Structured Agency Credit Risk (“STACR”)

Investor Overview Deck

Freddie Mac
We make home possible®

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Agenda

Executive Summary
Freddie Mac: Building Today for the Future

- Freddie Mac is **innovating** to create a new and better housing finance system **today** to help borrowers, renters, taxpayers and lenders
  - Innovating to benefit taxpayers – something all policy makers want
    - Leading the industry in transferring credit risk to private investors, away from taxpayers
    - Developing greater expense and capital efficiency
    - Returning funds to taxpayers – $108.2 billion aggregate cash dividends paid (including the scheduled June 2017 dividend obligation), $36.9 billion more than cumulative cash draws received
  - Creating a better customer experience – for lenders of all sizes
  - Responsibly shrinking our retained portfolio
  - All while providing constant support to renters and borrowers
    - Provided $98 billion in liquidity to the mortgage market in the first quarter of 2017
    - Helped approximately 18,000 borrowers retain their homes or otherwise avoid foreclosure in the first quarter of 2017

Note: All numbers referenced are rounded.

Corporate Overview

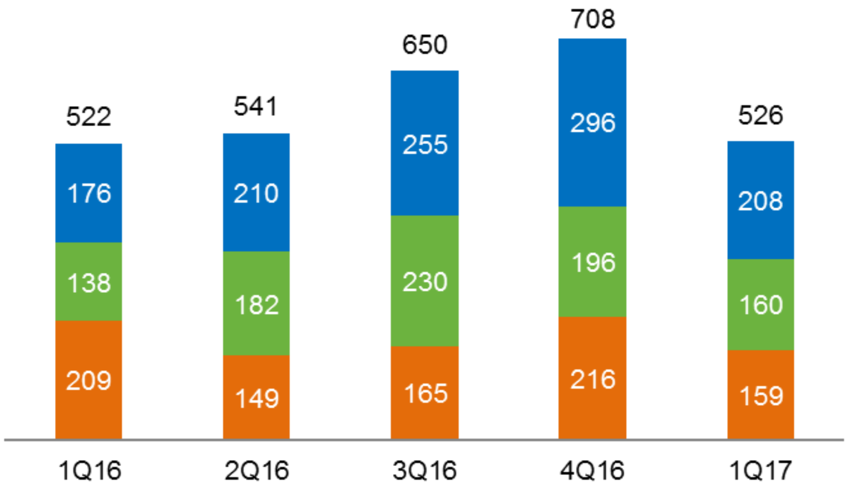
Founded	By Congress in 1970 to provide liquidity, stability and affordability to the U.S. housing market
Corporate Headquarters	McLean, VA with regional offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles and New York
Employees	Approximately 6,000
CEO	Donald H. Layton (since May 2012)
Business Lines	▪ Single-Family Guarantee ▪ Multifamily ▪ Investments
Conservatorship	▪ Operating under conservatorship that commenced on September 6, 2008, under the direction of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), our Conservator ▪ FHFA as our Conservator: » Assumed all powers of the Board, management and shareholders » Has directed and will continue to direct certain of our business activities and strategies » Delegated certain authority to our Board of Directors to oversee, and to management to conduct, day-to-day operations

- Freddie Mac has several years of consistent underwriting and management history
- Due to Freddie Mac's strong, consistent, and transparent approach to underwriting and quality control, the company has been able to make historical loan-level data publically available to investors, broker-dealers and rating agencies

Housing Market Support

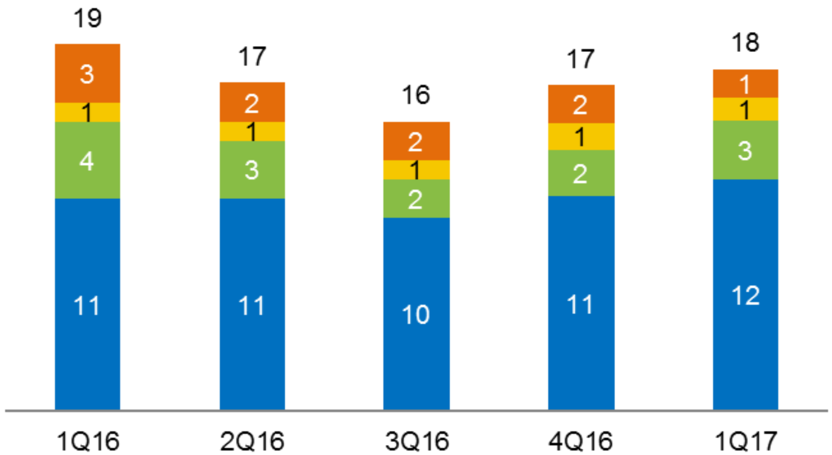
- Freddie Mac provided $98 billion in liquidity to the market in the first quarter of 2017 through its purchases of loans and issuances of mortgage-related securities
- Freddie Mac continued to help struggling borrowers retain their homes or otherwise avoid foreclosure, completing approximately 18,000 single-family loan workouts in the first quarter of 2017

Number of Families Freddie Mac Helped to Own or Rent a Home
In Thousands



Refinance borrowers · Purchase borrowers · Multifamily rental units

Number of Single-Family Loan Workouts
In Thousands



- Loan modifications
- Repayment plans
- Forbearance agreements

Home Retention Actions

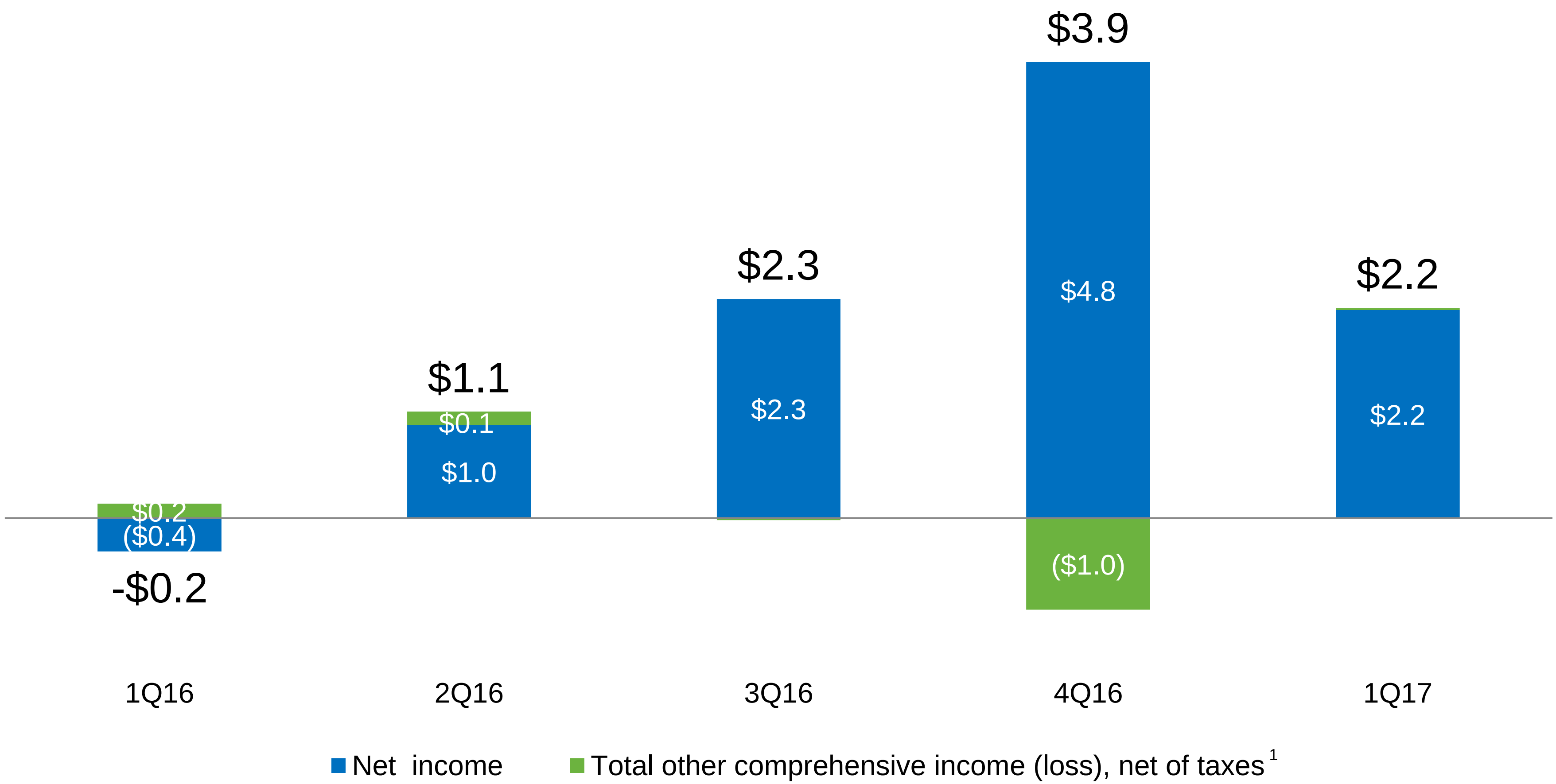
- Short sales and deed in lieu of foreclosure transactions

