained; and
4. a fidelity bond and errors and omissions policy is in effect on the party participating in the servicing function throughout the reporting period in the amount of coverage required by and otherwise in accordance with the terms of the transaction documents.

Cash Collection and Administration

1. payments on the mortgage loans are deposited in the collection account in any clearing accounts in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement
2. wire transfers to investors are made by authorized personnel;
3. advances are made in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement; and
4. all accounts are separately maintained in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement.

Investor Remittances and Reporting

1. reports to investors are maintained in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement; and
2. amounts due to investors are allocated and remitted in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement.

Pool Asset Administration

1. the mortgage loans are safeguarded in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement;
2. any additions made to the mortgage pool are reviewed and approved in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement;
3. payments on the mortgage loans are posted to the servicer's records in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement;
4. changes with respect to the terms or status of the mortgage loan are made, reviewed and approved in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement;
5. records documenting collection efforts with respect to delinquent mortgage loans are kept in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement;
6. adjustments to mortgage rates are computed in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement; and
7. escrow accounts are kept in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement.

Each Pooling Agreement will also provide for delivery to the Trustee, on or before a specified date in each year, of an annual statement signed by an officer of the Master Servicer to the effect that a review was conducted of the Master Servicer's activities and performance during the applicable reporting period under such officer's supervision and that based on such review, the Master Servicer has fulfilled its obligations under the related agreement throughout the preceding year, or if there has been a failure to fulfill any such obligation in any material respect, specifying each such failure known to the officer and the nature and status thereof. To the extent that there are any affiliated sub-servicers or sub-servicers that service 10% or more of the mortgage loans, a separate servicer compliance statement will be provided to the trustee. Such annual statement will be included as an exhibit to the Form 10-K of the issuing entity.

Copies of the annual accountants' statement and the officer's statement of the Master Servicer may be obtained by Certificateholders without charge upon written request to the Master Servicer at the address set forth in the related prospectus supplement.

STATIC POOL INFORMATION

For each trust fund discussed above, the depositor will provide, to the extent material, static pool information with respect to the experience of the Sponsor, or other appropriate entity, in securitizing asset pools of the same type. In addition, to the extent material, the Depositor will provide static pool information with respect to the portfolio of mortgage loans originated or purchased by one or more originators, presented by vintage year, if specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

In addition, for each prior securitized pool or vintage origination year, summary information of the original characteristics of the securitized pool or the originated and purchased mortgage loans, as applicable, will be provided. This information may include, among other things (in each case by pool or vintage year): the number of securitized mortgage loans or of originated or purchased mortgage loans; the original pool balance for each securitized pool or the total original balance of the originated or purchased mortgage loans; the weighted average interest rate; the weighted average original term to maturity; the weighted average remaining term to maturity; the weighted average and minimum and maximum credit score; the product type(s); the loan purposes; the weighted average loan-to-value ratio; the distribution of mortgage loans by mortgage rate; and information regarding the geographic distribution of the mortgage loans.

Static pool information is not deemed part of this prospectus or of the registration statement of which the prospectus is a part to the extent that the static pool information relates to (a) any trust fund that was established by the depositor or any other party before January 1, 2006 or (b) information with respect to the portfolio of mortgage loans originated or purchased by an originator for periods before January 1, 2006.

With respect to each series of securities, the information referred to in this section will be provided through an internet web site at the address disclosed in the related prospectus supplement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

General

The Certificates will be issued in series. Each series of Certificates (or, in certain instances, two or more series of Certificates) will be issued pursuant to a Pooling Agreement, similar to one of the forms filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part. Each Pooling Agreement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K. The following summaries (together with additional summaries under "The Pooling Agreement" below) describe certain material provisions relating to the Certificates common to each Pooling Agreement. Wherever particular sections or defined terms of the Pooling Agreement are referred to herein, such sections or defined terms are thereby incorporated herein by reference.

Certificates of each series covered by a particular Pooling Agreement will evidence specified beneficial ownership interests in a separate Trust Fund created pursuant to such Pooling Agreement. A Trust Fund will consist of, to the extent provided in the Pooling Agreement: (i) such Mortgage Loans (and the related mortgage documents) or interests therein underlying a particular series of Certificates as from time to time are subject to the Pooling Agreement, exclusive of, if specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, any Spread or other interest retained by the Depositor or any of its affiliates with respect to each such Mortgage Loan; (ii) such assets including, without limitation, all payments and collections in respect of the Mortgage Loans due after the related Cut-off Date, as from time to time are identified as deposited in respect thereof in the related Certificate Account as described below; (iii) any property acquired in respect of Mortgage Loans in the Trust Fund, whether through foreclosure of such Mortgage Loans or by deed in lieu of foreclosure or otherwise; (iv) hazard insurance policies, primary mortgage insurance policies and FHA insurance policies, if any, maintained in respect of Mortgage Loans in the Trust Fund and certain proceeds of such policies; (v) certain rights of the Depositor under any Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement, including in respect of any representations and warranties therein; and (vi) any combination, as and to the extent specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, of a Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, Letter of Credit, Purchase Obligation, Special Hazard Insurance Policy or Bankruptcy Bond as described under “Description of Credit Enhancement.”

Each series of Certificates may consist of any one or a combination of the following: (i) a single class of Certificates; (ii) two or more classes of Certificates, one or more classes of which will be senior (“Senior Certificates”) in right of payment to one or more of the other classes (“Subordinate Certificates”), and as to which certain classes of Senior (or Subordinate) Certificates may be senior to other classes of Senior (or Subordinate) Certificates, as described in the respective Prospectus Supplement (any such series, a “Senior/Subordinate Series”); (iii) two or more classes of Certificates, one or more classes (“Strip Certificates”) of which will be entitled to (a) principal distributions, with disproportionate, nominal or no interest distributions or (b) interest distributions, with disproportionate, nominal or no principal distributions; or (iv) two or more classes of Certificates which differ as to the timing, sequential order, rate, pass-through rate or amount of distributions of principal or interest or both, or as to which distributions of principal or interest or both on any such class may be made upon the occurrence of specified events, in accordance with a schedule or formula (including “planned amortization classes” and “targeted amortization classes”), or on the basis of collections from designated portions of the Mortgage Pool, and which classes may include one or more classes of Certificates with respect to which certain accrued interest will not be distributed but rather will be added to the principal balance thereof on each Distribution Date for the period described in the related Prospectus Supplement. As to each series, all Certificates offered hereby (the “Offered Certificates”) will be rated in one of the four highest rating categories by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating agencies (each, a “Rating Agency”). Credit support for the Offered Certificates of each series may be provided by a Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, Letter of Credit, Special Hazard Insurance Policy, Bankruptcy Bond, Purchase Obligation, Reserve Fund or Overcollateralization, as described under “Description of Credit Enhancement,” by the subordination of one or more other classes of Certificates as described under “Subordination” or by any combination of the foregoing.

If so specified in the Prospectus Supplement relating to a series of Certificates, one or more elections may be made to treat the related Trust Fund, or a designated portion thereof, as a REMIC. If such an election is made with respect to a series of Certificates, one of the classes of Certificates in such series will be designated as evidencing the sole class of “residual interests” in each related REMIC, as defined in the Code; alternatively, a separate class of ownership interests will evidence such residual interests. All other classes of Certificates in such series will constitute “regular interests” in the related REMIC, as defined in the Code and will be designated as such. As to each series of Certificates as to which a REMIC election is to be made, the Master Servicer, Trustee or other specified person will be obligated to take certain specified actions required in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Form of Certificates

Except as described below, the Offered Certificates of each series will be issued as physical certificates in fully registered form only in the denominations specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, and will be transferrable and exchangeable at the corporate trust office of the registrar (the “Certificate Registrar”) named in the related Prospectus Supplement. No service charge will be made for any registration of exchange or transfer of

Offered Certificates, but the Trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge. The term “Certificateholder” or “Holder” as used herein refers to the entity whose name appears on the records of the Certificate Registrar (consisting of or including the “Certificate Register”) as the registered holder of a Certificate, except as otherwise indicated in the related Prospectus Supplement.

If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, specified classes of a series of Certificates will be initially issued through the book-entry facilities of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). As to any such class of Certificates (“DTC Registered Certificates”), the record Holder of such Certificates will be DTC's nominee. DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, which holds securities for its participating organizations (“Participants”) and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Participants through electronic book-entry changes in the accounts of Participants. Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations and may include certain other organizations. Other institutions that are not Participants but clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with Participants (such institutions, “Intermediaries”) have indirect access to DTC's clearance system.

No person acquiring an interest in any DTC Registered Certificates (each such person, a “Beneficial Owner”) will be entitled to receive a Certificate representing such interest in registered, certificated form, unless either (i) DTC ceases to act as depository in respect thereof and a successor depository is not obtained, or (ii) the Depositor elects in its sole discretion to discontinue the registration of such Certificates through DTC. Prior to any such event, Beneficial Owners will not be recognized by the Trustee or the Master Servicer as Holders of the related Certificates for purposes of the related Pooling Agreement, and Beneficial Owners will be able to exercise their rights as owners of such Certificates only indirectly through DTC, Participants and Intermediaries. Any Beneficial Owner that desires to purchase, sell or otherwise transfer any interest in DTC Registered Certificates may do so only through DTC, either directly if such Beneficial Owner is a Participant or indirectly through Participants and, if applicable, Intermediaries. Pursuant to the procedures of DTC, transfers of the beneficial ownership of any DTC Registered Certificates will be required to be made in minimum denominations specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. The ability of a Beneficial Owner to pledge DTC Registered Certificates to persons or entities that are not Participants in the DTC system, or to otherwise act with respect to such Certificates, may be limited because of the lack of physical certificates evidencing such Certificates and because DTC may act only on behalf of Participants.

Distributions in respect of the DTC Registered Certificates will be forwarded by the Trustee or other specified person to DTC, and DTC will be responsible for forwarding such payments to Participants, each of which will be responsible for disbursing such payments to the Beneficial Owners it represents or, if applicable, to Intermediaries. Accordingly, Beneficial Owners may experience delays in the receipt of payments in respect of their Certificates. Under DTC's procedures, DTC will take actions permitted to be taken by Holders of any class of DTC Registered Certificates under the Pooling Agreement only at the direction of one or more Participants to whose account the DTC Registered Certificates are credited and whose aggregate holdings represent no less than any minimum amount of Percentage Interests or voting rights required therefor. DTC may take conflicting actions with respect to any action of Holders of Certificates of any Class to the extent that Participants authorize such actions. None of the Master Servicer, the Depositor, the Trustee or any of their respective affiliates will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the DTC Registered Certificates, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Assignment of Trust Fund Assets

At the time of issuance of a series of Certificates, the Depositor will assign, or cause to be assigned, to the related Trustee (or its nominee), without recourse, the Mortgage Loans being included in the related Trust Fund, together with all principal and interest received on or with respect to such Mortgage Loans after the Cut-off Date, other than principal and interest due on or before the Cut-off Date. If specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Depositor or any of its affiliates may retain the Spread, if any, for itself or transfer the same to others. The Trustee will, concurrently with such assignment, deliver the Certificates of such series to or at the direction of the Depositor in exchange for the Mortgage Loans in the related Trust Fund. Each Mortgage Loan will be identified in a schedule appearing as an exhibit to the related Pooling Agreement. Such schedule will include, among other things,

information as to the principal balance of each Mortgage Loan in the related Trust Fund as of the Cut-off Date, as well as information respecting the Mortgage Rate, the currently scheduled monthly payment of principal and interest, the maturity of the Mortgage Note and the Loan-to-Value Ratio at origination or modification (without regard to any secondary financing).

In addition, the Depositor will, as to each Mortgage Loan (other than Contracts), deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the related Trustee (or to the custodian described below) the Mortgage Note endorsed, without recourse, either in blank or to the order of such Trustee (or its nominee), the Mortgage with evidence of recording indicated thereon (except for any Mortgage not returned from the public recording office), an assignment of the Mortgage in blank or to the Trustee (or its nominee) in recordable form, together with any intervening assignments of the Mortgage with evidence of recording thereon (except for any such assignment not returned from the public recording office), and, if applicable, any riders or modifications to such Mortgage Note and Mortgage, together with certain other documents at such times as set forth in the related Pooling Agreement. Such assignments may be blanket assignments covering Mortgages on Mortgaged Properties located in the same county, if permitted by law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Trust Fund may include Mortgage Loans where the original Mortgage Note is not delivered to the Trustee if the Depositor delivers, or causes to be delivered, to the related Trustee (or the custodian) a copy or a duplicate original of the Mortgage Note, together with an affidavit certifying that the original thereof has been lost or destroyed. In addition, if the Depositor cannot deliver, with respect to any Mortgage Loan, the Mortgage or any intervening assignment with evidence of recording thereon concurrently with the execution and delivery of the related Pooling Agreement because of a delay caused by the public recording office, the Depositor will deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the related Trustee (or the custodian) a true and correct photocopy of such Mortgage or assignment as submitted for recording. The Depositor will deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the related Trustee (or the custodian) such Mortgage or assignment with evidence of recording indicated thereon after receipt thereof from the public recording office. If the Depositor cannot deliver, with respect to any Mortgage Loan, the Mortgage or any intervening assignment with evidence of recording thereon concurrently with the execution and delivery of the related Pooling Agreement because such Mortgage or assignment has been lost, the Depositor will deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the related Trustee (or the custodian) a true and correct photocopy of such Mortgage or assignment with evidence of recording thereon. Assignments of the Mortgage Loans to the Trustee (or its nominee) will be recorded in the appropriate public recording office, except in states where, in the opinion of counsel acceptable to the Trustee, such 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 the originator of such Mortgage Loan, or except as otherwise specified in the related Prospectus Supplement as to any series of Certificates. In addition, unless specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Depositor will, as to each Contract, deliver, or cause to be delivered, the original Contract endorsed, without recourse, to the order of the Trustee and copies of documents and instruments related to the Contract and the security interest in the Manufactured Home securing the Contract, together with a blanket assignment to the Trustee of all Contracts in the related Trust Fund and such documents and instruments. In order to give notice of the right, title and interest of the Certificateholders to the Contracts, the Depositor will cause to be executed and delivered to the Trustee a UCC-1 financing statement identifying the Trustee as the secured party and identifying all Contracts as collateral.

With respect to any Mortgage Loan secured by a Mortgaged Property located in Puerto Rico (a "Puerto Rico Mortgage Loan"), the Mortgages with respect to such Mortgage Loans either (i) secure a specific obligation for the benefit of a specified person (a "Direct Puerto Rico Mortgage") or (ii) secure an instrument transferable by endorsement (an "Endorsable Puerto Rico Mortgage"). Endorsable Puerto Rico Mortgages do not require an assignment to transfer the related lien. Rather, transfer of such mortgages follows an effective endorsement of the related Mortgage Note and, therefore, delivery of the assignment referred to in the preceding paragraph would be inapplicable. Direct Puerto Rico Mortgages, however, require an assignment to be recorded with respect to any transfer of the related lien and such assignment would be delivered to the Trustee.

The Trustee (or the custodian hereinafter referred to) will hold such documents in trust for the benefit of the related Certificateholders, and generally will review such documents within 90 days after receipt thereof in the case of documents delivered concurrently with the execution and delivery of the related Pooling Agreement, and within the time period specified in the related Pooling Agreement in the case of all other documents delivered. If any such document is found to be missing or defective in any material respect, the Trustee (or such custodian) will be required to promptly so notify the Master Servicer, the Depositor, and the related Seller. If the related Seller does

not cure the omission or defect within a specified period after notice is given thereto by the Trustee, and such omission or defect materially and adversely affects the interests of Certificateholders in the affected Mortgage Loan, then the related Seller will be obligated to purchase such Mortgage Loan from the Trustee at its Purchase Price (or, if and to the extent it would otherwise be permitted to do so for a breach of representation and warranty as described under “The Mortgage Pools—Representations of Sellers,” to substitute for such Mortgage Loan). The Trustee will be obligated to enforce this obligation of the Seller to the extent described above under “The Mortgage Pools—Representations by Sellers,” but there can be no assurance that the applicable Seller will fulfill its obligation to purchase (or substitute for) the affected Mortgage Loan as described above. The Depositor will not be obligated to purchase or substitute for such Mortgage Loan if the Seller defaults on its obligation to do so. This purchase or substitution obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to the related Certificateholders and the related Trustee for omission of, or a material defect in, a constituent document. Any affected Mortgage Loan not so purchased or substituted for shall remain in the related Trust Fund.

The Trustee will be authorized at any time to appoint one or more custodians pursuant to a custodial agreement to hold title to the Mortgage Loans in any Mortgage Pool, and to maintain possession of and, if applicable, to review, the documents relating to such Mortgage Loans, as the agent of the Trustee. The identity of any such custodian to be appointed on the date of initial issuance of the Certificates will be set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement. Any such custodian may be an affiliate of the Depositor or the Master Servicer.

With respect to the Mortgage Loans in a Mortgage Pool, except in the case of a Designated Seller Transaction, the Depositor will make certain representations and warranties as to the types and geographical concentrations of such Mortgage Loans and as to the accuracy, in all material respects, of certain identifying information furnished to the related Trustee in respect of each such Mortgage Loan (E.G., original Loan-to-Value Ratio, principal balance as of the Cut-off Date, Mortgage Rate and maturity). Upon a breach of any such representation which materially and adversely affects the interests of the Certificateholders in a Mortgage Loan, the Depositor will be obligated to cure the breach in all material respects, to purchase the Mortgage Loan at its Purchase Price or to substitute for such Mortgage Loan a Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan in accordance with the provisions for such substitution by Affiliated Sellers as described above under “The Mortgage Pools—Representations by Sellers.” However, the Depositor will not be required to repurchase or substitute for any Mortgage Loan in connection with a breach of a representation and warranty if the substance of any such breach also constitutes fraud in the origination of the related Mortgage Loan. This purchase or substitution obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to Certificateholders or the Trustee for such a breach of representation by the Depositor. Any Mortgage Loan not so purchased or substituted for shall remain in the related Trust Fund.

Pursuant to the related Pooling Agreement, the Master Servicer for any Mortgage Pool, either directly or through Subservicers, will service and administer the Mortgage Loans included in such Mortgage Pool and assigned to the related Trustee as more fully set forth under “Servicing of Mortgage Loans.” The Master Servicer will make certain representations and warranties regarding its authority to enter into, and its ability to perform its obligations under, the Pooling Agreement.

Certificate Account

General. The Master Servicer and/or the Trustee will, as to each Trust Fund, establish and maintain or cause to be established and maintained one or more separate accounts for the collection of payments on the related Mortgage Loans constituting such Trust Fund (collectively, the “Certificate Account”), which will be established so as to comply with the standards of each Rating Agency that has rated any one or more classes of Certificates of the related series. A Certificate Account may be maintained either as an interest-bearing or a non-interest-bearing account, and the funds held therein may be held as cash or invested in United States government securities and other investment grade obligations specified in the related Pooling Agreement (“Permitted Investments”). Any Permitted Investments will not cause the Depositor to register under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Any interest or other income earned on funds in the Certificate Account will be paid to the related Master Servicer or Trustee as additional compensation. If permitted by such Rating Agency or Agencies and so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, a Certificate Account may contain funds relating to more than one series of mortgage pass-through certificates and may contain other funds representing payments on mortgage loans owned by the related Master Servicer or serviced by it on behalf of others.

Deposits. Except as set forth in the related Pooling Agreement and described in the related Prospectus Supplement, the related Master Servicer, Trustee or Special Servicer will be required to deposit or cause to be deposited in the Certificate Account for each Trust Fund within a certain period following receipt (in the case of collections and payments), the following payments and collections received, or advances made, by the Master Servicer, the Trustee or any Special Servicer subsequent to the Cut-off Date with respect to the Mortgage Loans in such Trust Fund (other than payments due on or before the Cut-off Date):

- (i) all payments on account of principal, including principal prepayments, on the Mortgage Loans;
- (ii) all payments on account of interest on the Mortgage Loans, including any default interest collected, in each case net of any portion thereof retained by the Master Servicer, any Special Servicer or Sub-Servicer as its servicing compensation or as compensation to the Trustee, and further net of any Spread;
- (iii) all proceeds received under any hazard, title, primary mortgage, FHA or other insurance policy that provides coverage with respect to a particular Mortgaged Property or the related Mortgage Loan (other than proceeds applied to the restoration of the property or released to the related borrower in accordance with the customary servicing practices of the Master Servicer (or, if applicable, a Special Servicer) and/or the terms and conditions of the related Mortgage (collectively, “Insurance Proceeds”) and all other amounts received and retained in connection with the liquidation of defaulted Mortgage Loans or property acquired in respect thereof, by foreclosure or otherwise (“Liquidation Proceeds”), together with the net operating income (less reasonable reserves for future expenses) derived from the operation of any Mortgaged Properties acquired by the Trust Fund through foreclosure or otherwise;
- (iv) any amounts paid under any instrument or drawn from any fund that constitutes credit enhancement for the related series of Certificates as described under “Description of Credit Enhancement”;
- (v) any advances made as described under “—Advances” below;
- (vi) any Buydown Funds (and, if applicable, investment earnings thereon) required to be paid to Certificateholders, as described below;
- (vii) all proceeds of any Mortgage Loan purchased (or, in the case of a substitution, certain amounts representing a principal adjustment) by the Master Servicer, the Depositor, a Seller or any other person pursuant to the terms of the related Pooling Agreement as described under “The Mortgage Pools—Representations by Sellers,” “Servicing of Mortgage Loans—Realization Upon and Sale of Defaulted Mortgage Loans,” “—Assignment of Trust Fund Assets” above, “The Pooling Agreement—Termination” and “Purchase Obligations” (all of the foregoing, also “Liquidation Proceeds”);
- (viii) any amounts paid by the Master Servicer to cover Prepayment Interest Shortfalls arising out of the prepayment of Mortgage Loans as described under “Servicing of Mortgage Loans—Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses; Spread”;
- (ix) to the extent that any such item does not constitute additional servicing compensation to the Master Servicer or a Special Servicer, any payments on account of modification or assumption fees, late payment charges or Prepayment Premiums on the Mortgage Loans;
- (x) any amount required to be deposited by the Master Servicer or the Trustee in connection with losses realized on investments for the benefit of the Master Servicer or the Trustee, as the case may be, of funds held in the Certificate Account; and
- (xi) any other amounts required to be deposited in the Certificate Account as provided in the related Pooling Agreement and described herein or in the related Prospectus Supplement.

With respect to each Buydown Mortgage Loan, the Master Servicer will be required to deposit the related Buydown Funds provided to it in a Buydown Account which will comply with the requirements set forth herein with respect to the Certificate Account. The terms of all Buydown Mortgage Loans provide for the contribution of Buydown Funds in an amount equal to or exceeding either (i) the total payments to be made from such funds pursuant to the related buydown plan or (ii) if such Buydown Funds are to be deposited on a discounted basis, that amount of Buydown Funds which, together with investment earnings thereon at a rate as will support the scheduled level of payments due under the Buydown Mortgage Loan. Neither the Master Servicer nor the Depositor will be obligated to add to any such discounted Buydown Funds any of its own funds should investment earnings prove insufficient to maintain the scheduled level of payments. To the extent that any such insufficiency is not recoverable from the Mortgagor or, in an appropriate case, from the Seller, distributions to Certificateholders may be affected. With respect to each Buydown Mortgage Loan, the Master Servicer will be required monthly to withdraw from the Buydown Account and deposit in the Certificate Account as described above the amount, if any, of the Buydown Funds (and, if applicable, investment earnings thereon) for each Buydown Mortgage Loan that, when added to the amount due from the Mortgagor on such Buydown Mortgage Loan, equals the full monthly payment which would be due on the Buydown Mortgage Loan if it were not subject to the buydown plan. The Buydown Funds will in no event be a part of the related Trust Fund.

If the Mortgagor on a Buydown Mortgage Loan prepays such Mortgage Loan in its entirety during the Buydown Period, the Master Servicer will be required to withdraw from the Buydown Account and remit to the Mortgagor or such other designated party in accordance with the related buydown plan any Buydown Funds remaining in the Buydown Account. If a prepayment by a Mortgagor during the Buydown Period together with Buydown Funds will result in full prepayment of a Buydown Mortgage Loan, the Master Servicer will generally be required to withdraw from the Buydown Account and deposit in the Certificate Account the Buydown Funds and investment earnings thereon, if any, which together with such prepayment will result in a prepayment in full; provided that Buydown Funds may not be available to cover a prepayment under certain Mortgage Loan programs. Any Buydown Funds so remitted to the Master Servicer in connection with a prepayment described in the preceding sentence will be deemed to reduce the amount that would be required to be paid by the Mortgagor to repay fully the related Mortgage Loan if the Mortgage Loan were not subject to the buydown plan. Any investment earnings remaining in the Buydown Account after prepayment or after termination of the Buydown Period will be remitted to the related Mortgagor or such other designated party pursuant to the agreement relating to each Buydown Mortgage Loan (the "Buydown Agreement"). If the Mortgagor defaults during the Buydown Period with respect to a Buydown Mortgage Loan and the property securing such Buydown Mortgage Loan is sold in liquidation (either by the Master Servicer, the insurer under the Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy (the "Pool Insurer") or any other insurer), the Master Servicer will be required to withdraw from the Buydown Account the Buydown Funds and all investment earnings thereon, if any, and either deposit the same in the Certificate Account or, alternatively, pay the same to the Pool Insurer or other insurer, as the case may be, if the Mortgaged Property is transferred to such insurer and such insurer pays all of the loss incurred in respect of such default.

Withdrawals. Except as set forth in the related Pooling Agreement and described in the related Prospectus Supplement, a Master Servicer, Trustee or Special Servicer may make withdrawals from the Certificate Account for each Trust Fund for any of the following purposes:

- (i) to make distributions to the related Certificateholders on each Distribution Date;
- (ii) to reimburse the Master Servicer or any other specified person for unreimbursed amounts advanced by it as described under "—Advances" below in respect of Mortgage Loans in the Trust Fund, such reimbursement to be made out of amounts received which were identified and applied by the Master Servicer as late collections of interest (net of related servicing fees) on and principal of the particular Mortgage Loans with respect to which the advances were made or out of amounts drawn under any form of credit enhancement with respect to such Mortgage Loans;
- (iii) to reimburse the Master Servicer or a Special Servicer for unpaid servicing fees earned by it and certain unreimbursed servicing expenses incurred by it with respect to Mortgage Loans in the Trust Fund and properties acquired in respect thereof, such reimbursement to be made out of amounts that represent Liquidation Proceeds and Insurance Proceeds collected on the particular Mortgage Loans and

properties, and net income collected on the particular properties, with respect to which such fees were earned or such expenses were incurred or out of amounts drawn under any form of credit enhancement with respect to such Mortgage Loans and properties;

(iv) to reimburse the Master Servicer or any other specified person for any advances described in clause (ii) above made by it and any servicing expenses referred to in clause (iii) above incurred by it which, in the good faith judgment of the Master Servicer or such other person, will not be recoverable from the amounts described in clauses (ii) and (iii), respectively, such reimbursement to be made from amounts collected on other Mortgage Loans in the Trust Fund or, if and to the extent so provided by the related Pooling Agreement and described in the related Prospectus Supplement, only from that portion of amounts collected on such other Mortgage Loans that is otherwise distributable on one or more classes of Subordinate Certificates of the related series;

(v) if and to the extent described in the related Prospectus Supplement, to pay the Master Servicer, a Special Servicer or another specified entity (including a provider of credit enhancement) interest accrued on the advances described in clause (ii) above made by it and the servicing expenses described in clause (iii) above incurred by it while such remain outstanding and unreimbursed;

(vi) to reimburse the Master Servicer, the Depositor, or any of their respective directors, officers, employees and agents, as the case may be, for certain expenses, costs and liabilities incurred thereby, as and to the extent described under “The Pooling Agreement—Certain Matters Regarding the Master Servicer and the Depositor”;

(vii) if and to the extent described in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Trustee, as part if its compensation, is entitled to a fee in addition to investment income of funds held in deposit for the trust, to pay the fees of the Trustee;

(viii) to reimburse the Trustee or any of its directors, officers, employees and agents, as the case may be, for certain expenses, costs and liabilities incurred thereby, as and to the extent described under “The Pooling Agreement—Certain Matters Regarding the Trustee”;

(ix) to pay the Master Servicer or the Trustee, as additional compensation, interest and investment income earned in respect of amounts held in the Certificate Account;

(x) to pay (generally from related income) for costs incurred in connection with the operation, management and maintenance of any Mortgaged Property acquired by the Trust Fund by foreclosure or otherwise;

(xi) if one or more elections have been made to treat the Trust Fund or designated portions thereof as a REMIC, to pay any federal, state or local taxes imposed on the Trust Fund or its assets or transactions, as and to the extent described under “Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs—Prohibited Transactions and Other Possible REMIC Taxes”;

(xii) to pay for the cost of an independent appraiser or other expert in real estate matters retained to determine a fair sale price for a defaulted Mortgage Loan or a property acquired in respect thereof in connection with the liquidation of such Mortgage Loan or property;

(xiii) to pay for the cost of various opinions of counsel obtained pursuant to the related Pooling Agreement for the benefit of the related Certificateholders;

(xiv) to pay to itself, the Depositor, a Seller or any other appropriate person all amounts received with respect to each Mortgage Loan purchased, repurchased or removed from the Trust Fund pursuant to the terms of the related Pooling Agreement and not required to be distributed as of the date on which the related Purchase Price is determined;

(xv) to make any other withdrawals permitted by the related Pooling Agreement and described in the related Prospectus Supplement; and

(xvi) to clear and terminate the Certificate Account upon the termination of the Trust Fund.

Distributions

Distributions on the Certificates of each series will be made by or on behalf of the related Trustee or Master Servicer on each Distribution Date as specified in the related Prospectus Supplement from the Available Distribution Amount for such series and such Distribution Date. "Distribution Date" refers to the day of each month specified in the related Prospectus Supplement upon which distributions are made on the Certificates. The "Available Distribution Amount" for any series of Certificates and any Distribution Date will generally refer to the total of all payments or other collections (or advances in lieu thereof) on, under or in respect of the Mortgage Loans and any other assets included in the related Trust Fund that are available for distribution to the Certificateholders of such series on such date. The particular components of the Available Distribution Amount for any series on each Distribution Date will be more specifically described in the related Prospectus Supplement.

Except as otherwise specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, distributions on the Certificates of each series (other than the final distribution in retirement of any such Certificate) will be made to the persons in whose names such Certificates are registered at the close of business on the last business day of the month preceding the month in which the applicable Distribution Date occurs (the "Record Date"), and the amount of each distribution will be determined as of the close of business on the date (the "Determination Date") specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. All distributions with respect to each class of Certificates on each Distribution Date will be allocated *pro rata* among the outstanding Certificates in such class. Payments will be made either by wire transfer in immediately available funds to the account of a Certificateholder at a bank or other entity having appropriate facilities therefor, if such Certificateholder has provided the Trustee or other person required to make such payments with wiring instructions no later than five business days prior to the related Record Date or such other date specified in the related Prospectus Supplement (and, if so provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, such Certificateholder holds Certificates in the requisite amount or denomination specified therein), or by check mailed to the address of such Certificateholder as it appears on the Certificate Register; provided, however, that the final distribution in retirement of any class of Certificates will be made only upon presentation and surrender of such Certificates at the location specified in the notice to Certificateholders of such final distribution. Payments will be made to each Certificateholder in accordance with such holder's Percentage Interest in a particular class. The ("Percentage Interest") represented by a Certificate of a particular class will be equal to the percentage obtained by dividing the initial principal balance or notional amount of such Certificate by the aggregate initial amount or notional balance of all the Certificates of such class.

Distributions of Interest and Principal on the Certificates

Each class of Certificates of each series (other than certain classes of Strip Certificates and certain REMIC Residual Certificates that have no Pass-Through Rate) may have a different Pass-Through Rate, which may be fixed, variable or adjustable (based on a LIBOR or Treasury index as set forth in the related prospectus supplement), or any combination of two or more such rates. The related Prospectus Supplement will specify the Pass-Through Rate or, in the case of a variable or adjustable Pass-Through Rate, the method for determining the Pass-Through Rate, for each class. "Pass-Through Rate" refers to the specified interest rate or rates upon which distributions of interest on an interest-bearing class of Certificates is based.

Distributions of interest in respect of the Certificates of any class (other than any class of Certificates that will be entitled to distributions of accrued interest commencing only on the Distribution Date, or under the circumstances, specified in the related Prospectus Supplement ("Accrual Certificates"), and other than any class of Strip Certificates or REMIC Residual Certificates that is not entitled to any distributions of interest) will be made on each Distribution Date based on the Accrued Certificate Interest for such class and such Distribution Date, subject to the sufficiency of the portion of the Available Distribution Amount allocable to such class on such Distribution Date. Prior to the time interest is distributable on any class of Accrual Certificates, the amount of Accrued Certificate Interest otherwise distributable on such class will be added to the principal balance thereof on each

Distribution Date. With respect to each class of Certificates (other than certain classes of Strip Certificates and REMIC Residual Certificates), “Accrued Certificate Interest” for each Distribution Date will be equal to interest at the applicable Pass-Through Rate accrued for a specified period (generally one month) on the outstanding principal balance thereof immediately prior to such Distribution Date. Accrued Certificate Interest for each Distribution Date on Strip Certificates entitled to distributions of interest will be similarly calculated except that it will accrue on a notional amount that is either (i) based on the principal balances of some or all of the Mortgage Loans in the related Trust Fund or (ii) equal to the principal balances of one or more other classes of Certificates of the same series. Reference to such a notional amount with respect to a class of Strip Certificates is solely for convenience in making certain calculations and does not represent the right to receive any distribution of principal. If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the amount of Accrued Certificate Interest that is otherwise distributable on (or, in the case of Accrual Certificates, that may otherwise be added to the principal balance of) one or more classes of the Certificates of a series will be reduced to the extent that any Prepayment Interest Shortfalls, as described under “Yield Considerations”, exceed the amount of any sums (including, if and to the extent specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Master Servicer’s servicing compensation) that are applied to offset such shortfalls. The particular manner in which such shortfalls will be allocated among some or all of the classes of Certificates of that series will be specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. The related Prospectus Supplement will also describe the extent to which the amount of Accrued Certificate Interest that is otherwise distributable on (or, in the case of Accrual Certificates, that may otherwise be added to the principal balance of) a class of Offered Certificates may be reduced as a result of any other contingencies, including delinquencies, losses and Deferred Interest on or in respect of the related Mortgage Loans or application of the Relief Act with respect to such Mortgage Loans. Any reduction in the amount of Accrued Certificate Interest otherwise distributable on a class of Certificates by reason of the allocation to such class of a portion of any Deferred Interest on or in respect of the related Mortgage Loans will result in a corresponding increase in the principal balance of such class.

As and to the extent described in the related Prospectus Supplement, distributions of principal with respect to a series of Certificates will be made on each Distribution Date to the holders of the class or classes of Certificates of such series entitled thereto until the principal balance(s) of such Certificates have been reduced to zero. In the case of a series of Certificates which includes two or more classes of Certificates, the timing, sequential order, priority of payment or amount of distributions in respect of principal, and any schedule or formula or other provisions applicable to the determination thereof (including distributions among multiple classes of Senior Certificates or Subordinate Certificates), shall be as set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement. Distributions of principal with respect to one or more classes of Certificates may be made at a rate that is faster (and, in some cases, substantially faster) than the rate at which payments or other collections of principal are received on the Mortgage Loans in the related Trust Fund, may not commence until the occurrence of certain events, such as the retirement of one or more other classes of Certificates of the same series, or may be made at a rate that is slower (and, in some cases, substantially slower) than the rate at which payments or other collections of principal are received on such Mortgage Loans. In addition, distributions of principal with respect to one or more classes of Certificates may be made, subject to available funds, based on a specified principal payment schedule and, with respect to one or more classes of Certificates, may be contingent on the specified principal payment schedule for another class of the same series and the rate at which payments and other collections of principal on the Mortgage Loans in the related Trust Fund are received.

Pre-funding Account

If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Pooling Agreement or other agreement may provide for the transfer by the Sellers of additional Mortgage Loans to the related Trust after the Closing Date. Such additional Mortgage Loans will be required to conform to the requirements set forth in the related Agreement or other agreement providing for such transfer, and will be underwritten to the same standards as the Mortgage Loans initially included in the Trust Fund. As specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, such transfer may be funded by the establishment of a Pre-Funding Account (a “Pre-Funding Account”). If a Pre-Funding Account is established, all or a portion of the proceeds of the sale of one or more classes of Certificates of the related series will be deposited in such account to be released as additional Mortgage Loans are transferred. A Pre-Funding Account will be required to be maintained as an Eligible Account, all amounts therein will be required to be invested in Permitted Investments and the amount held therein shall at no time exceed 50% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the Certificates. The related Agreement or other agreement providing for the transfer of additional Mortgage

Loans will generally provide that all such transfers must be made within 3 months after the Closing Date, and that amounts set aside to fund such transfers (whether in a Pre-Funding Account or otherwise) and not so applied within the required period of time will be deemed to be principal prepayments and applied in the manner set forth in such Prospectus Supplement.

The Depositor will be required to provide data regarding the additional Mortgage Loans to the Rating Agencies and the Insurer, if any, sufficiently in advance of the scheduled transfer to permit review by such parties. Transfer of the additional Mortgage Loans will be further conditioned upon confirmation by the Rating Agencies that the addition of such Mortgage Loans to the Trust Fund will not result in the downgrading of the Certificates or, in the case of a series guaranteed or supported by an Insurer, will not adversely affect the capital requirements of such Insurer. Finally, a legal opinion to the effect that the conditions to the transfer of the additional Mortgage Loans have been satisfied.

Distributions on the Certificates in Respect of Prepayment Premiums

If so provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, Prepayment Premiums received on or in connection with the Mortgage Assets in any Trust Fund will be distributed on each Distribution Date to the holders of the class of Certificates of the related series entitled thereto in accordance with the provisions described in such Prospectus Supplement.

Allocation of Losses and Shortfalls

The amount of any losses or shortfalls in collections on the Mortgage Loans in any Trust Fund (to the extent not covered or offset by credit enhancement) will be allocated among the respective classes of Certificates of the related series in the priority and manner, and subject to the limitations, specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. As described in the related Prospectus Supplement, such allocations may result in reductions in the entitlements to interest and/or principal balances of one or more such classes of Certificates, or may be effected simply by a prioritization of payments among such classes of Certificates.

