

\$1,191,735,056



FannieMae®

**Guaranteed Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae Trust 2013-136**

The Certificates

We, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), will issue the classes of certificates listed in the chart on this cover.

Payments to Certificateholders

We will make monthly payments on the certificates. You, the investor, will receive

- interest accrued on the balance of your certificate (except in the case of the accrual classes), and
- principal to the extent available for payment on your class.

We will pay principal at rates that may vary from time to time. We may not pay principal to certain classes for long periods of time.

The Fannie Mae Guaranty

We will guarantee that required payments of principal and interest on the certificates are available for distribution to investors on time.

The Trust and its Assets

The trust assets will be divided into eight groups.

- Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, Group 4, Group 5, Group 6 and Group 7 will consist of Fannie Mae MBS.
- Group 8 will consist of an underlying RCR certificate backed by Fannie Mae MBS.

The mortgage loans underlying the Fannie Mae MBS are first lien, single-family, fixed rate loans.

The mortgage loans underlying the Group 1 MBS have loan-to-value ratios in excess of 125%.

Tax Treatment

- Group 1 will be treated as a grantor trust for tax purposes.
- Group 2, Group 3, Group 4, Group 5, Group 6, Group 7 and Group 8 will together be treated as a REMIC for tax purposes.

Class	Group	Original Class Balance	Principal Type(1)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(1)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
FC(2)	1	\$ 79,655,048	PT	(3)	FLT	3136AHUX6	January 2044
SA(2)	1	79,655,048(4)	NTL	(3)	INV/IO	3136AHUY4	January 2044
IA(2)	1	79,655,048(4)	NTL	(3)	INV/IO	3136AHUZ1	January 2044
IB(2)	1	79,655,048(4)	NTL	(3)	INV/IO	3136AHVA5	January 2044
AO	1	49,784,406	PT	0.0%	PO	3136AHVB3	January 2044
A	2	50,000,000	SEQ	3.0	FIX	3136AHVC1	May 2033
B	2	2,855,000	SEQ	3.0	FIX	3136AHVD9	January 2034
AB	3	57,457,000	SEQ	3.0	FIX	3136AHVE7	December 2030
VA	3	5,035,000	SEQ/AD	3.0	FIX	3136AHVF4	May 2025
VZ	3	12,508,000	SEQ	3.0	FIX/Z	3136AHVG2	January 2034
BA	4	97,981,000	SEQ	3.0	FIX	3136AHVH0	June 2032
BV	4	4,002,000	SEQ/AD	3.0	FIX	3136AHVJ6	April 2025
BZ	4	10,017,000	SEQ	3.0	FIX/Z	3136AHVK3	January 2034

(Table continued on next page)

If you own certificates of certain classes, you can exchange them for certificates of the corresponding RCR classes to be delivered at the time of exchange. The SC, FB, SB, FA, CB, CD, CG, CH, CI, CF, CS, DF, QD and QA Classes are the RCR classes. For a more detailed description of the RCR classes, see Schedule 1 attached to this prospectus supplement and “Description of the Certificates—Combination and Recombination—RCR Certificates” in the REMIC prospectus.

Because the mortgage loans underlying the Group 1 MBS have loan-to-value ratios in excess of 125%, the Group 1 Classes are not eligible assets for a REMIC. See “Certain Additional Federal Income Tax Consequences” in this prospectus supplement and “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Special Tax Attributes” in the MBS Prospectus.

The dealer will offer the certificates from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the settlement date to be December 30, 2013.

Carefully consider the risk factors starting on page S-8 of this prospectus supplement and starting on page 13 of the REMIC prospectus. Unless you understand and are able to tolerate these risks, you should not invest in the certificates.

You should read the REMIC prospectus as well as this prospectus supplement.