Foreclosure Alternatives

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Comprehensive Income

$ Billions



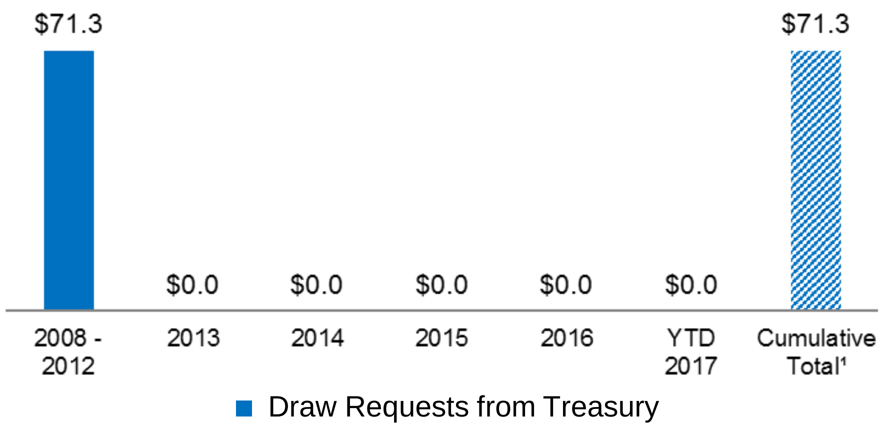
1 Consists of the after-tax changes in: (a) the unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities; (b) the effective portion of derivatives previously designated as cash flow hedges; and (c) defined benefit plans.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

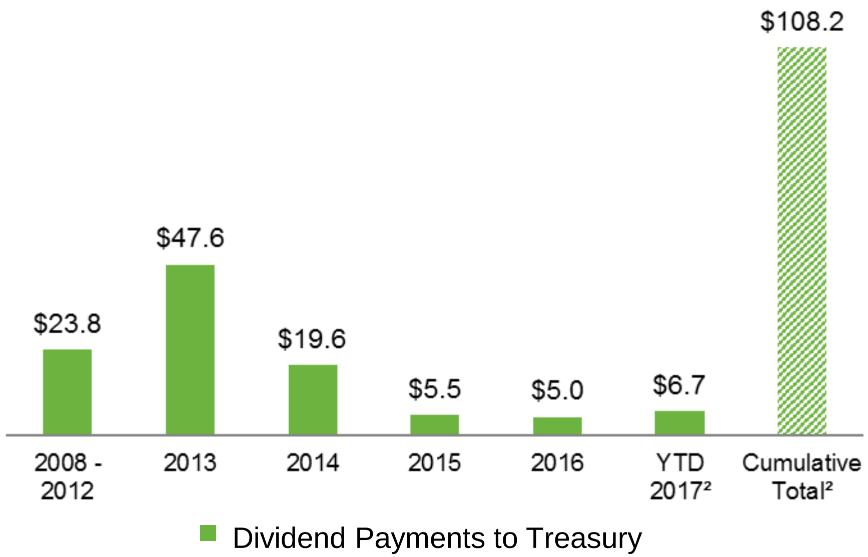
Treasury Draw Requests and Dividend Payments

- Senior preferred stock outstanding and held by Treasury remained $72.3 billion at March 31, 2017
  - Dividend payments do not offset prior Treasury draws
  - Any future draws will increase the balance of senior preferred stock outstanding
- Since entering conservatorship in September 2008, Freddie Mac has:
  - Paid aggregate cash dividends to Treasury of $108.2 billion (including the scheduled June 2017 dividend obligation)
  - Received cumulative cash draws of $71.3 billion from Treasury
- The amount of remaining Treasury funding currently available to Freddie Mac under the Purchase Agreement is $140.5 billion. Any future draws will reduce this amount.

Draw Requests From Treasury
$ Billions



Dividend Payments to Treasury
$ Billions



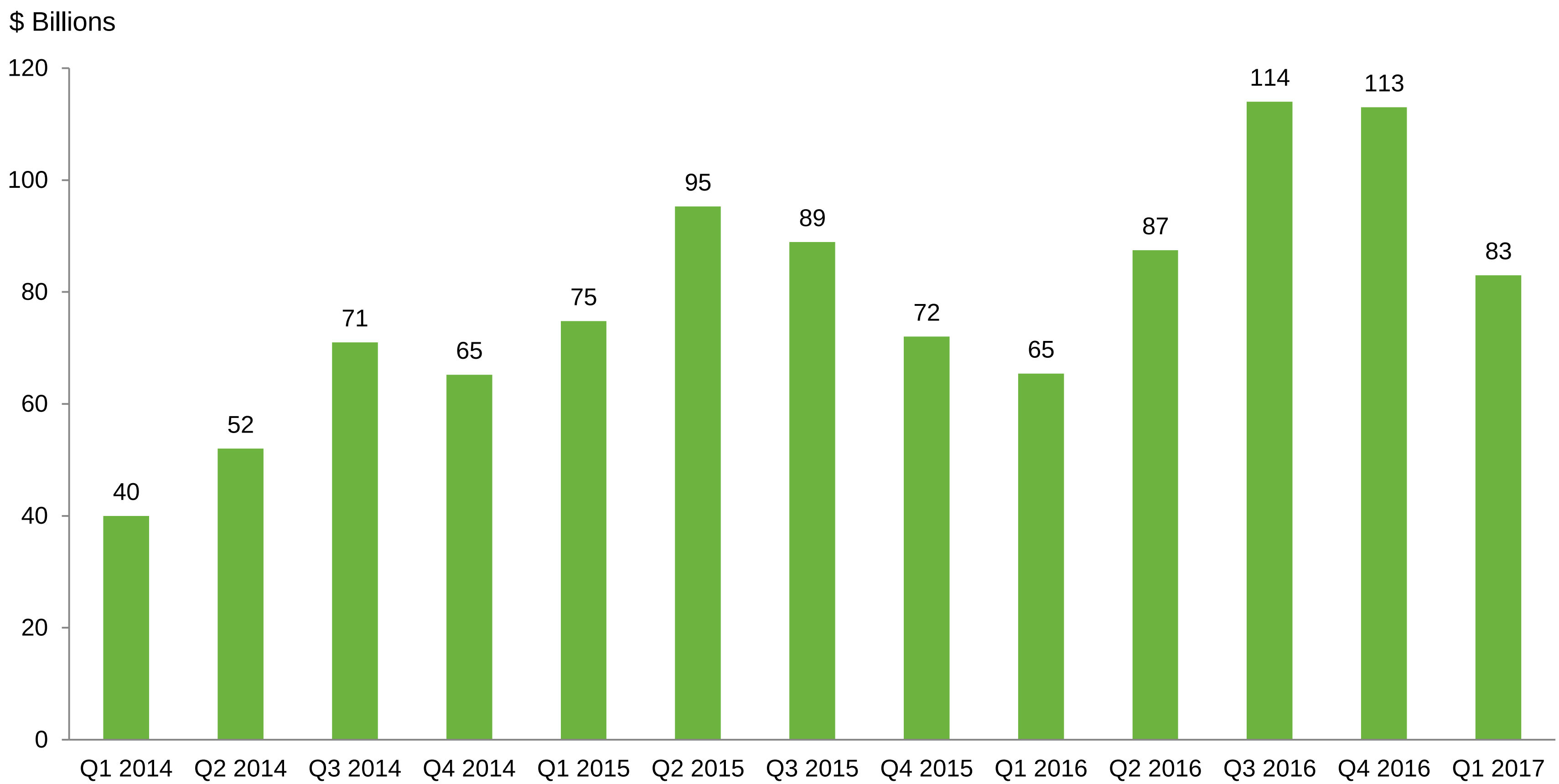
[1] Excludes the initial $1 billion liquidation preference of senior preferred stock issued to Treasury in September 2008 as consideration for Treasury's funding commitment. The company received no cash proceeds as a result of issuing this initial $1 billion liquidation preference of senior preferred stock.