Advances

If and to the extent provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, and subject to any limitations specified therein, the related Master Servicer may be obligated to advance, or have the option of advancing, on or before each Distribution Date, from its or their own funds or from excess funds held in the related Certificate Account that are not part of the Available Distribution Amount for the related series of Certificates for such Distribution Date, an amount up to the aggregate of any payments of principal (other than the principal portion of any Balloon Payments) and interest that were due on or in respect of such Mortgage Loans during the related Due Period and were delinquent on the related Determination Date. No notice will be given to the Certificateholders of such advances. A “Due Period” is the period between Distribution Dates, and scheduled payments on the Mortgage Loans in any Trust Fund that became due during a given Due Period will, to the extent received by the related Determination Date or advanced by the related Master Servicer or other specified person, be distributed on the Distribution Date next succeeding such Determination Date.

Advances are intended to maintain a regular flow of scheduled interest and principal payments to holders of the class or classes of Certificates entitled thereto, rather than to guarantee or insure against losses. Accordingly, all advances made from the Master Servicer's own funds will be reimbursable out of related recoveries on the Mortgage Loans (including amounts received under any fund or instrument constituting credit enhancement) respecting which such advances were made (as to any Mortgage Loan, “Related Proceeds”) and such other specific sources as may be identified in the related Prospectus Supplement, including amounts which would otherwise be payable as principal to the Offered Certificates. No advance will be required to be made by the Master Servicer if, in the good faith judgment of the Master Servicer, such advance would not be recoverable from Related Proceeds or another specifically identified source (any such advance, a “Nonrecoverable Advance”); and, if previously made by a Master Servicer, a Nonrecoverable Advance will be reimbursable from any amounts in the related Certificate Account prior to any distributions being made to the related series of Certificateholders.

If advances have been made from excess funds in a Certificate Account, the Master Servicer that advanced such funds will be required to replace such funds in the Certificate Account on any future Distribution Date to the extent that funds then in the Certificate Account are insufficient to permit full distributions to Certificateholders on such date. If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the obligation of a Master Servicer to make advances may be secured by a cash advance reserve fund or a surety bond. If applicable, information regarding the characteristics of, and the identity of any obligor on, any such surety bond, will be set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement.

If any person other than the Master Servicer has any obligation to make advances as described above, the related Prospectus Supplement will identify such person. In addition, if so specified in the Pooling Agreement, the Master Servicer may finance amounts necessary to make advances and pledge the right to reimbursement in respect thereof.

If and to the extent so provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, any entity making advances will be entitled to receive interest thereon for the period that such advances are outstanding at the rate specified in such Prospectus Supplement, and such entity will be entitled to payment of such interest periodically from general collections on the Mortgage Loans in the related Trust Fund prior to any payment to Certificateholders or as otherwise provided in the related Pooling Agreement and described in such Prospectus Supplement. In addition, if so specified in the Pooling Agreement, the Master Servicer may finance amounts necessary to make advances and pledge the right to reimbursement in respect thereof.

Reports to Certificateholders

With each distribution to Certificateholders of a particular class of Offered Certificates, the related Master Servicer or Trustee will forward or cause to be forwarded to each holder of record of such class of Certificates a statement or statements with respect to the related Trust Fund setting forth the information specifically described in the related Pooling Agreement, which generally will include the following as applicable except as otherwise provided therein:

- (i) all amounts received on the mortgage loans during the related due period and the prepayment period and any amounts received from any other source used to make distributions on the Certificates;
- (ii) the amount, if any, of such distribution allocable to principal;
- (iii) the amount, if any, of such distribution allocable to interest;
- (iv) the amount, if any, of such distribution allocable to Prepayment Premiums;
- (v) with respect to a series consisting of two or more classes, the outstanding principal balance or notional amount of each class after giving effect to the distribution of principal on such Distribution Date;
- (vi) the amount of servicing compensation received by the related Master Servicer (and, if payable directly out of the related Trust Fund, by any Special Servicer and any Sub-Servicer);
- (vii) the aggregate amount of advances included in the distributions on such Distribution Date, and the aggregate amount of unreimbursed advances at the close of business on such Distribution Date;
- (viii) reimbursement of advances and reimbursements from amounts on deposit in the collection account;

(ix) the amount on deposit in the collection account, distribution account, and any other account maintained for the benefit of the certificateholders as of the previous distribution date and of the related distribution date, and any material account activity during the period;

(x) the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans in the related Mortgage Pool on, or as of a specified date shortly prior to, such Distribution Date and of the previous distribution date and the weighted average life, weighted average remaining term to maturity and weighted average mortgage rate of the mortgage loans;;

(xi) the number and aggregate principal balance of any Mortgage Loans in the related Mortgage Pool in respect of which (A) one scheduled payment is delinquent, (B) two scheduled payments are delinquent, (C) three or more scheduled payments are delinquent and (D) foreclosure proceedings have been commenced;

(xii) the book value of any real estate acquired by such Trust Fund through foreclosure or grant of a deed in lieu of foreclosure;

(xiii) the balance of the Reserve Fund, if any, and any other applicable transaction account, if any, as of the distribution date and after giving effect to all distributions and allocations made on such distribution date;

(xiv) if applicable, any tests or calculations to determine whether any trigger events were met or not;

(xv) the amount of coverage under any Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy or Letter of Credit covering default risk as of the close of business on the applicable Determination Date and a description of any credit enhancement substituted therefor;

(xvi) the Special Hazard Amount, Fraud Loss Amount and Bankruptcy Amount as of the close of business on the applicable Distribution Date and a description of any change in the calculation of such amounts;

(xvii) in the case of Certificates benefitting from alternative credit enhancement arrangements described in a Prospectus Supplement, the amount of coverage under such alternative arrangements as of the close of business on the applicable Determination Date, as well as any amounts drawn on such credit support to the extent applicable;

(xviii) material breaches of representations and warranties or covenants with respect to the mortgage loans, as well as any material modifications or waivers of trigger events;

(xix) material breaches of representations and warranties or covenants, as well as any material modifications, extensions or waivers to pool asset terms, fees, penalties or payments during the distribution period or that cumulatively become material over time; and

(xx) if the related prospectus supplement provides for pre-funding, the aggregate principal balance of all subsequent mortgage loans added to the mortgage pool and the balance remaining in the pre-funding account.

In the case of information furnished pursuant to subclauses (i)-(iii) above, the amounts will be expressed as a dollar amount per minimum denomination of the relevant class of Offered Certificates or per a specified portion of such minimum denomination. In addition to the information described above, reports to Certificateholders will contain such other information as is set forth in the applicable Pooling Agreement, which may include, without limitation, prepayments, reimbursements to Subservicers and the Master Servicer and losses borne by the related Trust Fund.

In addition, within a reasonable period of time after the end of each calendar year, the Master Servicer or Trustee will furnish a report to each holder of record of a class of Offered Certificates at any time during such calendar year which, among other things, will include information as to the aggregate of amounts reported pursuant to subclauses (i)-(iii) above for such calendar year or, in the event such person was a holder of record of a class of Certificates during a portion of such calendar year, for the applicable portion of such a year.

DESCRIPTION OF CREDIT ENHANCEMENT

General

Credit support with respect to the Offered Certificates of each series may be comprised of one or more of the following components. Each component will have limitations and will provide coverage with respect to certain losses on the related Mortgage Loans (as more particularly described in the related Prospectus Supplement, “Realized Losses”) that are (i) attributable to the Mortgagor's failure to make any payment of principal or interest as required under the Mortgage Note, but not including Special Hazard Losses, Extraordinary Losses or other losses resulting from damage to a Mortgaged Property, Bankruptcy Losses or Fraud Losses (any such loss, a “Defaulted Mortgage Loss”); (ii) of a type generally covered by a Special Hazard Insurance Policy (as defined below) (any such loss, a “Special Hazard Loss”); (iii) attributable to certain actions which may be taken by a bankruptcy court in connection with a Mortgage Loan, including a reduction by a bankruptcy court of the principal balance of or the Mortgage Rate on a Mortgage Loan or an extension of its maturity (any such loss, a “Bankruptcy Loss”); and (iv) incurred on defaulted Mortgage Loans as to which there was fraud in the origination of such Mortgage Loans (any such loss, a “Fraud Loss”). Defaulted Mortgage Losses, Special Hazard Losses, Bankruptcy Losses and Fraud Losses in excess of the amount of coverage provided therefor and losses occasioned by war, civil insurrection, certain governmental actions, nuclear reaction and certain other risks (“Extraordinary Losses”) will not be covered. To the extent that the credit support for the Offered Certificates of any series is exhausted, the holders thereof will bear all further risks of loss not otherwise insured against.

As set forth below and in the applicable Prospectus Supplement, (i) coverage with respect to Defaulted Mortgage Losses may be provided by one or more of a Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy or a Letter of Credit, (ii) coverage with respect to Special Hazard Losses may be provided by one or more of a Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Letter of Credit or a Special Hazard Insurance Policy (any instrument, to the extent providing such coverage, a “Special Hazard Instrument”), (iii) coverage with respect to Bankruptcy Losses may be provided by one or more of a Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Letter of Credit or a Bankruptcy Bond and (iv) coverage with respect to Fraud Losses may be provided by one or more of a Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, Letter of Credit or mortgage repurchase bond. In addition, if provided in the applicable Prospectus Supplement, in lieu of or in addition to any or all of the foregoing arrangements, credit enhancement may be in the form of a Reserve Fund to cover such losses, in the form of subordination of one or more classes of Subordinate Certificates to provide credit support to one or more classes of Senior Certificates, or in the form of Overcollateralization, or in the form of a specified entity's agreement to repurchase certain Mortgage Loans or fund certain losses pursuant to a Purchase Obligation, which obligations may be supported by a Letter of Credit, surety bonds or in the form of a combination of two or more of the foregoing. The credit support may be provided by an assignment of the right to receive certain cash amounts, a deposit of cash into a Reserve Fund or other pledged assets, or by banks, insurance companies, guarantees or any combination thereof identified in the applicable Prospectus Supplement.

The amounts and type of credit enhancement arrangement as well as the provider thereof, if applicable, with respect to the Offered Certificates of each series will be set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement. To the extent provided in the applicable Prospectus Supplement and the Pooling Agreement, the credit enhancement arrangements may be periodically modified, reduced and substituted for based on the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the Mortgage Loans covered thereby. See “Description of Credit Enhancement—Reduction or Substitution of Credit Enhancement.”

Subordinate Certificates

If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, one or more classes of Certificates of a series may be Subordinate Certificates. To the extent specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the rights of the holders of Subordinate Certificates to receive distributions from the Certificate Account on any Distribution Date will be subordinated to the corresponding rights of the holders of Senior Certificates. If so provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, the subordination of a class may apply only in the event of (or may be limited to) certain types of losses or shortfalls. The related prospectus Supplement will set forth information concerning the manner and amount of subordination provided by a class or classes of Subordinate Certificates in a series and the circumstances under which such subordination will be available. The Offered Certificates of any series may include one or more classes of Subordinate Certificates.

If the Mortgage Loans in any Trust Fund are divided into separate groups, each supporting a separate class or classes of Certificates of the related series, credit enhancement may be provided by cross-support provisions requiring that distributions be made on Senior Certificates evidencing interests in one group of Mortgage Loans prior to distributions on Subordinate Certificates evidencing interests in a different group of Mortgage Loans within the Trust Fund. The Prospectus Supplement for a series that includes a cross-support provision will describe the manner and conditions for applying such provisions.

Overcollateralization

If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, interest collections on the Mortgage Loans may exceed interest payments on the Certificates for the related Payment Date (such excess referred to as “Excess Interest”). Such Excess Interest may be deposited into a Reserve Fund or applied as a payment of principal on the Certificates. To the extent Excess Interest is applied as principal payments on the Certificates, the effect will be to reduce the principal balance of the Certificates relative to the outstanding balance of the Mortgage Loans, thereby creating “Overcollateralization” and additional protection to the Certificateholders, as specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. If so provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, Overcollateralization may also be provided as to any series of Certificates by the issuance of Certificates in an initial aggregate principal amount which is less than the aggregate principal amount of the related Mortgage Loans.

Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy

If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, a financial guaranty insurance policy or surety bond (a “Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy”) may be obtained and maintained for a class or series of Certificates. The issuer of the Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy (the “Insurer”) will be described in the related Prospectus Supplement and a copy of the form of Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy will be filed with the related Current Report on Form 8-K.

A Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy will be unconditional and irrevocable and will guarantee to holders of the applicable Certificates that an amount equal to the full amount of payments due to such holders will be received by the Trustee or its agent on behalf of such holders for payment on each Payment Date. The specific terms of any Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy will be set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement. A Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy may have limitations and generally will not insure the obligation of the Sellers or the Master Servicer to purchase or substitute for a defective Mortgage Loan and will not guarantee any specific rate of principal prepayments. The Insurer will be subrogated to the rights of each holder to the extent the Insurer makes payments under the Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy.

Mortgage Pool Insurance Policies

Any Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy obtained by the Depositor for each Trust Fund will be issued by the Pool Insurer named in the applicable Prospectus Supplement. Each Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy will, subject to the limitations described below, cover Defaulted Mortgage Losses in an amount equal to a percentage specified in the applicable Prospectus Supplement of the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans on the Cut-off Date. As set forth under “Maintenance of Credit Enhancement,” the Master Servicer will use reasonable efforts to

maintain the Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy and to present claims thereunder to the Pool Insurer on behalf of itself, the related Trustee and the related Certificateholders. The Mortgage Pool Insurance Policies, however, are not blanket policies against loss, since claims thereunder may only be made respecting particular defaulted Mortgage Loans and only upon satisfaction of certain conditions precedent described below. Unless specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Mortgage Pool Insurance Policies may not cover losses due to a failure to pay or denial of a claim under a primary mortgage insurance policy, irrespective of the reason therefor.

Each Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy will generally provide that no claims may be validly presented thereunder unless, among other things, (i) any required primary mortgage insurance policy is in effect for the defaulted Mortgage Loan and a claim thereunder has been submitted and settled, (ii) hazard insurance on the property securing such Mortgage Loan has been kept in force and real estate taxes and other protection and preservation expenses have been paid by the Master Servicer, (iii) if there has been physical loss or damage to the Mortgaged Property, it has been restored to its condition (reasonable wear and tear excepted) at the Cut-off Date and (iv) 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 (a) to purchase the property securing the defaulted Mortgage Loan at a price equal to the principal balance thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest at the applicable Mortgage Rate to the date of purchase and certain expenses incurred by the Master Servicer, Special Servicer or Subservicer on behalf of the related Trustee and Certificateholders, or (b) 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 any related primary mortgage insurance policy. Certificateholders will experience a shortfall in the amount of interest payable on the related Certificates in connection with the payment of claims under a Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy because the Pool Insurer is only required to remit unpaid interest through the date a claim is paid rather than through the end of the month in which such claim is paid. In addition, the Certificateholders will also experience losses with respect to the related Certificates in connection with payments made under a Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy to the extent that the Master Servicer expends funds to cover unpaid real estate taxes or to repair the related Mortgaged Property in order to make a claim under a Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, as those amounts will not be covered by payments under such policy and will be reimbursable to the Master Servicer from funds otherwise payable to the Certificateholders. If any Mortgaged Property securing a defaulted Mortgage Loan is damaged and proceeds, if any (see “Special Hazard Insurance Policies” below for risks which are not covered by such policies), from the related hazard insurance policy or applicable Special Hazard Instrument are insufficient to restore the damaged property to a condition sufficient to permit recovery under the Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, the Master Servicer is not required to expend its own funds to restore the damaged property unless it determines (x) that such restoration will increase the proceeds to one or more classes of Certificateholders on liquidation of the Mortgage Loan after reimbursement of the Master Servicer for its expenses and (y) that such expenses will be recoverable by it through Liquidation Proceeds or Insurance Proceeds.

A Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy (and certain Primary Insurance Policies) will likely not insure against loss sustained by reason of a default arising from, among other things, (i) fraud or negligence in the origination or servicing of a Mortgage Loan, including misrepresentation by the Mortgagor, the Seller or other persons involved in the origination thereof, or (ii) failure to construct a Mortgaged Property in accordance with plans and specifications. Depending upon the nature of the event, a breach of representation made by a Seller may also have occurred. Such a breach, if it materially and adversely affects the interests of Certificateholders and cannot be cured, would give rise to a purchase obligation on the part of the Seller, as more fully described under “The Mortgage Pools—Representations by Sellers.” However, such an event would not give rise to a breach of a representation and warranty or a purchase obligation on the part of the Depositor or Master Servicer.

The original amount of coverage under each Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy will be reduced over the life of the related series of 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 amount of claims paid includes certain expenses incurred by the Master Servicer, Special Servicer or Subservicer 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 holders of the related series of Certificates. In addition, unless the Master Servicer could determine that an advance in respect of a delinquent Mortgage Loan would be recoverable to it from the proceeds of the liquidation of such Mortgage Loan or otherwise, the Master Servicer would not be obligated to make an advance respecting any such delinquency since the advance would not be ultimately recoverable to it from either the Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy or from any other related source. See “Description of the Certificates—Advances.”

Since each Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy will require that the property subject to a defaulted Mortgage Loan be restored to its original condition prior to claiming against the Pool Insurer, such policy will not provide coverage against hazard losses. As set forth under “Primary Mortgage Insurance, Hazard Insurance; Claims Thereunder,” the hazard policies covering the Mortgage Loans typically exclude from coverage physical damage resulting from a number of causes and, even when the damage is covered, may afford recoveries which are significantly less than full replacement cost of such losses. Further, no coverage in respect of Special Hazard Losses, Fraud Losses or Bankruptcy Losses will cover all risks, and the amount of any such coverage will be limited. See “Special Hazard Insurance Policies” below. As a result, certain hazard risks will not be insured against and will therefore be borne by the related Certificateholders.

Letter of Credit

If any component of credit enhancement as to the Offered Certificates of any series is to be provided by a letter of credit (the “Letter of Credit”), a bank (the “Letter of Credit Bank”) will deliver to the related Trustee an irrevocable Letter of Credit. The Letter of Credit may provide direct coverage with respect to the Mortgage Loans or, if specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, support an entity's obligation pursuant to a Purchase Obligation to make certain payments to the related Trustee with respect to one or more components of credit enhancement. The Letter of Credit Bank, as well as the amount available under the Letter of Credit with respect to each component of credit enhancement, will be specified in the applicable Prospectus Supplement. If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Letter of Credit may permit draws only in the event of certain types of losses and shortfalls. The Letter of Credit may also provide for the payment of advances which the Master Servicer would be obligated to make with respect to delinquent monthly mortgage payments. The amount available under the Letter of Credit will, in all cases, be reduced to the extent of the unreimbursed payments thereunder and may otherwise be reduced as described in the related Prospectus Supplement. The Letter of Credit will expire on the expiration date set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement, unless earlier terminated or extended in accordance with its terms.

Special Hazard Insurance Policies

Any insurance policy covering Special Hazard Losses (a “Special Hazard Insurance Policy”) obtained by the Depositor for a Trust Fund will be issued by the insurer named in the applicable Prospectus Supplement. Each Special Hazard Insurance Policy will, subject to limitations described below, protect holders of the related series of Certificates from (i) losses due to direct physical damage to a Mortgaged Property other than any loss of a type covered by a hazard insurance policy or a flood insurance policy, if applicable, and (ii) losses from partial damage caused by reason of the application of the co-insurance clauses contained in hazard insurance policies (“Special Hazard Losses”). See “Primary Mortgage Insurance, Hazard Insurance; Claims Thereunder.” However, a Special Hazard Insurance Policy will not cover losses occasioned by war, civil insurrection, certain governmental actions, errors in design, faulty workmanship or materials (except under certain circumstances), nuclear reaction, chemical contamination, waste by the Mortgagor and certain other risks. Aggregate claims under a Special Hazard Insurance Policy will be limited to the amount set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement and will be subject to reduction as described in such related Prospectus Supplement. A 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 has been kept in force and other protection and preservation expenses have been paid by the Master Servicer.

Subject to the foregoing limitations, a 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 such damage is not covered by the hazard insurance policy or flood insurance policy, if any, maintained by the Mortgagor or the Master Servicer, Special Servicer or the Subservicer, the insurer will pay the lesser of (i) the cost of repair or replacement of such property or (ii) upon transfer of the property to the insurer, the unpaid principal

balance of such Mortgage Loan at the time of acquisition of such property by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure, plus accrued interest at the Mortgage Rate to the date of claim settlement and certain expenses incurred by the Master Servicer, Special Servicer or Subservicer with respect to such property. If the property is transferred to a third party in a sale approved by the issuer of the Special Hazard Insurance Policy (the “Special Hazard Insurer”), the amount that the Special Hazard Insurer will pay will be the amount under (ii) above reduced by the net proceeds of the sale of the property. No claim may be validly presented under the Special Hazard Insurance Policy unless hazard insurance on the property securing a defaulted Mortgage Loan has been kept in force and other reimbursable protection, preservation and foreclosure expenses have been paid (all of which must be approved in advance by the Special Hazard Insurer). If the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest and certain expenses is paid by the insurer, the amount of further coverage under the related Special Hazard Insurance Policy will be reduced by such amount less any net proceeds from the sale of the property. Any amount paid as the cost of repair of the property will further reduce coverage by such amount. Restoration of the property with the proceeds described under (i) above will satisfy the condition under each Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy that the property be restored before a claim under such Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy may be validly presented with respect to the defaulted Mortgage Loan secured by such property. The payment described under (ii) above will render presentation of a claim in respect of such Mortgage Loan under the related Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy unnecessary. Therefore, so long as a Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy remains in effect, the payment by the insurer under a Special Hazard Insurance Policy 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.

As and to the extent set forth in the applicable Prospectus Supplement, coverage in respect of Special Hazard Losses for a series of Certificates may be provided, in whole or in part, by a type of Special Hazard Instrument other than a Special Hazard Insurance Policy or by means of the special hazard representation of the Depositor.

Bankruptcy Bonds

In the event of a personal bankruptcy of a Mortgagor, it is possible that the bankruptcy court may establish the value of the Mortgaged Property of such Mortgagor at an amount less than the then outstanding principal balance of the Mortgage Loan secured by such Mortgaged Property (a “Deficient Valuation”). The amount of the secured debt could then be reduced to such value, and, thus, the holder of such Mortgage Loan would become an unsecured creditor to the extent the outstanding principal balance of such Mortgage Loan exceeds the value assigned to the Mortgaged Property by the bankruptcy court. In addition, certain other modifications of the terms of a Mortgage Loan can result from a bankruptcy proceeding, including a reduction in the amount of the Monthly Payment on the related Mortgage Loan (a “Debt Service Reduction”; Debt Service Reductions and Deficient Valuations, collectively referred to herein as “Bankruptcy Losses”). See “Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans and Related Matters—Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders; Federal Laws Limiting Collections on Mortgage Loans.” Any Bankruptcy Bond to provide coverage for Bankruptcy Losses for proceedings under the federal Bankruptcy Code obtained by the Depositor for a Trust Fund will be issued by an insurer named in the applicable Prospectus Supplement. The level of coverage under each Bankruptcy Bond will be set forth in the applicable Prospectus Supplement.

Reserve Funds

If so provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Depositor will deposit or cause to be deposited in an account (a “Reserve Fund”) any combination of cash, one or more irrevocable letters of credit or one or more Permitted Investments in specified amounts, or any other instrument satisfactory to the relevant Rating Agency or Agencies, which will be applied and maintained in the manner and under the conditions specified in such Prospectus Supplement. In the alternative or in addition to such deposit, to the extent described in the related Prospectus Supplement, a Reserve Fund may be funded through application of all or a portion of amounts otherwise payable on any related Subordinate Certificates, from the Spread or otherwise. To the extent that the funding of the Reserve Fund is dependent on amounts otherwise payable on related Subordinate Certificates, Spread or other cash flows attributable to the related Mortgage Loans or on reinvestment income, the Reserve Fund may provide less coverage

than initially expected if the cash flows or reinvestment income on which such funding is dependent are lower than anticipated. In addition, with respect to any series of Certificates as to which credit enhancement includes a Letter of Credit, if so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, under certain circumstances the remaining amount of the Letter of Credit may be drawn by the Trustee and deposited in a Reserve Fund. Amounts in a Reserve Fund may be distributed to Certificateholders, or applied to reimburse the Master Servicer for outstanding advances, or may be used for other purposes, in the manner and to the extent specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. The related Prospectus Supplement will disclose whether any such Reserve Fund is part of the related Trust Fund. If set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement, a Reserve Fund may provide coverage to more than one series of Certificates.

In connection with the establishment of any Reserve Fund, the Reserve Fund will be structured so that the Trustee will have a perfected security interest for the benefit of the Certificateholders in the assets in the Reserve Fund. However, to the extent that the Depositor, any affiliate thereof or any other entity has an interest in any Reserve Fund, in the event of the bankruptcy, receivership or insolvency of such entity, there could be delays in withdrawals from the Reserve Fund and corresponding payments to the Certificateholders which could adversely affect the yield to investors on the related Certificates.

Amounts deposited in any Reserve Fund for a series will be invested in Permitted Investments by, or at the direction of, and for the benefit of the Master Servicer or any other person named in the related Prospectus Supplement.

Derivatives

The trust fund may include one or more derivative instruments, as described in this section. All derivative instruments included in any trust fund will be used only in a manner that reduces or alters risk resulting from the mortgage loans or other assets in the pool, and only in a manner such that the return on the offered securities will be based primarily on the performance of the mortgage loans or other assets in the pool. Derivative instruments may include 1) interest rate swaps (or caps, floors and collars) and yield supplement agreements as described below, 2) currency swaps, and 3) market value swaps that are referenced to the value of one or more of the mortgage loans or other assets included in the trust fund or to a class of offered securities.

An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange a stream of interest payments on an agreed hypothetical or “notional” principal amount. No principal amount is exchanged between the counterparties to an interest rate swap. In a typical swap, one party agrees to pay a fixed rate on a notional principal amount, while the counterparty pays a floating rate based on one or more reference interest rates including the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, a specified bank’s prime rate or U.S. Treasury Bill rates. Interest rate swaps also permit counterparties to exchange a floating rate obligation based upon one reference interest rate, such as LIBOR, for a floating rate obligation based upon another referenced interest rate, such as U.S. Treasury Bill rates. An interest rate cap, collar or floor is an agreement where the counterparty agrees to make payments representing interest on a notional principal amount when a specified reference interest rate is above a strike rate, outside of a range of strike rates, or below a strike rate as specified in the agreement, generally in exchange for a fixed amount paid to the counterparty at the time the agreement is entered into. A yield supplement agreement is a type of cap agreement, and is substantially similar to a cap agreement as described above.

The trustee on behalf of a trust fund may enter into interest rate swaps, caps, floors and collars, or yield supplement agreements, to minimize the risk to securityholders from adverse changes in interest rates or to provide supplemental credit support. Cap Agreements and yield supplement agreements may be entered into to supplement the interest rate or other rates available to make interest payments on one or more classes of the Certificates of any series.

A market value swap might be used in a structure where the pooled assets are hybrid ARMs, or mortgage loans that provide for a fixed rate period and then convert by their terms to adjustable rate loans. Such a structure might provide that at a specified date near the end of the fixed rate period, the investors must tender their Certificates to the trustee who will then transfer the securities to other investors in a mandatory auction procedure. The market value swap would ensure that the original investors would receive at least par at the time of tender, by covering any shortfall between par and the then current market value of their Certificates. A market value swap

would not be used in a transaction other than a transaction featuring an auction. The terms of credit derivatives and any counterparties will be described in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Any derivative contracts will be documented based upon the standard forms provided by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, or ISDA. These forms generally consist of an ISDA master agreement, a schedule to the master agreement, and a confirmation, although in some cases the schedule and confirmation will be combined in a single document and the standard ISDA master agreement will be incorporated therein by reference. Standard ISDA definitions also will be incorporated by reference. Each confirmation will provide for payments to be made by the derivative counterparty to the trust, and in some cases by the trust to the derivative counterparty, generally based upon specified notional amounts and upon differences between specified interest rates or values. For example, the confirmation for an interest rate cap agreement will contain a schedule of fixed interest rates, generally referred to as strike rates, and a schedule of notional amounts, for each distribution date during the term of the interest rate cap agreement. The confirmation also will specify a reference rate, generally a floating or adjustable interest rate, and will provide that payments will be made by the derivative counterparty to the trust on each distribution date, based on the notional amount for that distribution date and the excess, if any, of the specified reference rate over the strike rate for that distribution date.

In the event of the withdrawal of the credit rating of a derivative counterparty or the downgrade of such credit rating below levels specified in the derivative contract (where the derivative contract is relevant to the ratings of the offered Certificates, such levels generally are set by the rating agencies rating the offered Certificates), the derivative counterparty may be required to post collateral for the performance of its obligations under the derivative contract, or to take certain other measures intended to assure performance of those obligations. Posting of collateral will be documented using the ISDA Credit Support Annex.

There can be no assurance that the trustee will be able to enter into derivatives at any specific time or at prices or on other terms that are advantageous. In addition, although the terms of the derivatives may provide for termination under various circumstances, there can be no assurance that the trustee will be able to terminate a derivative when it would be economically advantageous to the trust fund to do so.

Maintenance of Credit Enhancement

To the extent that the applicable Prospectus Supplement does not expressly provide for alternative credit enhancement arrangements in lieu of some or all of the arrangements mentioned below, the following paragraphs shall apply.

If a Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy has been obtained for a series of Certificates, the Master Servicer will be obligated to exercise reasonable efforts to keep such Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy in full force and effect throughout the term of the applicable Pooling Agreement, unless coverage thereunder has been exhausted through payment of claims or until such Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy is replaced in accordance with the terms of the applicable Pooling Agreement. The Master Servicer will agree to pay the premiums for each Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy on a timely basis. In the event the Insurer ceases to be a qualified insurer as described in the related Prospectus Supplement, or fails to make a required payment under the related Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, the Master Servicer will have no obligation to replace the Insurer. Any losses associated with any reduction or withdrawal in rating by an applicable Rating Agency shall be borne by the related Certificateholders.

If a Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy has been obtained for a series of Certificates, the Master Servicer will be obligated to exercise reasonable efforts to keep such Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy (or an alternate form of credit support) in full force and effect throughout the term of the applicable Pooling Agreement, unless coverage thereunder has been exhausted through payment of claims or until such Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy is replaced in accordance with the terms of the applicable Pooling Agreement. The Master Servicer will agree to pay the premiums for each Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy on a timely basis. In the event the Pool Insurer ceases to be a Qualified Insurer (such term being defined to mean a private mortgage guaranty insurance company duly qualified as such under the laws of the state of its incorporation and each state having jurisdiction over the insurer in connection with the Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy and approved as an insurer by FHLMC, FNMA or any successor entity) because it ceases to be qualified under any such law to transact such insurance business or

coverage is terminated for any reason other than exhaustion of such coverage, the Master Servicer will use reasonable efforts to obtain from another Qualified Insurer a replacement insurance policy comparable to the Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy with a total coverage equal to the then outstanding coverage of such Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, provided that, if the cost of the replacement policy is greater than the cost of such Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, the coverage of the replacement policy will, unless otherwise agreed to by the Depositor, be reduced to a level such that its premium rate does not exceed the premium rate on such Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy. In the event that the Pool Insurer ceases to be a Qualified Insurer because it ceases to be approved as an insurer by FHLMC, FNMA or any successor entity, the Master Servicer will be obligated to review, not less often than monthly, the financial condition of the Pool Insurer with a view toward determining whether recoveries under the Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy are jeopardized for reasons related to the financial condition of the Pool Insurer. If the Master Servicer determines that recoveries are so jeopardized, it will be obligated to exercise its best reasonable efforts to obtain from another Qualified Insurer a replacement insurance policy as described above, subject to the same cost limit. Any losses associated with any reduction or withdrawal in rating by an applicable Rating Agency shall be borne by the related Certificateholders.

If a Letter of Credit has been obtained for a series of Certificates, the Master Servicer will be obligated to exercise reasonable efforts to keep or cause to be kept such Letter of Credit (or an alternate form of credit support) in full force and effect throughout the term of the applicable Pooling Agreement, unless coverage thereunder has been exhausted through payment of claims or otherwise, or substitution therefor is made as described below under “—Reduction or Substitution of Credit Enhancement.” If a Letter of Credit obtained for a series of Certificates is scheduled to expire prior to the date the final distribution on such Certificates is made and coverage under such Letter of Credit has not been exhausted and no substitution has occurred, the Trustee will draw the amount available under the Letter of Credit and maintain such amount in trust for such Certificateholders.

In lieu of the Master Servicer's obligation to maintain a Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy or Letter of Credit as provided above, the Master Servicer may obtain a substitute Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy or Letter of Credit. If the Master Servicer obtains such a substitute Letter of Credit, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy or other form of credit enhancement, it will maintain and keep such Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy or Letter of Credit in full force and effect as provided herein. Prior to its obtaining any substitute Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy or Letter of Credit, the Master Servicer will obtain written confirmation from the Rating Agency or Agencies that rated the related series of Certificates that the substitution of such Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy or Letter of Credit for the existing credit enhancement will not adversely affect the then-current ratings assigned to such Certificates by such Rating Agency or Agencies.

If a Special Hazard Instrument has been obtained for a series of Certificates, the Master Servicer will also be obligated to exercise reasonable efforts to maintain and keep such Special Hazard Instrument in full force and effect throughout the term of the applicable Pooling Agreement, unless coverage thereunder has been exhausted through payment of claims or otherwise or substitution therefor is made as described below under “—Reduction or Substitution of Credit Enhancement.” If the Special Hazard Instrument takes the form of a Special Hazard Insurance Policy, such policy will provide coverage against risks of the type described herein under “Description of Credit Enhancement—Special Hazard Insurance Policies.” The Master Servicer may obtain a substitute Special Hazard Instrument for the existing Special Hazard Instrument if prior to such substitution the Master Servicer obtains written confirmation from the Rating Agency or Agencies that rated the related Certificates that such substitution shall not adversely affect the then-current ratings assigned to such Certificates by such Rating Agency or Agencies.

If a Bankruptcy Bond has been obtained for a series of Certificates, the Master Servicer will be obligated to exercise reasonable efforts to maintain and keep such Bankruptcy Bond in full force and effect throughout the term of the Pooling Agreement, unless coverage thereunder has been exhausted through payment of claims or substitution therefor is made as described below under “—Reduction or Substitution of Credit Enhancement.” The Master Servicer may obtain a substitute Bankruptcy Bond or other credit enhancement for the existing Bankruptcy Bond if prior to such substitution the Master Servicer obtains written confirmation from the Rating Agency or Agencies that rated the related Certificates that such substitution shall not adversely affect the then-current ratings assigned to such Certificates by such Rating Agency or Agencies. See “—Bankruptcy Bonds” above.

The Master Servicer, on behalf of itself, the Trustee and Certificateholders, will provide the Trustee information required for the Trustee to draw under the Letter of Credit and will present claims to the provider of any Purchase Obligation, to each Pool Insurer, to the issuer of each Special Hazard Insurance Policy or other Special Hazard Instrument, to the issuer of each Bankruptcy Bond and, in respect of defaulted Mortgage Loans for which there is no Subservicer, to each Primary Insurer and take such reasonable steps as are necessary to permit recovery under such Letter of Credit, Purchase Obligation, insurance policies or comparable coverage respecting defaulted Mortgage Loans or Mortgage Loans which are the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding. Additionally, the Master Servicer will present such claims and take such steps as are reasonably necessary to provide for the performance by the provider of the Purchase Obligation of its Purchase Obligation. As set forth above, all collections by the Master Servicer under any Purchase Obligation, any Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, any Primary mortgage insurance policy or any Bankruptcy Bond and, where the related property has not been restored, any Special Hazard Instrument, are to be deposited in the related Certificate Account, subject to withdrawal as described above. All draws under any Letter of Credit are also to be deposited in the related Certificate Account. In those cases in which a Mortgage Loan is serviced by a Subservicer, the Subservicer, on behalf of itself, the Trustee and the Certificateholders will present claims to the Primary Insurer, and all collections thereunder shall initially be deposited in a subservicing account that generally meets the requirements for the Certificate Account prior to being delivered to the Master Servicer for deposit in the related Certificate Account.

If any property securing a defaulted Mortgage Loan is damaged and proceeds, if any, from the related hazard insurance policy or any applicable Special Hazard Instrument are insufficient to restore the damaged property to a condition sufficient to permit recovery under any Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, Letter of Credit or any related Primary mortgage insurance policy, the Master Servicer is not required to expend its own funds to restore the damaged property unless it determines (i) that such restoration will increase the proceeds to one or more classes of Certificateholders on liquidation of the Mortgage Loan after reimbursement of the Master Servicer for its expenses and (ii) that such expenses will be recoverable by it through Liquidation Proceeds or Insurance Proceeds. If recovery under any Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Mortgage Pool Insurance Policy, Letter of Credit or any related Primary mortgage insurance policy is not available because the Master Servicer has been unable to make the above determinations, has made such determinations incorrectly or recovery is not available for any other reason, the Master Servicer is nevertheless obligated to follow such normal practices and procedures (subject to the preceding sentence) as it deems necessary or advisable to realize upon the defaulted Mortgage Loan and in the event such determination has been incorrectly made, is entitled to reimbursement of its expenses in connection with such restoration.

Reduction or Substitution of Credit Enhancement

The amount of credit support provided pursuant to any form of credit enhancement may be reduced under certain specified circumstances. In most cases, the amount available pursuant to any form of credit enhancement will be subject to periodic reduction in accordance with a schedule or formula on a nondiscretionary basis pursuant to the terms of the related Pooling Agreement. Additionally, in most cases, such form of credit support (and any replacements therefor) may be replaced, reduced or terminated, and the formula used in calculating the amount of coverage with respect to Bankruptcy Losses, Special Hazard Losses or Fraud Losses may be changed, without the consent of the Certificateholders, upon the written assurance from each applicable Rating Agency that the then-current rating of the related series of Certificates will not be adversely affected. Furthermore, in the event that the credit rating of any obligor under any applicable credit enhancement is downgraded, the credit rating(s) of the related series of Certificates may be downgraded to a corresponding level, and the Master Servicer will not be obligated to obtain replacement credit support in order to restore the rating(s) of the related series of Certificates. The Master Servicer will also be permitted to replace such credit support with other credit enhancement instruments issued by obligors whose credit ratings are equivalent to such downgraded level and in lower amounts which would satisfy such downgraded level, provided that the then-current rating(s) of the related series of Certificates are maintained. Where the credit support is in the form of a Reserve Fund, a permitted reduction in the amount of credit enhancement will result in a release of all or a portion of the assets in the Reserve Fund to the Depositor, the Master Servicer or such other person that is entitled thereto. Any assets so released will not be available for distributions in future periods.