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

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

Barclays

The date of this Prospectus Supplement is December 23, 2013

Class	Group	Original Class Balance	Principal Type(1)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(1)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
CO(2)	5	\$173,891,000	SEQ	0.0%	PO	3136AHVL1	December 2038
IF(2)	5	93,633,615(4)	NTL	(3)	FLT/IO	3136AHVM9	December 2038
IC(2)	5	93,633,615(4)	NTL	(3)	INV/IO	3136AHVN7	December 2038
DS(2)	5	93,633,615(4)	NTL	(3)	INV/IO	3136AHVP2	December 2038
CV	5	15,740,000	SEQ/AD	3.5	FIX	3136AHVQ0	June 2023
VC	5	24,810,000	SEQ/AD	3.5	FIX	3136AHVR8	December 2033
CZ	5	40,423,823	SEQ	3.5	FIX/Z	3136AHVS6	January 2044
KA	6	200,000,000	SEQ	2.0	FIX	3136AHVT4	May 2025
KI	6	85,714,285(4)	NTL	3.5	FIX/IO	3136AHVU1	May 2025
KB	6	100,300,000	SEQ	3.5	FIX	3136AHVV9	January 2029
DA	7	164,791,000	SEQ	3.0	FIX	3136AHVW7	July 2039
DV	7	11,183,000	SEQ/AD	3.0	FIX	3136AHVX5	July 2023
VD	7	16,596,000	SEQ/AD	3.0	FIX	3136AHVY3	December 2033
DZ	7	34,058,800	SEQ	3.0	FIX/Z	3136AHVZ0	January 2044
QG(2)	8	33,312,720	SC/SEQ	2.5	FIX	3136AHWA4	March 2042
QI(2)	8	9,517,920(4)	NTL	3.5	FIX/IO	3136AHWB2	March 2042
QB	8	7,334,259	SC/SEQ	3.5	FIX	3136AHWC0	March 2042
R	2-8	0	NPR	0	NPR	3136AHWD8	January 2044
RL	2-8	0	NPR	0	NPR	3136AHWE6	January 2044

- (1) See “Description of the Certificates—
Class Definitions and Abbreviations” in
the REMIC prospectus.
- (2) Exchangeable classes.
- (3) Based on LIBOR.
- (4) Notional principal balances. These classes are interest
only classes. See page S-6 for a description of how their
notional principal balances are calculated.

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AVAILABLE INFORMATION

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

- our Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates dated August 1, 2012 (the “REMIC Prospectus”);
- our Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed Pass-Through Certificates (Single-Family Residential Mortgage Loans) dated
 - March 1, 2013, for all MBS issued on or after March 1, 2013,
 - February 1, 2012, for all MBS issued on or after February 1, 2012 and prior to March 1, 2013,
 - July 1, 2011, for all MBS issued on or after July 1, 2011 and prior to February 1, 2012,
 - June 1, 2009, for all MBS issued on or after January 1, 2009 and prior to July 1, 2011,
 - April 1, 2008, for all MBS issued on or after June 1, 2007 and prior to January 1, 2009, or
 - January 1, 2006, for all other MBS(as applicable, the “MBS Prospectus”);
- if you are purchasing a Group 8 Class or the R or RL Class, the disclosure document relating to the underlying RCR certificate (the “Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document”); and
- any information incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement as discussed below and under the heading “Incorporation by Reference” in the REMIC Prospectus.

For a description of current servicing policies generally applicable to existing Fannie Mae MBS pools, see “Yield, Maturity, and Prepayment Considerations” in the MBS Prospectus dated March 1, 2013.

The MBS Prospectus and the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. This means that we are disclosing information in those documents by referring you to them. Those documents are considered part of this prospectus supplement, so you should read this prospectus supplement, and any applicable supplements or amendments, together with those documents.

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

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

In addition, the Disclosure Documents, together with the class factors, are available on our corporate Web site at www.fanniemae.com.

You also can obtain copies of the REMIC Prospectus, the MBS Prospectus and the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document by writing or calling the dealer at:

Barclays Capital Inc.
Attn: MBS Syndicate Operations
70 Hudson Street
Jersey City, New Jersey 07302
(telephone (201) 499-8506).

SUMMARY

This summary contains only limited information about the certificates. Statistical information in this summary is provided as of December 1, 2013. You should purchase the certificates only after reading this prospectus supplement and each of the additional disclosure documents listed on page S-3. In particular, please see the discussion of risk factors that appears in each of those additional disclosure documents.

Assets Underlying Each Group of Classes

<u>Group</u>	<u>Assets</u>
1	Group 1 MBS
2	Group 2 MBS
3	Group 3 MBS
4	Group 4 MBS
5	Group 5 MBS
6	Group 6 MBS
7	Group 7 MBS
8	Class 2012-26-MA RCR Certificate

Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, Group 4, Group 5, Group 6 and Group 7

Characteristics of the Trust MBS

	<u>Approximate Principal Balance</u>	<u>Pass- Through Rate</u>	<u>Range of Weighted Average Coupons or WACs (annual percentages)</u>	<u>Range of Weighted Average Remaining Terms to Maturity or WAMs (in months)</u>
Group 1 MBS	\$129,439,454	4.00%	4.25% to 6.50%	241 to 360
Group 2 MBS	\$ 52,855,000	3.00%	3.25% to 5.50%	181 to 240
Group 3 MBS	\$ 75,000,000	3.00%	3.25% to 5.50%	181 to 240
Group 4 MBS	\$112,000,000	3.00%	3.25% to 5.50%	181 to 240
Group 5 MBS	\$254,864,823	3.50%	3.75% to 6.00%	241 to 360
Group 6 MBS	\$300,300,000	3.50%	3.75% to 6.00%	100 to 180
Group 7 MBS	\$226,628,800	3.00%	3.25% to 5.50%	241 to 360