[2] Includes the scheduled June 2017 dividend obligation of $2.2 billion.

Single-Family Loan Purchase Activity

Single-Family Purchase and Issuance Volume[1]

(Excludes Relief Refinance Mortgages)

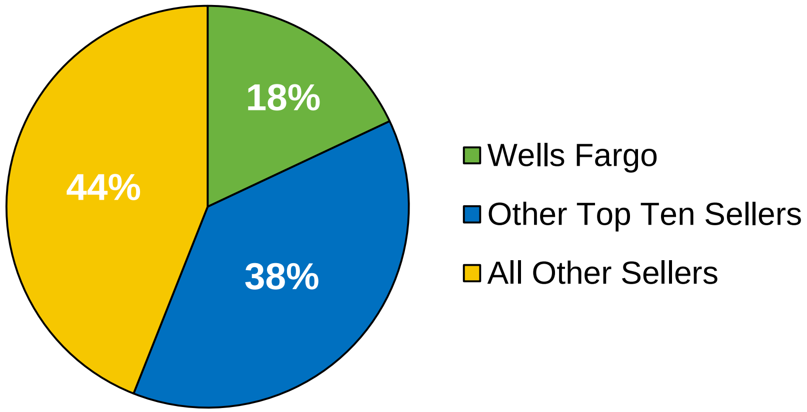


[1] Due to rounding, the purchase and issuance volumes (excluding relief refinance mortgages) may not add exactly to financials.

Approved Sellers and Servicers

- Freddie Mac approves sellers and servicers of mortgage loans based on a number of factors, including their financial condition, operational capability, and origination and servicing experience
- In approving sellers and servicers, Freddie Mac verifies references and performs a background review, functional area reviews – such as quality control, originations and underwriting – servicing and privacy compliance prior to approving an entity as a seller or servicer
- Freddie Mac acquires a significant portion of its single-family mortgage loan purchase volume from several large sellers
  - » Freddie Mac's top 10 single-family sellers provided approximately 56% of Freddie Mac's single-family purchase volume in first quarter of 2017
  - » Wells Fargo Bank, N.A accounted for 18% of Freddie Mac's single-family mortgage loan purchase volume and was the only single-family seller that comprised 10% or more of Freddie Mac's purchase volume in the first quarter of 2017

Seller Distribution



Loan Limits and Requirements

- The Freddie Mac Act establishes requirements for and limitations on the mortgage loans that Freddie Mac may purchase:
  - "Single-family mortgages": mortgage loans that are secured by one- to four-unit residential properties
  - Upper limitation ("conforming loan limit") on the original principal balance of mortgage loans
  - Maximum LTV ratio limit of 80% unless there is one or more of the following credit protections, which are designed to offset any additional credit losses that may be associated with higher LTVs:
    - Mortgage insurance on the portion of the original principal balance above 80% from a qualified mortgage insurer
    - Seller's agreement to repurchase or replace (for periods and under conditions as Freddie Mac may determine) any mortgage loan that has defaulted; or
    - Retention by the seller of at least a 10% participation interest in such mortgage loans
- In addition to the standards in the Freddie Mac Act, Freddie Mac seeks to manage the credit risk with respect to purchased mortgage loans through its underwriting and servicing standards reflected in the Freddie Mac Single-Family Seller/Servicer Guide (the "Guide") and associated purchase agreements
  - The Guide provides the underwriting standards for loans acceptable for purchase by Freddie Mac and details its requirements for servicing mortgage loans
  - The terms of the Guide are revised from time to time, usually several times a year, through bulletins, and the Guide, bulletins and other information about underwriting and servicing requirements can be accessed through www.allregs.com or www.freddiemac.com

2017 Base Conforming Loan Limits

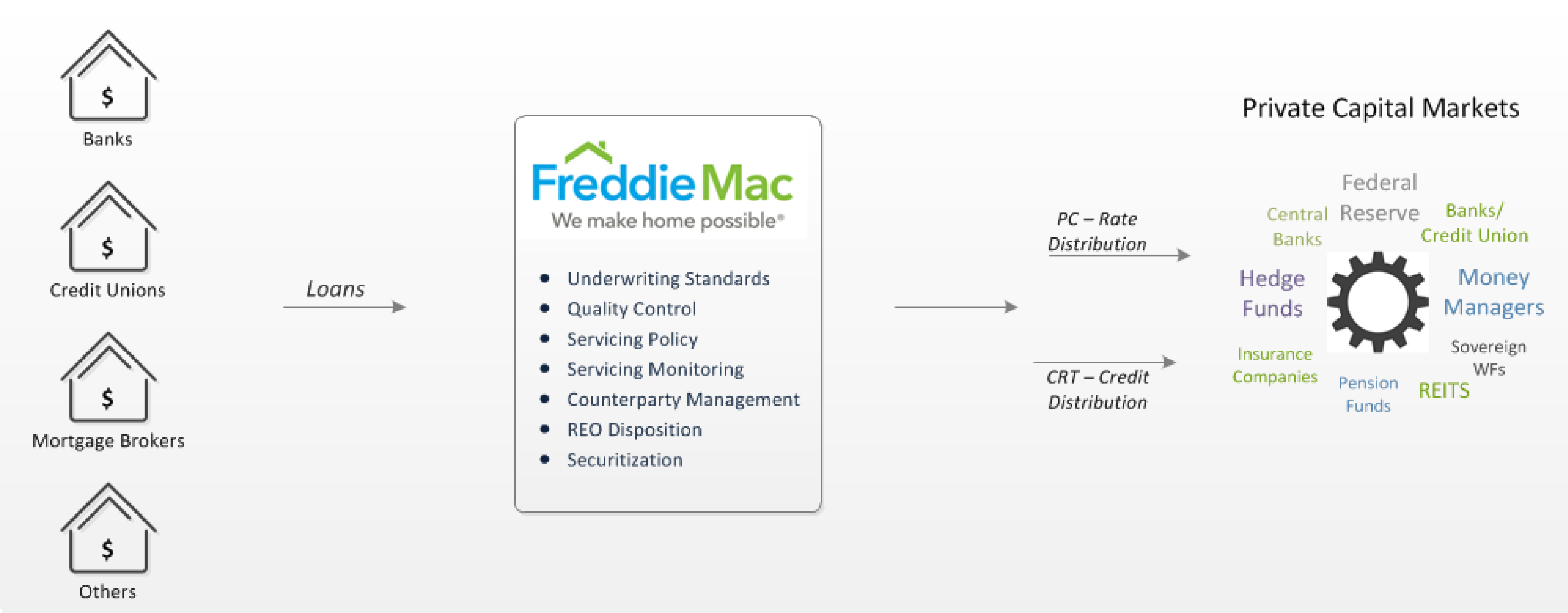
Property Type	Maximum Base Conforming Loan Limits for properties NOT located in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam & U.S. Virgin Islands	Maximum Base Conforming Loan Limits for properties located in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam & U.S. Virgin Islands
1-unit	$424,100	$636,150
2-unit	$543,000	$814,500
3-unit	$656,350	$984,525
4-unit	$815,650	$1,223,475

2017 Loan Limits for High-cost Areas and Freddie Mac's Super Conforming Mortgages

Property Type	Maximum Base Conforming Loan Limits for properties NOT located in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam & U.S. Virgin Islands	Maximum Base Conforming Loan Limits for properties located in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam & U.S. Virgin Islands
1-unit	$636,150	$954,225
2-unit	$814,500	$1,221,750
3-unit	$984,525	$1,476,775
4-unit	$1,223,475	$1,835,200

Source: http://www.freddiemac.com/singlefamily/selbultn/limit.htm

Freddie Mac's Role in US Housing Finance



Underwriting Standards

- **Delegated Underwriting**
  - » Freddie Mac uses a process of delegated underwriting whereby loans are purchased from seller/servicers that make representations and warranties that the loans meet the standards and requirements of their contracts with Freddie Mac.
  - » Approximately 500 out of more than 1,100 active mortgage sellers approved by Freddie Mac are provided negotiated terms of business ("TOB") which may amend, waive or otherwise alter certain terms of the Guide.
    - – Prior to approving a TOB, Freddie Mac engages in a review process to assess potential implications and impacts of any proposed TOB across Freddie Mac and monitors TOBs on a go forward basis.
  - » Ninety-nine* percent of the loans purchased by Freddie Mac are underwritten using an automated underwriting system ("AUS"), either Freddie Mac's proprietary system, Loan Prospector® ("LP") which is currently known as Loan Product Advisor SM("LPA"), the seller/servicer's own system, or Fannie Mae's proprietary system, Desktop Underwriter® ("DU").
    - – In permitting a seller to use an AUS other than LPA, Freddie Mac requires a number of additional credit standards for mortgage loans evaluated by such other AUS.