Financial Instruments

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the trust fund may include one or more swap arrangements, guarantees, interest rate exchange agreements, interest rate cap or floor agreements, currency exchange agreements or other financial instruments that are intended to meet the following goals, (i) to convert the payments on some or all of the assets from fixed to floating payments, or from floating to fixed, or from floating based on a particular index to floating based on another index, (ii) to provide payments in the event that any index rises above or falls below specified levels, or (iii) to provide protection against interest rate changes, certain types 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.

The related prospectus supplement will include, or incorporate by reference, material financial and other information about the provider of the financial instruments.

PURCHASE OBLIGATIONS

With respect to certain types of Mortgage Loans to be included in any Mortgage Pool, if specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Mortgage Loans may be sold subject to a Purchase Obligation as described below that would become applicable on a specified date or upon the occurrence of a specified event. For example, with respect to certain types of ARM Loans as to which the Mortgage Rate is fixed for the first five years, a Purchase Obligation may apply on the first date that the Mortgage Rate of such Mortgage Loan is adjusted, and such obligation may apply to the Mortgage Loans or to the related Certificates themselves, or to a corresponding Purchase Obligation of the Depositor or another person as specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. With respect to any Purchase Obligation, such obligation will be an obligation of an entity (which may include a bank or other financial institution or an insurance company) specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, and an instrument evidencing such obligation (a "Purchase Obligation") shall be delivered to the related Trustee for the benefit of the Certificateholders to the related series.

The specific terms and conditions applicable to any Purchase Obligation will be described in the related Prospectus Supplement, including the purchase price, the timing of and any limitations and conditions to any such purchase. Any Purchase Obligation will be payable solely to the Trustee for the benefit of the Certificateholders of the related series and will be nontransferable. Each Purchase Obligation will be a general unsecured obligation of the provider thereof, and prospective purchasers of Offered Certificates must look solely to the credit of such entity for payment under the Purchase Obligation.

PRIMARY MORTGAGE INSURANCE, HAZARD INSURANCE; CLAIMS THEREUNDER

General

Each Mortgage Loan will be required to be covered by a hazard insurance policy (as described below). The following is only a brief description of certain insurance policies and does not purport to summarize or describe all of the provisions of these policies. Such insurance is subject to underwriting and approval of individual Mortgage Loans by the respective insurers.

Primary Mortgage Insurance Policies

Unless specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, no Mortgage Loan will be covered by a primary mortgage guaranty insurance policy, even if such Mortgage Loan has a Loan-to-Value Ratio at origination in excess of 80%.

Hazard Insurance Policies

The terms of the Mortgage Loans require each Mortgagor to maintain a hazard insurance policy for their Mortgage Loan. Additionally, the Pooling Agreement will require the Master Servicer to cause to be maintained for each Mortgage Loan a hazard insurance policy providing for no less than the coverage of the standard form of fire insurance policy with extended coverage customary in the state in which the property is located. Such coverage generally will be in an amount equal to the lesser of the principal balance owing on such Mortgage Loan or 100% of the insurable value of the improvements securing the Mortgage Loan except that, if generally available, such coverage must not be less than the minimum amount required under the terms thereof to fully compensate for any damage or loss on a replacement cost basis. The ability of the Master Servicer to ensure that hazard insurance proceeds are appropriately applied may be dependent on its being named as an additional insured under any hazard insurance policy and under any flood insurance policy referred to below, or upon the extent to which information in this regard is furnished to the Master Servicer by Mortgagors or Subservicers.

As set forth above, 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. The Pooling Agreement will provide that the Master Servicer may satisfy its obligation to cause hazard policies to be maintained by maintaining a blanket policy insuring against losses on the Mortgage Loans. If such blanket policy contains a deductible clause, the Master Servicer will deposit in the applicable Certificate Account all sums which would have been deposited therein but for such clause.

In general, the standard form of fire and extended coverage policy covers physical damage to or destruction of the improvements on the property by fire, lightning, explosion, smoke, windstorm, hail, riot, strike and civil commotion, subject to the conditions and exclusions specified in each policy. Although the policies relating to the Mortgage Loans will be underwritten by different insurers under different state laws in accordance with different applicable state forms and therefore will not contain identical terms and conditions, the basic terms thereof are dictated by respective state laws, and most such policies typically do not cover any physical damage resulting from the following: war, revolution, governmental actions, floods and other water-related causes, earth movement (including earthquakes, landslides and mudflows), nuclear reactions, wet or dry rot, vermin, rodents, insects or domestic animals, theft and, in certain cases, vandalism. The foregoing list is merely indicative of certain kinds of uninsured risks and is not intended to be all-inclusive. Where the improvements securing a Mortgage Loan are located in a federally designated flood area at the time of origination of such Mortgage Loan, the Pooling Agreement requires the Master Servicer to cause to be maintained for each such Mortgage Loan serviced, flood insurance (to the extent available) in an amount equal in general to the lesser of the amount required to compensate for any loss or damage on a replacement cost basis or the maximum insurance available under the federal flood insurance program.

The hazard insurance policies covering the Mortgaged Properties typically contain a co-insurance clause which in effect requires the insured at all times to carry insurance of a specified percentage (generally 80% to 90%) of the full replacement value of the improvements on the property in order to recover the full amount of any partial loss. If the insured's coverage falls below this specified percentage, such clause generally provides that the insurer's liability in the event of partial loss does not exceed the greater of (i) the replacement cost of the improvements damaged or destroyed less physical depreciation or (ii) such proportion of the loss as the amount of insurance carried bears to the specified percentage of the full replacement cost of such improvements.

Since the amount of hazard insurance that Mortgagors are required to maintain on the improvements securing the Mortgage Loans may decline as the principal balances owing thereon decrease, and since residential properties have historically appreciated in value over time, hazard insurance proceeds could be insufficient to restore fully the damaged property in the event of a partial loss. See "Description of Credit Enhancement—Special Hazard Insurance Policies" for a description of the limited protection afforded by any Special Hazard Insurance Policy against losses occasioned by hazards which are otherwise uninsured against (including losses caused by the application of the co-insurance clause described in the preceding paragraph).

Under the terms of the Mortgage Loans, Mortgagors are generally required to present claims to insurers under hazard insurance policies maintained on the Mortgaged Properties. The Master Servicer, on behalf of the

Trustee and Certificateholders, is obligated to present claims under any Special Hazard Insurance Policy or other Special Hazard Instrument and any blanket insurance policy insuring against hazard losses on the Mortgaged Properties. However, the ability of the Master Servicer to present such claims is dependent upon the extent to which information in this regard is furnished to the Master Servicer or the Subservicers by Mortgagors.

FHA Insurance

The FHA is responsible for administering various federal programs, including mortgage insurance, authorized under The Housing Act and the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Section 223(f) of the Housing Act allows HUD to insure mortgage loans made for the purchase or refinancing of existing apartment projects which are at least three years old. Section 244 also provides for co-insurance of mortgage loans made under Section 223(f). Under Section 223(f), the loan proceeds cannot be used for substantial rehabilitation work, but repairs may be made for up to, in general, the greater of 15% of the value of the project or a dollar amount per apartment unit established from time to time by HUD. In general the loan term may not exceed 35 years and a loan to value ratio of no more than 85% is required for the purchase of a project and 70% for the refinancing of a project.

HUD has the option, in most cases, to pay insurance claims in cash or in debentures issued by HUD. Presently, 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 debenture interest rate. The Master Servicer will be obligated to purchase any such debenture issued in satisfaction of a defaulted FHA insured Mortgage Loan serviced by it for an amount equal to the principal amount of any such debenture.

The Master Servicer will be required to take such steps as are reasonably necessary to keep FHA insurance in full force and effect.

THE DEPOSITOR

The Depositor is a limited-purpose wholly-owned subsidiary of OOMC. The Depositor was incorporated in the State of Delaware on October 7, 1996. The Depositor was organized for the purpose of serving as a private secondary mortgage market conduit. The Depositor does not have, nor is it expected in the future to have, any significant assets.

OOMC, a California corporation, was incorporated in 1992. The principal business of OOMC is the origination, sale and servicing of non-conforming mortgage loans. OOMC is a subsidiary of Block Financial, which is in turn a subsidiary of H&R Block, Inc.

The Depositor does not have, nor is it expected in the future to have, any significant assets.

The Depositor maintains its principal office at 3 Ada, Irvine, California 92618. Its telephone number is (949) 790-8300.

After issuance and registration of the securities contemplated in this prospectus and any supplement hereto, the depositor will have no duties or responsibilities with respect to the pool assets or the securities other than any obligations with respect to the filing of any reports under the Exchange Act as set forth in the Pooling Agreement.

THE POOLING AGREEMENT

General

The Certificates of each series will be issued pursuant to a pooling and servicing agreement or other agreement specified in the related Prospectus Supplement (in either case, a "Pooling Agreement"). In general, the parties to a Pooling Agreement will include the Depositor, the Trustee, the Master Servicer and, in some cases, a Special Servicer. All parties to each Pooling Agreement under which Certificates of a series are issued will be identified in the related Prospectus Supplement. As to each series of Certificates, the Pooling Agreement will be filed with the Commission in a current report on Form 8-K following the issuance of the Certificates.

Forms of Pooling Agreements have been filed as exhibits to the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part. However, the provisions of each Pooling Agreement will vary depending upon the nature of the Certificates to be issued thereunder and the nature of the related Trust Fund. The following summaries describe certain material provisions that may appear in a Pooling Agreement. The Prospectus Supplement for a series of Certificates will describe any provision of the related Pooling Agreement that materially differs from the description thereof set forth below. As used herein with respect to any series, the term "Certificate" refers to all of the Certificates of that series, whether or not offered hereby and by the related Prospectus Supplement, unless the context otherwise requires. The Depositor will provide a copy of the Pooling Agreement (without exhibits) that relates to any series of Certificates without charge upon written request of a holder of a Certificate of such series addressed to it at its principal executive offices specified herein under "The Depositor".

Certain Matters Regarding the Master Servicer and the Depositor

The Pooling Agreement for each series of Certificates will provide that the Master Servicer may not resign from its obligations and duties thereunder except upon a determination that performance of such duties is no longer permissible under applicable law. No such resignation will become effective until the Trustee or a successor servicer has assumed the Master Servicer's responsibilities, duties, liabilities and obligations under the Pooling Agreement.

Each Pooling Agreement will also provide that, except as set forth below, 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 Trust Fund or the Certificateholders for any action taken or for refraining from the taking of any action in good faith pursuant to the Pooling Agreement, or for errors in judgment; provided, however, that neither the Master Servicer, the Depositor, nor any such person will be protected against any liability which would otherwise be imposed by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of duties or by reason of reckless disregard of obligations and duties thereunder. Each Pooling Agreement will further provide that the Master Servicer, the Depositor, and any director, officer, employee or agent of the Master Servicer or the Depositor is entitled to indemnification by the Trust Fund and will be held harmless against any loss, liability or expense incurred in connection with any legal action relating to the Pooling Agreement or the related series of Certificates, other than any loss, liability or expense related to any specific Mortgage Loan or Mortgage Loans (except any such loss, liability or expense otherwise reimbursable pursuant to the Pooling Agreement) and any loss, liability or expense incurred by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of duties thereunder or by reason of reckless disregard of obligations and duties thereunder. In addition, each Pooling Agreement will provide that neither the Master Servicer nor the Depositor will be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal or administrative action that is not incidental to its respective duties under the Pooling Agreement and which in its opinion may involve it in any expense or liability. The Master Servicer or the Depositor may, however, in its discretion undertake any such action which it may deem necessary or desirable with respect to the Pooling Agreement and the rights and duties of the parties thereto and the interests of the Certificateholders thereunder. In such event, the legal expenses and costs of such action and any liability resulting therefrom will be expenses, costs and liabilities of the Trust Fund, and the Master Servicer or the Depositor, as the case may be, will be entitled to be reimbursed therefor out of funds otherwise distributable to Certificateholders.

Any person into which the Master Servicer may be merged or consolidated, 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 the Pooling Agreement, provided that (i) such person is qualified to service mortgage loans on behalf of FNMA or FHLMC and (ii) such merger, consolidation or succession does not adversely affect the then-current ratings of the classes of Certificates of the related series that have been rated.

Events of Default

Events of Default under the Pooling Agreement in respect of a series of Certificates will include, without limitation, (i) any failure by the Master Servicer to make a required deposit to the Certificate Account or, if the Master Servicer is so required, to distribute to the holders of any class of Certificates of such series any required payment which continues unremedied for 5 days (or other time period described in the related Prospectus Supplement) after the giving of written notice of such failure to the Master Servicer by the Trustee or the Depositor, or to the Master Servicer, the Depositor and the Trustee by the holders of Certificates evidencing not less than 25% of the aggregate undivided interests (or, if applicable, voting rights) in the related Trust Fund; (ii) any failure by the Master Servicer duly to observe or perform in any material respect any other of its covenants or agreements in the Pooling Agreement with respect to such series of Certificates which continues unremedied for 30 days (15 days in the case of a failure to pay the premium for any insurance policy which is required to be maintained under the Pooling Agreement) after the giving of written notice of such failure to the Master Servicer by the Trustee or the Depositor, or to the Master Servicer, the Depositor and the Trustee by the holders of Certificates evidencing not less than 25% of the aggregate undivided interests (or, if applicable, voting rights) in the related Trust Fund; (iii) certain events of insolvency, readjustment of debt, marshaling of assets and liabilities or similar proceedings regarding the Master Servicer and certain actions by the Master Servicer indicating its insolvency or inability to pay its obligations and (iv) any failure of the Master Servicer to make certain advances as described herein under “Description of the Certificates—Advances.” Additional Events of Default will be described in the related Prospectus Supplement.

Rights upon Event of Default

So long as an Event of Default remains unremedied, either the Depositor or the Trustee may, and at the direction of the holders of Certificates evidencing not less than 51% of the aggregate undivided interests (or, if applicable, voting rights) in the related Trust Fund the Trustee shall, by written notification to the Master Servicer and to the Depositor or the Trustee, as applicable, terminate all of the rights and obligations of the Master Servicer under the Pooling Agreement (other than any rights of the Master Servicer as Certificateholder) covering such Trust Fund and in and to the Mortgage Loans and the proceeds thereof, whereupon the Trustee or, upon notice to the Depositor and with the Depositor's consent, its designee will succeed to all responsibilities, duties and liabilities of the Master Servicer under such Pooling Agreement (other than the obligation to purchase Mortgage Loans under certain circumstances) and will be entitled to similar compensation arrangements. In the event that the Trustee would be obligated to succeed the Master Servicer but is unwilling so to act, it may appoint (or if it is unable so to act, it shall appoint) or petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of, an established mortgage loan servicing institution with a net worth of at least \$15,000,000 to act as successor to the Master Servicer under the Pooling Agreement (unless otherwise set forth in the Pooling Agreement). Pending such appointment, the Trustee is obligated to act in such capacity. The Trustee and such successor may agree upon the servicing compensation to be paid, which in no event may be greater than the compensation to the initial Master Servicer under the Pooling Agreement.

No Certificateholder will have any right under a Pooling Agreement to institute any proceeding with respect to such Pooling Agreement unless such holder previously has given to the Trustee written notice of default and the continuance thereof and unless the holders of Certificates evidencing not less than 25% of the aggregate undivided interests (or, if applicable, voting rights) in the related Trust Fund have made written request upon the Trustee to institute such proceeding in its own name as Trustee thereunder and have offered to the Trustee reasonable indemnity and the Trustee for a reasonable time after receipt of such request and indemnity has neglected or refused to institute any such proceeding. However, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the trusts or powers vested in it by the Pooling Agreement or to institute, conduct or defend any litigation thereunder or in relation thereto at the request, order or direction of any of the holders of Certificates covered by such Pooling Agreement, unless such Certificateholders have offered to the Trustee reasonable security or indemnity against the costs, expenses and liabilities which may be incurred therein or thereby.

The holders of Certificates representing at least 66% of the aggregate undivided interests (or, if applicable, voting rights) evidenced by those Certificates affected by a default or Event of Default may waive such default or Event of Default (other than a failure by the Master Servicer to make an advance); provided, however, that (a) a default or Event of Default under clause (i) or (iv) under “—Events of Default” above may be waived only by all of the holders of Certificates affected by such default or Event of Default and (b) no waiver shall reduce in any manner the amount of, or delay the timing of, payments received on Mortgage Loans which are required to be distributed to, or otherwise materially adversely affect, any non-consenting Certificateholder.

Amendment

Each Pooling Agreement may be amended by the parties thereto, without the consent of any of the holders of Certificates covered by such Pooling Agreement, (i) to cure any ambiguity, (ii) to correct, modify or supplement any provision therein which may be inconsistent with any other provision therein or to correct any error, or (iii) to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under such Pooling Agreement which are not materially inconsistent with the provisions thereof, provided that such action will not adversely affect in any material respect the interests of any Certificateholder as evidenced by either an opinion of counsel to such effect or a confirmation by the Rating Agencies that such amendment will not result in the downgrading of the Certificates. No amendment shall be deemed to adversely affect in any material respect the interests of any Certificateholder who shall have consented thereto, and no Opinion of Counsel or written notice from the Rating Agencies shall be required to address the effect of any such amendment on any such consenting Certificateholder.

The Pooling Agreement may also be amended by the parties thereto with the consent of the holders of Certificates of each class affected thereby evidencing, in each case, at least 66% of the aggregate Percentage Interests constituting such class for the purpose of adding any provisions to or changing in any manner or eliminating any of the provisions of such Pooling Agreement or of modifying in any manner the rights of the holders of Certificates covered by such Pooling Agreement, except that no such amendment may (i) reduce in any manner the amount of, or delay the timing of, payments received on Mortgage Loans which are required to be distributed on a Certificate of any class without the consent of the holder of such Certificate, (ii) adversely affect in any material respect the interests of the holders of any class of Certificates in a manner other than as described in (i) (as evidenced by either an opinion of counsel or a confirmation by the rating agencies that such amendment will not result in the downgrading of the securities) or (iii) reduce the aforesaid percentage of Certificates of any 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 covered by such Pooling Agreement then outstanding.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a REMIC election has been made with respect to the related Trust Fund, the Trustee will not be entitled to consent to any amendment to a Pooling Agreement without having first received an opinion of counsel to the effect that such amendment or the exercise of any power granted to the Master Servicer, the Depositor, the Trustee or any other specified person in accordance with such amendment will not result in the imposition of a tax on the related Trust Fund or cause such Trust Fund to fail to qualify as a REMIC.

Termination; Retirement of Certificates

The obligations created by the Pooling Agreement for each series of Certificates (other than certain limited payment and notice obligations of the Trustee and the Depositor, respectively) will terminate upon the payment to Certificateholders of that series of all amounts held in the Certificate Account or by the Master Servicer and required to be paid to them pursuant to such Pooling Agreement following the earlier to occur of (i) the final payment or other liquidation or disposition (or any advance with respect thereto) of the last Mortgage Loan and/or REO Property subject thereto and (ii) the purchase by the Master Servicer or the Depositor or a Person (other than a holder of any class of Offered Certificates, other than any Offered Certificates which are REMIC Residual Certificates (see “Federal Income Tax Consequences” below)) specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, from the Trust Fund for such series of all remaining Mortgage Loans and/or REO Properties. In addition to the foregoing, the Master Servicer or the Depositor may have the option to purchase, in whole but not in part, the Certificates specified in the related Prospectus Supplement in the manner set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement. Upon the purchase of such Certificates or at any time thereafter, at the option of the Master Servicer or the Depositor, the assets of the Trust Fund may be sold, thereby effecting a retirement of the Certificates and the termination of the

Trust Fund, or the Certificates so purchased may be held or resold by the Master Servicer or the Depositor. In no event, however, will the trust created by the Pooling Agreement continue beyond the expiration of 21 years from the death of the survivor of certain persons named in such Pooling Agreement. Written notice of termination of the Pooling Agreement will be given to each Certificateholder, and the final distribution will be made only upon surrender and cancellation of the Certificates at an office or agency appointed by the Trustee which will be specified in the notice of termination.

Any such purchase of Mortgage Loans and property acquired in respect of Mortgage Loans evidenced by a series of Certificates shall be made at the option of the Master Servicer, the Depositor or, if applicable, the holder of any class of Certificates (other than any Offered Certificates, unless such class is a REMIC Residual Certificate) at the price specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. The exercise of such right will effect early retirement of the Certificates of that series, but the right of the Master Servicer, the Depositor or, if applicable, such holder to so purchase is subject to the aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans in the Trust Fund for that series as of the Distribution Date on which the purchase proceeds are to be distributed to Certificateholders being less than the percentage specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, which percentage shall be 10% or less, of the aggregate principal balance of such Mortgage Loans at the Cut-off Date for that series. The Prospectus Supplement for each series of Certificates will set forth the amounts that the holders of such Certificates will be entitled to receive upon such early retirement. Such early termination may adversely affect the yield to holders of certain classes of such Certificates. If a REMIC election has been made, the termination of the related Trust Fund will be effected in a manner consistent with applicable federal income tax regulations and its status as a REMIC.

Calls

One or more classes of securities may be subject to a mandatory or optional call at the times and subject to the conditions specified in the related prospectus supplement. In the case of a mandatory call or in the event an optional call is exercised with respect to one or more classes of securities, holders of each affected class of securities will receive the outstanding principal balance of their securities together with accrued and unpaid interest at the applicable pass-through rate, subject to the terms specified in the related prospectus supplement.

The Trustee

The Trustee under each Pooling Agreement will be named in the related Prospectus Supplement. The commercial bank, national banking association, banking corporation or trust company that serves as Trustee may have typical banking relationships with the Depositor and its affiliates. The Trustee shall at all times be a corporation or an association organized and doing business under the laws of any state or the United States of America, authorized under such laws to exercise corporate trust powers, having a combined capital and surplus of at least \$50,000,000 and subject to supervision or examination by federal or state authority.

Duties of the Trustee

The Trustee for each series of Certificates will make no representation as to the validity or sufficiency of the Certificates or any underlying Mortgage Loan or related document and will not be accountable for the use or application by or on behalf of any Master Servicer or Special Servicer of any funds paid to the Master Servicer or Special Servicer in respect of the Certificates or the underlying Mortgage Loans, or any funds deposited into or withdrawn from the Certificate Account for such series or any other account by or on behalf of the Master Servicer or Special Servicer. If no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee for each series of Certificates will be required to perform only those duties specifically required under the related Pooling Agreement. However, upon receipt of any of the various certificates, reports or other instruments required to be furnished to it pursuant to the related Pooling Agreement, a Trustee will be required to examine such documents and to determine whether they conform to the requirements of such agreement.

Certain Matters Regarding the Trustee

As and to the extent described in the related Prospectus Supplement, the fees and normal disbursements of any Trustee may be the expense of the related Master Servicer or other specified person or may be required to be borne by the related Trust Fund.

The Trustee for each series of Certificates generally will be entitled to indemnification, from amounts held in the Certificate Account for such series, for any loss, liability or expense incurred by the Trustee in connection with the Trustee's acceptance or administration of its trusts under the related Pooling Agreement; provided, however, that such indemnification will not extend to any loss liability or expense incurred by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Trustee in the performance of its obligations and duties thereunder, or by reason of its reckless disregard of such obligations or duties.

Resignation and Removal of the Trustee

The Trustee may resign at any time, in which event the Depositor will be obligated to appoint a successor Trustee. The Depositor may also remove the Trustee if the Trustee ceases to be eligible to continue as such under the Pooling Agreement or if the Trustee becomes insolvent. Upon becoming aware of such circumstances, the Depositor will be obligated to appoint a successor Trustee. The Trustee may also be removed at any time by the holders of Certificates evidencing not less than 51% of the aggregate undivided interests (or, if applicable, voting rights) in the related Trust Fund. Any resignation or removal of the Trustee and appointment of a successor Trustee will not become effective until acceptance of the appointment by the successor Trustee.

YIELD CONSIDERATIONS

The yield to maturity of an Offered Certificate will depend on the price paid by the holder for such Certificate, the Pass-Through Rate on any such Certificate entitled to payments of interest (which Pass-Through Rate may vary if so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement) and the rate and timing of principal payments (including prepayments, defaults, liquidations and repurchases) on the Mortgage Loans and the allocation thereof to reduce the principal balance of such Certificate (or notional amount thereof if applicable) and other factors.

A class of Certificates may be entitled to payments of interest at a fixed Pass-Through Rate, a variable Pass-Through Rate or adjustable Pass-Through Rate, or any combination of such Pass-Through Rates, each as specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. A variable Pass-Through Rate may be calculated based on the weighted average of the Mortgage Rates (in each case, net of the per annum rate or rates applicable to the calculation of servicing and administrative fees and any Spread (each, a "Net Mortgage Rate")) of the related Mortgage Loans for the month preceding the Distribution Date if so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement. As will be described in the related Prospectus Supplement, the aggregate payments of interest on a class of Certificates, and the yield to maturity thereon, will be affected by the rate of payment of principal on the Certificates (or the rate of reduction in the notional balance of Certificates entitled only to payments of interest) and, in the case of Certificates evidencing interests in ARM Loans, by changes in the Net Mortgage Rates on the ARM Loans. See "Maturity and Prepayment Considerations" below. The yield on the Certificates will also be affected by liquidations of Mortgage Loans following Mortgagor defaults and by purchases of Mortgage Loans in the event of breaches of representations made in respect of such Mortgage Loans by the Depositor, the Master Servicer and others, or conversions of ARM Loans to a fixed interest rate. See "The Mortgage Pools—Representations by Sellers" and "Descriptions of the Certificates—Assignment of Trust Fund Assets" above. Holders of certain Strip Certificates or a class of Certificates having a Pass-Through Rate that varies based on the weighted average Mortgage Rate of the underlying Mortgage Loans will be affected by disproportionate prepayments and repurchases of Mortgage Loans having higher Net Mortgage Rates or rates applicable to the Strip Certificates, as applicable.

With respect to any series of Certificates, a period of time will elapse between the date upon which payments on the related Mortgage Loans are due and the Distribution Date on which such payments are passed through to Certificateholders. That delay will effectively reduce the yield that would otherwise be produced if payments on such Mortgage Loans were distributed to Certificateholders on or near the date they were due.

In general, if a class of Certificates is purchased at initial issuance at a premium and payments of principal on the related Mortgage Loans occur at a rate faster than anticipated at the time of purchase, the purchaser's actual yield to maturity will be lower than that assumed at the time of purchase. Conversely, if a class of Certificates is purchased at initial issuance at a discount and payments of principal on the related Mortgage Loans occur at a rate slower than that assumed at the time of purchase, the purchaser's actual yield to maturity will be lower than that originally anticipated. The effect of principal prepayments, liquidations and purchases on yield will be particularly significant in the case of a series of Certificates having a class entitled to payments of interest only or to payments of interest that are disproportionately high relative to the principal payments to which such class is entitled. Such a class will likely be sold at a substantial premium to its principal balance and any faster than anticipated rate of prepayments will adversely affect the yield to holders thereof. In certain circumstances extremely rapid prepayments may result in the failure of such holders to recoup their original investment. In addition, the yield to maturity on certain other types of classes of Certificates, including Accrual Certificates, Certificates with a Pass- Through Rate which fluctuates inversely with or at a multiple of an index or certain other classes in a series including more than one class of Certificates, may be relatively more sensitive to the rate of prepayment on the related Mortgage Loans than other classes of Certificates.

The timing of changes in the rate of principal payments on or repurchases of the Mortgage Loans may significantly affect an investor's actual yield to maturity, even if the average rate of principal payments experienced over time is consistent with an investor's expectation. In general, the earlier a prepayment of principal on the underlying Mortgage Loans or a repurchase thereof, the greater will be the effect on an investor's yield to maturity. As a result, the effect on an investor's yield of principal payments and repurchases occurring at a rate higher (or lower) than the rate anticipated by the investor during the period immediately following the issuance of a series of Certificates would not be fully offset by a subsequent like reduction (or increase) in the rate of principal payments.

When a principal prepayment in full is made on a Mortgage Loan, the borrower is generally charged interest only for the period from the due date of the preceding scheduled payment up to the date of such prepayment, instead of for the full accrual period, that is, the period from the due date of the preceding scheduled payment up to the due date for the next scheduled payment. In addition, a partial principal prepayment may likewise be applied as of a date prior to the next scheduled due date (and, accordingly, be accompanied by interest thereon for less than the full accrual period). However, interest accrued on any series of Certificates and distributable thereon on any Distribution Date will generally correspond to interest accrued on the principal balance of Mortgage Loans for their respective full accrual periods. Consequently, if a prepayment on any Mortgage Loan is distributable to Certificateholders on a particular Distribution Date, but such prepayment is not accompanied by interest thereon for the full accrual period, the interest charged to the borrower (net of servicing and administrative fees and any Spread) may be less (such shortfall, a "Prepayment Interest Shortfall") than the corresponding amount of interest accrued and otherwise payable on the Certificates of the related series. If and to the extent that any such shortfall is allocated to a class of Offered Certificates, the yield thereon will be adversely affected. The Prospectus Supplement for a series of Certificates will describe the manner in which any such shortfalls will be allocated among the classes of such Certificates. If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Master Servicer will be required to apply some or all of its servicing compensation for the corresponding period to offset the amount of any such shortfalls. The related Prospectus Supplement will also describe any other amounts available to offset such shortfalls. See Servicing of Mortgage Loans—Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses; Spread".

The Trust Fund with respect to any series may include Convertible Mortgage Loans. As is the case with conventional, fixed-rate mortgage loans originated in a high interest rate environment which may be subject to a greater rate of principal prepayments when interest rates decrease, Convertible Mortgage Loans may be subject to a greater rate of principal prepayments (or purchases by the related Subservicer or the Master Servicer) due to their refinancing or conversion to fixed interest rate loans in a low interest rate environment. For example, if prevailing interest rates fall significantly, Convertible Mortgage Loans could be subject to higher prepayment and conversion rates than if prevailing interest rates remain constant because the availability of fixed-rate or other adjustable-rate mortgage loans at competitive interest rates may encourage Mortgagors to refinance their adjustable-rate mortgages to "lock in" a lower fixed interest rate or to take advantage of the availability of such other adjustable-rate mortgage loans, or, in the case of convertible adjustable-rate mortgage loans, to exercise their option to convert the adjustable interest rates to fixed interest rates. The conversion feature may also be exercised in a rising interest rate environment as Mortgagors attempt to limit their risk of higher rates. Such a rising interest rate environment may

also result in an increase in the rate of defaults on the Mortgage Loans. If the related Subservicer or the Master Servicer purchases Convertible Mortgage Loans, a Mortgagor's exercise of the conversion option will result in a distribution of the principal portion thereof to the Certificateholders, as described herein. Alternatively, to the extent Subservicers or the Master Servicer fail to purchase Converting Mortgage Loans, the Mortgage Pool will include fixed-rate Mortgage Loans.

The rate of defaults on the Mortgage Loans will also affect the rate and timing of principal payments on the Mortgage Loans and thus the yield on the Certificates. In general, defaults on Single Family Loans are expected to occur with greater frequency in their early years. However, there is a risk that Mortgage Loans that require Balloon Payments may default at maturity, or that the maturity of such a Mortgage Loan may be extended in connection with a workout. The rate of default on Single Family Loans which are refinance or limited documentation mortgage loans, and on Mortgage Loans with high Loan-to-Value Ratios, may be higher than for other types of Mortgage Loans. Furthermore, the rate and timing of prepayments, defaults and liquidations on the Mortgage Loans will be affected by the general economic condition of the region of the country in which the related Mortgaged Properties are located. The risk of delinquencies and loss is greater and prepayments are less likely in regions where a weak or deteriorating economy exists, as may be evidenced by, among other factors, increasing unemployment or falling property values. See "Risk Factors."

With respect to certain Mortgage Loans including ARM Loans, the Mortgage Rate at origination may be below the rate that would result if the index and margin relating thereto were applied at origination. Under the applicable underwriting standards, the Mortgagor under each Mortgage Loan generally will be qualified, or the Mortgage Loan otherwise approved, on the basis of the Mortgage Rate in effect at origination. The repayment of any such Mortgage Loan may thus be dependent on the ability of the mortgagor to make larger level monthly payments following the adjustment of the Mortgage Rate. In addition, the periodic increase in the amount paid by the Mortgagor of a Buydown Mortgage Loan during or at the end of the applicable Buydown Period may create a greater financial burden for the Mortgagor, who might not have otherwise qualified for a mortgage under applicable underwriting guidelines, and may accordingly increase the risk of default with respect to the related Mortgage Loan.

The Mortgage Rates on certain ARM Loans subject to negative amortization generally adjust monthly and their amortization schedules adjust less frequently. During a period of rising interest rates as well as immediately after origination (initial Mortgage Rates are generally lower than the sum of the Indices applicable at origination and the related Note Margins), the amount of interest accruing on the principal balance of such Mortgage Loans may exceed the amount of the minimum scheduled monthly payment thereon. As a result, a portion of the accrued interest on negatively amortizing Mortgage Loans may become Deferred Interest which will be added to the principal balance thereof and will bear interest at the applicable Mortgage Rate. The addition of any such Deferred Interest to the principal balance of any related class or classes of Certificates will lengthen the weighted average life thereof and may adversely affect yield to holders thereof, depending upon the price at which such Certificates were purchased. In addition, with respect to certain ARM Loans subject to negative amortization, during a period of declining interest rates, it might be expected that each minimum scheduled monthly payment on such a Mortgage Loan would exceed the amount of scheduled principal and accrued interest on the principal balance thereof, and since such excess will be applied to reduce the principal balance of the related class or classes of Certificates, the weighted average life of such Certificates will be reduced and may adversely affect yield to holders thereof, depending upon the price at which such Certificates were purchased.

MATURITY AND PREPAYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

As indicated above under "The Mortgage Pools," the original terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans in a given Mortgage Pool will vary depending upon the type of Mortgage Loans included in such Mortgage Pool. The Prospectus Supplement for a series of Certificates will contain information with respect to the types and maturities of the Mortgage Loans in the related Mortgage Pool. All of the Mortgage Loans generally may be prepaid without penalty in full or in part at any time; any exceptions will be described in the related Prospectus Supplement. The prepayment experience with respect to the Mortgage Loans in a Mortgage Pool will affect the life and yield of the related series of Certificates.

With respect to Balloon Loans, payment of the Balloon Payment (which, based on the amortization schedule of such Mortgage Loans, is expected to be a substantial amount) will generally depend on the Mortgagor's ability to obtain refinancing of such Mortgage Loans or to sell the Mortgaged Property prior to the maturity of the Balloon Loan. The ability to obtain refinancing will depend on a number of factors prevailing at the time refinancing or sale is required, including, without limitation, real estate values, the Mortgagor's financial situation, prevailing mortgage loan interest rates, the Mortgagor's equity in the related Mortgaged Property, tax laws and prevailing general economic conditions. None of the Depositor, the Master Servicer, or any of their affiliates will be obligated to refinance or repurchase any Mortgage Loan or to sell the Mortgaged Property.

The extent of prepayments of principal of the Mortgage Loans may be affected by a number of factors, including, without limitation, solicitations and the availability of mortgage credit, the relative economic vitality of the area in which the Mortgaged Properties are located. In addition, the rate of principal payments on the Mortgage Loans may be affected by the existence of Lock-out Periods and requirements that principal prepayments be accompanied by Prepayment Premiums, as well as due-on-sale and due-on-encumbrance provisions, and by the extent to which such provisions may be practicably enforced. See "Servicing of Mortgage Loans—Collection and Other Servicing Procedures" and "Certain Legal Aspects of the Mortgage Loans—Enforceability of Certain Provisions" for a description of certain provisions of the Pooling Agreement and certain legal developments that may affect the prepayment experience on the Mortgage Loans.

The rate of prepayment on a pool of mortgage loans is also affected by prevailing market interest rates for mortgage loans of a comparable type, term and risk level. When the prevailing market interest rate is below a mortgage coupon, a borrower may have an increased incentive to refinance its mortgage loan. In addition, as prevailing market interest rates decline, even borrowers with ARM Loans that have experienced a corresponding interest rate decline may have an increased incentive to refinance for purposes of either (i) converting to a fixed rate loan and thereby "locking in" such rate or (ii) taking advantage of the initial "teaser rate" (a mortgage interest rate below what it would otherwise be if the applicable index and gross margin were applied) on another adjustable rate mortgage loan. Moreover, although the Mortgage Rates on ARM Loans will be subject to periodic adjustments, such adjustments generally will (i) not increase or decrease such Mortgage Rates by more than a fixed percentage amount on each adjustment date, (ii) not increase such Mortgage Rates over a fixed percentage amount during the life of any ARM Loan and (iii) be based on an index (which may not rise and fall consistently with mortgage interest rates) plus the related Note Margin (which may be different from margins being used at the time for newly originated adjustable rate mortgage loans). As a result, the Mortgage Rates on the ARM Loans at any time may not equal the prevailing rates for similar, newly originated adjustable rate mortgage loans. In certain rate environments, the prevailing rates on fixed-rate mortgage loans may be sufficiently low in relation to the then-current Mortgage Rates on ARM Loans that the rate of prepayment may increase as a result of refinancings. There can be no certainty as to the rate of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans during any period or over the life of any series of Certificates.

If the applicable Pooling Agreement for a series of Certificates provides for a Pre-Funding Account or other means of funding the transfer of additional Mortgage Loans to the related Trust Fund, as described under "Description of the Certificates—Pre-Funding Account" herein, and the Trust Fund is unable to acquire such additional Mortgage Loans within any applicable time limit, the amounts set aside for such purpose may be applied as principal payments on one or more classes of Certificates of such series. See "Risk Factors—Yield and Prepayment Considerations."