Assumed Characteristics of the Underlying Mortgage Loans

	<u>Principal Balance</u>	<u>Original Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Remaining Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Loan Age (in months)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
Group 1 MBS	\$129,439,454	360	336	18	4.506%
Group 2 MBS	\$ 52,855,000	240	227	11	3.519%
Group 3 MBS	\$ 75,000,000	240	226	12	3.519%
Group 4 MBS	\$112,000,000	240	227	11	3.519%
Group 5 MBS	\$254,864,823	360	345	10	4.095%
Group 6 MBS	\$300,300,000	180	142	33	3.920%
Group 7 MBS	\$226,628,800	360	344	14	3.770%

The actual remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and interest rates of most of the mortgage loans underlying the Trust MBS will differ from those shown above, and may differ significantly. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Yield—Yields on and weighted average lives of the certificates are affected by actual characteristics of the mortgage loans backing the series trust assets*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Each of the mortgage loans underlying the Group 1 MBS has a loan-to-value ratio greater than 125%.

Group 8

Exhibit A describes the underlying RCR certificate in Group 8, including certain information about the related mortgage loans. To learn more about the underlying RCR certificate, you should obtain from us the current class factor and the related disclosure document as described on page S-3.

Settlement Date

We expect to issue the certificates on December 30, 2013.

Distribution Dates

We will make payments on the certificates on the 25th day of each calendar month, or on the next business day if the 25th day is not a business day.

Record Date

On each distribution date, we will make each monthly payment on the certificates to holders of record on the last day of the preceding month.

Book-Entry and Physical Certificates

We will issue the classes of certificates in the following forms:

<u>Fed Book-Entry</u>	<u>Physical</u>
All classes of certificates other than the R and RL Classes	R and RL Classes

Exchanging Certificates Through Combination and Recombination

If you own certificates of a class designated as “exchangeable” on the cover of this prospectus supplement, you will be able to exchange them for a proportionate interest in the related RCR certificates. Schedule 1 lists the available combinations of the certificates eligible for exchange and the related RCR certificates. You can exchange your certificates by notifying us and paying an exchange fee. We will deliver the RCR certificates upon such exchange.

We will apply principal and interest payments from exchanged trust certificates to the corresponding RCR certificates, on a pro rata basis, following any exchange.

Interest Rates

During each interest accrual period, the fixed rate classes will bear interest at the applicable annual interest rates listed on the cover of this prospectus supplement or on Schedule 1.

During the initial interest accrual period, the floating rate and inverse floating rate classes will bear interest at the initial interest rates listed below. During each subsequent interest accrual

period, the floating rate and inverse floating rate classes will bear interest based on the formulas indicated below, but always subject to the specified maximum and minimum interest rates:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Initial Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maximum Interest Rate</u>	<u>Minimum Interest Rate</u>	<u>Formula for Calculation of Interest Rate(1)</u>
FC	0.72%	6.50%	0.55%	LIBOR + 55 basis points
SA	5.68%	5.85%	0.00%	5.85% – LIBOR
IA	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	5.90% – LIBOR
IB	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	5.95% – LIBOR
IF	0.57%	6.50%	0.40%	LIBOR + 40 basis points
IC	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	6.10% – LIBOR
DS	5.88%	6.05%	0.00%	6.05% – LIBOR
SC	5.78%	5.95%	0.00%	5.95% – LIBOR
FB	0.77%	6.50%	0.60%	LIBOR + 60 basis points
SB	5.73%	5.90%	0.00%	5.90% – LIBOR
FA	0.82%	6.50%	0.65%	LIBOR + 65 basis points
CF	0.57%	6.50%	0.40%	LIBOR + 40 basis points
CS	5.93%	6.10%	0.00%	6.10% – LIBOR
DF	0.62%	6.50%	0.45%	LIBOR + 45 basis points

(1) We will establish LIBOR on the basis of the “BBA Method.”

Notional Classes

The notional principal balances of the notional classes specified below will equal the percentages of the outstanding balances specified below immediately before the related distribution date:

<u>Class</u>	
SA	100% of the FC Class
IA	100% of the FC Class
IB	100% of the FC Class
SC	100% of the FC Class
SB	100% of the FC Class
IF	53.8461536250% of the CO Class
IC	53.8461536250% of the CO Class
DS	53.8461536250% of the CO Class
CI	100% of the CO Class
CS	53.8461536250% of the CO Class
KI	42.8571425000% of the KA Class
QI	28.5714285714% of the QG Class

Distributions of Principal

For a description of the principal payment priorities, see “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Principal” in this prospectus supplement.