- **Underwriting Standards**
  - » Mortgage loans sold to Freddie Mac must, at a minimum, have <u>documented property values</u> and a mortgage file which reflects an acceptable level of documentation and evidence of the mortgagor's <u>ability to repay.</u>
  - » Freddie Mac requires a seller to obtain credit scores through credit bureaus when underwriting a mortgage loan.
    - – The Guide requires a minimum credit score of 620 for manually underwritten loans.
    - – LPA evaluates the borrower's credit profile and determines if it is acceptable and in some cases, LPA may accept Credit Scores below 620 based on compensating factors.
  - » Other factors considered in the underwriting are the applicant's credit history, the amount of the applicant's debts compared to his or her gross monthly income, the intended occupancy of the subject property, the property type, and the purpose of the loan transaction.
  - » Freddie Mac requires the seller to conduct a valuation of the mortgaged property as collateral for each mortgage.
    - – With few exceptions this collateral valuation is determined by an appraisal report where the mortgaged property and the neighborhood are inspected by an appraiser and the value of the mortgaged property is estimated by the appraiser.

- **Documentation Standards**
  - » Freddie Mac requires the Seller to obtain verifications and documentation for each source of qualifying income and assets identified by the mortgagor in the application.
    - – <u>Streamlined Accept Documentation</u>: qualifying income for a salaried mortgagor would require documentation that includes a verification of employment, a year-to-date paystub or evidence of thirty (30) days of income, and W-2 form(s) for the most recent year. Assets listed on the application and required to qualify for the mortgage loan that are in a checking account would require a bank statement covering the most recent one month.
    - – <u>Standard Documentation</u>: qualifying income for a salaried mortgagor would require documentation that includes a verification of employment, a year-to-date paystub or evidence of thirty (30) days of income, and W-2 form(s) for the most recent two years. Assets listed on the application and required to qualify for the mortgage loan that are in a checking account and would require a bank statement covering the most recent two months.

* Excluding Relief Refinance and Bulk Loan Purchases

Quality Control Overview

- **Representations and Warranties**
  - Freddie Mac relies on representations and warranties of each seller covering such matters as, but not limited to:
    - The accuracy of the information provided by the mortgagor and seller,
    - The validity of each mortgage loan as a first lien,
    - The fact that payments are current on each mortgage loan,
    - The physical condition of the Mortgaged Property,
    - The originator's compliance with applicable laws, including state anti-predatory lending statutes.
  - Representations and warranties on loans will no longer be in effect and Freddie Mac will no longer have recourse to the related seller and servicer for breaches of such representations or warranties, if:
    - Following the date Freddie Mac purchased the loan (the "Settlement Date") the mortgagor made the first 36 monthly payments due with no more than two 30-day delinquencies, and no 60-day or greater delinquencies and was not 30 or more days delinquent with respect to the 36th monthly payment
    - Following the Settlement Date, the loan was subjected to Freddie Mac's quality control review and was determined to satisfactorily comply with the Guide and any applicable TOBs.
    - Following the Settlement Date, the loan became subject to an agreement whereby the related seller and Freddie Mac settled claims for outstanding and future breaches of origination representations and warranties.
  - In any event, a seller or servicer will not be relieved from the enforcement of breaches of its representations and warranties on any loans with respect to the following seven "life-of-loan" matters:
    - (i) compliance with the Freddie Mac Act; (ii) misstatements, misrepresentations and omissions; (iii) data inaccuracies; (iv) clear title/first-lien enforceability; (v) compliance with laws and responsible lending practices; (vi) single-family mortgage product eligibility; and (vii) systemic fraud.

- **Performing Loan Quality Control Review**
  - Each month Freddie Mac selects a sample of the single-family mortgage loans it acquired in the previous month in order to conduct a quality control review of performing mortgage loans, with supplemental targeted sampling to focus on loan attributes or sellers that may be of particular interest or concern.
  - Freddie Mac verifies that each mortgage loan complies with Freddie Mac's underwriting guidelines and other requirements set forth in the Guide as may be modified in any applicable TOBs.

- **Non-Performing Loan Quality Control Review**
  - In addition to reviewing samples of newly-acquired mortgage loans, Freddie Mac also reviews a significant portion of the mortgage loans that default within the first few years after purchase or guarantee by Freddie Mac.
  - The review of non-performing mortgage loans follows a similar process as the on-going quality control reviews performed on samples of newly purchased loans.
  - Freddie Mac plans to review every loan that suffers a Credit Event for a STACR transaction provided the applicable representations and warranties are still in effect and the loan age is less than five years.
  - Freddie Mac may at its discretion, review Credit Event Reference Obligations with a loan age of five years or greater.

- **Seller In-House Quality Control (QC)**
  - Freddie Mac requires each seller to have an in-house QC program that has written procedures, operates independently of the origination and underwriting functions, includes re-verification and/or re-underwriting processes, regularly monitors the overall quality of mortgage production, and employs effective sampling and reporting procedures under which sellers agreed to sell mortgage loans to Freddie Mac.
  - Freddie Mac reviews, monitors and provides feedback on sellers, QC and origination practices in a variety of ways, including performing on-site reviews of its largest sellers.

Quality Control Review Process

- **Credit Review**
  - For mortgage loans selected to be reviewed, files are sent to vendors to re-verify factual information and then the files are placed in a queue for review.
  - All mortgage loans reviewed are compared against the underwriting standards set forth in the Guide and as may be modified by any applicable TOBs in effect at the time of purchase by Freddie Mac, including a review of the original appraisals of the Mortgaged Properties that were obtained in connection with the origination of those mortgage loans.
  - The original appraisal value of the Mortgaged Property is reviewed against a value from Freddie Mac's automated valuation model, Home Value Explorer ("HVE"), when available, as well as a desk review by an underwriter, in order to assess if the original appraisal report supported the value and marketability of the subject property.
    - To the extent HVE indicates that the original appraisal report significantly exceeded the actual value, Freddie Mac uses other tools, including review appraisals, to determine if value and marketability of the Mortgaged Property was supported.
  - Freddie Mac also captures the names of parties to the sampled mortgage loan transactions and compares them to Freddie Mac's exclusionary list, which is comprised of individuals and companies that are prohibited from participating in transactions involving Freddie Mac, either directly or indirectly, due to lack of integrity or business competency.