There can be no assurance as to the rate of prepayment of the Mortgage Loans. The Depositor is not aware of any publicly available statistics relating to the principal prepayment experience of diverse portfolios of mortgage loans such as the Mortgage Loans over an extended period of time. All statistics known to the Depositor that have been compiled with respect to prepayment experience on mortgage loans indicate that while some mortgage loans may remain outstanding until their stated maturities, a substantial number will be paid prior to their respective stated maturities. No representation is made as to the particular factors that will affect the prepayment of the Mortgage Loans or as to the relative importance of such factors. In addition, the Depositor is not aware of any historical prepayment experience with respect to Mortgage Loans secured by Mortgaged Properties located in Puerto Rico and, accordingly, prepayments on such Mortgage Loans may not occur at the same rate or be affected by the same factors as other Mortgage Loans. No more than 10% of the mortgage loans included in any trust may be comprised of mortgage loans originated in Guam or Puerto Rico.

Under certain circumstances, the Master Servicer, the Depositor or a person specified in the related Prospectus Supplement (other than the holders of the Certificates, other than the holders of the REMIC Residual Certificates) may have the option to purchase the assets in a Trust Fund and effect early retirement of the related series of Certificates. See “The Pooling Agreement—Termination; Retirement of Certificates.”

CERTAIN LEGAL ASPECTS OF MORTGAGE LOANS

The following discussion contains summaries of certain material legal aspects of mortgage loans that are general in nature. Because such legal aspects are governed in part by applicable state law (which laws may differ substantially from state to state), the summaries do not purport to be complete nor to reflect the laws of any particular state nor to encompass the laws of all states in which the Mortgaged Properties may be situated. The summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to the applicable federal and state laws governing the Mortgage Loans.

Single Family Loans

General. Each Single Family Loan will be evidenced by a note or bond and secured by an instrument granting a security interest in real property, which may be a mortgage, deed of trust or a deed to secure debt, depending upon the prevailing practice and law in the state in which the related Mortgaged Property is located, and may have first, second or third priority. If specified in the Prospectus Supplement relating to a series of Securities, a Trust Fund may also contain Contracts evidencing both (a) the obligation of the obligor to repay the loan evidenced thereby and (b) the grant of a security interest in the related Manufactured Home to secure repayment of such loan.

Mortgages, deed of trust and deeds to secure debt are herein collectively referred to as “mortgages”. In some states, a mortgage or deed of trust creates a lien upon the real property encumbered by the mortgage or deed of trust. However, in other states, the mortgage or deed of trust conveys legal title to the property respectively, to the mortgagee or to a trustee for the benefit of the mortgagee subject to a condition subsequent (i.e., the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby). The priority of the lien created or interest granted will depend on the terms of the mortgage and, in some cases, on the terms of separate subordination agreements or intercreditor agreements with others that hold interests in the real property, the knowledge of the parties to the mortgage and, generally, the order of recordation of the mortgage in the appropriate public recording office. However, the lien of a recorded mortgage will generally be subordinate to later-arising liens for real estate taxes and assessments and other charges imposed under governmental police powers.

Types of Mortgage Instruments. There are two parties to a mortgage, the mortgagor, who is the borrower and homeowner, and the mortgagee, who is the lender. Under the mortgage instrument, the mortgagor delivers to the mortgagee a note or bond and the mortgage. In certain states, three parties may be involved in a mortgage financing when title to the property is held by a land trustee who is the land trustee under a land trust agreement of which the borrower is the beneficiary; at origination of a mortgage loan, the land trustee, as fee owner of the property, executes the mortgage and the borrower executes (1) a separate undertaking to make payments on the mortgage note and (2) an assignment of leases and rents. Although a deed of trust is similar to a mortgage, a deed of trust has three parties: the trustor who is the borrower-homeowner; the beneficiary who is the lender; 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 deed to secure debt typically has two parties, pursuant to which the borrower, or grantor, conveys title to the real property to the grantee, or lender, generally with a power of sale, until such time as the debt is repaid. The trustee's authority under a deed of trust, the grantee's authority under a deed to secure debt and the mortgagee's authority under a mortgage are governed by the law of the state in which the real property is located, the express provisions of the deed of trust, mortgage, or deed to secure debt, and, in certain deed of trust transactions, the directions of the beneficiary.

Contracts

Under the laws of most states, manufactured housing constitutes personal property and is subject to the motor vehicle registration laws of the state or other jurisdiction in which the unit is located. In a few states, where

certificates of title are not required for manufactured homes, security interests are perfected by the filing of a financing statement under Article 9 of the UCC which has been adopted by all states. Such financing statements are effective for five years and must be renewed at the end of each five year period. The certificate of title laws adopted by the majority of states provide that ownership of motor vehicles and manufactured housing shall be evidenced by a certificate of title issued by the motor vehicles department (or a similar entity) of such state. In the states that have enacted certificate of title laws, a security interest in a unit of manufactured housing, so long as it is not attached to land in so permanent a fashion as to become a fixture, is generally perfected by the recording of such interest on the certificate of title to the unit in the appropriate motor vehicle registration office or by delivery of the required documents and payment of a fee to such office, depending on state law.

The Master Servicer will be required under the related Pooling Agreement to effect such notation or delivery of the required documents and fees, and to obtain possession of the certificate of title, as appropriate under the laws of the state in which any Manufactured Home is registered. In the event the Master Servicer fails, due to clerical errors or otherwise, to effect such notation or delivery, or files the security interest under the wrong law (for example, under a motor vehicle title statute rather than under the UCC, in a few states), the Trustee may not have a first priority security interest in the Manufactured Home securing a Contract. As manufactured homes have become larger and often have been attached to their sites without any apparent intention by the borrowers to move them, courts in many states have held that manufactured homes may, under certain circumstances, become subject to real estate title and recording laws. As a result, a security interest in a manufactured home could be rendered subordinate to the interests of other parties claiming an interest in the home under applicable state real estate law. In order to perfect a security interest in a manufactured home under real estate laws, the holder of the security interest must file either a "fixture filing" under the provisions of the UCC or a real estate mortgage under the real estate laws of the state where the home is located. These filings must be made in the real estate records office of the county where the home is located. Generally, Contracts will contain provisions prohibiting the obligor from permanently attaching the Manufactured Home to its site. So long as the obligor does not violate this agreement, a security interest in the Manufactured Home will be governed by the certificate of title laws or the UCC, and the notation of the security interest on the certificate of title or the filing of a UCC financing statement will be effective to maintain the priority of the security interest in the Manufactured Home. If, however, a Manufactured Home is permanently attached to its site, other parties could obtain an interest in the Manufactured Home that is prior to the security interest originally retained by the Seller and transferred to the Depositor.

The Depositor will assign or cause to be assigned a security interest in the Manufactured Homes to the Trustee, on behalf of the Certificateholders. Neither the Depositor, the Master Servicer nor the Trustee will amend the certificates of title to identify the Trustee, on behalf of the Certificateholders, as the new secured party and, accordingly, the Depositor or the Seller will continue to be named as the secured party on the certificates of title relating to the Manufactured Homes. In most states, such assignment is an effective conveyance of such security interest without amendment of any lien noted on the related certificate of title and the new secured party succeeds to the Depositor's rights as the secured party. However, in some states there exists a risk that, in the absence of an amendment to the certificate of title (or the filing of a UCC-3 statement), such assignment of the security interest in the Manufactured Home might not be held to be effective or such security interest may not be perfected and in the absence of such notation or delivery to the Trustee, the assignment of the security interest in the manufactured home may not be effective against creditors of the Depositor or Seller or a trustee in bankruptcy of the Depositor or Seller.

In the absence of fraud, forgery or permanent affixation of the Manufactured Home to its site by the Manufactured Home owner, or administrative error by state recording officials, the notation of the lien of the Depositor on the certificate of title or delivery of the required documents and fees will be sufficient to protect the Trustee against the rights of subsequent purchasers of a Manufactured Home or subsequent lenders who take a security interest in the Manufactured Home. If there are any Manufactured Homes as to which the Depositor has failed to perfect or cause to be perfected the security interest assigned to the Trust Fund, such security interest would be subordinate to, among others, subsequent purchasers for value of Manufactured Homes and holders of perfected security interests. There also exists a risk in not identifying the Trustee, on behalf of the Certificateholders, as the new secured party on the certificate of title that, through fraud or negligence, the security interest of the Trustee could be released.

In the event that the owner of a Manufactured Home moves it to a state other than the state in which such Manufactured Home initially is registered, under the laws of most states the perfected security interest in the Manufactured Home would continue for four months after such relocation and thereafter until the owner re-registers the Manufactured Home in such state. If the owner were to relocate a Manufactured Home to another state and re-register the Manufactured Home in such state, and if the Depositor did not take steps to re-perfect its security interest in such state, the security interest in the Manufactured Home would cease to be perfected. A majority of states generally require surrender of a certificate of title to re-register a Manufactured Home; accordingly, the Depositor must surrender possession if it holds the certificate of title to such Manufactured Home or, in the case of Manufactured Homes registered in states that provide for notation of lien, the Depositor would receive notice of surrender if the security interest in the Manufactured Home is noted on the certificate of title. Accordingly, the Depositor would have the opportunity to re-perfect its security interest in the Manufactured Home in the state of relocation. In states that do not require a certificate of title for registration of a manufactured home, re-registration could defeat perfection. Similarly, when an obligor under a manufactured housing conditional sales contract sells a manufactured home, the obligee must surrender possession of the certificate of title or it will receive notice as a result of its lien noted thereon and accordingly will have an opportunity to require satisfaction of the related manufactured housing conditional sales contract before release of the lien. Under each related Pooling Agreement, the Master Servicer will be obligated to take such steps, at the Master Servicer's expense, as are necessary to maintain perfection of security interests in the Manufactured Homes.

Under the laws of most states, liens for repairs performed on a Manufactured Home take priority even over a perfected security interest. The Depositor will obtain the representation of the related Seller that it has no knowledge of any such liens with respect to any Manufactured Home securing a Contract. However, such liens could arise at any time during the term of a Contract. No notice will be given to the Trustee or Certificateholders in the event such a lien arises.

Foreclosure on Mortgages

Although a deed of trust or deed to secure debt may also be foreclosed by judicial action, foreclosure of a deed of trust or deed to secure debt is generally accomplished by a non-judicial trustee's or grantee's, as applicable, sale under a specific provision in the deed of trust or deed to secure debt which authorizes the trustee or grantee, as applicable, to sell the property upon any default by the borrower under the terms of the note or deed of trust or deed to secure debt. In addition to any notice requirements contained in a deed of trust or deed to secure debt, in some states, prior to a sale the trustee or grantee, as applicable, 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 notice of default and notice of sale. In addition, in some states, prior to such sale, the trustee or grantee, as applicable, must provide notice to any other individual having an interest of record in the real property, including any junior lienholders. If the deed of trust or deed to secure deed is not reinstated within a specified period, a notice of sale must be posted in a public place and, in most states, published for a specific period of time in one or more newspapers in a specified manner prior to the date of trustee's sale. In addition, some states' laws require that a copy of the notice of sale be posted on the property and sent to all parties having an interest of record in the real property.

Foreclosure of a mortgage is generally accomplished by judicial action. Generally, the action is initiated by the service of legal pleadings upon all parties having an interest of record in the real property. Delays in completion of the foreclosure may occasionally result from difficulties in locating and serving necessary parties, including borrowers located outside the jurisdiction in which the mortgaged property is located. Judicial foreclosure proceedings are often not contested by any of the applicable parties. If the mortgagee's right to foreclose is contested, the legal proceedings necessary to resolve the issue can be time consuming.

In some states, the borrower-trustor has the right to reinstate the loan at any time following default until shortly before the trustee's sale. In general, in such states, 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.

In the case of foreclosure under a mortgage, a deed of trust, or a deed to secure debt the sale by the referee or other designated officer or by the trustee or grantee, as applicable, is generally a public sale. However, because of

the difficulty a potential third-party buyer at the sale might have in determining the exact status of title, and because the physical condition of the property may have deteriorated during the foreclosure proceedings, it is uncommon for a third party to purchase the property at a foreclosure sale. Rather, it is common for the lender to purchase the property from the trustee or referee, or grantee, as applicable, for a credit bid less than or equal to the unpaid principal amount of note plus the accrued and unpaid interest and the expense of foreclosure, in which case the mortgagor's debt will be extinguished unless the lender purchases the property for a lesser amount in order to preserve its right against a borrower to seek a deficiency judgment and such remedy is available under state law and the related loan documents. In the same states, there is a statutory minimum purchase price which the lender may offer for the property and generally, state law controls the amount of foreclosure costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, which may be recovered by a lender. Thereafter, subject to the right of the borrower in some states to remain in possession during the redemption period, the lender will assume the burdens of ownership, including obtaining hazard insurance, paying taxes and making such repairs at its own expense as are necessary to render the property suitable for sale. Generally, the lender will obtain the services of a real estate broker and pay the broker's commission in connection with the sale of the property. Depending upon market conditions, the ultimate proceeds of the sale of the property may not equal the lender's investment in the property and, in some states, the lender may be entitled to a deficiency judgment. In some cases, a deficiency judgment may be pursued in lieu of foreclosure. Any loss may be reduced by the receipt of any mortgage insurance proceeds.

A junior mortgagee may not foreclose on the property securing a junior mortgage unless it forecloses subject to the senior mortgages, in which case it must either pay the entire amount due on the senior mortgages to the senior mortgagees prior to or at the time of the foreclosure sale or undertake the obligation to make payments on the senior mortgages in the event the mortgagor is in default thereunder, in either event adding the amounts expended to the balance due on the junior loan, and may be subrogated to the rights of the senior mortgagees. In addition, in the event that the foreclosure of a junior mortgage triggers the enforcement of a "due-on-sale" clause in a senior mortgage, the junior mortgagee may be required to pay the full amount of the senior mortgages to the senior mortgagees to avoid foreclosure. Accordingly, with respect to those Single Family Loans which are junior mortgage loans, if the lender purchases the property, the lender's title will be subject to all senior liens and claims and certain governmental liens. The proceeds received by the referee or trustee from the sale are applied first to the costs, fees and expenses of sale and then in satisfaction of the indebtedness secured by the mortgage or deed of trust under which the sale was conducted. Any remaining proceeds are generally payable to the holders of junior mortgages or deeds of trust and other liens and claims in order of their priority, whether or not the borrower is in default. Any additional proceeds are generally payable to the mortgagor or trustor. The payment of the proceeds to the holders of junior mortgages may occur in the foreclosure action of the senior mortgagee or may require the institution of separate legal proceedings.

In foreclosure, courts have imposed general equitable principles. The equitable principles are generally designed to relieve the borrower from the legal effect of its defaults under the loan documents. Examples of judicial remedies that have been fashioned include judicial requirements that the lender undertake affirmative and expensive actions to determine the causes for the borrower's default and the likelihood that the borrower will be able to reinstate the loan. In some cases, courts have substituted their judgment for the lender's judgment and have required that lenders reinstate loans or recast payment schedules in order to accommodate borrowers who are suffering from temporary financial disability. In other cases, courts have limited the right of a lender to foreclose if the default under the mortgage instrument is not monetary, such as the borrower's failure to adequately maintain the property or the borrower's execution of a second mortgage or deed of trust affecting the property. Finally, some courts have been faced with the issue of whether or not federal or state constitutional provisions reflecting due process concerns for adequate notice require that borrowers under deeds of trust or mortgages receive notices in addition to the statutorily-prescribed minimums. For the most part, these cases have upheld the notice provisions as being reasonable or have found that the sale by a trustee under a deed of trust, or under a mortgage having a power of sale, does not involve sufficient state action to afford constitutional protection to the borrower.

Foreclosure on Mortgaged Properties Located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico the foreclosure of a real estate mortgage usually follows an ordinary “civil action” filed in the Superior Court for the district where the mortgaged property is located. If the defendant does not contest the action filed, a default judgment is rendered for the plaintiff and the mortgaged property is sold at public auction, after publication of the sale for two weeks, by posting written notice in three public places in the municipality where the auction will be held, in the tax collection office and in the public school of the municipality where the mortgagor resides, if known. If the residence of the mortgagor is not known, publication in one of the newspapers of general circulation in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico must be made at least once a week for two weeks. There may be as many as three public sales of the mortgaged property. If the defendant contests the foreclosure, the case may be tried and judgment rendered based on the merits of the case.

There are no redemption rights after the public sale of a foreclosed property under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico law provides for a summary proceeding for the foreclosure of a mortgage, but it is very seldom used because of concerns regarding the validity of such actions. The process may be expedited if the mortgagee can obtain the consent of the defendant to the execution of a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

Under Commonwealth of Puerto Rico law, in the case of the public sale upon foreclosure of a mortgaged property that (a) is subject to a mortgage loan that was obtained for a purpose other than the financing or refinancing of the acquisition, construction or improvement of such property and (b) is occupied by the mortgagor as his principal residence, the mortgagor of such property has a right to be paid the first \$1,500 from the proceeds obtained on the public sale of such property. The mortgagor can claim this sum of money from the mortgagee at any time prior to the public sale or up to one year after such sale. Such payment would reduce the amount of sales proceeds available to satisfy the Contract and may increase the amount of the loss.

Repossession with Respect to Contracts

General. Repossession of manufactured housing is governed by state law. A few states have enacted legislation that requires that the debtor be given an opportunity to cure its default (typically 30 days to bring the account current) before repossession can commence. So long as a manufactured home has not become so attached to real estate that it would be treated as a part of the real estate under the law of the state where it is located, repossession of such home in the event of a default by the obligor will generally be governed by the UCC (except in Louisiana). Article 9 of the UCC provides the statutory framework for the repossession of manufactured housing units. While the UCC as adopted by the various states may vary in certain small particulars, the general repossession procedure established by the UCC is as follows:

(i) Except in those states where the debtor must receive notice of the right to cure a default, repossession can commence immediately upon default without prior notice. Repossession may be effected either through self-help (peaceable retaking without court order), voluntary repossession or through judicial process (repossession pursuant to court-issued writ of replevin). The self-help and/or voluntary repossession methods are more commonly employed, and are accomplished simply by retaking possession of the manufactured home. In cases in which the debtor objects or raises a defense to repossession, a court order must be obtained from the appropriate state court, and the manufactured home must then be repossessed in accordance with that order. Whether the method employed is self-help, voluntary repossession or judicial repossession, the repossession can be accomplished either by an actual physical removal of the manufactured home to a secure location for refurbishment and resale or by removing the occupants and their belongings from the manufactured home and maintaining possession of the manufactured home on the location where the occupants were residing. Various factors may affect whether the manufactured home is physically removed or left on location, such as the nature and term of the lease of the site on which it is located and the condition of the unit. In many cases, leaving the manufactured home on location is preferable, in the event that the home is already set up, because the expenses of retaking and redelivery will be saved. However, in those cases where the home is left on location, expenses for site rentals will usually be incurred.

(ii) Once repossession has been achieved, preparation for the subsequent disposition of the manufactured home can commence. The disposition may be by public or private sale provided the method, manner, time, place and terms of the sale are commercially reasonable.

(iii) Sale proceeds are to be applied first to repossession expenses (expenses incurred in retaking, storage, preparing for sale to include refurbishing costs and selling) and then to satisfaction of the indebtedness. While some states impose prohibitions or limitations on deficiency judgments if the net proceeds from resale do not cover the full amount of the indebtedness, the remainder may be sought from the debtor in the form of a deficiency judgment in those states that do not prohibit or limit such judgments. The deficiency judgment is a personal judgment against the debtor for the shortfall. Occasionally, after resale of a manufactured home and payment of all expenses and indebtedness, there is a surplus of funds. In that case, the UCC requires the party suing for the deficiency judgment to remit the surplus to the debtor. Because the defaulting owner of a manufactured home generally has very little capital or income available following repossession, a deficiency judgment may not be sought in many cases or, if obtained, will be settled at a significant discount in light of the defaulting owner's strained financial condition.

Louisiana Law. Any contract secured by a manufactured home located in Louisiana will be governed by Louisiana law rather than Article 9 of the UCC. Louisiana laws provide similar mechanisms for perfection and enforcement of security interests in manufactured housing used as collateral for an installment sale contract or installment loan agreement.

Under Louisiana law, a manufactured home that has been permanently affixed to real estate will nevertheless remain subject to the motor vehicle registration laws unless the obligor and any holder of a security interest in the property execute and file in the real estate records for the parish in which the property is located a document converting the unit into real property. A manufactured home that is converted into real property but is then removed from its site can be converted back to personal property governed by the motor vehicle registration laws if the obligor executes and files various documents in the appropriate real estate records and all mortgagees under real estate mortgages on the property and the land to which it was affixed file releases with the motor vehicle commission.

So long as a manufactured home remains subject to the Louisiana motor vehicle laws, liens are recorded on the certificate of title by the motor vehicle commissioner and repossession can be accomplished by voluntary consent of the obligor, executory process (repossession proceedings which must be initiated through the courts but which involve minimal court supervision) or a civil suit for possession. In connection with a voluntary surrender, the obligor must be given a full release from liability for all amounts due under the contract. In executory process repossessions, a sheriff's sale (without court supervision) is permitted, unless the obligor brings suit to enjoin the sale, and the lender is prohibited from seeking a deficiency judgment against the obligor unless the lender obtained an appraisal of the manufactured home prior to the sale and the property was sold for at least two-thirds of its appraised value.

Rights of Redemption

Single Family Properties. The purposes of a foreclosure action in respect of a Single Family Property are to enable the lender to realize upon its security and to bar the borrower, and all persons who have interests in the property that are subordinate to that of the foreclosing lender, from exercise of their "equity of redemption". The doctrine of equity of redemption provides that, until the property encumbered by a mortgage has been sold in accordance with a properly conducted foreclosure and foreclosure sale, those having interests that are subordinate to that of the foreclosing lender have an equity of redemption and may redeem the property by paying the entire debt with interest. Those having an equity of redemption must generally be made parties and joined in the foreclosure proceeding in order for their equity of redemption to be terminated.

The equity of redemption is a common-law (non-statutory) right which should be distinguished from post-sale statutory rights of redemption. In some states, after sale pursuant to a deed of trust or foreclosure of a mortgage, the borrower and foreclosed junior lienors are given a statutory period in which to redeem the property. In some states, statutory redemption may occur only upon payment of the foreclosure sale price. In other states, redemption

may be permitted if the former borrower pays only a portion of the sums due. The effect of a statutory right of redemption is to diminish the ability of the lender to sell the foreclosed property because the exercise of a right of redemption would defeat the title of any purchase through a foreclosure. Consequently, the practical effect of the redemption right is to force the lender to maintain the property and pay the expenses of ownership until the redemption period has expired. In some states, a post-sale statutory right of redemption may exist following a judicial foreclosure, but not following a trustee's sale under a deed of trust.

Manufactured Homes. While state laws do not usually require notice to be given to debtors prior to repossession, many states do require delivery of a notice of default and of the debtor's right to cure defaults before repossession. The law in most states also requires that the debtor be given notice of sale prior to the resale of the home so that the owner may redeem at or before resale. In addition, the sale must comply with the requirements of the UCC.

Anti-deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders; Federal Laws Limiting Collections on Mortgage Loans

Single Family Loans. Certain states have imposed statutory prohibitions which limit the remedies of a beneficiary under a deed of trust or a mortgagee under a mortgage or a grantee under a deed to secure debt. In some states including California, statutes limit the right of the beneficiary, mortgagee or grantee to obtain a deficiency judgment against the borrower following foreclosure. A deficiency judgment is a personal judgment against the former borrower equal in most cases to the difference between the net amount realized upon the public sale of the real property and the amount due to the lender. In the case of a Mortgage Loan secured by a property owned by a trust where the Mortgage Note is executed on behalf of the trust, a deficiency judgment against the trust following foreclosure or sale under a deed of trust or deed to secure debt, even if obtainable under applicable law, may be of little value to the beneficiary, grantee or mortgagee if there are no trust assets against which such deficiency judgment may be executed. In the case of a Mortgage Loan secured by a property owned by a trust where the Mortgage Note is executed on behalf of the trust, a deficiency judgment against the trust following foreclosure or sale under a deed of trust, even if obtainable under applicable law, may be of little value to the mortgagee or beneficiary if there are no trust assets against which such deficiency judgment may be executed. Other statutes require the beneficiary or mortgagee to exhaust the security afforded under a deed of trust or mortgage by foreclosure in an attempt to satisfy the full debt before bringing a personal action against the borrower. In certain other states, the lender has the option of bringing a personal action against the borrower on the debt without first exhausting such security; however in some of these states, the lender, following judgment on such personal action, may be deemed to have elected a remedy and may be precluded from exercising remedies with respect to the security. Consequently, the practical effect of the election requirement, in those states permitting such election, is that lenders will usually proceed against the security first rather than bringing a personal action against the borrower. Finally, in certain other states, statutory provisions limit any deficiency judgment against the former borrower following a foreclosure to the excess of the outstanding debt over the fair value of the property at the time of the public sale. The purpose of these statutes is generally to prevent a beneficiary, grantee or mortgagee from obtaining a large deficiency judgment against the former borrower as a result of low or no bids at the judicial sale.

In addition to laws limiting or prohibiting deficiency judgments, numerous other federal and state statutory provisions, including the federal bankruptcy laws and state laws affording relief to debtors, may interfere with or affect the ability of the secured mortgage lender to realize upon collateral or enforce a deficiency judgment. For example, under the federal Bankruptcy Code, as amended from time to time (Title 11 of the United States Code) (the "Bankruptcy Code"), virtually all actions (including foreclosure actions and deficiency judgment proceedings) to collect a debt are automatically stayed upon the filing of the bankruptcy petition and, often, no interest or principal payments are made during the course of the bankruptcy case. The delay and the consequences thereof caused by such automatic stay can be significant. Also, under the Bankruptcy Code, the filing of a petition in a bankruptcy by or on behalf of a junior lienor may stay the senior lender from taking action to foreclose out of such junior lien. Moreover, with respect to federal bankruptcy law, a court with federal bankruptcy jurisdiction may permit a debtor through his or her Chapter 11 or Chapter 13 rehabilitative plan to cure a monetary default in respect of a mortgage loan on a debtor's residence by paying arrearage within a reasonable time period and reinstating the original mortgage loan payment schedule even though the lender accelerated the mortgage loan and final judgment of foreclosure had been entered in state court (provided no sale of the residence had yet occurred) prior to the filing of

the debtor's petition. Some courts with federal bankruptcy jurisdiction have approved plans, based on the particular facts of the reorganization case, that effected the curing of a mortgage loan default by paying arrearage over a number of years.

Courts with federal bankruptcy jurisdiction have also indicated that the terms of a mortgage loan secured by property of the debtor may be modified. These courts have allowed modifications that include reducing the amount of each monthly payment, changing the rate of interest, altering the repayment schedule, forgiving all or a portion of the debt and reducing the lender's security interest to the value of the residence, thus leaving the lender a general unsecured creditor for the difference between the value of the residence and the outstanding balance of the loan. Generally, however, the terms of a mortgage loan secured only by a mortgage on real property that is the debtor's principal residence may not be modified pursuant to a plan confirmed pursuant to Chapter 13 except with respect to mortgage payment arrearages, which may be cured within a reasonable time period.

The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994 established the National Bankruptcy Review Commission ("NBRC") for purposes of analyzing the nation's bankruptcy laws and making recommendations to Congress for legislative changes to the bankruptcy laws. A similar commission was involved in developing the Bankruptcy Code. The NBRC delivered its report to Congress, the President of the United States and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on October 20, 1997. Among other topics, high leverage loans were addressed in the NBRC's report. Despite certain ambiguities, the NBRC'S report appears to recommend that Congress amend Bankruptcy Code section 1322(b)(2) by treating a claim secured only by a junior security interest in a debtor's principal residence as protected only to the extent that the claim was secured when the security interest was made if the value of the property securing the junior security interest is less than such amount. However, the express language of the report implies that a claim secured only by a junior security interest in a debtor's principal residence may not be modified to reduce such claim below the appraised value of the property at the time the security interest was made. A strong dissent by certain members of the NBRC recommends that the protections of Bankruptcy Code section 1322(b)(2) be extended to creditors principally secured by the debtor's principal residence. Additionally, the NBRC's report recommends that a creditor's secured claim in real property should be determined by the property's fair market value, less hypothetical costs of sale. The standard advocated by this recommendation would not apply to mortgages on the primary residence of a Chapter 11 or 13 debtor who retains the residence if such mortgages are protected from modification such as those senior mortgages not subject to modification pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Sections 1322(b)(2) and 1123(b)(5). The final NBRC report may ultimately lead to substantive changes to the existing Bankruptcy Code, such as reducing outstanding loan balances to the appraised value of a debtor's principal residence at the time the security interest in the property was taken, which could affect the Mortgage Loans and the enforcement of rights therein.

Certain tax liens arising under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, may in certain circumstances provide priority over the lien of a mortgage, deed of trust or deed to secure debt.

In addition, substantive requirements are imposed upon mortgage lenders in connection with the origination and the servicing of mortgage loans by numerous federal and some state consumer protection laws. These laws include the federal Truth-in-Lending Act, or TILA, as implemented by Regulation Z, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, as implemented by Regulation Z, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, as implemented by Regulation X, Equal Credit Opportunity Act, as implemented by Regulation B, Fair Credit Billing Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act and related statutes. These federal laws impose specific statutory liabilities upon lenders who originate mortgage loans and who fail to comply with the provisions of the law. In some cases, this liability may affect assignees of the mortgage loans. In particular, an originator's failure to comply with certain requirements of the federal TILA, as implemented by Regulation Z, could subject both originators and assignees of such obligations to monetary penalties and could result in obligors' rescinding the mortgage loans either against the originators or assignees.

Contracts. In addition to the laws limiting or prohibiting deficiency judgments, numerous other statutory provisions, including federal bankruptcy laws and related state laws, may interfere with or affect the ability of a lender to realize upon collateral and/or enforce a deficiency judgment. For example, in a Chapter 13 proceeding under the federal bankruptcy law, a court may prevent a lender from repossessing a home, and, as part of the rehabilitation plan, reduce the amount of the secured indebtedness to the market value of the home at the time of

bankruptcy (as determined by the court), leaving the party providing financing as a general unsecured creditor for the remainder of the indebtedness. A bankruptcy court may also reduce the monthly payments due under a contract or change the rate of interest and time of repayment of the indebtedness.

Further, the failure of the originator to use the correct form of notice of right to cancel in connection with non-purchase money transactions could subject the originator and assignees to extended borrower rescission rights.

Homeownership Act and Similar State Laws

Some of the mortgage loans, known as High Cost Loans (the “High Cost Loans”), may be subject to the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994 (the “Homeownership Act”), which amended TILA to provide new requirements applicable to loans that exceed certain interest rate and/or points and fees thresholds. Purchasers or assignees of any High Cost Loan, including any trust, could be liable under federal law for all claims and be subject to all defenses that the borrower could assert against the originator of the High Cost Loan. Remedies available to the borrower include monetary penalties, as well as rescission rights if the appropriate disclosures were not given as required. The maximum damages that may be recovered under these provisions from an assignee, including the trust, is the remaining amount of indebtedness plus the total amount paid by the borrower in connection with the mortgage loan.

In addition to the Homeownership Act, a number of legislative proposals have been introduced at both the federal and state levels that are designed to discourage predatory lending practices. Some states have enacted, and other state or local governments may enact, laws that impose requirements and restrictions greater than those in the Homeownership Act. These laws prohibit inclusion of some provisions in mortgage loans that have interests rate or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels, and require that borrowers be given certain disclosures prior to the consummation of the mortgage loans. Purchasers or assignees of a mortgage loan, including the related trust, could be exposed to all claims and defenses that the borrower could assert against the originator of the mortgage loan for a violation of state law. Claims and defenses available to the borrower could include monetary penalties, recession and defenses to foreclosure action or an action to collect.

Under the anti-predatory lending laws of some states, the borrower is required to meet a net tangible benefits test in connection with the origination of the related mortgage loan. This test may be highly subjective and open to interpretation. As a result, a court may determine that a mortgage loan does not meet the test even if the originator reasonably believed that the test was satisfied. Any determination by a court that the mortgage loan does not meet the test will result in a violation of the state anti-predatory lending law, in which case the related seller will be required to purchase that mortgage loan from the trust.

Some of the mortgage loans in a mortgage pool that were originated between October 1, 2002 and March 6, 2003 may be “home loans” and also may be “covered home loans” under the Georgia Fair Lending Act (the “Georgia Act”). The Georgia Act applies to any mortgage loan which is secured by a property located in the State of Georgia that is the borrower's principal residence, and which has a principal amount not in excess of the conforming loan balance limit established by Fannie Mae. These loans are referred to under the Georgia Act as “home loans.” Certain home loans, which are referred to as “covered home loans” have met certain fee and finance-charge criteria. Certain covered home loans, which are referred to as “Georgia high-cost home loans,” have met higher limits regarding fees and finance charges. The Georgia Act prohibits certain activities and charges in connection with home loans. Additional prohibitions apply to cover home loans and further prohibitions apply to Georgia high-cost home loans.

Purchasers or assignees of a Georgia high-cost home loan, including the related trust, could be exposed to all claims and defenses that the borrower could assert against the originator of the home loan. Purchasers or assignees of a covered home loan, including the related trust, could be subject to defenses to prevent a foreclosure or action to collect or counterclaims of a borrower if the loan is in violation of the Georgia Act. Remedies available to a borrower include actual, statutory and punitive damages, costs and attorneys' fees, rescission rights and other unspecified equitable remedies. No maximum penalty has been set with respect to violations of the Georgia Act, and courts have been given discretion under the statute to fashion equitable remedies as they deem appropriate.

With respect to loans originated during the period between October 1, 2002 and March 6, 2003, there are some uncertainties in making a determination as to whether a particular Georgia loan is a covered home loan or a Georgia high-cost home loan, and in determining whether a loan complies with all of the provisions of the Georgia Act.

The Georgia Act was amended on March 7, 2003. Mortgage loans originated on or after that date are subject to a less stringent version of the Georgia Act.

Lawsuits have been brought in various states making claims against assignees of High Cost Loans for violations of federal and state law allegedly committed by the originator. Named defendants in these cases include numerous participants within the secondary mortgage market, including some securitization trusts.

The so-called Holder-in-Due-Course Rule of the Federal Trade Commission has the effect of subjecting a seller and certain related creditors and their assignees in a consumer credit transaction, and any assignee of the creditor, to all claims and defenses which the debtor in the transaction could assert against the seller of the goods. Liability under this FTC Rule is limited to the amounts paid by a debtor on a Manufactured Housing Contract, and the holder of the Manufactured Housing Contract may also be unable to collect amounts still due under the Manufactured Housing Contract.

Most of the Manufactured Housing Contracts in a pool will be subject to the requirements of this FTC Rule. Accordingly, the trustee, as holder of the Manufactured Housing Contracts, will be subject to any claims or defenses that the purchaser of the related manufactured home may assert against the seller of the manufactured home, or that the purchaser of the home improvements may assert against the contractor, subject to a maximum liability equal to the amounts paid by the obligor on the Manufactured Housing Contract. If an obligor is successful in asserting any such claim or defense, and if the seller had or should have had knowledge of such claim or defense, the master servicer will have the right to require the seller to repurchase the Manufactured Housing Contract because of a breach of its representation and warranty that no claims or defenses exist which would affect the borrower's obligation to make the required payments under the Manufactured Housing Contract.

A number of lawsuits are pending in the United States alleging personal injury from exposure to the chemical formaldehyde, which is present in many building materials including such manufactured housing components as plywood flooring and wall paneling. Some of these lawsuits are pending against manufacturers of manufactured housing, suppliers of component parts and others in the distribution process. Plaintiffs have won judgments in some of these lawsuits. Under the FTC Rule discussed above, the holder of a Manufactured Housing Contract secured by a manufactured home with respect to which a formaldehyde claim has been asserted successfully may be liable to the borrower for the amount paid by the borrower on that Manufactured Housing Contract and may be unable to collect amounts still due under that Manufactured Housing Contract. Because the successful assertion of this type of claim would constitute the breach of a representation or warranty of the seller, the related securityholders would suffer a loss only to the extent that

- the seller fails to perform its obligation to repurchase that Manufactured Housing Contract, and
- the seller, the applicable depositor or the trustee is unsuccessful in asserting a claim of contribution or subrogation on behalf of the securityholders against the manufacturer or other who are directly liable to the plaintiff for damages.

Typical product liability insurance policies held by manufacturers and component suppliers of manufactured homes may not cover liabilities from the presence of formaldehyde in manufactured housing. As a result, recoveries from manufacturers and component suppliers may be limited to their corporate assets without the benefit of insurance.

Junior Mortgages

Some of the Mortgage Loans may be secured by junior mortgages or deeds of trust, which are junior to senior mortgages or deeds of trust which are not part of the Trust Fund. The rights of the Certificateholders as mortgagee under a junior mortgage, are subordinate to those of the mortgagee under the senior mortgage, including

the prior rights of the senior mortgagee to receive hazard insurance and condemnation proceeds and to cause the property securing the Contract to be sold upon default of the mortgagor, which may extinguish the junior mortgagee's lien unless the junior mortgagee asserts its subordinate interest in the property in foreclosure litigation and, in certain cases, either reinitiates or satisfies the defaulted senior loan or loans. A junior mortgagee may satisfy a defaulted senior loan in full or, in some states, may cure such default and bring the senior loan current thereby reinstating the senior loan, in either event usually adding the amounts expended to the balance due on the junior loan. In most states, absent a provision in the mortgage or deed of trust, no notice of default is required to be given to a junior mortgagee. Where applicable law or the terms of the senior mortgage or deed of trust do not require notice of default to the junior mortgagee, the lack of any such notice may prevent the junior mortgagee from exercising any right to reinstate the loan which applicable law may provide.

