



ProForma2™ – PF2's CDO Waterfall Model (last updated 05/01/08)

ProForma2™ is an object-oriented, VBA encoded model that has the flexibility to run multiple scenarios. The model applies user-specified default, recovery, and prepayment assumptions to each collateral bucket, and passes resulting proceeds through the CDO's waterfall, according to each CDO's capital structure.

```

If isReinvestmentPeriod Then
'obtain cure amount for class D OC test
  cure = ocTest(IP, PP, True, adjPerformingPar + PP, _
    1.0325, False, tranches("A1"), tranches("A2"), _
    tranches("B"), tranches("C"), tranches("D"))
'reinvest lesser of 50% Interest Proceeds and cure amount
  reinvestments = reinvest(reinvestments, IP, 0, _
    min(0.5 * IP, cure))
'reinvest all Principal Proceeds
  reinvestments = reinvest(reinvestments, PP, 0)
Else
'redeem all tranches sequentially
  paid = tranches("A1").payPrincipal(PP, 0)
  paid = tranches("A2").payPrincipal(PP, 0)

  paid = tranches("B").payDeferred(PP, 0)
  paid = tranches("B").payPrincipal(PP, 0)

  paid = tranches("C").payDeferred(PP, 0)
  paid = tranches("C").payPrincipal(PP, 0)

  paid = tranches("D").payDeferred(PP, 0)
  paid = tranches("D").payPrincipal(PP, 0)
End If
  
```

(Left) This simple example of VBA code demonstrates the waterfall's defined distribution of interest proceeds (IP) and principal proceeds (PP) during the deal's reinvestment and amortization periods.

Inputs to the model include the liability structure, collateral stratifications and assumptions. Based on the encoded waterfall for each deal, the model will output a vector of cashflows received by each CDO tranche, reflecting the assumptions provided on the underlying assets.

In turn, these cashflows are discounted – using the discount margin consistent with PF2's policies and procedures (which take into account PF2's qualitative assessments) – to obtain their present value, and hence PF2's evaluation of the “fair value” of the tranche.

Liability Structure

Each deal is characterized by, among other things, its payment frequency, capital structure, coverage tests, fee structure, hedges and its priority of payments waterfall, all of which are defined in the deal's indenture or other applicable legal documents. As necessary, these attributes may be revised as the deal matures (i.e., to reflect deal amendments, rating actions, tranche principal amortizations, deferred interest payments, etc.).

Latest Data Date		Ongoing Fees			
Latest Data Date	1/1/2008	Fee	Coupon Type	Coupon / Spread	Deferred Interest
Pricing Date	4/17/2008	Admin	fixed	0.05%	0
Deal Name	xxx	BaseCM	fixed	0.15%	0
CUSIP	xxx	SubCM	fixed	0.35%	0
Closing Date	12/21/2006	IncentiveCM	fixed	0.20%	0
1st Payment Date	4/20/2007				
Last Reinvestment Date	1/20/2014				
Maturity Date	1/20/2021				
Deal Frequency	Quarterly				

Capital Structure									
Name	CUSIP	Ratings		Principal		PIKable	Deferred Interest	Coupon Type	Coupon / Spread
		Initial	Current	Initial	Current				
A1	xxx	Aaa	Aaa	320,500,000	320,500,000	FALSE	0	floating	0.25%
A2	xxx	Aa2	Aa2	24,750,000	24,750,000	FALSE	0	floating	0.39%
B	xxx	A2	A2	25,000,000	25,000,000	TRUE	0	floating	0.75%
C	xxx	Baa2	Baa2	20,250,000	20,250,000	TRUE	0	floating	1.45%
D	xxx	Ba2	Ba2	19,000,000	19,000,000	TRUE	0	floating	3.70%
Equity	xxx			40,500,000	40,500,000	TRUE		residual	

(Above) Inputs in black font are entered when the deal is initially modeled. Inputs in blue font are revised as new information becomes available.

In addition, ProForma2™ allows the user to input (1) a tranche's historical cashflows (for tranches whose cashflows may be affected by turbo features or other equity IRR-dependent clauses), and (2) rating haircuts (for rating-based par haircut adjustments to the numerator of coverage tests, if applicable).

Collateral

Any number of buckets can be created to represent desirable stratifications of the CDO's collateral. As the model runs, the collateral will behave according to a set of both bucket-specific and deal-specific assumptions. The resulting scenarios will then be *probability-weighted* to reflect the likelihood of their occurrence.

Examples of adjustable assumptions include:

- Default Rates and Stresses (bucket-specific/deal-specific);
- Recovery Rates and Recovery Lags (bucket-specific);
- Prepayment Speeds (bucket-specific/deal-specific);
- Default Timing Curves (bucket-specific/deal-specific);
- Interest Rate Environments and Curve Shocks (deal-specific); and
- Event of Default (EOD) Determination by Controlling Class (deal-specific)



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Collateral Buckets				Default Assumptions							
Type	Rating	Current Par	WAL	Coupon Type	Coupon / Spread	Prepay Vector	Default Type	Default Rate	Default Vector	Recovery Rate	Lag
Defaulted	N/A	126,711,761	N/A	N/A	N/A	Custom 1	SDR	100.00%	Custom 1	45.00%	6
1st Lien TL A	Ba2	17,512,059	5.28	floating	1.78%	Custom 1	SDR	1.57%	Custom 1	70.00%	12
2nd Lien TL B	B1	94,623,929	4.90	floating	2.28%	Custom 1	SDR	6.68%	Custom 1	45.00%	12
SU Bond	B2	303,900,757	4.99	floating	2.73%	Custom 1	SDR	4.98%	Custom 1	30.00%	12

(Above) Example of a collateral portfolio stratified into 1st and 2nd lien loans, senior unsecured bonds, and defaulted assets.