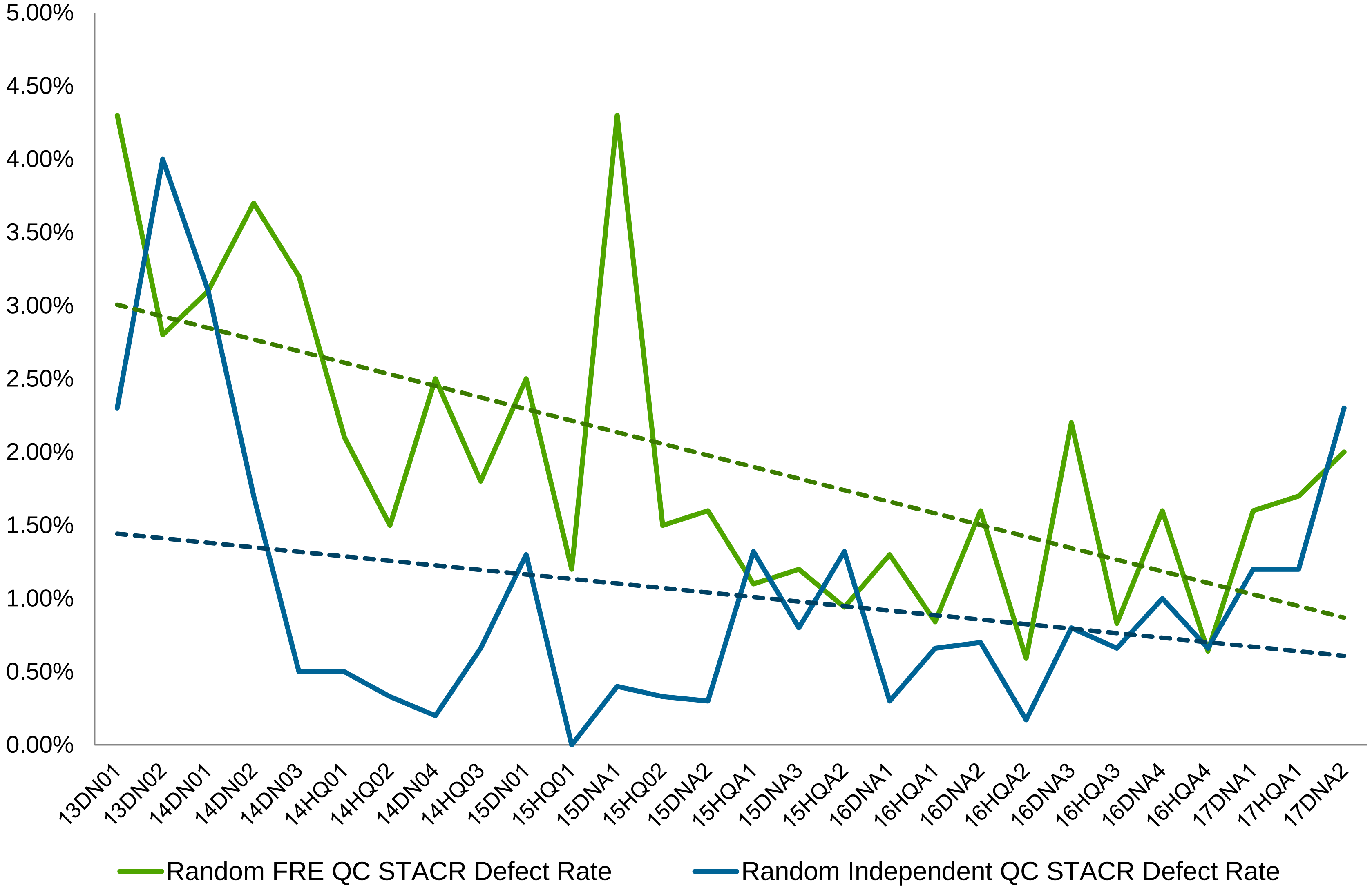
- **Compliance Review**
  - Some mortgage loans are selected for anti-predatory lending reviews and are reviewed to assess whether those mortgage loans were originated in compliance with certain applicable laws and regulations.
  - This assessment includes, for example, whether the mortgage loans reviewed met the definition of "high cost" loans under HOEPA or similar state or local laws.
  - Mortgage loans in the sample that violate Freddie Mac's charter or anti-predatory laws are required to be repurchased by the applicable seller.

- **Quality Assurance**
  - A Quality Assurance review is a secondary review performed on a small percentage of the mortgage loans in the Quality Control process, to evaluate quality and consistency of the Quality Control underwriters' and third-party vendors' decisions and processes with Freddie Mac's credit policies and procedures.

Quality Control Review Process (cont.)

- **Underwriting Defects**
  - In its sole discretion, Freddie Mac determines that a loan has an underwriting defect, through the identification of one of the following:
    - a material violation of the underwriting guidelines and other requirements in the Guide and as may be modified by the related seller contract with respect to such loan,
    - inadequate collateral securing such loan; or
    - as of the origination date, repayment in full cannot be expected.
  - The most common Underwriting Defects found in the reviews of loans purchased during 2015 related to insufficient income and inability to calculate income. Other common defects include insufficient funds to close, excessive obligations and the original appraisal not supporting the value of the property.
- **Underwriting Defects Repurchase Process**
  - Freddie Mac may require or permit the seller or servicer of a mortgage loan to repurchase any such loan if there is an underwriting defect discovered through the credit review, compliance review, or quality assurance process.
  - To the extent that Freddie Mac determines that the origination of a mortgage loan has an underwriting defect relating to a representation or warranty given by a seller, the applicable seller or servicer generally will be obligated to repurchase the mortgage loan within 60 days after receipt of notice from Freddie Mac of such defect.
  - Upon receipt of a repurchase notice, the seller or servicer may file an appeal if it has additional supporting information and/or documentation that may affect Freddie Mac's decision. The appeal must be filed within 60 days from the date of Freddie Mac's notice requiring repurchase.
  - An underwriting defect becomes confirmed when:
    - Such loan is repurchased by the related seller or servicer,
    - In lieu of repurchase, an alternative remedy (such as indemnification) is mutually agreed upon by both Freddie Mac and the seller or servicer; or
    - Freddie Mac, in its sole discretion, elects to waive the enforcement of a remedy against the seller or servicer in respect of such underwriting defect.

Freddie Mac and Independent Quality Control Defect Rate



Servicing Standards

Servicing Overview

- Servicers are required to perform customary mortgage loan servicing functions, including:
  - collection of payments from mortgagors and remitting payments to Freddie Mac;
  - maintenance of primary mortgage loan insurance (MI) and property insurance, filing and settlement of property insurance claims, and delivery of supporting documentation for MI claims;
  - maintenance of escrow accounts of some mortgagors for payment of taxes, insurance, and other items required to be paid by the mortgagors pursuant to terms of the related mortgage loan;
  - processing of assumptions, substitutions, payoffs and releases;
  - attempting to cure delinquencies and mitigate losses;
  - supervising foreclosures or repossessions;
- Freddie Mac retains the right to revoke, re-assign or terminate servicing of any servicer, subject to the terms of the Guide (as modified) and as may be further modified by terms of business applicable to a servicer.

Loss Mitigation

- Servicers are required to contact a delinquent mortgagor early in the delinquency process and throughout the delinquency cycle in order to mitigate the risk of default.
- Freddie Mac's loss mitigation strategy emphasizes early intervention by servicers in delinquent mortgage loans and provides alternatives to foreclosure, including:
  - Forbearance agreements, where reduced payments or no payments are required during a defined period, generally less than one year (Freddie Mac does not permit principal forgiveness).
  - Repayment plans, which are contractual plans to make up past due amounts.
  - Loan modifications, which may involve changing the terms of the mortgage loan, or capitalizing outstanding indebtedness, (such as delinquent interest), to the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan, or a combination of both. Freddie Mac may grant partial principal forbearance as part of a modification but does not utilize principal forgiveness.
  - Short sales, which involve allowing the mortgagor to sell the Mortgaged Property to an unrelated third party for an amount that is insufficient to pay off the mortgage loan in full.
  - Deeds in lieu of foreclosure which are processed similar to a short sale except that the Mortgaged Property is not sold to a third party but is conveyed directly to Freddie Mac.
  - Mortgage assumption by which a new party assumes the obligations of the mortgagor under the Mortgage Note, and may be performed simultaneously with a loan modification.
- If a loan workout has not been reached by the 120th day of delinquency, servicers are generally required to accelerate payment of principal from the mortgagor and initiate foreclosure proceedings with respect to a Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of the Guide (as modified) and as may be modified any terms of business applicable to a servicer.

Servicing Monitoring

Freddie Mac monitors servicers to ensure they are properly implementing servicing standards

- Freddie Mac requires servicers to report regularly on their servicing activities, including adverse matters, charge-offs, reporting to credit repositories, foreclosures, monthly delinquencies, real-estate owned repurchases and transfers of ownership.