The standard form of the mortgage or deed of trust used by most institutional lenders confers on the mortgagee the right both to receive all proceeds collected under any hazard insurance policy and all awards made in connection with condemnation proceedings, and to apply such proceeds and awards to any indebtedness secured by the mortgage or deed of trust, in such order as the mortgagee may determine. Thus, in the event improvements on the property are damaged or destroyed by fire or other casualty, or in the event the property is taken by condemnation, the mortgagee or beneficiary under underlying senior mortgages will have the prior right to collect any insurance proceeds payable under a hazard insurance policy and any award of damages in connection with the condemnation and to apply the same to the indebtedness secured by the senior mortgages. Proceeds in excess of the amount of senior mortgage indebtedness, in most cases, may be applied to the indebtedness of junior mortgages in the order of their priority. Another provision sometimes found in the form of the mortgage or deed of trust used by institutional lenders obligates the mortgagor to pay before delinquency all taxes and assessments on the property and, when due, all encumbrances, charges and liens on the property which are prior to the mortgage or deed of trust, to provide and maintain fire insurance on the property, to maintain and repair the property and not to commit or permit any waste thereof, and to appear in and defend any action or proceeding purporting to affect the property or the rights of the mortgagee under the mortgage. Upon a failure of the mortgagor to perform any of these obligations, the mortgagee or beneficiary is given the right under certain mortgages or deeds of trust to perform the obligation itself, at its election, with the mortgagor agreeing to reimburse the mortgagee for any sums expended by the mortgagee on behalf of the mortgagor. All sums so expended by a senior mortgagee become part of the indebtedness secured by the senior mortgage.

Consumer Protection Laws with Respect to Contracts

Numerous federal and state consumer protection laws impose substantial requirements upon creditors involved in consumer finance. These laws include the Federal Truth-in-Lending Act, Regulation "Z", the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Regulation "B", the Fair Credit Reporting Act, and related statutes. These laws can impose specific statutory liabilities upon creditors who fail to comply with their provisions. In some cases, this liability may affect an assignee's ability to enforce a contract. In addition, certain of the Contracts may be subject to special rules, disclosure requirements and other provisions that are applicable to High Cost Loans discussed above.

Manufactured housing contracts often contain provisions obligating the obligor to pay late charges if payments are not timely made. In certain cases, federal and state law may specifically limit the amount of late charges that may be collected. Under the related Pooling Agreement, late charges will be retained by the Master Servicer as additional servicing compensation, and any inability to collect these amounts will not affect payments to Certificateholders.

Courts have imposed general equitable principles upon repossession and litigation involving deficiency balances. These equitable principles are generally designed to relieve a consumer from the legal consequences of a default.

In several cases, consumers have asserted that the remedies provided to secured parties under the UCC and related laws violate the due process protections provided under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. For the most part, courts have upheld the notice provisions of the UCC and related laws as reasonable or have found that the repossession and resale by the creditor does not involve sufficient state action to afford constitutional protection to consumers.

The so-called “Holder-in-Due-Course” Rule of the Federal Trade Commission (the “FTC Rule”) has the effect of subjecting a seller (and certain related creditors and their assignees) in a consumer credit transaction and any assignee of the creditor to all claims and defenses which the debtor in the transaction could assert against the seller of the goods. Liability under the FTC Rule is limited to the amounts paid by a debtor on the contract, and the holder of the contract may also be unable to collect amounts still due thereunder. Most of the Contracts in a Trust Fund will be subject to the requirements of the FTC Rule. Accordingly, the Trust Fund, as holder of the Contracts, will be subject to any claims or defenses that the purchaser of the related manufactured home may assert against the seller of the manufactured home, subject to a maximum liability equal to the amounts paid by the obligor on the Contract.

Most of the Contracts in a Trust Fund will be subject to the requirements of the FTC Rule. Accordingly, the Trustee, as holder of the Contracts, will be subject to any claims or defenses that the purchaser of the related manufactured home may assert against the seller of the manufactured home, subject to a maximum liability equal to the amounts paid by the obligor on the Contract. If an obligor is successful in asserting any such claim or defense, and if the Seller had or should have had knowledge of such claim or defense, the Master Servicer will have the right to require the Seller to repurchase the Contract because of a breach of its Seller's representation and warranty that no claims or defenses exist that would affect the obligor's obligation to make the required payments under the Contract. The Seller would then have the right to require the originating dealer to repurchase the Contract from it and might also have the right to recover from the dealer for any losses suffered by the Seller with respect to which the dealer would have been primarily liable to the obligor.

Environmental Legislation

Under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (“CERCLA”), and under state law in certain states, a secured party which takes a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, purchases a mortgaged property at a foreclosure sale, or operates a mortgaged property may become liable in certain circumstances for the costs of cleaning up hazardous substances regardless of whether they have contaminated the property. CERCLA imposes strict, as well as joint and several, liability on several classes of potentially responsible parties, including current owners and operators of the property who did not cause or contribute to the contamination. Furthermore, liability under CERCLA is not limited to the original or unamortized principal balance of a loan or to the value of the property securing a loan. Lenders may be held liable under CERCLA as owners or operators unless they qualify for the secured creditor exemption to CERCLA. This exemption exempts from the definition of owners and operators those who, without participating in the management of a facility, hold indicia of ownership primarily to protect a security interest in the facility.

The Asset Conservation, Lender Liability and Deposit Insurance Act of 1996 (the “Conservation Act”) amended, among other things, the provisions of CERCLA with respect to lender liability and the secured creditor exemption. The Conservation Act offers substantial protection to lenders by defining the activities in which a lender can engage and still have the benefit of the secured creditor exemption. In order for a lender to be deemed to have participated in the management of a mortgaged property, the lender must actually participate in the operational affairs of the mortgaged property. The Conservation Act provides that “merely having the capacity to influence, or unexercised right to control” operations does not constitute participation in management. A lender will lose the protection of the secured creditor exemption only if it exercises decision-making control over the borrower's environmental compliance and hazardous substance handling and disposal practices, or assumes day-to-day management of substantially all of the operational functions of the mortgaged property. The Conservation Act also provides that a lender will continue to have the benefit of the secured creditor exemption even if it forecloses on a mortgaged property, purchases it at a foreclosure sale or accepts a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure provided that the lender seeks to sell the mortgaged property at the earliest practicable commercially reasonable time on commercially reasonable terms.

Other federal and state laws in certain circumstances may impose liability on a secured party which takes a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, purchases a mortgaged property at a foreclosure sale, or operates a mortgaged property on which contaminants other than CERCLA hazardous substances are present, including petroleum, agricultural chemicals, hazardous wastes, asbestos, radon, and lead-based paint. Such cleanup costs may be substantial. It is possible that such cleanup costs could become a liability of a Trust Fund and reduce the amounts otherwise

distributable to the holders of the related series of Certificates. Moreover, certain federal statutes and certain states by statute impose a lien for any cleanup costs incurred by such state on the property that is the subject of such cleanup costs (an “Environmental Lien”). All subsequent liens on such property generally are subordinated to such an Environmental Lien and, in some states, even prior recorded liens are subordinated to Environmental Liens. In the latter states, the security interest of the Trustee in a related parcel of real property that is subject to such an Environmental Lien could be adversely affected.

Traditionally, many residential mortgage lenders have not taken steps to evaluate whether contaminants are present with respect to any mortgaged property prior to the origination of the mortgage loan or prior to foreclosure or accepting a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. Accordingly, the Depositor has not made and will not make such evaluations prior to the origination of the Secured Contracts. Neither the Depositor nor any replacement Servicer will be required by any Agreement to undertake any such evaluations prior to foreclosure or accepting a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. The Depositor does not make any representations or warranties or assume any liability with respect to the absence or effect of contaminants on any related real property or any casualty resulting from the presence or effect of contaminants. However, the Depositor will not be obligated to foreclose on related real property or accept a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure if it knows or reasonably believes that there are material contaminated conditions on such property. A failure so to foreclose may reduce the amounts otherwise available to Certificateholders of the related series.

Enforceability of Certain Provisions

Transfer of Single Family Properties. Unless the related Prospectus Supplement indicates otherwise, the Single Family Loans generally contain due-on-sale clauses. These clauses permit the lender to accelerate the maturity of the loan if the borrower sells, transfers or conveys the property. The enforceability of these clauses has been the subject of legislation or litigation in many states, and in some cases the enforceability of these clauses was limited or denied. However, Section 341(b) of the Garn-St. Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 (the “Garn-St Germain Act”) permits a lender, subject to certain conditions, to “enter into or enforce a contract containing a due-on-sale clause with respect to a real property loan,” notwithstanding any contrary state law. Garn-St. Germain gave states that previously had enacted “due-on-sale” restrictions a three-year window to reenact the previous restrictions or enact new restrictions. Only six states acted within this window period: Arizona, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico and Utah. Consequently, due-on-sale provisions in documents governed by the laws of those state are not preempted by federal law. The Garn-St Germain Act does “encourage” lenders to permit assumption of loans at the original rate of interest or at some other rate less than the average of the original rate and the market rate.

The Garn-St Germain Act also sets forth nine specific instances in which a mortgage lender covered by the Garn-St Germain Act may not exercise a due-on-sale clause, notwithstanding the fact that a transfer of the property may have occurred. These include intra-family transfers, certain transfers by operation of law, leases of fewer than three years and the creation of a junior encumbrance. Regulations promulgated under the Garn-St Germain Act also prohibit the imposition of a prepayment penalty upon the acceleration of a loan pursuant to a due-on-sale clause.

The inability to enforce a due-on-sale clause may result in a mortgage loan bearing an interest rate below the current market rate being assumed by the buyer rather than being paid off, which may have an impact upon the average life of the Mortgage Loans and the number of Mortgage Loans which may be outstanding until maturity.

Transfer of Manufactured Homes. Generally, manufactured housing contracts contain provisions prohibiting the sale or transfer of the related manufactured homes without the consent of the obligee on the contract and permitting the acceleration of the maturity of such contracts by the obligee on the contract upon any such sale or transfer that is not consented to. The Master Servicer will, to the extent it has knowledge of such conveyance or proposed conveyance, exercise or cause to be exercised its rights to accelerate the maturity of the related Contracts through enforcement of due-on-sale clauses, subject to applicable state law. In certain cases, the transfer may be made by a delinquent obligor in order to avoid a repossession proceeding with respect to a Manufactured Home.

In the case of a transfer of a Manufactured Home as to which the Master Servicer desires to accelerate the maturity of the related Contract, the Master Servicer's ability to do so will depend on the enforceability under state

law of the due-on-sale clause. The Garn-St Germain Act preempts, subject to certain exceptions and conditions, state laws prohibiting enforcement of due-on-sale clauses applicable to the Manufactured Homes. Consequently, in some cases the Master Servicer may be prohibited from enforcing a due-on-sale clause in respect of certain Manufactured Homes.

Late Payment Charges and Prepayment Restrictions. Mortgage notes and mortgages, as well as manufactured housing conditional sales contracts and installment loan agreements, may contain provisions obligating the borrower to pay a late charge or additional interest if payments are not timely made, and in some circumstances may provide for prepayment fees or yield maintenance penalties if the obligation is paid prior to maturity. In addition to limitations imposed by FHA Regulations with respect to Contracts partially insured by the FHA pursuant to Title I, in certain states, there are or may be specific limitations upon the late charges that a lender may collect from a borrower for delinquent payments. Certain states also limit the amounts that a lender may collect from a borrower as an additional charge if the loan is prepaid. In addition, the enforceability of provisions that provide for prepayment fees or penalties upon an involuntary prepayment is unclear under the laws of many states. Most conventional single-family mortgage loans may be prepaid in full or in part without penalty. The regulations of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, as succeeded by the Office of Thrift Supervision (“OTS”), prohibit the imposition of a prepayment penalty or equivalent fee for or in connection with the acceleration of a loan by exercise of a due-on-sale clause. A mortgagee to whom a prepayment in full has been tendered may be compelled to give either a release of the mortgage or an instrument assigning the existing mortgage. The absence of a restraint on prepayment, particularly with respect to Contracts having higher mortgage rates, may increase the likelihood of refinancing or other early retirements of the Contracts.

Prepayment Penalties. Some state laws restrict the imposition of prepayment charges and late fees even when the loans expressly provide for the collection of those charges. Although the Alternative Mortgage Transaction Parity Act of 1982 (the “Parity Act”), permits the collection of prepayment charges and late fees in connection with some types of eligible loans preempting any contrary state law prohibitions, some states may not recognize the preemptive authority of the Parity Act or have formally opted out of the Parity Act. As a result, it is possible that prepayment charges and late fees may not be collected even on loans that provide for the payment of those charges unless otherwise specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement. The master servicer or another entity identified in the accompanying prospectus supplement will be entitled to all prepayment charges and late payment charges received on the loans and those amounts will not be available for payment on the certificates. The Office of Thrift Supervision (“OTS”), the agency that administers the Parity Act for unregulated housing creditors, withdrew its favorable Parity Act regulations and Chief Counsel Opinions that previously authorized lenders to charge prepayment charges and late fees in certain circumstances notwithstanding contrary state law, effective with respect to mortgage loans originated on or after July 1, 2003. However, the OTS's ruling does not retroactively affect loans originated before July 1, 2003.

Subordinate Financing

When the mortgagor encumbers mortgaged property with one or more junior liens, the senior lender is subjected to additional risk. First, the mortgagor may have difficulty servicing and repaying multiple loans. In addition, if the junior loan permits recourse to the mortgagor (as junior loans often do) and the senior loan does not, a mortgagor may be more likely to repay sums due on the junior loan than those on the senior loan. Second, acts of the senior lender that prejudice the junior lender or impair the junior lender's security may create a superior equity in favor of the junior lender. For example, if the mortgagor and the senior lender agree to an increase in the principal amount of or the interest rate payable on the senior loan, the senior lender may lose its priority to the extent an existing junior lender is harmed or the mortgagor is additionally burdened. Third, if the mortgagor defaults on the senior loan and/or any junior loan or loans, the existence of junior loans and actions taken by junior lenders can impair the security available to the senior lender and can interfere with or delay the taking of action by the senior lender. Moreover, the bankruptcy of a junior lender may operate to stay foreclosure or similar proceeds by the senior lender.

Installment Contracts

The Trust Fund may also consist of installment sales contracts. Under an installment contract (“Installment Contract”) the seller (hereinafter referred to in this section as the “lender”) retains legal title to the property and enters into an agreement with the purchaser (hereinafter referred to in this section as the “borrower”) for the payment of the purchase price, plus interest, over the term of such contract. Only after full performance by the borrower of the Installment Contract is the lender obligated to convey title to the property to the purchaser. As with mortgage or deed of trust financing, during the effective period of the Installment Contract, the borrower is generally responsible for the maintaining the property in good condition and for paying real estate taxes, assessments and hazard insurance premiums associated with the property.

The method of enforcing the rights of the lender under an Installment Contract varies on a state-by-state basis depending upon the extent to which state courts are willing, or able pursuant to state statute, to enforce the contract strictly according to its terms. The terms of Installment Contracts generally provide that upon a default by the borrower, the borrower loses his or her right to occupy the property, the entire indebtedness is accelerated and the buyer's equitable interest in the property is forfeited. The lender in such a situation is not required to foreclose in order to obtain title to the property, although in some cases a quiet title action is in order if the borrower has filed the Installment Contract in local land records and an ejectment action may be necessary to recover possession. In a few states, particularly in cases of borrower default during the early years of an Installment Contract, the courts will permit ejectment of the buyer and a forfeiture of his or her interest in the property. However, most state legislatures have enacted provisions by analogy to mortgage law protecting borrowers under Installment Contracts from the harsh consequences of forfeiture. Under such statutes, a judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure may be required, the lender may be required to give notice of default and the borrower may be granted some grace period during which the Installment Contract may be reinstated upon full payment of the defaulted amount and the borrower may have a post-foreclosure statutory redemption right. In other states, courts in equity may permit a borrower with significant investment in the property under an Installment Contract for the sale of real estate to share in the proceeds of sale of the property after the indebtedness is repaid or may otherwise refuse to enforce the forfeiture clause. Nevertheless, the lender's procedures for obtaining possession and clear title under an Installment Contract in a given state are simpler and less time consuming and costly than are the procedures for foreclosing and obtaining clear title to a property subject to one or more liens.

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. A similar federal statute was in effect with respect to mortgage loans made during the first three months of 1980. The OTS is authorized to issue rules and regulations and to publish interpretations governing implementation of Title V. The statute authorized any state to reimpose interest rate limits by adopting, before April 1, 1983, a law or constitutional provision which expressly rejects application of the federal law. In addition, even where Title V is not so rejected, any state is authorized by the law to adopt a provision limiting discount points or other charges on mortgage loans covered by Title V. Certain states have taken action to reimpose interest rate limits or to limit discount points or other charges.

Title V also provides that, subject to the following conditions, state usury limitations shall not apply to any contract that is secured by a first lien on certain kinds of consumer goods. The contracts would be covered if they satisfy certain conditions, among other things, governing the terms of any prepayments, late charges and deferral fees and requiring a 30-day notice period prior to instituting any action leading to repossession of the related unit.

Title V authorized any state to reimpose limitations on interest rates and finance charges by adopting before April 1, 1983 a law or constitutional provision that expressly rejects application of the federal law. Fifteen states adopted such a law prior to the April 1, 1983 deadline. In addition, even where Title V was not so rejected, any state is authorized by the law to adopt a provision limiting discount points or other charges on loans covered by Title V.

Title V further provides that, subject to the following conditions, state usury limitations shall not apply to any loan that is secured by a first lien on certain kinds of manufactured housing. The Contracts would be covered if

they satisfy certain conditions, among other things, governing the terms of any prepayments, late charges and deferral fees and requiring a 30-day notice period prior to instituting any action leading to repossession of or foreclosure with respect to the related unit. Title V authorized any state to reimpose limitations on interest rates and finance charges by adopting before April 1, 1983 a law or constitutional provision which expressly rejects application of the federal law. Fifteen states adopted such a law prior to the April 1, 1983 deadline. In addition, even where Title V was not so rejected, any state is authorized by the law to adopt a provision limiting discount points or other charges on loans covered by Title V. In any state in which application of Title V was expressly rejected or a provision limiting discount points or other charges has been adopted, no Contract which imposes finance charges or provides for discount points or charges in excess of permitted levels has been included in the Trust Fund.

Alternative Mortgage Instruments

Alternative mortgage instruments, including adjustable rate mortgage loans and early ownership mortgage loans, originated by non-federally chartered lenders have historically been subjected to a variety of restrictions. Such restrictions differed from state to state, resulting in difficulties in determining whether a particular alternative mortgage instrument originated by a state-chartered lender was in compliance with applicable law. These difficulties were alleviated substantially as a result of the enactment of Title VIII of the Garn-St Germain Act ("Title VIII"). Title VIII provides that, notwithstanding any state law to the contrary, state-chartered banks may originate alternative mortgage instruments in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Comptroller of the Currency with respect to origination of alternative mortgage instruments by national banks, state-chartered credit unions may originate alternative mortgage instruments in accordance with regulations promulgated by the National Credit Union Administration with respect to origination of alternative mortgage instruments by federal credit unions, and all other non-federally chartered housing creditors, including state-chartered savings and loan associations, state-chartered savings banks and mutual savings banks and mortgage banking companies, may originate alternative mortgage instruments in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, predecessor to the OTS, with respect to origination of alternative mortgage instruments by federal savings and loan associations. Title VIII provides that any state may reject applicability of the provisions of Title VIII by adopting, prior to October 15, 1985, a law or constitutional provision expressly rejecting the applicability of such provisions. Certain states have taken such action.

Formaldehyde Litigation with Respect to Contracts

A number of lawsuits are pending in the United States alleging personal injury from exposure to the chemical formaldehyde, which is present in many building materials, including such components of manufactured housing as plywood flooring and wall paneling. Some of these lawsuits are pending against manufacturers of manufactured housing, suppliers of component parts, and related persons in the distribution process. The Depositor is aware of a limited number of cases in which plaintiffs have won judgments in these lawsuits.

Under the FTC Rule, which is described above under "Consumer Protection Laws", the holder of any Contract secured by a Manufactured Home with respect to which a formaldehyde claim has been successfully asserted may be liable to the obligor for the amount paid by the obligor on the related Contract and may be unable to collect amounts still due under the Contract. In the event an obligor is successful in asserting such a claim, the related Certificateholders could suffer a loss if (i) the related Seller fails or cannot be required to repurchase the affected Contract for a breach of representation and warranty and (ii) the Master Servicer or the Trustee were unsuccessful in asserting any claim of contribution or subrogation on behalf of the Certificateholders against the manufacturer or other persons who were directly liable to the plaintiff for the damages. Typical products liability insurance policies held by manufacturers and component suppliers of manufactured homes may not cover liabilities arising from formaldehyde in manufactured housing, with the result that recoveries from such manufacturers, suppliers or other persons may be limited to their corporate assets without the benefit of insurance.

Leasehold Considerations

Mortgage Loans may contain leasehold Mortgages which are each secured by a lien on the related Mortgagor's leasehold interest in the related Mortgaged Property. Mortgage loans secured by a lien on the borrower's leasehold interest under a ground lease are subject to certain risks not associated with mortgage loans

secured by a lien on the fee estate of the borrower. The most significant of these risks is that if the borrower's leasehold were to be terminated (for example, as a result of a lease default or the bankruptcy of the ground lessor or the borrower/ground lessee), the leasehold mortgagee would be left without its security. In the case of each Mortgage Loan secured by a lien on the related Mortgagor's leasehold interest under a ground lease, such ground lease generally contains provisions protective of the leasehold mortgagee, such as a provision that requires the ground lessor to give the leasehold mortgagee notices of lessee defaults and an opportunity to cure them, a provision that permits the leasehold estate to be assigned to the leasehold mortgagee or the purchaser at a foreclosure sale and thereafter to be assigned by the leasehold mortgagee or such purchaser at a foreclosure sale to any financially responsible third party that executes an agreement obligating itself to comply with the terms and conditions of the ground lease and a provision that gives the leasehold mortgagee the right to enter into a new ground lease with the ground lessor on the same terms and conditions as the old ground lease upon any termination of the old ground lease.

Servicemembers Civil Relief Act

Under the terms of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, as amended (the "Relief Act"), a Mortgagor who enters military service after the origination of such Mortgagor's Mortgage Loan (including a Mortgagor who was in reserve status and is called to active duty after origination of the Mortgage Loan), may not be charged interest (including fees and charges) above an annual rate of 6% during the period of such Mortgagor's active duty status, unless a court orders otherwise upon application of the lender. The Relief Act applies to individuals who are members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, National Guard, Reserves, Coast Guard, and officers of the U.S. Public Health Service assigned to duty with the military. Because the Relief Act applies to Mortgagors who enter military service (including reservists who are called to active duty) after origination of the related Mortgage Loan, no information can be provided as to the number of loans that may be affected by the Relief Act. Application of the Relief Act would adversely affect, for an indeterminate period of time, the ability of the Master Servicer to collect full amounts of interest on certain of the Mortgage Loans. Any shortfall in interest collections resulting from the application of the Relief Act or similar legislation or regulations, which would not be recoverable from the related Mortgage Loans, would result in a reduction of the amounts distributable to the holders of the related Certificates, and would not be covered by advances or by any Letter of Credit or any other form of credit enhancement provided in connection with the related series of Certificates. In addition, the Relief Act imposes limitations that would impair the ability of the Master Servicer to foreclose on an affected Mortgage Loan or enforce rights under a Contract during the Mortgagor's period of active duty status, and, under certain circumstances, during an additional three month period thereafter. Thus, in the event that the Relief Act or similar legislation or regulations applies to any Mortgage Loan which goes into default, there may be delays in payment and losses on the related Certificates in connection therewith. Any other interest shortfalls, deferrals or forgiveness of payments on the Mortgage Loans resulting from similar legislation or regulations may result in delays in payments or losses to Certificateholders of the related series.

Forfeitures in Drug and RICO Proceedings

Federal law provides that property owned by persons convicted of drug-related crimes or of criminal violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations ("RICO") statute can be seized by the government if the property was used in, or purchased with the proceeds of, such crimes. Under procedures contained in the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 (the "Crime Control Act"), the government may seize the property even before conviction. The government must publish notice of the forfeiture proceeding and may give notice to all parties "known to have an alleged interest in the property," including the holders of mortgage loans.

A lender may avoid forfeiture of its interest in the property if it establishes that: (i) its mortgage was executed and recorded before commission of the crime upon which the forfeiture is based, or (ii) the lender was, at the time of execution of the mortgage, "reasonably without cause to believe" that the property was used in, or purchased with the proceeds of, illegal drug or RICO activities.

Negative Amortization Loans

A recent case decided by the United States Court of Appeals, First Circuit, held that state restrictions on the compounding of interest are not preempted by the provisions of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (“DIDMC”) and as a result, a mortgage loan that provided for negative amortization violated New Hampshire’s requirement that first mortgage loans provide for computation of interest on a simple interest basis. The holding was limited to the effect of DIDMC on state laws regarding the compounding of interest and the court did not address the applicability of the Alternative Mortgage Transaction Parity Act of 1982, which authorizes a lender to make residential mortgage loans that provide for negative amortization. As a result, the enforceability of compound interest on mortgage loans that provide for negative amortization is unclear. The First Circuit’s decision is binding authority only on Federal District Courts in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

General

The following general discussion of the anticipated material federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Offered Certificates of any series thereof, to the extent it relates to matters of law or legal conclusions with respect thereto, represents the opinion of counsel to the Depositor with respect to that series on the material matters associated with such consequences, subject to any qualifications set forth herein. Counsel to the Depositor for each series will be Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP. This discussion is directed primarily to Certificateholders that hold the Certificates as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”) (although portions thereof may also apply to Certificateholders who do not hold Certificates as “capital assets”) and does not purport to discuss all federal income tax consequences that may be applicable to the individual circumstances of particular categories of investors, some of which (such as banks, insurance companies and foreign investors) may be subject to special treatment under the Code. Further, the authorities on which this discussion, and the opinion referred to below, are based are subject to change or differing interpretations, which could apply retroactively. Prospective investors should note that no rulings have been or will be sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) with respect to any of the federal income tax consequences discussed below, and no assurance can be given the IRS will not take contrary positions. Taxpayers and preparers of tax returns (including those filed by any REMIC or other issuer) should be aware that under applicable Treasury regulations a provider of advice on specific issues of law is not considered an income tax return preparer unless the advice (i) is given with respect to events that have occurred at the time the advice is rendered and is not given with respect to the consequences of contemplated actions, and (ii) is directly relevant to the determination of an entry on a tax return. Accordingly, taxpayers are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors and tax return preparers regarding the preparation of any item on a tax return, even where the anticipated tax treatment has been discussed herein. In addition to the federal income tax consequences described herein, potential investors should consider the state and local tax consequences, if any, of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Certificates. See “State and Other Tax Consequences.” Certificateholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning the federal, state, local or other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Certificates offered hereunder.

The following discussion addresses securities of two general types: (i) certificates (“REMIC Certificates”) representing interests in a Trust Fund, or a portion thereof, that the Trustee, the Master Servicer or another specified party (the “REMIC Administrator”) will elect to have treated as a real estate mortgage investment conduit (“REMIC”) under Sections 860A through 860G (the “REMIC Provisions”) of the Code and (ii) certificates (“Grantor Trust Certificates”) representing interests in a Trust Fund (“Grantor Trust Fund”) as to which no such election will be made. The Prospectus Supplement for each series of Certificates will indicate whether a REMIC election (or elections) will be made for the related Trust Fund and, if such an election is to be made, will identify all “regular interests” and “residual interests” in the REMIC. For purposes of this tax discussion, references to a “Certificateholder” or a “holder” are to the beneficial owner of a Certificate.

Furthermore, the following discussion is based in part upon the rules governing original issue discount that are set forth in Sections 1271-1273 and 1275 of the Code and in the Treasury regulations issued thereunder (the “OID Regulations”), and in part upon the REMIC Provisions and the Treasury regulations issued thereunder (the “REMIC Regulations”). The OID Regulations do not adequately address certain issues relevant to, and in some instances provide that they are not applicable to, securities such as the Certificates.

REMICs

Classification of REMICs. On or prior to the date of the related Prospectus Supplement with respect to the proposed issuance of each series of REMIC Certificates, Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, counsel to the Depositor, will deliver its opinion (and file such opinion under Form 8-K) generally to the effect that, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related Pooling and Servicing Agreement and upon issuance of such REMIC Certificates, the related Trust Fund (or each applicable portion thereof) will qualify as a REMIC and the REMIC Certificates offered with respect thereto will be considered to evidence ownership of “regular interests” (“REMIC Regular Certificates”) or “residual interests” (“REMIC Residual Certificates”) in that REMIC within the meaning of the REMIC Provisions. The following general discussion of the anticipated federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of REMIC Certificates, to the extent it relates to matters of law or legal conclusions with respect thereto, represents the opinion of counsel to the Depositor for the applicable series as specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, subject to any qualifications set forth herein. In addition, counsel to the Depositor has prepared the statements in this Prospectus under the heading “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs,” and is of the opinion that such statements are correct in all material respects. Such statements are intended as an explanatory discussion of the possible effects of the classification of any Trust Fund (or applicable portion thereof) as a REMIC for federal income tax purposes on investors generally and of related tax matters affecting investors generally, but do not purport to furnish information in the level of detail or with the attention to an investor's specific tax circumstances that would be provided by an investor's own tax advisor.

Accordingly, each investor is encouraged to consult its own tax advisors with regard to the tax consequences to it of investing in REMIC Certificates.

If an entity electing to be treated as a REMIC fails to comply with one or more of the ongoing requirements of the Code for such status during any taxable year, the Code provides that the entity will not be treated as a REMIC for such year and thereafter. In that event, such entity may be taxable as a corporation under Treasury regulations, and the related REMIC Certificates may not be accorded the status or given the tax treatment described below. Although the Code authorizes the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing relief in the event of an inadvertent termination of REMIC status, no such regulations have been issued. Any such relief, moreover, may be accompanied by sanctions, such as the imposition of a corporate tax on all or a portion of the Trust Fund's income for the period in which the requirements for such status are not satisfied. The Pooling Agreement with respect to each REMIC will include provisions designed to maintain the Trust Fund's status as a REMIC under the REMIC Provisions. It is not anticipated that the status of any Trust Fund as a REMIC will be inadvertently terminated.

Characterization of Investments in REMIC Certificates. In general, except as set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement, the REMIC Certificates will be “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code and assets described in Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code in the same proportion that the assets of the REMIC underlying such Certificates would be so treated. Moreover, if 95% or more of the assets of the REMIC qualify for any of the foregoing treatments at all times during a calendar year, the REMIC Certificates will qualify for the corresponding status in their entirety for that calendar year. Interest (including original issue discount) on the REMIC Regular Certificates and income allocated to the class of REMIC Residual Certificates will be interest described in Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code to the extent that such Certificates are treated as “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(5)(A) of the Code. In addition, the REMIC Regular Certificates will be “qualified mortgages” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3) of the Code if transferred to another REMIC on its startup day in exchange for regular or residual interests therein. The determination as to the percentage of the REMIC's assets that constitute assets described in the foregoing sections of the Code will be made with respect to each calendar quarter based on the average adjusted basis of each category of the assets held by the REMIC during such calendar quarter. The REMIC Administrator will report those determinations to Certificateholders in the manner and at the times required by applicable Treasury regulations.

The assets of the REMIC will include, in addition to Mortgage Loans, payments on Mortgage Loans held (including temporary investments of such payments) pending distribution on the REMIC Certificates and may include property acquired by foreclosure held pending sale, and may include amounts in reserve accounts. It is unclear whether property acquired by foreclosure held pending sale and amounts in reserve accounts would be considered to be part of the Mortgage Loans, or whether such assets (to the extent not invested in assets described in the foregoing sections) otherwise would receive the same treatment as the Mortgage Loans for purposes of all of the foregoing sections of the Code. In addition, in some instances Mortgage Loans may not be treated entirely as assets described in the foregoing sections. If so, the related Prospectus Supplement will describe the Mortgage Loans that may not be so treated. The REMIC Regulations do provide, however, that cash received from payments on Mortgage Loans held pending distribution is considered part of the Mortgage Loans for purposes of 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code. Furthermore, foreclosure property will qualify as “real estate assets” under Section 856(C)(4)(A) of the Code.

Tiered REMIC Structures. For certain series of REMIC Certificates, two or more separate elections may be made to treat designated portions of the related Trust Fund as REMICs (“Tiered REMICs”) for federal income tax purposes. As to each such series of REMIC Certificates, in the opinion of counsel to the Depositor, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related Pooling Agreement, the Tiered REMICs will each qualify as a REMIC and the REMIC Certificates issued by the Tiered REMICs will be considered to evidence ownership of REMIC Regular Certificates or REMIC Residual Certificates in the related REMIC within the meaning of the REMIC Provisions.

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, and “loans secured by an interest in real property” under Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code, and whether the income on such Certificates is interest described in Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code, the Tiered REMICs will be treated as one REMIC.

Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates.

General. Except as otherwise stated in this discussion, REMIC 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 REMIC Regular Certificates that otherwise report income under a cash method of accounting will be required to report income with respect to REMIC Regular Certificates under an accrual method.

Original Issue Discount. Certain REMIC Regular Certificates may be issued with “original issue discount” within the meaning of Section 1273(a) of the Code. Any holders of REMIC Regular Certificates issued with original issue discount generally will be required to include original issue discount in income as it accrues, in accordance with the “constant yield” method described below, in advance of the receipt of the cash attributable to such income. In addition, Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code provides special rules applicable to REMIC Regular Certificates and certain other debt instruments issued with original issue discount. Regulations have not been issued under that section.

The Code requires that a reasonable prepayment assumption be used with respect to Mortgage Loans held by a REMIC in computing the accrual of original issue discount on REMIC Regular Certificates issued by that REMIC, and that adjustments be made in the amount and rate of accrual of such discount to reflect differences between the actual prepayment rate and the prepayment assumption. The prepayment assumption is to be determined in a manner prescribed in Treasury regulations; as noted above, those regulations have not been issued. The Conference Committee Report accompanying the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (the “Committee Report”) indicates that the regulations will provide that the prepayment assumption used with respect to a REMIC Regular Certificate must be the same as that used in pricing the initial offering of such REMIC Regular Certificate. The prepayment assumption (the “Prepayment Assumption”) used in reporting original issue discount for each series of REMIC Regular Certificates will be consistent with this standard and will be disclosed in the related Prospectus Supplement. However, neither the Depositor, the Master Servicer nor the Trustee will make any representation that the Mortgage Loans will in fact prepay at a rate conforming to the Prepayment Assumption or at any other rate.

The original issue discount, if any, on a REMIC Regular Certificate will be the excess of its stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price. The issue price of a particular class of REMIC Regular Certificates will be the first cash price at which a substantial amount of REMIC Regular Certificates of that class is sold (excluding sales to bond houses, brokers and underwriters). If less than a substantial amount of a particular class of REMIC Regular Certificates is sold for cash on or prior to the date of their initial issuance (the "Closing Date"), the issue price for such class will be the fair market value of such class on the Closing Date. Under the OID Regulations, the stated redemption price of a REMIC Regular Certificate is equal to the total of all payments to be made on such Certificate other than "qualified stated interest." "Qualified stated interest" is interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually (during the entire term of the instrument) at a single fixed rate, or at a "qualified floating rate," an "objective rate," a combination of a single fixed rate and one or more "qualified floating rates" or one "qualified inverse floating rate," or a combination of "qualified floating rates" that does not operate in a manner that accelerates or defers interest payments on such REMIC Regular Certificate.

In the case of REMIC Regular Certificates bearing adjustable interest rates, the determination of the total amount of original issue discount and the timing of the inclusion thereof will vary according to the characteristics of such REMIC Regular Certificates. If the original issue discount rules apply to such Certificates, the related Prospectus Supplement will describe the manner in which such rules will be applied with respect to those Certificates in preparing information returns to the Certificateholders and the IRS.

Certain classes of the REMIC Regular Certificates may provide for the first interest payment with respect to such Certificates to be made more than one month after the date of issuance, a period which is longer than the subsequent monthly intervals between interest payments. Assuming the "accrual period" (as defined below) for original issue discount is each monthly period that ends on the day prior to each Distribution Date, in some cases, as a consequence of this "long first accrual period," some or all interest payments may be required to be included in the stated redemption price of the REMIC Regular Certificate and accounted for as original issue discount. Because interest on REMIC Regular Certificates must in any event be accounted for under an accrual method, applying this analysis would result in only a slight difference in the timing of the inclusion in income of the yield on the REMIC Regular Certificates.

In addition, if the accrued interest to be paid on the first Distribution Date is computed with respect to a period that begins prior to the Closing Date, a portion of the purchase price paid for a REMIC Regular Certificate will reflect such accrued interest. In such cases, information returns to the Certificateholders and the IRS will be based on the position that the portion of the purchase price paid for the interest accrued with respect to periods prior to the Closing Date is treated as part of the overall cost of such REMIC Regular Certificate (and not as a separate asset the cost of which is recovered entirely out of interest received on the next Distribution Date) and that portion of the interest paid on the first Distribution Date in excess of interest accrued for a number of days corresponding to the number of days from the Closing Date to the first Distribution Date should be included in the stated redemption price of such REMIC Regular Certificate. However, the OID Regulations state that all or some portion of such accrued interest may be treated as a separate asset the cost of which is recovered entirely out of interest paid on the first Distribution Date. It is unclear how an election to do so would be made under the OID Regulations and whether such an election could be made unilaterally by a Certificateholder.

Notwithstanding the general definition of original issue discount, original issue discount on a REMIC Regular Certificate will be considered to be *de minimis* if it is less than 0.25% of the stated redemption price of the REMIC Regular Certificate multiplied by its weighted average life. For this purpose, the weighted average life of the REMIC Regular Certificate is computed as the sum of the amounts determined, as to each payment included in the stated redemption price of such REMIC Regular Certificate, by multiplying (i) the number of complete years (rounding down for partial years) from the issue date until such payment is expected to be made (presumably taking into account the Prepayment Assumption) by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the payment, and the denominator of which is the stated redemption price at maturity of such REMIC Regular Certificate. Under the OID Regulations, original issue discount of only a *de minimis* amount (other than *de minimis* original issue discount attributable to a so-called "teaser" interest rate or an initial interest holiday) will be included in income as each payment of stated principal is made, based on the product of the total amount of such *de minimis* original issue discount and a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of such principal payment and the denominator of which is the outstanding stated principal amount of the REMIC Regular Certificate. The OID Regulations also

would permit a Certificateholder to elect to accrue *de minimis* original issue discount into income currently based on a constant yield method. See “Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount” for a description of such election under the OID Regulations.