Default Stress	Base
Default Curve	Flat-Loaded
CPR	Base
Labor Stress (bps)	0
On E.O.D	accelerate

output default rates, cashflows & graph

(Left) Example of deal-specific assumptions used in a single scenario analysis. In this example, distributions to the deal's tranches will be accelerated upon occurrence of an EOD.

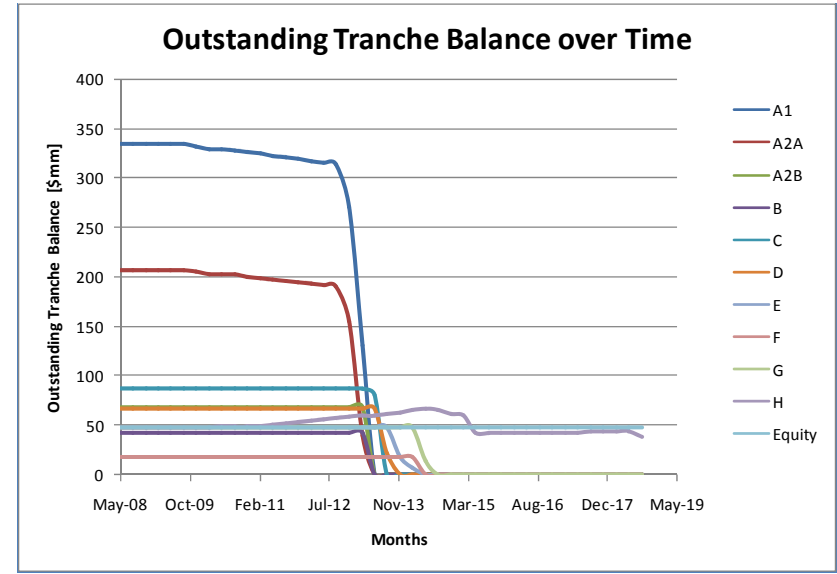
Model Output

Single Scenario Analysis: allows the user to examine useful tranche attributes under one set of assumptions (see above example). If need be, the user has the option to output the periodic cashflows from every step in the waterfall (e.g., interest payment to tranche A1, proceeds diverted to cure the Class A O/C Test, etc.).

As can be seen from the following graphs, in a single scenario analysis, these attributes include:

- The resulting value of each tranche;
- Whether (1) interest was received when due (timely) or (2) the tranche deferred interest at a stage and either ultimately paid down this deferred interest (ultimately) or (3) failed to pay all interest due (fail);
- Principal loss, as a measure of current par, on each tranche;
- Each tranche's weighted average life and duration (Macaulay); and
- The outstanding balance of each tranche over time

Tranche	Price	Interest	Principal	WAL	Duration	Principal Window	Yield / IRR
A2A (Sr. Aaa)	92.32%	Timely	No Loss	4.40	3.97	11/25/2009 - 5/25/2013	6.72%
A1 (Mezz. Aaa)	91.63%	Timely	No Loss	4.47	4.03	11/25/2009 - 5/25/2013	6.92%
A2B (Jr. Aaa)	89.67%	Timely	No Loss	4.69	4.20	5/25/2013 - 5/25/2013	7.49%
B (Aa2)	83.18%	Timely	No Loss	4.69	4.17	5/25/2013 - 5/25/2013	9.41%
C (A2)	76.33%	Timely	No Loss	4.85	4.20	5/25/2013 - 2/25/2014	11.86%
D (Baa3)	67.24%	Timely	No Loss	5.63	4.53	2/25/2014 - 5/25/2014	15.22%
E (Ba3)	54.65%	Ultimate	No Loss	5.69	3.96	5/25/2014 - 5/25/2014	24.01%
F (B3)	46.50%	Ultimate	No Loss	5.69	3.36	5/25/2014 - 5/25/2014	33.16%
G (NR)	31.08%	Ultimate	No Loss	6.53	2.93	8/25/2014 - 5/25/2015	44.64%
H (NR)	20.07%	Ultimate	74.1% Loss	6.69	2.79	5/25/2015 - 5/25/2015	44.69%
Equity (NR)	21.51%	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.52	n/a	39.75%



Matrix Analysis: allows the user to specify one or more scenarios for each variable, test the resulting tranche cashflows under the variety of assumptions, and *probability-weight* the results based on the likelihood of each occurrence.

For example, the following graph shows 27 scenario outcomes, not all of which will be equally likely, and which will be weighted to reflect the probability of the scenario's occurrence, in PF2's opinion.

Tranche A1 Prices

Default Rate	Default Curve	Prepayment Curve		
		Base	Slow	Fast
Base Case	Front-Loaded	91.88%	91.83%	91.89%
	Mid-Loaded	91.77%	91.72%	91.77%
	Back-Loaded	91.98%	91.92%	92.02%
Expected Case	Front-Loaded	93.37%	93.29%	93.41%
	Mid-Loaded	92.23%	92.17%	92.26%
	Back-Loaded	94.13%	93.91%	94.25%
Stressed Case	Front-Loaded	93.65%	93.97%	92.61%
	Mid-Loaded	95.45%	94.77%	96.42%
	Back-Loaded	94.96%	94.36%	95.73%

(Above) 27 example outcomes based on: 3 prepayment scenarios; 3 default timing profiles; 3 default rate scenarios; and 1 EOD assumption (accelerate). Alternative matrix outputs, such as those shown in the Single Scenario Analysis, may also be obtained.