- Freddie Mac has an internal unit dedicated to monitoring and improving servicing performance, by performing the following functions:
  - assigning account managers to provide individualized attention to their assigned servicer or group of servicers.
  - collecting information about servicer performance, from both internal and external sources, and regularly assessing this data.
  - focusing on default servicing and management by monitoring various metrics.
  - measuring a servicer's performance based on key criteria in two categories: investor reporting and remitting, and default management.

- Freddie Mac also conducts file reviews of some servicers, both remotely and in the servicers' offices, in order to assess servicing and default management performance. These file reviews are in addition to credit and compliance reviews Freddie Mac undertakes as part of its quality assurance process

- Freddie Mac may also conduct the following types of Servicer Success File Reviews:
  - Prudent Servicing Review: An assessment of the Servicer's collection activities, loss mitigation activities, timeline management, and property preservation processes.
  - Short Sale Compliance Review: An assessment of the Servicer's compliance with the requirements of the Guide as may be modified by terms of business, regarding completed short sales.
  - Loan Modification Compliance Review: An assessment of the Servicer's compliance with the requirements of the Guide as maybe modified by terms of business, as applicable, regarding completed modifications.

- Freddie Mac considers factors such as trends in performance, adequacy of staffing, audit results, scorecard results, Servicer Success File Reviews, and/or compliance with all requirements of the Guide or as may be modified by terms of business in evaluating whether the servicer's overall performance is unacceptable for purposes of disqualification or suspension as an approved servicer.

- If a servicer is placed in the bottom 25% of the list of all servicers based on their Servicer Success Scorecard, in accordance with the terms of the Guide or as may be modified by a servicer's contract, or a servicer does not meet the goals set forth in a term of business, Freddie Mac may remove servicing, either partially or in full from the servicer.

STACR Overview

- STACR is the leading product in the GSE Risk Transfer Market and has issued a combined total of ~$21.1bn of credit risk transfer (“CRT”) securities to date
- STACR Notes are unsecured general obligations of Freddie Mac, which are also subject to the credit risk of a certain pool of residential mortgage loans (the “Reference Obligations”) guaranteed by Freddie Mac
- STACR transactions provide credit protection to Freddie Mac with respect to the Reference Obligations by reducing the outstanding Class Principal Balance due on the Notes in an amount based on the **actual realized losses** on the Reference Obligations
  - » The Notes are issued at par and are uncapped LIBOR-based floaters, and include a 12.5 year final maturity with an optional redemption at the earlier of a 10% pool factor or 10 years
  - » Although the Notes are unsecured general obligations of Freddie Mac, the payment characteristics have been designed so that the Notes are paid principal similarly to securities in a senior/subordinate private label residential mortgage backed securities (“RMBS”) structure
  - » Freddie Mac will make monthly payments of principal and accrued interest to the Noteholders
    - – Actual cash flows from the Reference Obligations will not be paid or otherwise made available to the holders of the Notes

STACR Evolution

- Freddie Mac has issued 27 STACR transactions to date:

Transaction #1
STACR 2013-DN1
July 26, 2013
$500,000,000
Inaugural STACR Transaction

Transaction #3
STACR 2014-DN1
February 12, 2014
$1,008,000,000
Introduced 3 ”M” Bond Structure

Transaction #6
STACR 2014-HQ1
August 11, 2014
$460,000,000
New Series “HQ” (80-95 LTV)

Transaction #7
STACR 2014-HQ2
September 15, 2014
$770,000,000
Seasoned Deal

Transaction #10
STACR 2015-DN1
February 3, 2015
$880,000,000
Introduced “B” Bond
“M3” Now Rated

Transaction #12
STACR 2015-DNA1
April 28, 2015
$1,010,000,000
New series “DNA” – actual loss
Seasoned Collateral

Transaction #15
STACR 2015-HQA1
September 28, 2015
$872,000,000
New Series “HQA” –
Actual Loss (80-95 LTV)

Transaction #20
STACR 2016-DNA2
May 10, 2016
$916,000,000
Introduced new M3 MAC Notes

Transaction #25
STACR 2016-HQA4
October 25, 2016
$478,000,000
Up to 97 LTV collateral
Loans not backing PCs eligible

Transaction #26
STACR 2017-DNA1
February 7, 2017
$802,000,000
Decrease Detachment Point
New M1, M2, B-1, and B-2 Structure
New MAC Notes

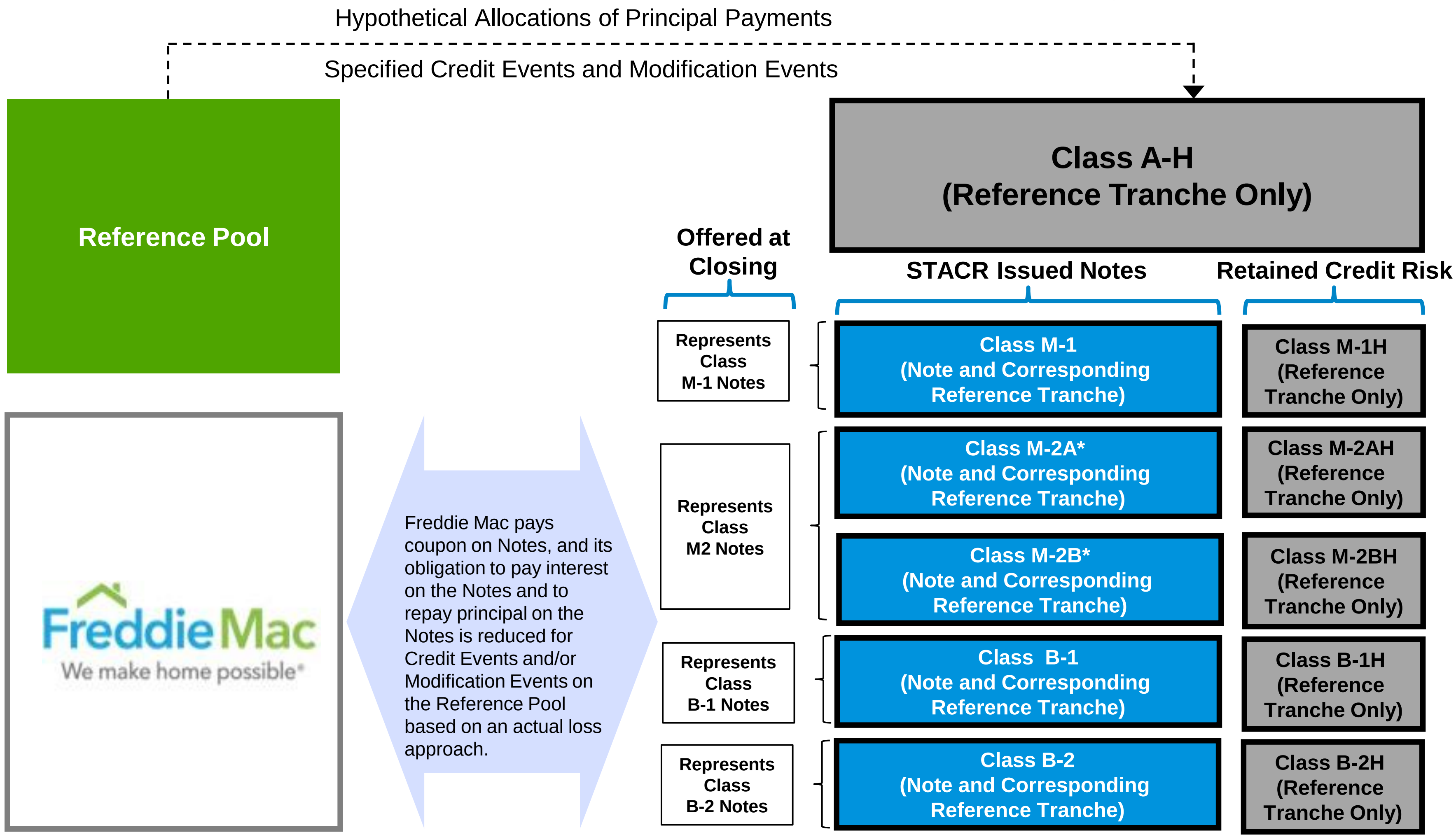
STACR Structure

- Losses are passed at disposition, except for modification shortfalls and bankruptcy cramdowns, which are passed on a monthly basis.
- Adding investor protection from servicing defects:
  - Major Servicing Defect (repurchase or make whole are removed from reference pool and treated as prepayments or result in a reversal of a credit event)
  - Minor Servicing Defect (share reimbursement proceeds with investors)
- 12.5 year final maturity, with optional redemption at 10 years.
- Four bond structure; 2 Mezz bonds and 2 B bonds.
- Freddie Mac retains MI counterparty risk.
- Freddie Mac will retain a portion of all mezz and sub tranches.
- Removal of loans from initial reference pool where borrower has filed for bankruptcy.
- All bonds are issued in book entry form.
- The Class B bonds should be treated as derivative for U.S. federal income tax purposes (except with respect to Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners for purposes of U.S. federal withholding tax). Freddie Mac intends to withhold on Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners of Class B Notes with respect to non-principal Class B payments. However, depending on the residence of a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner, Treaty rates may apply to reduce the withholding rate.
- Modification losses will be allocated to the notes to reduce interest paid and/or cause principal write-downs.