If original issue discount on a REMIC Regular Certificate is in excess of a *de minimis* amount, the holder of such Certificate must include in ordinary gross income the sum of the “daily portions” of original issue discount for each day during its taxable year on which it held such REMIC Regular Certificate, including the purchase date but excluding the disposition date. In the case of an original holder of a REMIC Regular Certificate, the daily portions of original issue discount will be determined as follows.

As to each “accrual period,” that is, each period that ends on a date that corresponds to the day prior to each Distribution Date and begins on the first day following the immediately preceding accrual period (or in the case of the first such period, begins on the Closing Date), a calculation will be made of the portion of the original issue discount that accrued during such accrual period. The portion of original issue discount that accrues in any accrual period will equal the excess, if any, of (i) the sum of (A) the present value, as of the end of the accrual period, of all of the distributions remaining to be made on the REMIC Regular Certificate, if any, in future periods and (B) the distributions made on such REMIC Regular Certificate during the accrual period of amounts included in the stated redemption price, over (ii) the adjusted issue price of such REMIC Regular Certificate at the beginning of the accrual period. The present value of the remaining distributions referred to in the preceding sentence will be calculated (i) assuming that distributions on the REMIC Regular Certificate will be received in future periods based on the Mortgage Loans being prepaid at a rate equal to the Prepayment Assumption, (ii) using a discount rate equal to the original yield to maturity of the Certificate and (iii) taking into account events (including actual prepayments) that have occurred before the close of the accrual period. For these purposes, the original yield to maturity of the Certificate will be calculated based on its issue price and assuming that distributions on the Certificate will be made in all accrual periods based on the Mortgage Loans being prepaid at a rate equal to the Prepayment Assumption. The adjusted issue price of a REMIC Regular Certificate at the beginning of any accrual period will equal the issue price of such Certificate, increased by the aggregate amount of original issue discount that accrued with respect to such Certificate in prior accrual periods, and reduced by the amount of any distributions made on such REMIC Regular Certificate in prior accrual periods of amounts included in the stated redemption price. The original issue discount accruing during any accrual period, computed as described above, will be allocated ratably to each day during the accrual period to determine the daily portion of original issue discount for such day.

A subsequent purchaser of a REMIC Regular Certificate that purchases such Certificate at a cost (excluding any portion of such cost attributable to accrued qualified stated interest) less than its remaining stated redemption price will also be required to include in gross income the daily portions of any original issue discount with respect to such Certificate. However, each such daily portion will be reduced, if such cost is in excess of its “adjusted issue price,” in proportion to the ratio such excess bears to the aggregate original issue discount remaining to be accrued on such REMIC Regular Certificate. The adjusted issue price of a REMIC Regular Certificate on any given day equals the (i) the adjusted issue price (or, in the case of the first accrual period, the issue price) of such Certificate at the beginning of the accrual period which includes such day plus (ii) the daily portions of original issue discount for all days during such accrual period prior to such day minus (iii) any payments of amounts included in the stated redemption price made during such accrual period prior to such day with respect to such Certificates.

Market Discount. A Certificateholder that purchases a REMIC Regular Certificate at a market discount, that is, in the case of a REMIC Regular Certificate issued without original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its remaining stated principal amount, or in the case of a REMIC Regular Certificate issued with original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its adjusted issue price will recognize gain upon receipt of each distribution representing stated redemption price. In particular, under Section 1276 of the Code such a Certificateholder generally will be required to allocate the portion of each such distribution representing stated redemption price 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, such election will apply to all market discount bonds acquired by such Certificateholder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies. In addition, the OID Regulations permit a Certificateholder to elect to accrue all interest, discount (including *de minimis* market or original issue discount) in income as interest, and to amortize premium, based on a constant yield

method. If such an election were made with respect to a REMIC Regular Certificate with market discount, the Certificateholder would be deemed to have made an election to include currently market discount in income with respect to all other debt instruments having market discount that such Certificateholder acquires during the taxable year of the election or thereafter, and possibly previously acquired instruments. Similarly, a Certificateholder that made this election for a Certificate that is acquired at a premium would be deemed to have made an election to amortize bond premium with respect to all debt instruments having amortizable bond premium that such Certificateholder owns or acquires. See “Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Premium” below. Each of these elections to accrue interest, discount and premium with respect to a Certificate on a constant yield method or as interest would be irrevocable, except with the approval of the IRS.

However, market discount with respect to a REMIC Regular Certificate will be considered to be *de minimis* for purposes of Section 1276 of the Code if such market discount is less than 0.25% of the remaining stated redemption price of such REMIC Regular Certificate multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity remaining after the date of its purchase. In interpreting a similar rule with respect to original issue discount on obligations payable in installments, the OID Regulations refer to the weighted average maturity of obligations, and it is likely that the same rule will be applied with respect to market discount, presumably taking into account the Prepayment Assumption. If market discount is treated as *de minimis* under this rule, it appears that the actual discount would be treated in a manner similar to original issue discount of a *de minimis* amount. See “Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount” above. Such treatment would result in discount being included in income at a slower rate than discount would be required to be included in income using the method described above.

Section 1276(b)(3) of the Code specifically authorizes the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing for the method for accruing market discount on debt instruments, the principal of which is payable in more than one installment. Until regulations are issued by the Treasury Department, certain rules described in the Committee Report apply. The Committee Report indicates that in each accrual period market discount on REMIC Regular Certificates should accrue, at the Certificateholder's option: (i) on the basis of a constant yield method, (ii) in the case of a REMIC Regular Certificate issued without original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the stated interest paid in the accrual period bears to the total amount of stated interest remaining to be paid on the REMIC Regular Certificate as of the beginning of the accrual period, or (iii) in the case of a REMIC Regular Certificate issued with original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the original issue discount accrued in the accrual period bears to the total original issue discount remaining on the REMIC Regular Certificate at the beginning of the accrual period. Moreover, the Prepayment Assumption used in calculating the accrual of original issue discount is also used in calculating the accrual of market discount. Because the regulations referred to in this paragraph have not been issued, it is not possible to predict what effect such regulations might have on the tax treatment of a REMIC Regular Certificate purchased at a discount in the secondary market.

To the extent that REMIC Regular Certificates provide for monthly or other periodic distributions throughout their term, the effect of these rules may be to require market discount to be includible in income at a rate that is not significantly slower than the rate at which such discount would accrue if it were original issue discount. Moreover, in any event a holder of a REMIC Regular Certificate generally will be required to treat a portion of any gain on the sale or exchange of such Certificate as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount accrued to the date of disposition under one of the foregoing methods, less any accrued market discount previously reported as ordinary income.

Further, under Section 1277 of the Code a holder of a REMIC Regular Certificate may be required to defer a portion of its interest deductions for the taxable year attributable to any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry a REMIC Regular Certificate purchased with market discount. For these purposes, the *de minimis* rule referred to above applies. Any such deferred interest expense would not exceed the market discount that accrues during such taxable year and is, in general, allowed as a deduction not later than the year in which such market discount is includible in income. If such holder elects to include market discount in income currently as it accrues on all market discount instruments acquired by such holder in that taxable year or thereafter, the interest deferral rule described above will not apply.

Premium. A REMIC Regular Certificate purchased at a cost (excluding any portion of such cost attributable to accrued qualified stated interest) greater than its remaining stated redemption price will be considered to be purchased at a premium. The holder of such a REMIC Regular Certificate may elect under Section 171 of the Code to amortize such premium under the constant yield method over the life of the Certificate. If made, such an election will apply to all debt instruments having amortizable bond premium that the holder owns or subsequently acquires. Amortizable premium will be treated as an offset to interest income on the related debt instrument, rather than as a separate interest deduction. By analogy to recently finalized bond premium regulations and allocable premium in excess of the interest income may be deductible to the extent of prior accruals of interest. The OID Regulations also permit Certificateholders to elect to include all interest, discount and premium in income based on a constant yield method, further treating the Certificateholder as having made the election to amortize premium generally. See “Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount” above. The Committee Report states that the same rules that apply to accrual of market discount (which rules will require use of a Prepayment Assumption in accruing market discount with respect to REMIC Regular Certificates without regard to whether such Certificates have original issue discount) will also apply in amortizing bond premium under Section 171 of the Code.

Realized Losses. Under Section 166 of the Code, both corporate holders of the REMIC Regular Certificates and noncorporate holders of the REMIC Regular Certificates that acquire such Certificates in connection with a trade or business should be allowed to deduct, as ordinary losses, any losses sustained during a taxable year in which their Certificates become wholly or partially worthless as the result of one or more realized losses on the Mortgage Loans. However, it appears that a noncorporate holder that does not acquire a REMIC Regular Certificate in connection with a trade or business will not be entitled to deduct a loss under Section 166 of the Code until such holder's Certificate becomes wholly worthless (i.e., until its outstanding principal balance has been reduced to zero) and that the loss will be characterized as a short-term capital loss.

Each holder of a REMIC Regular Certificate will be required to accrue interest and original issue discount with respect to such Certificate, without giving effect to any reductions in distributions attributable to defaults or delinquencies on the Mortgage Loans until it can be established that any such reduction ultimately will not be recoverable. As a result, the amount of taxable income reported in any period by the holder of a REMIC Regular Certificate could exceed the amount of economic income actually realized by the holder in such period. Although the holder of a REMIC Regular Certificate eventually will recognize a loss or reduction in income attributable to previously accrued and included income that as the result of a realized loss ultimately will not be realized, the law is unclear with respect to the timing and character of such loss or reduction in income.

Taxation of Owners of REMIC Residual Certificates

General. Although a REMIC is a separate entity for federal income tax purposes, a REMIC generally is not subject to entity-level taxation, except with regard to prohibited transactions and certain other transactions. See “—Prohibited Transactions Tax and Other Taxes” below. Rather, the taxable income or net loss of a REMIC is generally taken into account by the holder of the REMIC Residual Certificates. Accordingly, the REMIC Residual Certificates will be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those that would apply if the REMIC Residual Certificates were treated for federal income tax purposes as direct ownership interests in the Mortgage Loans or as debt instruments issued by the REMIC.

A holder of a REMIC Residual Certificate generally will be required to report its daily portion of the taxable income or, subject to the limitations noted in this discussion, the net loss of the REMIC for each day during a calendar quarter that such holder owned such REMIC Residual Certificate. For this purpose, the taxable income or net loss of the REMIC will be allocated to each day in the calendar quarter ratably using a “30 days per month/90 days per quarter/360 days per year” convention. The daily amounts so allocated will then be allocated among the REMIC Residual Certificateholders in proportion to their respective ownership interests on such day. Any amount included in the gross income or allowed as a loss of any REMIC Residual Certificateholder by virtue of this paragraph will be treated as ordinary income or loss. The taxable income of the REMIC will be determined under the rules described below in “Taxable Income of the REMIC” and will be taxable to the REMIC Residual Certificateholders without regard to the timing or amount of cash distributions by the REMIC. Ordinary income

derived from REMIC Residual Certificates will be “portfolio income” for purposes of the taxation of taxpayers subject to limitations under Section 469 of the Code on the deductibility of “passive activity losses.”

A holder of a REMIC Residual Certificate that purchased such Certificate from a prior holder of such Certificate also will be required to report on its federal income tax return amounts representing its daily share of the taxable income (or net loss) of the REMIC for each day that it holds such REMIC Residual Certificate. Those daily amounts generally will equal the amounts of taxable income or net loss determined as described above. The Committee Report indicates that certain modifications of the general rules may be made, by regulations, legislation or otherwise to reduce (or increase) the income of a REMIC Residual Certificateholder that purchased such REMIC Residual Certificate from a prior holder of such Certificate at a price greater than (or less than) the adjusted basis (as defined below) such REMIC Residual Certificate would have had in the hands of an original holder of such Certificate. The REMIC Regulations, however, do not provide for any such modifications.

Any payments received by a holder of a REMIC Residual Certificate in connection with the acquisition of such REMIC Residual Certificate will be taken into account in determining the income of such holder for federal income tax purposes. Although it appears likely that any such payment would be includible in income immediately upon its receipt, the IRS might assert that such payment should be included in income over time according to an amortization schedule or according to some other method. Because of the uncertainty concerning the treatment of such payments, holders of REMIC Residual Certificates are encouraged to consult their tax advisors concerning the treatment of such payments for income tax purposes.

The amount of income REMIC Residual Certificateholders will be required to report (or the tax liability associated with such income) may exceed the amount of cash distributions received from the REMIC for the corresponding period. Consequently, REMIC Residual Certificateholders should have other sources of funds sufficient to pay any federal income taxes due as a result of their ownership of REMIC Residual Certificates or unrelated deductions against which income may be offset, subject to the rules relating to “excess inclusions” and “noneconomic” residual interests discussed below. The fact that the tax liability associated with the income allocated to REMIC Residual Certificateholders may exceed the cash distributions received by such REMIC Residual Certificateholders for the corresponding period may significantly adversely affect such REMIC Residual Certificateholders' after-tax rate of return. Such disparity between income and distributions may not be offset by corresponding losses or reductions of income attributable to the REMIC Residual Certificateholder until subsequent tax years and, then, may not be completely offset due to changes in the Code, tax rates or character of the income or loss.

Taxable Income of the REMIC. The taxable income of the REMIC will equal the income from the Mortgage Loans and other assets of the REMIC plus any cancellation of indebtedness income due to the allocation of realized losses to REMIC Regular Certificates, less the deductions allowed to the REMIC for interest (including original issue discount and reduced by amortization of any premium on issuance) on the REMIC Regular Certificates (and any other class of REMIC Certificates constituting “regular interests” in the REMIC not offered hereby), amortization of any premium on the Mortgage Loans, bad debt losses with respect to the Mortgage Loans and, except as described below, for servicing, administrative and other expenses.

For purposes of determining its taxable income, the REMIC will have an initial aggregate basis in its assets equal to the sum of the issue prices of all REMIC Certificates (or, if a class of REMIC Certificates is not sold initially, their fair market values). Such aggregate basis will be allocated among the Mortgage Loans and the other assets of the REMIC in proportion to their respective fair market values. The issue price of any REMIC Certificates offered hereby will be determined in the manner described above under “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount.” The issue price of a REMIC Certificate received in exchange for an interest in the Mortgage Loans or other property will equal the fair market value of such interests in the Mortgage Loans or other property. Accordingly, if one or more classes of REMIC Certificates are retained initially rather than sold, the REMIC Administrator may be required to estimate the fair market value of such interests in order to determine the basis of the REMIC in the Mortgage Loans and other property held by the REMIC.

Subject to possible application of the *de minimis* rules, the method of accrual by the REMIC of original issue discount income and market discount income with respect to Mortgage Loans that it holds will be equivalent to

the method for accruing original issue discount income for holders of REMIC Regular Certificates (that is, under the constant yield method taking into account the Prepayment Assumption). However, a REMIC that acquires loans at a market discount must include such market discount in income currently, as it accrues, on a constant yield basis. See “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates” above, which describes a method for accruing such discount income that is analogous to that required to be used by a REMIC as to Mortgage Loans with market discount that it holds.

A Mortgage Loan will be deemed to have been acquired with discount (or premium) to the extent that the REMIC's basis therein, determined above, is less than (or greater than) its stated redemption price. Any such discount will be includible in the income of the REMIC as it accrues, in advance of receipt of the cash attributable to such income, under a method similar to the method described above for accruing original issue discount on the REMIC Regular Certificates. It is anticipated that each REMIC will elect under Section 171 of the Code to amortize any premium on the Mortgage Loans. Premium on any Mortgage Loan to which such election applies may be amortized under a constant yield method, presumably taking into account a Prepayment Assumption. Further, such an election would not apply to any Mortgage Loan originated on or before September 27, 1985. Instead, premium on such a Mortgage Loan should be allocated among the principal payments thereon and be deductible by the REMIC as those payments become due or upon the prepayment of such Mortgage Loan.

A REMIC will be allowed deductions for interest (including original issue discount) on the REMIC Regular Certificates (including any other class of REMIC Certificates constituting “regular interests” in the REMIC not offered hereby) equal to the deductions that would be allowed if the REMIC Regular Certificates (including any other class of REMIC Certificates constituting “regular interests” in the REMIC not offered hereby) were indebtedness of the REMIC. Original issue discount will be considered to accrue for this purpose as described above under “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount,” except that the *de minimis* rule and the adjustments for subsequent holders of REMIC Regular Certificates (including any other class of REMIC Certificates constituting “regular interests” in the REMIC not offered hereby) described therein will not apply.

If a class of REMIC Regular Certificates is issued at a price in excess of the stated redemption price of such class (such excess “Issue Premium”), the net amount of interest deductions that are allowed the REMIC in each taxable year with respect to the REMIC Regular Certificates of such class will be reduced by an amount equal to the portion of the Issue Premium that is considered to be amortized or repaid in that year. Although the matter is not entirely certain, it is likely that Issue Premium would be amortized under a constant yield method in a manner analogous to the method of accruing original issue discount described above under “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount.”

As a general rule, the taxable income of a REMIC will be determined in the same manner as if the REMIC were an individual having the calendar year as its taxable year and using the accrual method of accounting. However, no item of income, gain, loss or deduction allocable to a prohibited transaction will be taken into account. See “—Prohibited Transactions Tax and Other Taxes” below. Further, the limitation on miscellaneous itemized deductions imposed on individuals by Section 67 of the Code (which allows such deductions only to the extent they exceed in the aggregate two percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income) will not be applied at the REMIC level so that the REMIC will be allowed deductions for servicing, administrative and other non-interest expenses in determining its taxable income. All such expenses will be allocated as a separate item to the holders of REMIC Certificates, subject to the limitation of Section 67 of the Code. See “—Possible Pass-Through of Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions” below. If the deductions allowed to the REMIC exceed its gross income for a calendar quarter, such excess will be the net loss for the REMIC for that calendar quarter.

Basis Rules, Net Losses and Distributions. The adjusted basis of a REMIC Residual Certificate will be equal to the amount paid for such REMIC Residual Certificate, increased by amounts included in the income of the REMIC Residual Certificateholder and decreased (but not below zero) by distributions made, and by net losses allocated, to such REMIC Residual Certificateholder.

A REMIC Residual Certificateholder is not allowed to take into account any net loss for any calendar quarter to the extent such net loss exceeds such REMIC Residual Certificateholder's adjusted basis in its REMIC

Residual Certificate as of the close of such calendar quarter (determined without regard to such net loss). Any loss that is not currently deductible by reason of this limitation may be carried forward indefinitely to future calendar quarters and, subject to the same limitation, may be used only to offset income from the REMIC Residual Certificate. The ability of REMIC Residual Certificateholders to deduct net losses may be subject to additional limitations under the Code, as to which REMIC Residual Certificateholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors.

Any distribution on a REMIC Residual Certificate will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent it does not exceed the holder's adjusted basis in such REMIC Residual Certificate. To the extent a distribution on a REMIC Residual Certificate exceeds such adjusted basis, it will be treated as gain from the sale of such REMIC Residual Certificate. Holders of certain REMIC Residual Certificates may be entitled to distributions early in the term of the related REMIC under circumstances in which their bases in such REMIC Residual Certificates will not be sufficiently large that such distributions will be treated as nontaxable returns of capital. Their bases in such REMIC Residual Certificates will initially equal the amount paid for such REMIC Residual Certificates and will be increased by their allocable shares of taxable income of the REMIC. However, such bases increases may not occur until the end of the calendar quarter, or perhaps the end of the calendar year, with respect to which such REMIC taxable income is allocated to the REMIC Residual Certificateholders. To the extent such REMIC Residual Certificateholders' initial bases are less than the distributions to such REMIC Residual Certificateholders, and increases in such initial bases either occur after such distributions or (together with their initial bases) are less than the amount of such distributions, gain will be recognized to such REMIC Residual Certificateholders on such distributions and will be treated as gain from the sale of their REMIC Residual Certificates.

The effect of these rules is that a REMIC Residual Certificateholder may not amortize its basis in a REMIC Residual Certificate, but may only recover its basis through distributions, through the deduction of any net losses of the REMIC or upon the sale of its REMIC Residual Certificate. See “—Sales of REMIC Certificates” below. For a discussion of possible modifications of these rules that may require adjustments to income of a holder of a REMIC Residual Certificate other than an original holder in order to reflect any difference between the cost of such REMIC Residual Certificate to such REMIC Residual Certificateholder and the adjusted basis such REMIC Residual Certificate would have in the hands of an original holder, see “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Residual Certificates—General” above.

Excess Inclusions. Any “excess inclusions” with respect to a REMIC Residual Certificate will be subject to federal income tax in all events.

In general, the “excess inclusions” with respect to a REMIC Residual Certificate for any calendar quarter will be the excess, if any, of (i) the daily portions of REMIC taxable income allocable to such REMIC Residual Certificate over (ii) the sum of the “daily accruals” (as defined below) for each day during such quarter that such REMIC Residual Certificate was held by such REMIC Residual Certificateholder. The daily accruals of a REMIC Residual Certificateholder will be determined by allocating to each day during a calendar quarter its ratable portion of the product of the “adjusted issue price” of the REMIC Residual Certificate at the beginning of the calendar quarter and 120% of the “long-term Federal rate” in effect on the Closing Date. For this purpose, the adjusted issue price of a REMIC Residual Certificate as of the beginning of any calendar quarter will be equal to the issue price of the REMIC Residual Certificate, increased by the sum of the daily accruals for all prior quarters and decreased (but not below zero) by any distributions made with respect to such REMIC Residual Certificate before the beginning of such quarter. The issue price of a REMIC Residual Certificate is the initial offering price to the public (excluding bond houses and brokers) at which a substantial amount of the REMIC Residual Certificates were sold. The “long-term Federal 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. Although it has not done so, the Treasury has authority to issue regulations that would treat the entire amount of income accruing on a REMIC Residual Certificate as an excess inclusion if the REMIC Residual Certificates are considered not to have “significant value.”

For REMIC Residual Certificateholders, an excess inclusion (i) will not be permitted to be offset by deductions, losses or loss carryovers from other activities, (ii) will be treated as “unrelated business taxable income” to an otherwise tax-exempt organization and (iii) will not be eligible for any rate reduction or exemption under any applicable tax treaty with respect to the 30% United States withholding tax imposed on distributions to REMIC

Residual Certificateholders that are foreign investors. See, however, “—Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates,” below.

Recently enacted provisions governing the relationship between excess inclusions and the alternative minimum tax provide that (i) the alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer is based on the taxpayer's regular taxable income computed without regard to the rule that taxable income cannot be less than the amount of excess inclusions, (ii) the alternative minimum taxable of a taxpayer for a taxable year cannot be less than the amount of excess inclusions for that year, and (iii) the amount of any alternative minimum tax net operating loss is computed without regard to any excess inclusions.

Under Treasury regulations yet to be issued, in the case of any REMIC Residual Certificates held by a real estate investment trust, the aggregate excess inclusions with respect to such Certificates, reduced (but not below zero) by the real estate investment trust taxable income (within the meaning of Section 857(b)(2) of the Code, excluding any net capital gain), will be allocated among the shareholders of such trust in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders from such trust, and any amount so allocated will be treated as an excess inclusion with respect to a REMIC Residual Certificate as if held directly by such shareholder. A similar rule will apply with respect to regulated investment companies, common trust funds and certain cooperatives.

Noneconomic REMIC Residual Certificates. Under the REMIC Regulations, transfers of “noneconomic” REMIC Residual Certificates will be disregarded for all federal income tax purposes if “a significant purpose of the transfer was to enable the transferor to impede the assessment or collection of tax.” If such transfer is disregarded, the purported transferor will continue to remain liable for any taxes due with respect to the income on such “noneconomic” REMIC Residual Certificate. The REMIC Regulations provide that a REMIC Residual Certificate is noneconomic unless, based on the Prepayment Assumption and on any required or permitted clean up calls, or required liquidation provided for in the REMIC's organizational documents, (1) the present value of the expected future distributions (discounted using the “applicable Federal rate” for obligations whose term ends on the close of the last quarter in which excess inclusions are expected to accrue with respect to the REMIC Residual Certificate, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS) on the REMIC Residual Certificate equals at least the present value of the expected tax on the anticipated excess inclusions, and (2) the transferor reasonably expects that the transferee will receive distributions with respect to the REMIC Residual Certificate at or after the time the taxes accrue on the anticipated excess inclusions in an amount sufficient to satisfy the accrued taxes. Accordingly, all transfers of REMIC Residual Certificates that may constitute noneconomic residual interests will be subject to certain restrictions under the terms of the related Pooling Agreement that are intended to reduce the possibility of any such transfer being disregarded. Such restrictions will require each party to a transfer to provide an affidavit that no purpose of such transfer is to impede the assessment or collection of tax, including certain representations as to the financial condition of the prospective transferee, as to which the transferor is also required to make a reasonable investigation to determine such transferee's historic payment of its debts and ability to continue to pay its debts as they come due in the future.

The IRS has issued final REMIC regulations that add to the conditions necessary to assure that a transfer of a non-economic residual interest would be respected. The additional conditions require that in order to qualify as a safe harbor transfer of a residual, the transferee represent that it will not cause the income “to be attributable to a foreign permanent establishment or fixed base (within the meaning of an applicable income tax treaty) of the transferee or another U.S. taxpayer” and either (i) the amount received by the transferee be no less on a present value basis than the present value of the net tax detriment attributable to holding the residual interest reduced by the present value of the projected payments to be received on the residual interest or (ii) the transfer is to a domestic taxable corporation with specified large amounts of gross and net assets and that meets certain other requirements where agreement is made that all future transfers will be to taxable domestic corporations in transactions that qualify for the same “safe harbor” provision. Eligibility for the safe harbor requires, among other things, that the facts and circumstances known to the transferor at the time of transfer not indicate to a reasonable person that the taxes with respect to the residual interest will not be paid, with an unreasonably low cost for the transfer specifically mentioned as negating eligibility. Prior to purchasing a REMIC Residual Certificate, prospective purchasers should consider the possibility that a purported transfer of the REMIC Residual Certificate by such a purchaser to another purchaser at some future day may be disregarded in accordance with the above described rules which would result in the retention of tax liability by that purchaser.

The related Prospectus Supplement will disclose whether offered REMIC Residual Certificates may be considered “noneconomic” residual interests under the REMIC Regulations; provided, however, that any disclosure that a REMIC Residual Certificate will not be considered “noneconomic” will be based upon certain assumptions, and the Depositor will make no representation that a REMIC Residual Certificate will not be considered “noneconomic” for purposes of the above-described rules. See “—Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates—REMIC Residual Certificates” below for additional restrictions applicable to transfers of certain REMIC Residual Certificates to foreign persons.

On May 11, 2004, the Internal Revenue Service issued final regulations relating to the federal income tax treatment of “inducement fees” received by transferees of non-economic REMIC residual interests. The regulations provide tax accounting rules for the inclusion of such fees in income over an appropriate period, and clarify that inducement fees represent income from sources within the United States. These rules apply to taxable years ending on or after May 11, 2004. On the same date, the IRS issued administrative guidance addressing the procedures by which transferees of such REMIC residual interests may obtain consent to change the method of accounting for REMIC inducement fee income to one of the methods provided in the regulations. Prospective purchasers of REMIC residual certificates are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the effect of these regulations and the related administrative guidance.

Mark-to-Market Rules. In general, all securities owned by a dealer, except to the extent that the dealer has specifically identified a security as held for investment, must be marked to market in accordance with the applicable Code provision and the related regulations. Under Treasury regulations, a REMIC Residual Certificate is not treated as a security and thus may not be marked to market.

Possible Pass-Through of Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions. Fees and expenses of a REMIC generally will be allocated to the holders of the related REMIC Residual Certificates. The applicable Treasury regulations indicate, however, that in the case of a REMIC that is similar to a single class grantor trust, all or a portion of such fees and expenses should be allocated to the holders of the related REMIC Regular Certificates. Except as stated in the Prospectus Supplement, such fees and expenses will be allocated to holders of the related REMIC Residual Certificates in their entirety and not to the holders of the related REMIC Regular Certificates.

With respect to REMIC Residual Certificates or REMIC Regular Certificates the holders of which receive an allocation of fees and expenses in accordance with the preceding discussion, if any holder thereof is an individual, estate or trust, or a “pass-through entity” beneficially owned by one or more individuals, estates or trusts, (i) an amount equal to such individual's, estate's or trust's share of such fees and expenses will be added to the gross income of such holder and (ii) such individual's, estate's or trust's share of such fees and expenses will be treated as a miscellaneous itemized deduction allowable subject to the limitation of Section 67 of the Code, which permits such deductions only to the extent they exceed in the aggregate two percent of a taxpayer's adjusted gross income. In the case of a partnership that has 100 or more partners and elects to be treated as an “electing large partnership,” 70 percent of such partnership's miscellaneous itemized deductions will be disallowed, although the remaining deductions will generally be allowed at the partnership level and will not be subject to the 2 percent floor that would otherwise be applicable to individual partners. In addition, Section 68 of the Code provides that the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds a specified amount will be reduced by the lesser of (i) 3% of the excess of the individual's adjusted gross income over such amount or (ii) 80% of the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for the taxable year. The amount of additional taxable income reportable by REMIC Certificateholders that are subject to the limitations of either Section 67 or Section 68 of the Code may be substantial. Furthermore, in determining the alternative minimum taxable income of such a holder of a REMIC Certificate that is an individual, estate or trust, or a “pass-through entity” beneficially owned by one or more individuals, estates or trusts, no deduction will be allowed for such holder's allocable portion of servicing fees and other miscellaneous itemized deductions of the REMIC, even though an amount equal to the amount of such fees and other deductions will be included in such holder's gross income. Accordingly, such REMIC Certificates may not be appropriate investments for individuals, estates, or trusts, or pass-through entities beneficially owned by one or more individuals, estates or trusts. Such prospective investors are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors prior to making an investment in such Certificates.

Sales of REMIC Certificates. If a REMIC Certificate is sold, the selling Certificateholder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and its adjusted basis in the REMIC Certificate. The adjusted basis of a REMIC Regular Certificate generally will equal the cost of such REMIC Regular Certificate to such Certificateholder, increased by income reported by such Certificateholder with respect to such REMIC Regular Certificate (including original issue discount and market discount income) and reduced (but not below zero) by distributions on such REMIC Regular Certificate received by such Certificateholder and by any amortized premium. The adjusted basis of a REMIC Residual Certificate will be determined as described under “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Residual Certificates—Basis Rules, Net Losses and Distributions.” Except as provided in the following five paragraphs, any such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, provided such REMIC Certificate is held as a capital asset (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code.

Gain from the sale of a REMIC Regular Certificate that might otherwise be capital gain will be treated as ordinary income to the extent such gain does not exceed the excess, if any, of (i) the amount that would have been includible in the seller's income with respect to such REMIC Regular Certificate assuming that income had accrued thereon at a rate equal to 110% of the “applicable Federal rate” (generally, a rate based on an average of current yields on Treasury securities having a maturity comparable to that of the Certificate based on the application of the Prepayment Assumption to such Certificate, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS), determined as of the date of purchase of such REMIC Regular Certificate, over (ii) the amount of ordinary income actually includible in the seller's income prior to such sale. In addition, gain recognized on the sale of a REMIC Regular Certificate by a seller who purchased such REMIC Regular Certificate at a market discount will be taxable as ordinary income in an amount not exceeding the portion of such discount that accrued during the period such REMIC Certificate was held by such holder, reduced by any market discount included in income under the rules described above under “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount” and “—Premium.”

REMIC Certificates will be “evidences of indebtedness” within the meaning of Section 582(c)(1) of the Code, so that gain or loss recognized from the sale of a REMIC Certificate by a bank or thrift institution to which such section applies will be ordinary income or loss.

A portion of any gain from the sale of a REMIC Regular Certificate that might otherwise be capital gain may be treated as ordinary income to the extent that such Certificate is held as part of a “conversion transaction” within the meaning of Section 1258 of the Code. A conversion transaction generally is one in which the taxpayer has taken two or more positions in the same or similar property that reduce or eliminate market risk, if substantially all of the taxpayer's return is attributable to the time value of the taxpayer's net investment in such transaction. The amount of gain so realized in a conversion transaction that is recharacterized as ordinary income generally will not exceed the amount of interest that would have accrued on the taxpayer's net investment at 120% of the appropriate “applicable Federal rate” (which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS) at the time the taxpayer enters into the conversion transaction, subject to appropriate reduction for prior inclusion of interest and other ordinary income items from the transaction.

Finally, a taxpayer may elect to have net capital gain taxed at ordinary income rates rather than capital gains rates in order to include such net capital gain in total net investment income for the taxable year, for purposes of the rule that limits the deduction of interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry property held for investment to a taxpayer's net investment income.

Except as may be provided in Treasury regulations yet to be issued, if the seller of a REMIC Residual Certificate reacquires such REMIC Residual Certificate, or acquires any other residual interest in a REMIC or any similar interest in a “taxable mortgage pool” (as defined in Section 7701(i) of the Code) during the period beginning six months before, and ending six months after, the date of such sale, such sale will be subject to the “wash sale” rules of Section 1091 of the Code. In that event, any loss realized by the REMIC Residual Certificateholder on the sale will not be deductible, but instead will be added to such REMIC Residual Certificateholder's adjusted basis in the newly-acquired asset.

Prohibited Transactions and Other Possible REMIC Taxes. The Code imposes a tax on REMICs equal to 100% of the net income derived from “prohibited transactions” (a “Prohibited Transactions Tax”). 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 of an asset purchased with the payments on the Mortgage Loans for temporary investment pending distribution on the REMIC Certificates. It is not anticipated that any REMIC will engage in any prohibited transactions in which it would recognize a material amount of net income.

In addition, certain contributions to a REMIC made after the day on which the REMIC issues all of its interests could result in the imposition of a tax on the REMIC equal to 100% of the value of the contributed property (a “Contributions Tax”). Each Pooling Agreement will include provisions designed to prevent the acceptance of any contributions that would be subject to such tax.

REMICs also are 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 gain from the sale of a foreclosure property that is inventory property and gross income from foreclosure property other than qualifying rents and other qualifying income for a real estate investment trust. It is not anticipated that any REMIC will recognize “net income from foreclosure property” subject to federal income tax.

Except as set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement, and to the extent permitted by then applicable laws, 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 the REMIC will be borne by the related Master Servicer or Trustee in either case out of its own funds, provided that the Master Servicer or the Trustee, as the case may be, has sufficient assets to do so, and provided further that such tax arises out of a breach of the Master Servicer's or the Trustee's obligations, as the case may be, under the related Pooling Agreement and in respect of compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Any such tax not borne by the Master Servicer or the Trustee will be charged against the related Trust Fund resulting in a reduction in amounts payable to holders of the related REMIC Certificates.

Tax and Restrictions on Transfers of REMIC Residual Certificates to Certain Organizations. If a REMIC Residual Certificate is transferred to a “disqualified organization” (as defined below), a tax would be imposed in an amount (determined under the REMIC Regulations) equal to the product of (i) the present value (discounted using the “applicable Federal rate” for obligations whose term ends on the close of the last quarter in which excess inclusions are expected to accrue with respect to the REMIC Residual Certificate, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS) of the total anticipated excess inclusions with respect to such REMIC Residual Certificate for periods after the transfer and (ii) the highest marginal federal income tax rate applicable to corporations. The anticipated excess inclusions must be determined as of the date that the REMIC Residual Certificate is transferred and must be based on events that have occurred up to the time of such transfer, the Prepayment Assumption and any required or permitted clean up calls or required liquidation provided for in the REMIC's organizational documents. Such a tax generally would be imposed on the transferor of the REMIC Residual Certificate, except that where such transfer is through an agent for a disqualified organization, the tax would instead be imposed on such agent. However, a transferor of a REMIC Residual Certificate would in no event be liable for such tax with respect to a transfer if the transferee furnishes to the transferor an affidavit that the transferee is not a disqualified organization and, as of the time of the transfer, the transferor does not have actual knowledge that such affidavit is false. Moreover, an entity will not qualify as a REMIC unless there are reasonable arrangements designed to ensure that (i) residual interests in such entity are not held by disqualified organizations and (ii) information necessary for the application of the tax described herein will be made available. Restrictions on the transfer of REMIC Residual Certificates and certain other provisions that are intended to meet this requirement will be included in the Pooling Agreement, and will be discussed more fully in any Prospectus Supplement relating to the offering of any REMIC Residual Certificate.

In addition, if a “pass-through entity” (as defined below) includes in income excess inclusions with respect to a REMIC Residual Certificate, and a disqualified organization is the record holder of an interest in such entity, then a tax will be imposed on such entity equal to the product of (i) the amount of excess inclusions on the REMIC

Residual Certificate that are allocable to the interest in the pass-through entity held by such disqualified organization and (ii) the highest marginal federal income tax rate imposed on corporations. A pass-through entity will not be subject to this tax for any period, however, if each record holder of an interest in such pass-through entity furnishes to such pass-through entity (i) such holder's social security number and a statement under penalties of perjury that such social security number is that of the record holder or (ii) a statement under penalties of perjury that such record holder is not a disqualified organization. Notwithstanding the preceding two sentences, in the case of a REMIC Residual Certificate held by an "electing large partnership," all interests in such partnership shall be treated as held by disqualified organizations (without regard to whether the record holders of the partnership furnish statements described in the preceding sentence) and the amount that would be subject to tax under the second preceding sentence is excluded from the gross income of the partnership (in lieu of a deduction in the amount of such tax generally allowed to pass-through entities).

For these purposes, a "disqualified organization" means (i) the United States, any State or political subdivision thereof, any foreign government, any international organization, or any agency or instrumentality of the foregoing (but would not include instrumentalities described in Section 168(h)(2)(D) of the Code or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation), (ii) any organization (other than a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Code) that is exempt from federal income tax, unless it is subject to the tax imposed by Section 511 of the Code or (iii) any organization described in Section 1381(a)(2)(C) of the Code. For these purposes, a "pass-through entity" means any regulated investment company, real estate investment trust, trust, partnership or certain other entities described in Section 860E(e)(6) of the Code. In addition, a person holding an interest in a pass-through entity as a nominee for another person will, with respect to such interest, be treated as a pass-through entity.

Termination. A REMIC will terminate immediately after the Distribution Date following receipt by the REMIC of the final payment in respect of the Mortgage Loans or upon a sale of the REMIC's assets following the adoption by the REMIC of a plan of complete liquidation. The last distribution on a REMIC Regular Certificate will be treated as a payment in retirement of a debt instrument. In the case of a REMIC Residual Certificate, if the last distribution on such REMIC Residual Certificate is less than the REMIC Residual Certificateholder's adjusted basis in such Certificate, such REMIC Residual Certificateholder should (but may not) be treated as realizing a loss equal to the amount of such difference, and such loss may be treated as a capital loss. If the REMIC adopts a plan of complete liquidation, within the meaning of Section 860F(a)(4)(A)(i) of the Code, which may be accomplished by designating in the REMIC's final tax return a date on which such adoption is deemed to occur, and sells all of its assets (other than cash) within a 90-day period beginning on such date, the REMIC will not be subjected to any "prohibited transactions taxes" solely on account of such qualified liquidation, 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.

Reporting and Other Administrative Matters. Solely for purposes of the administrative provisions of the Code, the REMIC will be treated as a partnership and REMIC Residual Certificateholders will be treated as partners. Except as described in the related Prospectus Supplement, the REMIC Administrator will file REMIC federal income tax returns on behalf of the related REMIC, and under the terms of the related Pooling Agreement, will either (i) be irrevocably appointed by the holders of the largest percentage interest in the related REMIC Residual Certificates as their agent to perform all of the duties of the "tax matters person" with respect to the REMIC in all respects or (ii) will be designated as and will act as the "tax matters person" with respect to the related REMIC in all respects and will hold at least a nominal amount of REMIC Residual Certificates.

The REMIC Administrator, as the tax matters person or as agent for the tax matters person, subject to certain notice requirements and various restrictions and limitations, generally will have the authority to act on behalf of the REMIC and the REMIC Residual Certificateholders in connection with the administrative and judicial review of items of income, deduction, gain or loss of the REMIC, as well as the REMIC's classification. REMIC Residual Certificateholders generally will be required to report such REMIC items consistently with their treatment on the REMIC's tax return and may in some circumstances be bound by a settlement agreement between the REMIC Administrator, as either tax matters person or as agent for the tax matters person, and the IRS concerning any such REMIC item. Adjustments made to the REMIC tax return may require a REMIC Residual Certificateholder to make corresponding adjustments on its return, and an audit of the REMIC's tax return, or the adjustments resulting from such an audit, could result in an audit of a REMIC Residual Certificateholder's return. Any person that holds a

REMIC 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 such person and other information.

Reporting of interest income, including any original issue discount, with respect to REMIC Regular Certificates is required annually, and may be required more frequently under Treasury regulations. These information reports generally are required to be sent to certain trusts and individual holders of REMIC Regular Interests and the IRS; holders of REMIC Regular Certificates that are corporations, trusts described in Sections 664(c) and 4947(a)(11) of the Code, securities dealers and certain other non-individuals will be provided interest and original issue discount income information and the information set forth in the following paragraph upon request in accordance with the requirements of the applicable regulations. The information must be provided by the later of 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the information was requested, or two weeks after the receipt of the request. The REMIC must also comply with rules requiring a REMIC Regular Certificate issued with original issue discount to disclose on its face the amount of original issue discount and the issue date, and requiring such information to be reported to the IRS. Reporting with respect to the REMIC Residual Certificates, including income, excess inclusions, investment expenses and relevant information regarding qualification of the REMIC's assets will be made as required under the Treasury regulations, generally on a quarterly basis.

As applicable, the REMIC Regular Certificate information reports will include a statement of the adjusted issue price of the REMIC Regular Certificate at the beginning of each accrual period. In addition, the reports will include information required by regulations with respect to computing the accrual of any market discount. Because exact computation of the accrual of market discount on a constant yield method would require information relating to the holder's purchase price that the REMIC may not have, such regulations only require that information pertaining to the appropriate proportionate method of accruing market discount be provided. See “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount.”

Except as set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement, the responsibility for complying with the foregoing reporting rules will be borne by the REMIC Administrator.

Backup Withholding with Respect to REMIC Certificates. Payments of interest and principal, as well as payments of proceeds from the sale of REMIC Certificates, may be subject to the “backup withholding tax” under Section 3406 of the Code if recipients of such payments fail to furnish to the payor certain information, including their taxpayer identification numbers, or otherwise fail to establish an exemption from such tax. All holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the Final Withholding Regulations. 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 IRS on a recipient of payments that is required to supply information but that does not do so in the proper manner.

Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates. A REMIC Regular Certificateholder that is not a “United States person” (as defined below) and is not subject to federal income tax as a result of any direct or indirect connection to the United States in addition to its ownership of a REMIC Regular Certificate will not be subject to United States federal income or withholding tax in respect of a distribution on a REMIC Regular Certificate, provided that the holder complies to the extent necessary with certain identification requirements (including delivery of a statement, signed by the Certificateholder under penalties of perjury, certifying that such Certificateholder is not a United States person and providing the name and address of such Certificateholder). This statement is generally made on IRS Form W-8BEN and must be updated whenever required information has changed or within three calendar years after the statement is first delivered. For these purposes, “United States person” means a citizen or resident of the United States, a corporation or partnership or entity treated as a partnership or corporation for United States Federal income tax purposes created or organized in, or under the laws of, the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia (except, in the case of a partnership, to the extent provided in regulations), an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source, or a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. To the extent prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury, a trust which was in existence on August 20, 1996 (other than a trust treated as owned by the grantor under subpart E of part I of subchapter J of chapter 1 of the Code), and which was treated as a United States person on August 19, 1996, may elect to continue to be treated as a United States person notwithstanding the

previous sentence. It is possible that the IRS may assert that the foregoing tax exemption should not apply with respect to a REMIC Regular Certificate held by a REMIC Residual Certificateholder that owns directly or indirectly a 10% or greater interest in the REMIC Residual Certificates. If the holder does not qualify for exemption, distributions of interest, including distributions in respect of accrued original issue discount, to such holder may be subject to a tax rate of 30%, subject to reduction under any applicable tax treaty.

Special rules apply to partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

In addition, the foregoing rules will not apply to exempt a United States shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation from taxation on such United States shareholder's allocable portion of the interest income received by such controlled foreign corporation.

Further, it appears that a REMIC 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 are encouraged to consult their tax advisors concerning this question.

Except as stated in the related Prospectus Supplement, transfers of REMIC Residual Certificates to investors that are not United States persons will be prohibited under the related Pooling Agreement.

Grantor Trust Funds

Classification of Grantor Trust Funds. On or prior to the date of the related Prospectus Supplement with respect to the proposed issuance of each series of Grantor Trust Certificates, Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, counsel to the Depositor, will deliver its opinion (and will file such opinion under Form 8-K) to the effect that, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related Pooling Agreement and upon issuance of such Grantor Trust Certificates, the related Grantor Trust Fund will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of the Code and not as a partnership or an association taxable as a corporation. The following general discussion of the anticipated federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Grantor Trust Certificates, to the extent it relates to matters of law or legal conclusions with respect thereto, represents the opinion of counsel to the Depositor for the applicable series as specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, subject to any qualifications set forth herein. In addition, counsel to the Depositor has prepared the statements in this Prospectus under the heading “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—Grantor Trust Funds,” and is of the opinion that such statements are correct in all material respects. Such statements are intended as an explanatory discussion of the possible effects of the classification of any Grantor Trust Fund as a grantor trust for federal income tax purposes on investors generally and of related tax matters affecting investors generally, but do not purport to furnish information in the level of detail or with the attention to an investor's specific tax circumstances that would be provided by an investor's own tax advisor. Accordingly, each investor is advised to consult its own tax advisors with regard to the tax consequences to it of investing in Grantor Trust Certificates.

For purposes of the following discussion, a Grantor Trust Certificate representing an undivided equitable ownership interest in the principal of the Mortgage Loans constituting the related Grantor Trust Fund, together with interest thereon at a pass-through rate, will be referred to as a “Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate.” A Grantor Trust Certificate representing ownership of all or a portion of the difference between interest paid on the Mortgage Loans constituting the related Grantor Trust Fund (net of normal administration fees and any Spread) and interest paid to the holders of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates issued with respect to such Grantor Trust Fund will be referred to as a “Grantor Trust Strip Certificate.” A Grantor Trust Strip Certificate may also evidence a nominal ownership interest in the principal of the Mortgage Loans constituting the related Grantor Trust Fund.

Characterization of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates.

Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates. In the case of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates, except as disclosed in the related Prospectus Supplement and subject to the discussion below with respect to Buydown Mortgage Loans, counsel to the Depositor will deliver an opinion that, in general, Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates will represent interests in (i) “loans . . . secured by an interest in real property” within the

meaning of Section 7701(a)(19)(C)(v) of the Code; (ii) “obligation[s] (including any participation or Certificate of beneficial ownership therein) which . . . [are] principally secured by an interest in real property” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3) of the Code; and (iii) “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(5)(A) of the Code. In addition, counsel to the Depositor will deliver an opinion that interest on Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates will to the same extent be considered “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code.

The assets constituting certain Grantor Trust Funds may include Buydown Mortgage Loans. The characterization of an investment in Buydown Mortgage Loans will depend upon the precise terms of the related Buydown Agreement, but to the extent that such Buydown Mortgage Loans are secured by a bank account or other personal property, they may not be treated in their entirety as assets described in the foregoing sections of the Code. No directly applicable precedents exist with respect to the federal income tax treatment or the characterization of investments in Buydown Mortgage Loans. Accordingly, holders of Grantor Trust Certificates are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the characterization of investments in Grantor Trust Certificates representing an interest in a Grantor Trust Fund that includes Buydown Mortgage Loans.

Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. Even if Grantor Trust Strip Certificates evidence an interest in a Grantor Trust Fund consisting of Mortgage Loans that are “loans . . . secured by an interest in real property” within the meaning of Section 7701(a)(19)(C)(v) of the Code, and “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code, and the interest on which is “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code, it is unclear whether the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, and the income therefrom, will be so characterized. However, the policies underlying such sections (namely, to encourage or require investments in mortgage loans by thrift institutions and real estate investment trusts) may suggest that such characterization is appropriate. Counsel to the Depositor will not deliver any opinion on these questions. Prospective purchasers to which such characterization of an investment in Grantor Trust Strip Certificates is material are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding whether the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, and the income therefrom, will be so characterized.

The Grantor Trust Strip Certificates will be “obligation[s] (including any participation or Certificate of beneficial ownership therein) which . . . [are] principally secured by an interest in real property” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3)(A) of the Code.

Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates. Holders of a particular series of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates generally will be required to report on their federal income tax returns their shares of the entire income from the Mortgage Loans (including amounts used to pay reasonable servicing fees and other expenses) and will be entitled to deduct their shares of any such reasonable servicing fees and other expenses. Because of stripped interests, market or original issue discount, or premium, the amount includible in income on account of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate may differ significantly from the amount distributable thereon representing interest on the Mortgage Loans. Under Section 67 of the Code, an individual, estate or trust holding a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate directly or through certain pass-through entities will be allowed a deduction for such reasonable servicing fees and expenses only to the extent that the aggregate of such holder's miscellaneous itemized deductions exceeds two percent of such holder's adjusted gross income. In addition, Section 68 of the Code provides that the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds a specified amount will be reduced by the lesser of (i) 3% of the excess of the individual's adjusted gross income over such amount or (ii) 80% of the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for the taxable year. The amount of additional taxable income reportable by holders of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates who are subject to the limitations of either Section 67 or Section 68 of the Code may be substantial. Further, Certificateholders (other than corporations) subject to the alternative minimum tax may not deduct miscellaneous itemized deductions in determining such holder's alternative minimum taxable income. Although it is not entirely clear, it appears that in transactions in which multiple classes of Grantor Trust Certificates (including Grantor Trust Strip Certificates) are issued, such fees and expenses should be allocated among the classes of Grantor Trust Certificates using a method that recognizes that each such class benefits from the related services. In the absence of statutory or administrative clarification as to the method to be used, it currently is intended to base information returns or reports to the IRS and Certificateholders on a method that allocates such expenses among

classes of Grantor Trust Certificates with respect to each period based on the distributions made to each such class during that period.

The federal income tax treatment of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates of any series will depend on whether they are subject to the “stripped bond” rules of Section 1286 of the Code. Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates may be subject to those rules if (i) a class of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates is issued as part of the same series of Certificates or (ii) the Depositor or any of its affiliates retains (for its own account or for purposes of resale) a right to receive a specified portion of the interest payable on the Mortgage Loans. Further, the IRS has ruled that an unreasonably high servicing fee retained by a seller or servicer will be treated as a retained ownership interest in mortgages that constitutes a stripped coupon. For purposes of determining what constitutes reasonable servicing fees for various types of mortgages the IRS has established certain “safe harbors.” The servicing fees paid with respect to the Mortgage Loans for certain series of Grantor Trust Certificates may be higher than the “safe harbors” and, accordingly, may not constitute reasonable servicing compensation. The related Prospectus Supplement will include information regarding servicing fees paid to the Master Servicer, any subservicer or their respective affiliates necessary to determine whether the preceding “safe harbor” rules apply.

If Stripped Bond Rules Apply. If the stripped bond rules apply, each Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate will be treated as having been issued with “original issue discount” within the meaning of Section 1273(a) of the Code, subject, however, to the discussion below regarding the treatment of certain stripped bonds as market discount bonds and the discussion regarding *de minimis* market discount. See “—Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates—Market Discount” below. Under the stripped bond rules, the holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate (whether a cash or accrual method taxpayer) will be required to report interest income from its Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate for each month in an amount equal to the income that accrues on such Certificate in that month calculated under a constant yield method, in accordance with the rules of the Code relating to original issue discount.

The original issue discount on a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate will be the excess of such Certificate's stated redemption price over its issue price. The issue price of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate as to any purchaser will be equal to the price paid by such purchaser for the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate. The stated redemption price of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate will be the sum of all payments to be made on such Certificate, other than “qualified stated interest,” if any, as well as such Certificate's share of reasonable servicing fees and other expenses. See “—Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Do Not Apply” for a definition of “qualified stated interest.” In general, the amount of such income that accrues in any month would equal the product of such holder's adjusted basis in such Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate at the beginning of such month (see “Sales of Grantor Trust Certificates”) and the yield of such Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate to such holder. Such yield would be computed at the rate (compounded based on the regular interval between payment dates) that, if used to discount the holder's share of future payments on the Mortgage Loans, would cause the present value of those future payments to equal the price at which the holder purchased such Certificate. In computing yield under the stripped bond rules, a Certificateholder's share of future payments on the Mortgage Loans will not include any payments made in respect of any ownership interest in the Mortgage Loans retained by the Depositor, the Master Servicer, any subservicer or their respective affiliates, but will include such Certificateholder's share of any reasonable servicing fees and other expenses.

To the extent the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates represent an interest in any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments, Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code requires (i) the use of a reasonable prepayment assumption in accruing original issue discount and (ii) adjustments in the accrual of original issue discount when prepayments do not conform to the prepayment assumption. It is unclear whether those provisions would be applicable to the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates that do not represent an interest in any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments. It is also uncertain, if a prepayment assumption is used, whether the assumed prepayment rate would be determined based on conditions at the time of the first sale of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate or, with respect to any holder, at the time of purchase of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate by that holder. Certificateholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning reporting original issue discount with

respect to Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates and, in particular, whether a prepayment assumption should be used in reporting original issue discount.

In the case of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a price equal to the principal amount of the Mortgage Loans allocable to such Certificate, the use of a prepayment assumption generally would not have any significant effect on the yield used in calculating accruals of interest income. In the case, however, of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a discount or premium (that is, at a price less than or greater than such principal amount, respectively), the use of a reasonable prepayment assumption would increase or decrease such yield, and thus accelerate or decelerate, respectively, the reporting of income.

If a prepayment assumption is not used, then when a Mortgage Loan prepays in full, the holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a discount or a premium generally will recognize ordinary income or loss equal to the difference between the portion of the prepaid principal amount of the Mortgage Loan that is allocable to such Certificate and the portion of the adjusted basis of such Certificate that is allocable to such Certificateholder's interest in the Mortgage Loan. If a prepayment assumption is used, it appears that no separate item of income or loss should be recognized upon a prepayment. Instead, a prepayment should be treated as a partial payment of the stated redemption price of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate and accounted for under a method similar to that described for taking account of original issue discount on REMIC Regular Certificates. See “—REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount.” It is unclear whether any other adjustments would be required to reflect differences between an assumed prepayment rate and the actual rate of prepayments.

It is currently intended to base information reports or returns to the IRS and Certificateholders in transactions subject to the stripped bond rules on Prepayment Assumption that will be disclosed in the related Prospectus Supplement and on a constant yield computed using a representative initial offering price for each class of Certificates. However, neither the Depositor, the Master Servicer nor the Trustee will make any representation that the Mortgage Loans will in fact prepay at a rate conforming to such Prepayment Assumption or any other rate and Certificateholders should bear in mind that the use of a representative initial offering price will mean that such information returns or reports, even if otherwise accepted as accurate by the IRS, will in any event be accurate only as to the initial Certificateholders of each series who bought at that price.

Under Treasury regulation Section 1.1286-1, certain stripped bonds are to be treated as market discount bonds and, accordingly, any purchaser of such a bond is to account for any discount on the bond as market discount rather than original issue discount. This treatment only applies, however, if immediately after the most recent disposition of the bond by a person stripping one or more coupons from the bond and disposing of the bond or coupon (i) there is no original issue discount (or only a *de minimis* amount of original issue discount) or (ii) the annual stated rate of interest payable on the original bond is no more than one percentage point lower than the gross interest rate payable on the original mortgage loan (before subtracting any servicing fee or any stripped coupon). If interest payable on a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate is more than one percentage point lower than the gross interest rate payable on the Mortgage Loans, the related Prospectus Supplement will disclose that fact. If the original issue discount or market discount on a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate determined under the stripped bond rules is less than 0.25% of the stated redemption price multiplied by the weighted average maturity of the Mortgage Loans, then such original issue discount or market discount will be considered to be *de minimis*. Original issue discount or market discount of only a *de minimis* amount will be included in income in the same manner as *de minimis* original issue and market discount described in “Characteristics of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Do Not Apply” and “—Market Discount” below.

If Stripped Bond Rules Do Not Apply. Subject to the discussion below on original issue discount, if the stripped bond rules do not apply to a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate, the Certificateholder will be required to report its share of the interest income on the Mortgage Loans in accordance with such Certificateholder's normal method of accounting. The original issue discount rules will apply to a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate to the extent it evidences an interest in Mortgage Loans issued with original issue discount.

The original issue discount, if any, on the Mortgage Loans will equal the difference between the stated redemption price of such Mortgage Loans and their issue price. Under the OID Regulations, the stated redemption

price is equal to the total of all payments to be made on such Mortgage Loan other than “qualified stated interest.” “Qualified stated interest” is interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate, or at a “qualified floating rate,” an “objective rate,” a combination of a single fixed rate and one or more “qualified floating rates” or one “qualified inverse floating rate,” or a combination of “qualified floating rates” that does not operate in a manner that accelerates or defers interest payments on such Mortgage Loan. In general, the issue price of a Mortgage Loan will be the amount received by the borrower from the lender under the terms of the Mortgage Loan, less any “points” paid by the borrower, and the stated redemption price of a Mortgage Loan will equal its principal amount, unless the Mortgage Loan provides for an initial below-market rate of interest or the acceleration or the deferral of interest payments. The determination as to whether original issue discount will be considered to be *de minimis* will be calculated using the same test described in the REMIC discussion. See “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount” above.

In the case of Mortgage Loans bearing adjustable or variable interest rates, the related Prospectus Supplement will describe the manner in which such rules will be applied with respect to those Mortgage Loans by the Master Servicer or the Trustee in preparing information returns to the Certificateholders and the IRS.

If original issue discount is in excess of a *de minimis* amount, all original issue discount with respect to a Mortgage Loan will be required to be accrued and reported in income each month, based on a constant yield. Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code requires that a prepayment assumption be made in computing yield with respect to any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments. Accordingly, for certificates backed by such pools, it is intended to base information reports and returns to the IRS and Certificateholders, on the use of a prepayment assumption. Certificateholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning whether a prepayment assumption should be used in reporting original issue discount with respect to Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates. Certificateholders should refer to the related Prospectus Supplement with respect to each series to determine whether and in what manner the original issue discount rules will apply to Mortgage Loans in such series.

A purchaser of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate that purchases such Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate at a cost less than such Certificate's allocable portion of the aggregate remaining stated redemption price of the Mortgage Loans held in the related Trust Fund will also be required to include in gross income such Certificate's daily portions of any original issue discount with respect to such Mortgage Loans. However, each such daily portion will be reduced, if the cost of such Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate to such purchaser is in excess of such Certificate's allocable portion of the aggregate “adjusted issue prices” of the Mortgage Loans held in the related Trust Fund, approximately in proportion to the ratio such excess bears to such Certificate's allocable portion of the aggregate original issue discount remaining to be accrued on such Mortgage Loans. The adjusted issue price of a Mortgage Loan on any given day equals the sum of (i) the adjusted issue price (or, in the case of the first accrual period, the issue price) of such Mortgage Loan at the beginning of the accrual period that includes such day and (ii) the daily portions of original issue discount for all days during such accrual period prior to such day. The adjusted issue price of a Mortgage Loan at the beginning of any accrual period will equal the issue price of such Mortgage Loan, increased by the aggregate amount of original issue discount with respect to such Mortgage Loan that accrued in prior accrual periods, and reduced by the amount of any payments made on such Mortgage Loan in prior accrual periods of amounts included in its stated redemption price.

In addition to its regular reports, the Master Servicer or the Trustee, except as provided in the related Prospectus Supplement, will provide to any holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate such information as such holder may reasonably request from time to time with respect to original issue discount accruing on Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates. See “Grantor Trust Reporting” below.

Market Discount. If the stripped bond rules do not apply to the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate, a Certificateholder may be subject to the market discount rules of Sections 1276 through 1278 of the Code to the extent an interest in a Mortgage Loan is considered to have been purchased at a “market discount,” that is, in the case of a Mortgage Loan issued without original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its remaining stated redemption price (as defined above), or in the case of a Mortgage Loan issued with original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its adjusted issue price (as defined above). If market discount is in excess of a *de minimis* amount (as described below), the holder generally will be required to include in income in each month the amount of

such discount that has accrued (under the rules described in the next paragraph) through such month that has not previously been included in income, but limited, in the case of the portion of such discount that is allocable to any Mortgage Loan, to the payment of stated redemption price on such Mortgage Loan that is received by (or, in the case of accrual basis Certificateholders, due to) the Trust Fund in that month. A Certificateholder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (under a constant yield method based on the yield of the Certificate to such holder) rather than including it on a deferred basis in accordance with the foregoing under rules similar to those described in “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount” above.

Section 1276(b)(3) of the Code authorized the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing for the method for accruing market discount on debt instruments, the principal of which is payable in more than one installment. Until such time as regulations are issued by the Treasury Department, certain rules described in the Committee Report will apply. Under those rules, in each accrual period market discount on the Mortgage Loans should accrue, at the Certificateholder's option: (i) on the basis of a constant yield method, (ii) in the case of a Mortgage Loan issued without original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the stated interest paid in the accrual period bears to the total stated interest remaining to be paid on the Mortgage Loan as of the beginning of the accrual period, or (iii) in the case of a Mortgage Loan issued with original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the original issue discount accrued in the accrual period bears to the total original issue discount remaining at the beginning of the accrual period. The prepayment assumption, if any, used in calculating the accrual of original issue discount is to be used in calculating the accrual of market discount. The effect of using a prepayment assumption could be to accelerate the reporting of such discount income. Because the regulations referred to in this paragraph have not been issued, it is not possible to predict what effect such regulations might have on the tax treatment of a Mortgage Loan purchased at a discount in the secondary market.

Because the Mortgage Loans will provide for periodic payments of stated redemption price, such discount may be required to be included in income at a rate that is not significantly slower than the rate at which such discount would be included in income if it were original issue discount.

Market discount with respect to Mortgage Loans may be considered to be *de minimis* and, if so, will be includible in income under *de minimis* rules similar to those described above in “—REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates-Original Issue Discount” with the exception that it is less likely that a prepayment assumption will be used for purposes of such rules with respect to the Mortgage Loans.

Further, under the rules described in “—REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount,” above, any discount that is not original issue discount and exceeds a *de minimis* amount may require the deferral of interest expense deductions attributable to accrued market discount not yet includible in income, unless an election has been made to report market discount currently as it accrues.

Premium. If a Certificateholder is treated as acquiring the underlying Mortgage Loans at a premium, that is, at a price in excess of their remaining stated redemption price, such Certificateholder may elect under Section 171 of the Code to amortize using a constant yield method the portion of such premium allocable to Mortgage Loans originated after September 27, 1985. Amortizable premium is treated as an offset to interest income on the related debt instrument, rather than as a separate interest deduction. However, premium allocable to Mortgage Loans originated before September 28, 1985 or to Mortgage Loans for which an amortization election is not made, should be allocated among the payments of stated redemption price on the Mortgage Loan and be allowed as a deduction as such payments are made (or, for a Certificateholder using the accrual method of accounting, when such payments of stated redemption price are due).

It is unclear whether a prepayment assumption should be used in computing amortization of premium allowable under Section 171 of the Code. If premium is not subject to amortization using a prepayment assumption and a Mortgage Loan prepays in full, the holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a premium should recognize a loss, 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 prepayment assumption is used to amortize such premium, it appears that such a loss would be unavailable. Instead, if a prepayment assumption is used, a prepayment should be treated as a partial

payment of the stated redemption price of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate and accounted for under a method similar to that described for taking account of original issue discount on REMIC Regular Certificates. See “REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount.” It is unclear whether any other adjustments would be required to reflect differences between the prepayment assumption used, and the actual rate of prepayments.

Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. The “stripped coupon” rules of Section 1286 of the Code will apply to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. Except as described above in “Characterization of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Apply,” no regulations or published rulings under Section 1286 of the Code have been issued and some uncertainty exists as to how it will be applied to securities such as the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. Accordingly, holders of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the method to be used in reporting income or loss with respect to such Certificates.

The OID Regulations do not apply to “stripped coupons,” although they provide general guidance as to how the original issue discount sections of the Code will be applied. In addition, the discussion below is subject to the discussion under “—Possible Application of Contingent Payment Rules” and assumes that the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate will not own any Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates.

Under the stripped coupon rules, it appears that original issue discount will be required to be accrued in each month on the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates based on a constant yield method. In effect, each holder of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates would include as interest income in each month an amount equal to the product of such holder's adjusted basis in such Grantor Trust Strip Certificate at the beginning of such month and the yield of such Grantor Trust Strip Certificate to such holder. Such yield would be calculated based on the price paid for that Grantor Trust Strip Certificate by its holder and the payments remaining to be made thereon at the time of the purchase, plus an allocable portion of the servicing fees and expenses to be paid with respect to the Mortgage Loans. See “Characterization of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Apply” above.

As noted above, Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code requires that a prepayment assumption be used in computing the accrual of original issue discount with respect to certain categories of debt instruments, and that adjustments be made in the amount and rate of accrual of such discount when prepayments do not conform to such prepayment assumption. To the extent the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates represent an interest in any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments, those provisions will apply to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. It is uncertain if a prepayment assumption is used, whether the assumed prepayment rate would be determined based on conditions at the time of the first sale of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate or, with respect to any subsequent holder, at the time of purchase of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate by that holder.

The accrual of income on the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates will be significantly slower if a prepayment assumption is permitted to be made than if yield is computed assuming no prepayments. It currently is intended to base information returns or reports to the IRS and Certificateholders on the Prepayment Assumption disclosed in the related Prospectus Supplement and on a constant yield computed using a representative initial offering price for each class of Certificates. However, neither the Depositor, the Master Servicer nor the Trustee will make any representation that the Mortgage Loans will in fact prepay at a rate conforming to the Prepayment Assumption or at any other rate and Certificateholders should bear in mind that the use of a representative initial offering price will mean that such information returns or reports, even if otherwise accepted as accurate by the IRS, will in any event be accurate only as to the initial Certificateholders of each series who bought at that price. Prospective purchasers of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the use of the Prepayment Assumption.

It is unclear under what circumstances, if any, the prepayment of a Mortgage Loan will give rise to a loss to the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate. If a Grantor Trust Strip 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 such Grantor Trust Strip Certificate, it appears that no loss may be available as a result of any particular prepayment unless prepayments occur at a rate faster than the Prepayment Assumption. However, if a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate is treated as an interest in discrete Mortgage Loans, or if the Prepayment Assumption

is not used, then when a Mortgage Loan is prepaid, the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate should be able to recognize a loss equal to the portion of the adjusted issue price of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate that is allocable to such Mortgage Loan.

Possible Application of Contingent Payment Rules. The coupon stripping rules' general treatment of stripped coupons is to regard them as newly issued debt instruments in the hands of each purchaser. To the extent that payments on the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates would cease if the Mortgage Loans were prepaid in full, the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates could be considered to be debt instruments providing for contingent payments. Under the OID Regulations, debt instruments providing for contingent payments are not subject to the same rules as debt instruments providing for noncontingent payments. Regulations were promulgated on June 14, 1996, regarding contingent payment debt instruments (the "Contingent Payment Regulations"), but it appears that Grantor Trust Strip Certificates to the extent subject to Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code as described above, due to their similarity to other mortgage-backed securities (such as REMIC regular interests and debt instruments subject to Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code) that are expressly excepted from the application of the Contingent Payment Regulations, may be excepted from such regulations. Like the OID Regulations, the Contingent Payment Regulations do not specifically address securities, such as the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, that are subject to the stripped bond rules of Section 1286 of the Code.

If the contingent payment rules under the Contingent Payment Regulations were to apply, the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate would be required to apply the "noncontingent bond method." Under the "noncontingent bond method," the issuer of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate determines a projected payment schedule on which interest will accrue. Holders of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates are bound by the issuer's projected payment schedule. The projected payment schedule consists of all noncontingent payments and a projected amount for each contingent payment based on the projected yield (as described below) of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate. The projected amount of each payment is determined so that the projected payment schedule reflects the projected yield. The projected amount of each payment must reasonably reflect the relative expected values of the payments to be received by the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate. The projected yield referred to above is a reasonable rate, not less than the "applicable Federal rate" that, as of the issue date, reflects general market conditions, the credit quality of the issuer, and the terms and conditions of the Mortgage Loans. The holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate would be required to include as interest income in each month the adjusted issue price of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate at the beginning of the period multiplied by the projected yield, and would add to, or subtract from, such income any variation between the payment actually received in such month and the payment originally projected to be made in such month.

Assuming that a prepayment assumption were used, if the Contingent Payment Regulations or their principles were applied to Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, the amount of income reported with respect thereto would be substantially similar to that described under "Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates". Certificateholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors concerning the possible application of the contingent payment rules to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates.

Sales of Grantor Trust Certificates. Any gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange of a Grantor Trust Certificate and its adjusted basis, recognized on such sale or exchange of a Grantor Trust Certificate by an investor who holds such Grantor Trust Certificate as a capital asset, will be capital gain or loss, except to the extent of accrued and unrecognized market discount, which will be treated as ordinary income, and (in the case of banks and other financial institutions) except as provided under Section 582(c) of the Code. The adjusted basis of a Grantor Trust Certificate generally will equal its cost, increased by any income reported by the seller (including original issue discount and market discount income) and reduced (but not below zero) by any previously reported losses, any amortized premium and by any distributions with respect to such Grantor Trust Certificate.

Gain or loss from the sale of a Grantor Trust Certificate may be partially or wholly ordinary and not capital in certain circumstances. Gain attributable to accrued and unrecognized market discount will be treated as ordinary income, as will gain or loss recognized by banks and other financial institutions subject to Section 582(c) of the Code. Furthermore, a portion of any gain that might otherwise be capital gain may be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the Grantor Trust Certificate is held as part of a "conversion transaction" within the meaning of

Section 1258 of the Code. A conversion transaction generally is one in which the taxpayer has taken two or more positions in the same or similar property that reduce or eliminate market risk, if substantially all of the taxpayer's return is attributable to the time value of the taxpayer's net investment in such transaction. The amount of gain realized in a conversion transaction that is recharacterized as ordinary income generally will not exceed the amount of interest that would have accrued on the taxpayer's net investment at 120% of the appropriate "applicable Federal rate" (which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS) at the time the taxpayer enters into the conversion transaction, subject to appropriate reduction for prior inclusion of interest and other ordinary income items from the transaction. Finally, a taxpayer may elect to have net capital gain taxed at ordinary income rates rather than capital gains rates in order to include such net capital gain in total net investment income for that taxable year, for purposes of the rule that limits the deduction of interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry property held for investment to a taxpayer's net investment income.

Grantor Trust Reporting. Except as set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement, the Master Servicer or the Trustee will furnish to each holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate with each distribution a statement setting forth the amount of such distribution allocable to principal on the underlying Mortgage Loans and to interest thereon at the related Pass-Through Rate. In addition, the Master Servicer or the Trustee will furnish, within a reasonable time after the end of each calendar year, to each holder of a Grantor Trust Certificate who was such a holder at any time during such year, information regarding the amount of servicing compensation received by the Master Servicer and sub-servicer (if any) and such other customary factual information as the Master Servicer or the Trustee deems necessary or desirable to enable holders of Grantor Trust Certificates to prepare their tax returns and will furnish comparable information to the IRS as and when required by law to do so. Because the rules for accruing discount and amortizing premium with respect to the Grantor Trust Certificates are uncertain in various respects, there is no assurance the IRS will agree with the Trust Fund's information reports of such items of income and expense. Moreover, such information reports, even if otherwise accepted as accurate by the IRS, will in any event be accurate only as to the initial Certificateholders that bought their Certificates at the representative initial offering price used in preparing such reports.

Except as disclosed in the related Prospectus Supplement, the responsibility for complying with the foregoing reporting rules will be borne by the Master Servicer or the Trustee.

Backup Withholding. In general, the rules described in "—REMICs—Backup Withholding with Respect to REMIC Certificates" will also apply to Grantor Trust Certificates.

Foreign Investors. In general, the discussion with respect to REMIC Regular Certificates in "REMICs—Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates" applies to Grantor Trust Certificates except that Grantor Trust Certificates will, except as disclosed in the related Prospectus Supplement, be eligible for exemption from U.S. withholding tax, subject to the conditions described in such discussion, only to the extent the related Mortgage Loans were originated after July 18, 1984.

To the extent that interest on a Grantor Trust Certificate would be exempt under Sections 871(h)(1) and 881(c) of the Code from United States withholding tax, and the Grantor Trust Certificate is not held in connection with a Certificateholder's trade or business in the United States, such Grantor Trust Certificate will not be subject to United States estate taxes in the estate of a non-resident alien individual.

STATE AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES

In addition to the federal income tax consequences described in "Federal Income Tax Consequences", potential investors should consider the state and local tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Offered Certificates. State tax law may differ substantially from the corresponding federal tax law, and the discussion above does not purport to describe any aspect of the tax laws of any state or other jurisdiction. Therefore, prospective investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the various tax consequences of investments in the Offered Certificates.

REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to recently enacted legislation, a penalty in the amount of \$10,000 in the case of a natural person and \$50,000 in any other case is imposed on any taxpayer that fails to file timely an information return with the IRS with respect to a “reportable transaction” (as defined in Section 6011 of the Code). The rules defining “reportable transactions” are complex. In general, they include transactions that result in certain losses that exceed threshold amounts and transactions that result in certain differences between the taxpayer’s tax treatment of an item and book treatment of that same item. Prospective investors are advised to consult their own tax advisers regarding any possible disclosure obligations in light of their particular circumstances.

PENALTY AVOIDANCE

The summary of tax considerations contained herein was written to support the promotion and marketing of the securities, and was not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by a taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding United States Federal income tax penalties that may be imposed. Each taxpayer is encouraged to seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

Investors Affected

A federal law called the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, the Code and a variety of state laws may affect your decision whether to invest in the securities if you are investing for:

- a pension or other employee benefit plan of employers in the private sector that are regulated under ERISA, referred to as an ERISA plan,
- an individual retirement account or annuity, called an IRA, or a pension or other benefit plan for self-employed individuals, called a Keogh plan,
- a pension and other benefit plan for the employees of state and local governments, called a government plan, or
- an insurance company general or separate account, a bank collective investment fund or other pooled investment vehicle which includes the assets of ERISA plans, IRAs, Keogh plans, and/or government plans.

A summary of the effects of those laws follows.

Fiduciary Standards for ERISA Plans and Related Investment Vehicles

ERISA imposes standards of fiduciary conduct on those who are responsible for operating ERISA plans or investing their assets. These standards include requirements that fiduciaries act prudently in making investment decisions and diversify investments so as to avoid large losses unless under the circumstances it is clearly prudent not to do so. If you are a fiduciary of an ERISA plan, you are subject to these standards in deciding whether to invest the plan's assets in securities. You may find the full text of the applicable standards of fiduciary conduct in section 404 of ERISA. If you are a fiduciary of an ERISA Plan, you are encouraged to consult with your advisors concerning your investment decision in the context of section 404 of ERISA.

Prohibited Transaction Issues for ERISA Plans, Keogh Plans, IRAs and Related Investment Vehicles

General. Transactions involving the assets of an ERISA plan, a Keogh plan or an IRA, called prohibited transactions, may result in the imposition of excise taxes and, in the case of an ERISA plan, civil money penalties and certain other extraordinary remedies. A prohibited transaction occurs when a person with a pre-existing relationship to an ERISA plan, a Keogh plan or IRA, known as a party in interest or a disqualified person, engages in a transaction involving the assets of the plan or IRA. You may find the laws applicable to prohibited transactions in section 406 of ERISA and section 4975 of the Code. There are statutory and regulatory prohibited transaction exemptions, as well as administrative exemptions granted by the United States Department of Labor. Prohibited transactions exemptions waive the excise taxes, civil money penalties and other remedies for certain prohibited transactions which are structured to satisfy prescribed conditions.

Purchase and Sale of Securities. If an ERISA plan, a Keogh plan, an IRA or a related investment vehicle acquires securities from, or sells securities to, a party in interest or a disqualified person, a prohibited transaction may occur. In such a case, the party in interest or disqualified person might be liable for excise taxes unless a prohibited transaction exemption is available. Where a prohibited transaction involves an ERISA plan or related investment vehicle, the fiduciary who causes or permits the prohibited transaction may also be liable for civil money penalties.