Class B Tax Considerations

- The Class B Notes (including Class B-1 and B-2 Notes) should be treated as derivatives for U.S. federal income tax purposes
- Freddie Mac will treat the Class B Notes as a contingent notional principal contract ("NPC") (except with respect to Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners for purposes of U.S. federal withholding tax) and will bind investors to such treatment
- Freddie Mac (and holders, unless a holder already has chosen another method) will tax account for the Class B Notes under a mark-to-market method and will be required to treat the initial payment for the Class B Notes as a deemed loan pursuant to the NPC accounting rules (tax accounting guidance will be provided in the Offering Circular)
- The Class B Notes are issued as DTC Eligible Notes
- Freddie Mac intends to withhold on Non-U.S. Beneficial Owners of Class B Notes with respect to non-principal Class B payments. However, depending on the residence of a Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner, Treaty rates may apply to reduce the withholding rate.
- Sample Treaty rates:
  - United Kingdom: 0% for Business Profits, 0% for Other Income
  - Spain: 0% for Business Profits, 0% for Other Income
  - Luxembourg: 0% for Business Profits, 0% for Other Income

2017 Structure Illustration



***** The Class M-2A and Class M-2B Notes and corresponding Reference Tranches relate to the Class M-2 Notes, which Class M-2A and Class M-2B Notes are exchangeable for the Class M-2 Notes, and vice versa. Freddie Mac may transfer a portion of the retained credit risk, but has agreed not to transfer or hedge more than 95% of the credit risk represented by the Class M, Class M-H, Class B1 and Class B1-H Reference Tranches. Additionally, Freddie Mac does not intend through this transaction or any subsequent transactions to enter into agreements that transfer or hedge more than a 25% pro rata share of the credit risk of the Class B-2 and Class B-2H Reference Tranches.

STACR – Actual Loss Waterfall

Freddie Mac will utilize the below waterfalls to allocate actual losses

Allocation of Loss on Dispositions

- First - Class B-2 Note and B-2H Reference Tranche – Write-down
- Second - Class B-1 Note and Class B-1H Reference Tranches – Write-down
- Third - Class M-2B Note and Class M-2BH Reference Tranches – Write-down
- Fourth - Class M-2A Note and Class M-2AH Reference Tranches – Write-down
- Fifth - Class M-1 Note Class M-1H Reference Tranches – Write-down
- Sixth - Class A-H Reference Tranche – Write-down

Allocation of Modification Loss Amounts

- First - Class B-2 Note and B-2H Reference Tranche – Interest Amount
- Second - Class B-2 Note and B-2H Reference Tranche – Write-down
- Third - Class B-1 Note and Class B-1H Reference Tranches – Interest Amount
- Fourth - Class B-1 Note and B-1H Reference Tranche – Write-down
- Fifth - Class M-2B Note and Class M-2BH Reference Tranches – Interest Amount
- Sixth - Class M-2A Note and Class M-2AH Reference Tranches – Interest Amount
- Seventh - Class M-2B Note and Class M-2BH Reference Tranches – Write down
- Eighth - Class M-2A Note Class M-2AH Reference Tranches – Write-down
- Ninth - Class M-1 Note Class M-1H Reference Tranches – Interest Amount
- Tenth - Class M-1 Note Class M-1H Reference Tranches – Write-down

- **Modification Loss Amount = Modification Shortfall minus Modification Excess**
  - Modification Shortfall / Excess

    1/12* (original interest rate - 35 bps) * Current Actual UPB - 1/12*(current interest rate -35 bps) * Current Interest Bearing UPB

STACR – Actual Loss Calculation

Calculation for Actual Loss

Losses at Disposition	1	(+)	UPB at time of removal from the Reference Pool (including prior principal forgiveness)
	2	(-)	Net Sales Proceeds
	3	(+)	Delinquent Accrued Interest (Non-Capitalized) *Interest Bearing UPB * min(Note Rate – 35bps, Accounting Net Yield) * (# of Months Delinquent/12)*
	4	(+)	Taxes and Insurance
	5	(+)	Legal Costs
	6	(+)	Maintenance and Preservation Costs *e.g. Property Inspection, Homeowner's Association, Utilities, Rental Receipts, REO Management, etc.*
	7	(-)	MI Proceeds *Total Claim Amount * Coverage %*
	8	(+)	Miscellaneous Expenses *e.g. BPO, other sales expenses not included in item 2 above*
	9	(-)	Miscellaneous Credits *e.g. Positive Escrow, Insurance Refunds, Hazard Claim Proceeds, Make Whole Events, etc.*

Losses at Modification	10	(+)	Modification Costs *e.g. Interest Short Fall (Passed to investors on a monthly basis included in modification loss amount)*
	11	(+)	Bankruptcy Cramdown Costs *(Passed to investors on a monthly basis included in write down loss amount)*

STACR – Allocation of Principal

Scheduled principal:

- Pro rata between senior and subordinate. Sequential pay among subordinate classes.

Unscheduled principal:

- Pro rata between senior and subordinate if all triggers pass. Sequential pay among subordinate classes.
- Sequential between senior and subordinate if any trigger fails. Sequential pay among subordinate classes.

Allocation of Principal Payment Among Subordinate Classes

First – M1 and M-1H Reference Tranche – Principal payment

Second – M2 and M-2H Reference Tranche (MACR Option Available)– Principal payment

Third – B1 and B1-H Reference Tranche – Principal payment

Fourth – B2 and B2-H Reference Tranche – Principal payment

2017-DNA2 Capital Structure

STACR 2017-DNA2							
	Expected Ratings			WAL (yrs.)*	WAL (yrs.)*	Loss	
Tranche	Fitch	Morningstar	Balance ($)	10% CPR	5% CPR	Attach	Detach
M-1	BBB-sf	BBB+	$516,000,000	2.63	4.42	2.30%	3.50%
M-2	B+sf	BB+	$559,000,000	7.13	9.59	1.00%	2.30%
B-1	NR	NR	$215,000,000	10.04	10.04	0.50%	1.00%
B-2	NR	NR	$30,000,000	10.04	10.04	0.00%	0.50%
Total			**$1,320,000,000**			**0.00%**	**3.50%**

Min C/E Test: 4.00%

Cohort is based on a pool of loans with a UPB of $60.7bn, LTV range: 60% < LTV <= 80%

July 1st, 2016 – October 31st , 2016 acquisitions

Cumulative Net Loss % Threshold: Year 1: 0.10%, with 0.10% step-ups each year

Delinquency Test: 50% of subordinate balance

*Calculated Weighted Average Life ("WAL") assuming either 5 CPR or 10 CPR and 0 CDR. WAL (years) to Early Redemption Date

2017-DNA2 Initial Cohort Pool to Reference Pool

- **Key Reference Pool Characteristics:**
  - 100% never delinquent
  - 100% fully amortizing, fixed-rate, one-to-four unit, first lien mortgage loans with original terms of 241 to 360 months
  - No loans originated under Relief Refinance program (including HARP)
  - No government guaranteed loans
  - No IOs or balloons
  - No LTV > 80% or <=60%

Category	Aggregate Original Loan Balance ($ Billion)
All non-HARP loans funded between July 1, 2016 and October 31, 2016	148.6
Non-HARP loans, fixed	146.1
Non-HARP loans, fixed, 241 to 360 month term	119.2
Non-HARP loans, fixed, 241 to 360 month term, 60% < LTV <= 80%	64.2
Non-HARP loans, fixed, 241 to 360 month term, 60% < LTV <= 80% & other filters (1)	63.2

Category	Loan Count	Aggregate Original Loan Balance ($)	Average Original Loan Balance ($)	Non-Zero Weighted Average Credit Score	Weighted Average LTV Ratio (%)	Non-Zero Weighted Average DTI (%)
Initial Cohort Pool	242,653	63,214,945,000	260,516	751	75	35
less loans that were paid in full	3,349	913,682,000	272,822	755	75	36
less loans that were ever reported to be 30 days or more delinquent	2,943	764,583,000	259,797	731	75	36
less loans that were repurchased or removed by quality control process(2)	222	57,029,000	256,887	722	75	38
Reference Pool	**236,139**	**61,479,651,000**	**260,354**	**752**	**75**	**35**

(1) Other filters include: government guaranteed loans, IO, balloons, etc.
(2) Also includes Mortgage Loans repurchased by the Seller/Servicer as a result of their internal quality control process and/or voluntarily repurchased by the Seller/Servicer.

Deal Management

- Freddie Mac actively monitors STACR markets and
- Deal sizes are adjusted based on estimated investor demand

STACR Deal	Issuance Month-Year	Max Size ($MM)	Actual Size ($MM)	Actual % of Max.	Macro Economic Environment
15DN1*	February 2015	1,057	880	83%	Uncertainty around Greek outcomes re-emerges
15HQ1*	March 2015	947	860	91%	
15DNA1*	April 2015	1,143	1,010	88%	
15HQ2	June 2015	426	426	100%	
15DNA2	June 2015	1,527	950	62%	Grexit fears, extreme volatility in Chinese Equities
15HQA1	September 2015	1,008	872	87%	
15DNA3	November 2015	1,772	1,070	60%	•Crude oil in freefall – down 65% within LTM •Turmoil in Chinese Equity Markets •Weakening US Economic Data •Geopolitical concerns (North Korea / Middle East)
15HQA2	December 2015	962	590	61%	
16DNA1	January 2016	1,536	996	65%	
16HQA1	March 2016	856	475	55%	•Global credit capital markets sell-off in Q1 2016
16DNA2	May 2016	1,295	916	71%	
16HQA2	June 2016	881	627	71%	
16DNA3	May 2016	1,138	795	70%	
16HQA3	September 2016	750	515	69%	
16DNA4	September 2016	1,068	739	69%	
16HQA4	October 2016	661	478	72%	
17DNA1*	January 2017	1,134	802	71%	
17HQA1	February 2017	1,064	753	71%	
17DNA2*	April 2017	1,806	1,320	68%	Federal Reserve raises federal interest rate

* Deal was upsized.

2017 STACR Issuance Calendar

Expected Issuance Window
January / February 2017
April 2017
June 2017
September 2017
October 2017
December 2017

Source: http://www.freddiemac.com/creditriskofferings/docs/2017_stacr_issuance_calendar.pdf

Freddie Mac retains sole discretion over whether or not the STACR issuances come to market and the timing thereof, which may be impacted by market conditions. As such, the information contained in this document does not guarantee the timing of any future Freddie Mac offerings or the amount of such offerings. This document may be amended, superseded or replaced. Please use this STACR issuance calendar for informational purposes only. This document is not an offer to sell any Freddie Mac securities.

Data Transparency

- Freddie Mac has made available the Single-Family Loan-Level Dataset as part of a larger effort to increase transparency and help investors build more accurate credit performance models in support of the risk-sharing initiatives.
- The Single-Family Loan-Level Dataset includes loan-level origination and monthly loan performance data on a portion of single-family mortgages acquired by Freddie Mac. Approximately 22.5 million loans are in the “full” Single-Family Loan-Level Dataset, meeting the following selection criteria:
  - The dataset covers 30-year, fixed-rate mortgages originated between January 1, 1999, and September 30, 2015. Actual loss data and monthly loan performance data, including credit performance information up to and including property disposition, is being disclosed through March 31,2016.
- This level of quality and historical data is generally not seen in the private label RMBS market.
- Freddie Mac has created a smaller dataset for those who do not require the full dataset or do not have the capability to download the full dataset.
- Investors can rely upon the dataset to model transaction projections and performance.
- Additionally, Freddie Mac releases loan level data for all STACR deals on a monthly basis.
  - Actual loss data was first made available in November 2014.

Disclosed Loan-Level Fields

For more information on file layout and field definition, please refer to the STACR Reference Pool Disclosure Guide (http://www.freddiemac.com/creditriskofferings/docs/reference_pool_disclosure_guide.pdf).

#	Field Name	Historical	Actual Loss STACR	#	Field Name	Historical	Actual Loss STACR
1	Adjusted Remaining Months to Maturity (aka RMM)		X	15	Modification Flag	X	X
2	Channel (aka TPO Flag)	X	X	16	Mortgage Insurance Percentage (MI %)	X	X
3	Credit Score	X	X	17	Number of Borrowers	X	X
4	Current Actual UPB	X	X	18	Number of Units	X	X
5	Current Interest Rate	X	X	19	Occupancy Status	X	X
6	Current Loan Delinquency Status	X	X	20	Original Combined Loan-to-Value (CLTV)	X	X
7	First Payment Date	X	X	21	Original Debt-to-Income Ratio (DTI)	X	X
8	First Time Homebuyer	X	X	22	Original Interest Rate (aka Note Rate)	X	X
9	Current Interest Bearing UPB (for modified loans)		X	23	Original Loan-to-Value (LTV)	X	X
10	Loan Age	X	X	24	Original Loan Term	X	X
11	Loan Purpose	X	X	25	Original UPB (aka Mortgage Loan Amount)	X	X
12	Loan Identifier (aka Loan Sequence Number)	X	X	26	Payment History	D	X
13	Maturity Date	X	X	27	Postal Code (3 digit)	X	X
14	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	X	X	28	Prepayment Penalty Indicator (aka PPM Flag)	X	X

D = not disclosed, but derivable from other disclosed fields.

Disclosed Loan-Level Fields (cont.)

#	Field Name	Historical	Actual Loss STACR	#	Field Name	Historical	Actual Loss STACR
29	Product Type	X	X	45	Non MI Recoveries	X	
30	Property State	X	X	46	Expenses	X	
31	Property Type	X	X	47	Taxes and Insurance		X
32	Remaining Months to Legal Maturity	X	X	48	Legal Costs		X
33	Underwriting Defect or Major Servicing Defect Settlement Date*		X	49	Maintenance and Preservation Costs		X
34	Repurchase Flag	X		50	Bankruptcy Cramdown Costs		X
35	Seller Name	X	X	51	Miscellaneous Expenses		X
36	Servicer Name	X	X	52	Miscellaneous Credits		X
37	UPB at Issuance		X	53	Loan in Eligible Disaster Area		X
38	UPB at Time of Removal from the Reference Pool	D	X	54	Bankruptcy Flag		X
39	Zero Balance Code	X	X	55	Date Referred to Foreclosure		X
40	Zero Balance Effective Date	X	X	56	MI Credit		X
41	Current Deferred UPB	X		57	Estimated LTV (at issuance for seasoned collateral only)		X
42	Due Date of Last Paid Installment*	X	X	58	Updated Credit Score (at issuance for seasoned collateral only)		X
43	MI Recoveries	X		59	Mortgage Insurance Cancellation Indicator		X
44	Net Sales Proceeds*	X	X	60	MI: Lender Paid or Borrower Paid		X

D = not disclosed, but derivable from other disclosed fields.

Disclosed Loan-Level Fields (cont.)

#	Field Name	Historical	Actual Loss STACR	#	Field Name	Historical	Actual Loss STACR
60	Estimated LTV - Updated Quarterly		X	66	Modification First Payment Date		X
61	Forecast Standard Deviation (FSD) - Updated Quarterly		X	67	Modification Debt-to-Income Ratio		X
62	Updated Credit Score - Updated Quarterly		X	68	Total Capitalized Amount		X
63	Number of Modifications		X	69	Interest Rate Step Indicator		X
64	Modification Program		X	70	First to Fifth Step Rate Adjustment Date		X
65	Modification Type		X	71	First to Fifth Step Rate		X

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