Transactions Incidental to the Operation of the Trust. Transactions involving the assets of the trust may also give rise to prohibited transactions to the extent that an investment in securities causes the assets of a trust to be considered assets, commonly known as plan assets, of an ERISA plan, a Keogh plan, an IRA or a related investment vehicle. Whether an investment in securities will cause a trust's assets to be treated as plan assets depends on whether the securities are debt or equity investments for purposes of ERISA. The United States Department of Labor has issued regulations, commonly known as the plan asset regulations, which define debt and equity investments. The plan asset regulations appear at 29 C.F.R. ss.2510.3-101.

Under the plan asset regulations, a trust's assets will not be plan assets of an ERISA plan, Keogh plan, IRA or related investment vehicle that purchases securities if the securities are considered debt. For this purpose, the securities will be debt only if they are treated as indebtedness under applicable local law and do not have any substantial equity features. The term substantial equity features has no definition under the plan asset regulations. In the absence of such a definition, we cannot assure you that the securities, either when they are issued or at any later date, will have no substantial equity features. The prospectus supplement for a particular offering of securities may tell you whether we believe the securities are debt for ERISA purposes.

To the extent that the securities do not constitute debt for purposes of ERISA, they will constitute equity investments. In this case, an ERISA plan, Keogh plan, IRA or related investment vehicle that acquires securities would also acquire an undivided interest in each asset of the trust unless (1) the trust is an operating company or a venture capital operating company as defined in the plan asset regulations, (2) the securities are publicly offered securities as defined in the plan asset regulations, or (3) benefit plan investors as defined in the plan asset regulations do not own 25% or more of the securities or any other class of equity security issued by the trust. If the securities may be treated as an equity investment under the plan asset regulations, the prospectus supplement may tell you whether we believe any of these exceptions will apply.

Possible Exemptive Relief

The United States Department of Labor has issued prohibited transaction exemptions, which conditionally waive excise taxes and civil money penalties that might otherwise apply to a type of transactions.

Class Exemptions. The United States Department of Labor has issued Prohibited Transaction Class Exemptions, or PTCEs, which provide exemptive relief is available to any party to any transaction which satisfies the conditions of the exemption. A partial listing of the PTCEs which may be available for investments in securities follows. Each of these exemptions is available only if specified conditions are satisfied and may provide relief for some, but not all, of the prohibited transactions that a particular transaction may cause. The prospectus supplement for a particular offering of securities may tell you whether the securities themselves satisfy the conditions of these

exemptions. You are encouraged to consult with your advisors regarding the specific scope, terms and conditions of an exemption as it applies to you, as an investor, before relying on that exemption's availability.

Class Exemptions for Purchases and Sales of Securities. The following exemptions may apply to a purchase or sale of securities between an ERISA plan, a Keogh plan, an IRA or related investment vehicle, on the one hand, and a party in interest or disqualified person, on the other hand:

- PTCE 84-14, which exempts certain transactions approved on behalf of the plan by a qualified professional asset manager, or QPAM.
- PTCE 86-128, which exempts certain transactions between a plans and certain broker- dealers.
- PTCE 90-1, which exempts certain transactions entered into by insurance company pooled separate accounts in which plans have made investments.
- PTCE 91-38, which exempts certain transactions entered into by bank collective investment funds in which plans have made investments.
- PTCE 96-23, which exempts certain transaction approved on behalf of a plan by an in-house investment manager, or INHAM.

These exemptions do not expressly address prohibited transactions that might result from transactions incidental to the operation of a trust. We cannot assure you that a purchase or sale of securities in reliance on one of these exemptions will not give rise to indirect, non-exempt prohibited transactions.

Class Exemptions for Purchases and Sales of Securities and Transactions Incidental to the Operation of the Trust. The following exemptions may apply to a purchase or sale of securities between an ERISA plan, a Keogh plan, an IRA or related investment vehicle, on the one hand, and a party in interest or disqualified person, on the other hand, and may also apply to prohibited transactions that may result from transactions incident to the operation of the trust

- PTCE 95-60, which exempts certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts.
- PTCE 83-1, which exempts certain transactions involving the purchase of pass-through certificates in mortgage pool investment trusts from, and the sale of such certificates to, the pool sponsor, as well as transactions in connection with the servicing and operation of the pool.

Administrative Exemption for Offerings Managed by Certain Underwriters. The DOL has also issued exemptions to several underwriters of securities, for specific offerings in which that underwriter or any person directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controlling, controlled by or under common control with that underwriter is an underwriter, placement agent or a manager or co-manager of the underwriting syndicate or selling group where the trust and the offered certificates meet specified conditions. Such exemptions are referred to as the Underwriters' Exemptions. Amendments to the Underwriters' Exemptions may be found at 62 Fed. Reg. 39021 (July 21, 1997), at 65 Fed. Reg. 67765 (November 13, 2000) and at 67 Fed. Reg. 54487 (August 22, 2002). The Underwriters' Exemptions, as amended, provide a partial exemption for transactions involving certificates representing a beneficial interest in a trust and entitling the holder to pass-through payments of principal, interest and/or other payments with respect to the trust's assets as wells as certain other securities issued by certain issuers. When applicable, the Underwriters' Exemptions applies to the initial purchase, holding and subsequent resale of certificates or securities, and certain transactions incidental to the servicing and operation of the assets of such a trust or issuer.

In order for the Underwriters' Exemptions to be available to a purchase of securities, the trust's assets must consist solely of certain types of assets, including obligations that bear interest or are purchased at a discount and which are secured by single-family residential, multi-family residential and commercial property (including certain

obligations secured by leasehold interests on commercial property); fractional undivided interests in any of these obligations; property which had secured any of these obligations; undistributed cash; rights under any insurance policies, third-party guarantees, contracts of suretyship, certain eligible swaps or other credit support arrangements with respect to any of the these obligations; and a pre-funding account.

Conditions for Pre-funding Accounts. If the trust includes a pre-funding account, the following conditions must also apply:

- The ratio of the amount allocated to the pre-funding account to the total principal amount of the securities being offered must be less than or equal to 50%.
- All additional obligations transferred to the trust after the closing date of the offering of securities must meet the same terms and conditions of eligibility for inclusion in the trust as the obligations placed in the trust at or prior to the closing date, and these terms and conditions must have been approved by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or Fitch Inc., called the Exemption Rating Agencies. These terms and conditions may be changed if the changes receive prior approval of either an Exemption Rating Agency or a majority vote of outstanding certificateholders.
- After the transfer of additional obligations to the trust, the securities must have a credit rating from one of the Exemption Rating Agencies at least a high as the rating assigned at the time of the initial issuance of the securities.
- The use of pre-funding does not, in and of itself, cause a reduction of 100 basis points or more in the weighted average annual percentage interest rate of all of the obligations included in the trust between the time of initial issuance of the securities and the end of the pre-funding period.
- Either the characteristics of the obligations added to the trust during the pre-funding period must be monitored by an independent insurer or other independent credit support provider, or an independent accountant must furnish a letter, prepared using the same type of procedures as were applicable to the obligations which were transferred to the trust as of the closing date of the initial offering of securities, stating whether or not the characteristics of the additional obligations conform to the characteristics described in the prospectus or prospectus supplement.
- The pre-funding period must end no later than three months, or 90 days if later, after the closing date of the initial issuance of securities, or earlier in certain circumstances if the unused balance in the pre-funding account falls below a specified minimum level or an event of default occurs.
- Amounts transferred to any pre-funding account and/or capitalized interest account used in connection with the pre-funding may be invested only in investments which are described in the pooling and servicing agreement, are permitted by the Exemption Rating Agencies rating the securities and have been rated, or the obligor has been rated, in one of the three highest generic rating categories by one of the Exemption Rating Agencies or else are either direct obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by, the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, provided that such obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.
- The prospectus or prospectus supplement must describe the duration of the pre-funding period.
- The trustee, or any agent with which the trustee contracts to provide trust services, must be a substantial financial institution or trust company experienced in trust activities and familiar with its duties, responsibilities and liabilities with ERISA and the trustee, as legal owner of the assets of the trust, must enforce all the rights created in favor of Securityholders of the trust, including ERISA plans.

Additional Conditions for the Underwriters' Exemptions. If the requirements applicable to the trust and pre-funding account are met, the Underwriters' Exemptions will apply to a particular transaction only if the transaction meets the following additional conditions:

- The acquisition of securities by an ERISA Plan, a Keogh Plan, an IRA or a related investment vehicle is on terms, including price, that are at least as favorable to the buyer as they would be in an arm's-length transaction with an unrelated party.
- The rights and interests evidenced by the securities acquired by the ERISA Plan, Keogh Plan, IRA or related investment vehicle are not subordinated to the rights and interests evidenced by other securities of the same trust unless none of the mortgage loans or other assets has a Loan-to-Value Ratio that exceeds 100% as of the date of the issuance of the securities.
- The securities acquired by the ERISA Plan, Keogh Plan, IRA or related investment vehicle have received a rating that is in one of four highest generic rating categories from the Exemption Rating Agencies. However, the securities must be rated in one of the two highest generic categories by the Exemption Rating Agencies if the Loan-to-Value Ratio of any one- to four-family residential mortgage loan held in the trust exceeds 100% at the date of issuance of the certificates. However, in that case the Underwriters' Exemptions will not apply (a) to any of the certificates if (x) any mortgage loan or other asset held in the trust (other than a one- to four-family residential mortgage loan) has an Loan-to-Value Ratio that exceeds 100% at the date of issuance of the certificates or (y) any one- to four-family residential mortgage loan has an Loan-to-Value Ratio that exceeds 125% at the date of the issuance of the certificates or (b) to any subordinate certificates.
- The trustee of the trust is not an affiliate of the trust sponsor, any servicer, any underwriter, any insurer or any obligor with respect to obligations or receivables constituting more than 5% of the aggregate unamortized principal balance of the assets in the trust, determined on the date of initial issuance of securities, or any affiliate of any of these entities.
- The sum of all payments made to and retained by the underwriter(s) or selling agents must represent not more than reasonable compensation for underwriting the securities; the sum of all payments made to and retained by the sponsor pursuant to the assignment of the assets to the trust must represent not more than the fair market value of such obligations; and the sum of all payments made to and retained by all servicers must represent not more than reasonable compensation for such persons' services and reimbursement of such person's reasonable expenses in connection with such services.
- The investing ERISA plan, Keogh plan, IRA or related investment vehicle must be an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501(a)(1) of Regulation D of the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- In the case of certain types of trusts, the documents establishing the trust and governing the transaction must contain provisions as described in the Underwriters' Exemptions that are intended to protect the assets of the trust from creditors of the Depositor.

The Underwriters' Exemption permits interest-rate swaps, interest rate caps and yield supplement agreements to be assets of a trust fund if certain conditions are satisfied.

An interest-rate swap or (if purchased by or on behalf of the trust) an interest-rate cap contract (collectively, a "swap" or "swap agreement") is a permitted trust fund asset if it: (a) is an "eligible swap;" (b) is with an "eligible counterparty;" (c) is purchased by a "qualified plan investor;" (d) meets certain additional specific conditions which depend on whether the swap is a "ratings dependent swap" or a "non-ratings dependent swap" and (e) permits the trust to make termination payments to the swap counterparty (other than currently scheduled payments) solely from excess spread or amounts otherwise payable to the servicer, depositor or seller.

An “eligible swap” is one which: (a) is denominated in U.S. dollars; (b) pursuant to which the trust pays or receives, on or immediately prior to the respective payment or distribution date for the class of securities to which the swap relates, a fixed rate of interest or a floating rate of interest based on a publicly available index (e.g., LIBOR or the U.S. Federal Reserve’s Cost of Funds Index (COFI)), with the trust receiving such payments on at least a quarterly basis and obligated to make separate payments no more frequently than the counterparty, with all simultaneous payments being netted (“allowable interest rate”); (c) has a notional amount that does not exceed either: (i) the principal balance of the class of securities to which the swap relates, or (ii) the portion of the principal balance of such class represented by obligations (“allowable notional amount”); (d) is not leveraged (i.e., payments are based on the applicable notional amount, the day count fractions, the fixed or floating rates permitted above, and the difference between the products thereof, calculated on a one-to-one ratio and not on a multiplier of such difference) (“leveraged”); (e) has a final termination date that is either the earlier of the date on which the issuer terminates or the related class of securities are fully repaid and (f) does not incorporate any provision which could cause a unilateral alteration in the requirements described in (a) through (d) above.

An “eligible counterparty” means a bank or other financial institution which has a rating at the date of issuance of the securities, which is in one of the three highest long-term credit rating categories or one of the two highest short-term credit rating categories, utilized by at least one of the exemption rating agencies rating the securities; provided that, if a counterparty is relying on its short-term rating to establish eligibility hereunder, such counterparty must either have a long-term rating in one of the three highest long-term rating categories or not have a long-term rating from the applicable exemption rating agency.

A “qualified plan investor” is a plan where the decision to buy such class of securities is made on behalf of the plan by an independent fiduciary qualified to understand the swap transaction and the effect the swap would have on the rating of the securities and such fiduciary is either (a) a “qualified professional asset manager” (“QPAM”) under PTCE 84-14, (b) an “in-house asset manager” under PTCE 96-23 or (c) has total assets (both plan and non-plan) under management of at least \$100 million at the time the securities are acquired by the plan.

In “ratings dependent swaps” (where the rating of a class of securities is dependent on the terms and conditions of the swap), the swap agreement must provide that if the credit rating of the counterparty is withdrawn or reduced by any exemption rating agency below a level specified by the exemption rating agency, the servicer must, within the period specified under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement: (a) obtain a replacement swap agreement with an eligible counterparty which is acceptable to the exemption rating agency and the terms of which are substantially the same as the current swap agreement (at which time the earlier swap agreement must terminate); or (b) cause the swap counterparty to establish any collateralization or other arrangement satisfactory to the exemption rating agency such that the then current rating by the exemption rating agency of the particular class of securities will not be withdrawn or reduced (and the terms of the swap agreement must specifically obligate the counterparty to perform these duties for any class of securities with a term of more than one year). In the event that the servicer fails to meet these obligations, holders of the securities that are employee benefit plans or other retirement arrangements must be notified in the immediately following periodic report which is provided to the holders of the securities but in no event later than the end of the second month beginning after the date of such failure. Sixty days after the receipt of such report, the exemptive relief provided under the Underwriters’ Exemption will prospectively cease to be applicable to any class of securities held by an employee benefit plan or other retirement arrangement which involves such ratings dependent swap.

“Non-ratings dependent swaps” (those where the rating of the securities does not depend on the terms and conditions of the swap) are subject to the following conditions. If the credit rating of the counterparty is withdrawn or reduced below the lowest level permitted above, the servicer will, within a specified period after such rating withdrawal or reduction: (a) obtain a replacement swap agreement with an eligible counterparty, the terms of which are substantially the same as the current swap agreement (at which time the earlier swap agreement must terminate); (b) cause the counterparty to post collateral with the trust in an amount equal to all payments owed by the counterparty if the swap transaction were terminated; or (c) terminate the swap agreement in accordance with its terms.

An “eligible yield supplement agreement” is any yield supplement agreement or similar arrangement or (if purchased by or on behalf of the trust) an interest rate cap contract to supplement the interest rates otherwise payable

on obligations held by the trust fund (“EYS Agreement”). If the EYS Agreement has a notional principal amount and/or is written on an International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) form, the EYS Agreement may only be held as an asset of the trust fund if it meets the following conditions: (a) it is denominated in U.S. dollars; (b) it pays an allowable interest rate; (c) it is not leveraged; (d) it does not allow any of these three preceding requirements to be unilaterally altered without the consent of the trustee; (e) it is entered into between the trust and an eligible counterparty and (f) it has an allowable notional amount.

Limits on Scope of the Underwriters' Exemptions. The Underwriters' Exemptions will not provide complete exemptive relief even where a trust satisfies all of the conditions applicable to the trust and all of the general conditions are met. It does not provide relief for the purchase of securities from, or the sale of securities to, a party in interest or disqualified person where the party in interest or disqualified person is a fiduciary of the purchaser or seller in which the fiduciary receives consideration for its personal account from any party other than the purchaser or the seller.

The Underwriters' Exemptions also will not provide exemptive relief for the purchase and holding of securities by a fiduciary on behalf of a plan sponsored by the trust's sponsor, the trustee, any insurer, any servicer, any obligor with respect to obligations or receivables included in the trust constituting more than 5% of the aggregate unamortized principal balance of the assets in the trust, determined on the date of initial issuance of the securities, and any affiliate of any of these entities. The Underwriters' Exemptions generally provides exemptive relief in other cases for the purchase of securities from, or the sale of securities to, a party in interest or disqualified person where the party in interest or disqualified person is a fiduciary of the purchaser or seller and is also an obligor with respect to 5% or less of the fair market value of obligations or receivables contained in the trust or an affiliate only when the following additional conditions are met:

- The purchaser or seller is not an ERISA plan, an IRA or a Keogh plan that is sponsored by an underwriter or selling agent, a trust's sponsor, the trustee, any insurer, any servicer or any obligor with respect to obligations or receivables included in the trust constituting more than 5% of the aggregate unamortized principal balance of the assets in the trust, determined on the date of initial issuance of the securities, or any affiliate of any of these entities.
- Solely in the case of initial issuance of securities, at least 50% of each class of securities issued by the trust is acquired by persons independent of the underwriters or selling agents, the trust's sponsor, the trustee, any insurer, any servicer, any obligor with respect to obligations or receivables included in the trust constituting more than 5% of the aggregate unamortized principal balance of the assets in the trust, determined on the date of initial issuance of the securities, and any affiliate of any of these entities.
- The purchaser's investment in each class of securities issued by the trust does not exceed 25% of all of the securities in such class outstanding at the time of the issuance.
- Immediately after the acquisition, no more than 25% of the purchaser's assets are invested in securities issued by trusts containing assets sold or serviced by an entity that has discretionary authority or over the purchaser or renders investment advice to the purchaser for a fee.

The Underwriters' Exemptions provide relief for transactions in connection with the servicing, operation and management of a trust only if:

- The transactions are carried out in accordance with the terms of a binding pooling and servicing agreement.
- The pooling and servicing agreement is provided to, or fully described in the prospectus or offering memorandum provided to, investing ERISA plans, Keogh plans, IRAs and related investment vehicles before they purchase securities issued by the trust.

Statutory Exemption for Insurance Company General Accounts. Insurance companies contemplating the investment of general account assets in securities are encouraged to consult with their legal advisors with respect to the applicability of Section 401(c) of ERISA. The United States Department of Labor issued final regulations under Section 401(c) which were published in the Federal Register on January 5, 2000, but these final regulations are generally not applicable until July 5, 2001.

Consultation with Counsel

There can be no assurance that any DOL exemption will apply with respect to any particular Plan that acquires the securities or, even if all the conditions specified therein were satisfied, that any such exemption would apply to transactions involving the trust fund. Prospective Plan investors are encouraged to consult with their legal counsel concerning the impact of ERISA and the Code and the potential consequences to their specific circumstances prior to making an investment in the securities. Neither the Depositor, the Trustee, the Servicer nor any of their respective affiliates will make any representation to the effect that the securities satisfy all legal requirements with respect to the investment therein by Plans generally or any particular Plan or to the effect that the securities are an appropriate investment for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

Government Plans

Government plans are generally not subject to the fiduciary standards of ERISA or the prohibited transaction rules of ERISA or the Code. However, many states have enacted laws which established standards of fiduciary conduct, legal investment rules, or other requirements for investment transactions involving the assets of government plans. If you are considering investing in securities on behalf of a government plan, you are encouraged to consult with your advisors regarding the requirements of applicable state law.

Required Deemed Representations of Investors

Any purchaser of the Certificates will be deemed to have represented that either (a) it is not an ERISA Plan, an IRA or a Keogh Plan and is not purchasing such securities by or on behalf of or with plan assets of an ERISA Plan, an IRA or a Keogh Plan or (b) the purchase of any such securities by or on behalf of or with plan assets of an ERISA Plan, an IRA or a Keogh Plan is permissible under applicable law, will not result in any non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code and will not subject the Servicer, the Depositor or the Trustee to any obligation in addition to those undertaken in the related Agreement. A fiduciary of a Plan or any person investing plan assets to purchase securities must make its own determination that the conditions for purchase will be satisfied with respect to such securities.

This discussion is a general discussion of some of the rules which apply to ERISA plans, Keogh plans, IRAs, government plans and their related investment vehicles. Prior to making an investment in securities, prospective plan investors are encouraged to consult with their legal and other advisors concerning the impact of ERISA and the Code and, particularly in the case of government plans and related investment vehicles, any additional state law considerations, and the potential consequences in their specific circumstances.

LEGAL INVESTMENT MATTERS

Each class of Certificates offered hereby and by the related Prospectus Supplement will be rated at the date of issuance in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one Rating Agency. If so specified in the related Prospectus Supplement, each such class that is rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least one Rating Agency will constitute "mortgage related securities" for purposes of the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 ("SMMEA"), and, as such, will be legal investments for persons, trusts, corporations, partnerships, associations, business trusts and business entities (including depository institutions, life insurance companies and pension funds) created pursuant to or existing under the laws of the United States or of any State whose authorized investments are subject to state regulation to the same extent that, under applicable law, obligations issued by or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or any agency or instrumentality

thereof constitute legal investments for such entities. Under SMMEA, if a State enacted legislation on or prior to October 3, 1991 specifically limiting the legal investment authority of any such entities with respect to “mortgage related securities,” such securities will constitute legal investments for entities subject to such legislation only to the extent provided therein. Certain States have enacted legislation which overrides the preemption provisions of SMMEA. SMMEA provides, however, that in no event will the enactment of any such legislation affect the validity of any contractual commitment to purchase, hold or invest in “mortgage related securities,” or require the sale or other disposition of such securities, so long as such contractual commitment was made or such securities acquired prior to the enactment of such legislation.

SMMEA also amended the legal investment authority of federally-chartered depository institutions as follows: federal savings and loan associations and federal savings banks may invest in, sell or otherwise deal with “mortgage related securities” without limitation as to the percentage of their assets represented thereby, federal credit unions may invest in such securities, and national banks may purchase such securities for their own account without regard to the limitations generally applicable to investment securities set forth in 12 U.S.C. 24 (Seventh), subject in each case to such regulations as the applicable federal regulatory authority may prescribe.

On April 23, 1998, the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council issued a revised supervisory policy statement (the “1998 Policy Statement”) applicable to all depository institutions, setting forth guidelines for investments in “high-risk mortgage securities”. The 1998 Policy Statement has been adopted by the Federal Reserve Board, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the FDIC, the National Credit Union Administration (the “NCUA”) and the OTS with an effective date of May 26, 1998. The 1998 Policy Statement rescinds a 1992 policy statement that had required, prior to purchase, a depository institution to determine whether a mortgage derivative product that it is considering acquiring is high-risk, and, if so, that the proposed acquisition would reduce the institution's overall interest rate risk. The 1998 Policy Statement eliminates former constraints on investing in certain “high-risk” mortgage derivative products and substitutes broader guidelines for evaluating and monitoring investment risk.

The Office of Thrift Supervision (the “OTS”) has issued Thrift Bulletins 73a, entitled “Investing in Complex Securities” (“TB 73a”), which is effective as of December 18, 2001 and applies to savings associations regulated by the OTS, and 13a, entitled “Management of Interest Rate Risk, Investment Securities, and Derivatives Activities” (“TB 13a”), which is effective as of December 1, 1998, and applies to thrift institutions regulated by the OTS.

One of the primary purposes of TB 73a is to require savings associations, prior to taking any investment position, to determine that the investment position meets applicable regulatory and policy requirements (including those set forth TB 13a (see below)) and internal guidelines, is suitable for the institution, and is safe and sound. OTS recommends, with respect to purchases of specific securities, additional analysis, including, among others, analysis of repayment terms, legal structure, expected performance of the issuer and any underlying assets as well as analysis of the effects of payment priority, with respect to a security which is divided into separate tranches with unequal payments, and collateral investment parameters, with respect to a security that is prefunded or involves a revolving period. TB 73a reiterates OTS's due diligence requirements for investing in all securities and warns that if a savings association makes an investment that does not meet the applicable regulatory requirements, the savings association's investment practices will be subject to criticism, and OTS may require divestiture of such securities. OTS also recommends, with respect to an investment in any “complex securities,” that savings associations should take into account quality and suitability, interest rate risk, and classification factors. For the purposes of each of TB 73a and TB 13a, “complex security” includes among other things any collateralized mortgage obligation or real estate mortgage investment conduit security, other than any “plain vanilla” mortgage pass-through security (that is, securities that are part of a single class of securities in the related pool that are non-callable and do not have any special features). Accordingly, all Classes of the Offered Certificates would likely be viewed as “complex securities.” With respect to quality and suitability factors, TB 73a warns (i) that a savings association's sole reliance on outside ratings for material purchases of complex securities is an unsafe and unsound practice, (ii) that a savings association should only use ratings and analyses from nationally recognized rating agencies in conjunction with, and in validation of, its own underwriting processes, and (iii) that it should not use ratings as a substitute for its own thorough underwriting analyses. With respect the interest rate risk factor, TB 73a recommends that savings associations should follow the guidance set forth in TB 13a. With respect to collateralized loan or bond obligations,

TB 73a also requires that the savings associations meet similar requirements with respect to the underlying collateral, and warns that investments that are not fully rated as to both principal and interest do not meet OTS regulatory requirements.

One of the primary purposes of TB 13a is to require thrift institutions, prior to taking any investment position, to (i) conduct a pre-purchase portfolio sensitivity analysis for any “significant transaction” involving securities or financial derivatives, and (ii) conduct a pre-purchase price sensitivity analysis of any “complex security” or financial derivative. The OTS recommends that while a thrift institution should conduct its own in-house pre-acquisition analysis, it may rely on an analysis conducted by an independent third-party as long as management understands the analysis and its key assumptions. Further, TB 13a recommends that the use of “complex securities with high price sensitivity” be limited to transactions and strategies that lower a thrift institution’s portfolio interest rate risk. TB 13a warns that investment in complex securities by thrift institutions that do not have adequate risk measurement, monitoring and control systems may be viewed by OTS examiners as an unsafe and unsound practice.

Prospective investors in the Certificates, including in particular the classes of Certificates that do not constitute “mortgage related securities” for purposes of SMMEA should consider the matters discussed in the following paragraph.

There may be other restrictions on the ability of certain investors either to purchase certain classes of Offered Certificates or to purchase any class of Offered Certificates representing more than a specified percentage of the investors’ assets. The Depositor will make no representations as to the proper characterization of any class of Offered Certificates for legal investment or other purposes, or as to the ability of particular investors to purchase any class of Certificates under applicable legal investment restrictions. These uncertainties may adversely affect the liquidity of any class of Certificates. Accordingly, all investors whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities are encouraged to consult with their own legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent the Offered Certificates of any class thereof constitute legal investments or are subject to investment, capital or other restrictions, and, if applicable, whether SMMEA has been overridden in any jurisdiction relevant to such investor.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Substantially all of the net proceeds to be received from the sale of Certificates will be applied by the Depositor to finance the purchase of, or to repay short-term loans incurred to finance the purchase of, the Mortgage Loans in the respective Mortgage Pools and to pay other expenses. The Depositor expects that it will make additional sales of securities similar to the Offered Certificates from time to time, but the timing and amount of any such additional offerings will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the volume of mortgage loans purchased by the Depositor, prevailing interest rates, availability of funds and general market conditions.

METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

The Certificates offered hereby and by the related Prospectus Supplements will be offered in series through one or more of the methods described below. The Prospectus Supplement prepared for each series will describe the method of offering being utilized for that series and will state the net proceeds to the Depositor from such sale.

The Depositor intends that Offered Certificates will be offered through the following methods from time to time and that offerings may be made concurrently through more than one of these methods or that an offering of the Offered Certificates of a particular series may be made through a combination of two or more of these methods. Such methods are as follows:

- (1) By negotiated firm commitment or best efforts underwriting and public re-offering by underwriters;
- (2) By placements by the Depositor with institutional investors through dealers; and
- (3) By direct placements by the Depositor with institutional investors.

If underwriters are used in a sale of any Offered Certificates (other than in connection with an underwriting on a best efforts basis), such Certificates will be acquired by the underwriters for their own account and may be resold from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at fixed public offering prices or at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale or at the time of commitment therefor. Such underwriters may be broker-dealers affiliated with the Depositor whose identities and relationships to the Depositor will be as set forth in the related Prospectus Supplement. The managing underwriter or underwriters with respect to the offer and sale of the Offered Certificates of a particular series will be set forth on the cover of the Prospectus Supplement relating to such series and the members of the underwriting syndicate, if any, will be named in such Prospectus Supplement.

In connection with the sale of the Offered Certificates, underwriters may receive compensation from the Depositor or from purchasers of such Certificates in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters and dealers participating in the distribution of the Offered Certificates may be deemed to be underwriters in connection with such Certificates, and any discounts or commissions received by them from the Depositor and any profit on the resale of Offered Certificates by them may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

It is anticipated that the underwriting agreement pertaining to the sale of Offered Certificates of any series will provide that the obligations of the underwriters will be subject to certain conditions precedent, that the underwriters will be obligated to purchase all such Certificates if any are purchased (other than in connection with an underwriting on a best efforts basis) and that, in limited circumstances, the Depositor will indemnify the several underwriters and the underwriters will indemnify the Depositor against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act or will contribute to payments required to be made in respect thereof.

The Prospectus Supplement with respect to any series offered by placements through dealers will contain information regarding the nature of such offering and any agreements to be entered into between the Depositor and purchasers of Offered Certificates of such series.

The Depositor anticipates that the Certificates offered hereby will be sold primarily to institutional investors or sophisticated non-institutional investors. Purchasers of Offered Certificates, including dealers, may, depending on the facts and circumstances of such purchases, be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with reoffers and sales by them of such Certificates. Holders of Offered Certificates are encouraged to consult with their legal advisors in this regard prior to any such reoffer or sale.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters, including certain federal income tax matters, in connection with the Certificates of each series will be passed upon for the Depositor by Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, New York, New York.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A new Trust fund will be formed with respect to each series of Certificates, and no Trust Fund will engage in any business activities or have any assets or obligations prior to the issuance of the related series of Certificates. Accordingly, no financial statements with respect to any Trust Fund will be included in this Prospectus or in the related Prospectus Supplement.

RATING

It is a condition to the issuance of any class of Offered Certificates that they shall have been rated not lower than investment grade, that is, in one of the four highest rating categories, by at least one Rating Agency.

Ratings on mortgage pass-through certificates address the likelihood of receipt by the holders thereof of all collections on the underlying mortgage assets to which such holders are entitled. These ratings address the structural, legal and issuer-related aspects associated with such certificates, the nature of the underlying mortgage assets and the credit quality of the guarantor, if any. Ratings on mortgage pass-through certificates do not represent any assessment of the likelihood of principal prepayments by borrowers or of the degree by which such prepayments might differ from those originally anticipated. As a result, Certificateholders might suffer a lower than anticipated yield, and, in addition, holders of stripped interest certificates in extreme cases might fail to recoup their initial investments.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Depositor is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and in accordance therewith files reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"). Such reports and other information filed by the Depositor can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the Commission at its Public Reference Section, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such material can also be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates and electronically through the Commission's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval System at the Commission's Web site (<http://www.sec.gov>). The Depositor does not intend to send any financial reports to Certificateholders (as defined herein).

Any Form 10-D, Form 10-K or Form 8-K filed on behalf of the issuing entity will be signed by the depositor.

This Prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement (of which this Prospectus forms a part) and exhibits thereto which the Depositor has filed with the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 and to which reference is hereby made.

REPORTS TO CERTIFICATEHOLDERS

The Trustee will mail monthly reports concerning each Trust Fund to all registered holders of Certificates (the "Certificateholders") of the related series. With respect to each series of Certificates, Certificateholders will be referred to as the "Certificateholders". See "Description of the Certificates—Reports to Certificateholders".

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE

These are incorporated herein by reference all documents and reports filed or caused to be filed by the Depositor with respect to a Trust Fund pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as amended, prior to the termination of the offering of Securities offered hereby evidencing interest therein; provided, however, this Prospectus does not incorporate by reference any of the issuing entity's annual reports filed on Form 10-K with respect to a Trust Fund. The Depositor will provide or cause to be provided without charge to each person to whom this Prospectus is delivered in connection with the offering of one or more classes of Certificates offered hereby, a copy of any or all documents or reports incorporated herein by reference, in each case to the extent such documents or reports relate to one or more of such classes of such offered Certificates, other than the exhibits to such documents (unless such exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference in such documents). Requests to the Depositor should be directed in writing to its principal executive office at 2020 East First Street, Suite 100, Santa Ana, California 92705, or by telephone at (949) 790-8300. The Depositor has determined that its financial statements are not material to the offering of any Securities offered hereby.

INDEX OF PRINCIPAL DEFINITIONS

	Page
1998 Policy Statement:	112
Accrual Certificates:	37
Accrued Certificate Interest:	38
Affiliated Sellers:	14
ARM Loans:	15
Balloon Loans:	16
Balloon Payment:	16
Bankruptcy Code:	68
Bankruptcy Loss:	42
Bankruptcy Losses:	46
Beneficial Owner:	31
Buydown Account:	18
Buydown Agreement:	35
Buydown Funds:	18
Buydown Mortgage Loans:	18
Buydown Period:	18
CERCLA:	73
Certificate Account:	33
Certificate Register:	31
Certificate Registrar:	30
Certificate:	54
Certificateholder:	31
Certificateholders:	115
Closing Date:	82
Code:	79
Commission:	115
Committee Report:	81
Conservation Act:	73
Contingent Payment Regulations:	102
Contracts:	14
Contributions Tax:	92
Convertible Mortgage Loan:	17
Crime Control Act:	78
Cut-off Date:	18
Debt Service Reduction:	46
Defaulted Mortgage Loss:	42
Deferred Interest:	16
Deficient Valuation:	46
Deleted Mortgage Loan:	21
Depositor:	14
Designated Seller Transaction:	15
Determination Date:	37
DIDMC:	79
Direct Puerto Rico Mortgage:	32
DTC Registered Certificates:	31
DTC:	31
Due Period:	39
Endorsable Puerto Rico Mortgage:	32
Environmental Lien:	74
ERISA:	9
Excess Interest:	43

Extraordinary Losses:	42
FDIC:	14
FHA Loans:	14
FHA:	14
FHLMC:	19
Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy:	43
FIRREA:	19
FNMA:	19
Fraud Loss:	42
FTC Rule:	73
Grantor Trust Certificates:	79
Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate:	95
Grantor Trust Fund:	79
Grantor Trust Strip Certificate:	95
Holder:	31
Housing Act:	20
Index:	15
Installment Contract:	76
Insurance Proceeds:	34
Insurer:	43
Intermediaries:	31
IRS:	79
Issue Premium:	87
Letter of Credit Bank:	45
Letter of Credit:	45
Liquidated Mortgage Loan:	26
Liquidation Proceeds:	34
Loan-to-Value Ratio:	17
Lock-out Expiration Date:	17
Lock-out Period:	17
Manufactured Homes:	14
Manufacturer's Invoice Price:	17
Master Servicer:	22
Mortgage Loans:	14
Mortgage Notes:	14
Mortgage Pool:	14
Mortgage Rate:	15
Mortgages:	14
NBRC:	69
NCUA:	112
Net Mortgage Rate:	58
Nonrecoverable Advance:	39
Note Margin:	15
Offered Certificates:	30
OID Regulations:	80
OOMC:	14
OTS:	75
Overcollateralization:	43
Participants:	31
Percentage Interest:	37
Permitted Investments:	33
Pool Insurer:	35
Pooling Agreement:	54
Pre-Funding Account:	38
Prepayment Assumption:	81

Prepayment Interest Shortfall:	59
Prepayment Penalty:	17
Prohibited Transactions Tax:	92
Puerto Rico Mortgage Loan:	32
Purchase Obligation:.....	51
Purchase Price:	21
Qualified stated interest:	82
Qualified Substitute Mortgage Loan:	21
Rating Agency:	30
Realized Losses:	42
Record Date:	37
Related Proceeds:	39
Relief Act:	78
REMIC Administrator:	79
REMIC Certificates:	79
REMIC Provisions:.....	79
REMIC Regular Certificates:	80
REMIC Regulations:	80
REMIC Residual Certificates:	80
REMIC:	79
REO Mortgage Loan:	26
REO Property:	24
Reserve Fund:	46
RICO:	78
RTC:	14
Securities Act:	114
Sellers:	14
Senior Certificates:	30
Senior Liens:.....	16
Senior/Subordinate Series:.....	30
Servicing Standard:.....	23
Single Family Loans:	14
Single Family Property:.....	14
SMMEA:	111
Special Hazard Instrument:.....	42
Special Hazard Insurance Policy:	45
Special Hazard Insurer:	46
Special Hazard Loss:	42
Special Hazard Losses:	45
Special Servicer:	24
Spread:.....	14
Strip Certificates:	30
Subordinate Certificates:	30
Subservicer:	24
Subservicers:.....	18
Tiered REMICs:	81
Title V:	76
Title VIII:.....	77
Trust Fund Assets:	14
Trust Fund:	14
Trustee:	18
Unaffiliated Sellers:	14
United States person:	94
Value:	17

\$952,296,000 (Approximate)
OPTION ONE MORTGAGE LOAN TRUST 2007-2

Issuing Entity

OPTION ONE MORTGAGE ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

Depositor



**OPTION
ONE**

MORTGAGE CORPORATION

OPTION ONE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Originator, Sponsor and Servicer

ASSET-BACKED CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2007-2

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

BANC OF AMERICA SECURITIES LLC

(Joint Lead Managers and Joint Book-Runners)

H&R BLOCK FINANCIAL ADVISORS INC.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

(Co-Managers)

RBS GREENWICH CAPITAL

HSBC

MERRILL LYNCH & CO.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information.

We are not offering the Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2007-2 in any state where the offer is not permitted.

We do not claim that the information in this Prospectus Supplement and prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the dates stated on the respective covers.

Dealers will deliver a prospectus supplement and prospectus when acting as underwriters of the Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2007-2 and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions. In addition, all dealers selling the Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2007-2 will be required to deliver a prospectus supplement and prospectus for ninety days following the date of this Prospectus Supplement.

March 2, 2007