Weighted Average Lives (years)*

<u>Group 1 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>125%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>500%</u>
FC, SA, IA, IB, AO, SC, FB, SB and FA	19.6	9.9	8.8	4.7	2.9

		PSA Prepayment Assumption						
<u>Group 2 Classes</u>		<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>		
A	.....	11.4	6.9	5.0	3.0	2.5		
B	.....	19.7	17.8	16.2	11.7	9.8		
		PSA Prepayment Assumption						
<u>Group 3 Classes</u>		<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>		
AB	.....	9.8	5.1	3.5	2.1	1.8		
VA	.....	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.2	3.6		
VZ	.....	18.5	14.9	12.3	8.3	6.9		
		PSA Prepayment Assumption						
<u>Group 4 Classes</u>		<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>		
BA	.....	10.8	6.2	4.3	2.6	2.2		
BV	.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.5		
BZ	.....	19.2	16.6	14.2	9.9	8.3		
		PSA Prepayment Assumption						
<u>Group 5 Classes</u>		<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>150%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>500%</u>		
CO, IF, IC, DS, CB, CD, CG, CH, CI, CF, CS and DF			15.4	5.8	4.4	2.6	1.7	
CV	.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.1		
VC	.....	15.0	13.1	11.0	6.8	4.4		
CZ	.....	27.6	20.5	17.8	11.8	7.6		
		PSA Prepayment Assumption						
<u>Group 6 Classes</u>		<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>150%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>700%</u>	
KA and KI			6.3	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.8
KB			13.3	9.0	8.4	6.5	4.6	3.3
		PSA Prepayment Assumption						
<u>Group 7 Classes</u>		<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>900%</u>	<u>1300%</u>	
DA			15.6	6.1	3.7	2.1	1.0	0.7
DV			5.0	5.0	5.0	3.8	2.0	1.3
VD			15.0	13.6	9.7	5.6	2.5	1.6
DZ			27.9	20.9	15.7	9.3	4.0	2.4
		PSA Prepayment Assumption						
<u>Group 8 Classes</u>		<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>150%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>800%</u>	
QG, QI, QD and QA			15.9	6.9	5.2	2.9	1.7	1.0
QB			26.9	21.6	18.6	11.7	7.1	4.1

* Determined as specified under “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Weighted Average Lives and Final Distribution Dates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS

In the future we may be unable to establish LIBOR on the basis of the BBA Method. On September 28, 2012, Britain's Financial Services Authority recommended that the BBA be removed from its rate-setting responsibility and proposed additional reforms in connection with the determination of LIBOR. If in the future the BBA is no longer calculating the interest settlement rate for one-month U.S. dollar deposits, or if for any other reason we are unable to establish LIBOR on the basis of the BBA Method on any index determination date, we will establish LIBOR based on the LIBO Method as described under "Description of the Certificates—Distributions on Certificates—*Interest Distributions—Indices for Floating Rate Classes and Inverse Floating Rate Classes*" in the REMIC Prospectus. We can provide no assurance as to which entity or entities will assume responsibility for setting the applicable rates in the future. In addition, we can provide no assurance that LIBOR for any distribution date accurately represents the offered rate applicable to loans in U.S. dollars for a one-month period between leading European banks or that LIBOR's prominence as a benchmark interest rate will be preserved. Finally, if we determine that the above methods for establishing LIBOR are no longer viable, we may in our discretion designate an alternative method or, if appropriate, an alternative index for the determination of monthly interest rates on the floating rate and inverse floating rate classes. We will designate any such alternative taking into account general comparability and other factors; however, in such case, we can provide no assurance that such alternative will yield the same or similar economic results over the lives of the related classes.

Mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 125% may have different prepayment and default characteristics than conforming mortgage loans generally. The Group 1 MBS are backed by mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 125% (a "very high LTV loan"). Although information is limited regarding the default and prepayment rates for very high LTV loans, it is

possible that loans of this type may experience rates of default and voluntary prepayment that differ from otherwise comparable loans with lower loan-to-value ratios.

Very high LTV loans may be eligible for refinancing under the federal Home Affordable Refinancing Program ("HARP") and our Refi Plus program. Moreover, our mortgage seller/servicers are permitted to solicit refinancings of very high LTV loans even if the related seller/servicers are not soliciting refinancings from borrowers more generally, so long as they are also soliciting eligible borrowers whose mortgage loans are owned or guaranteed by Freddie Mac. If very high LTV loans are refinanced, the weighted average life of your certificates may be reduced and, in the case of interest only certificates, as well as certain other classes of certificates purchased at a premium, your yield may be adversely affected.

In addition, very high LTV loans may already have been refinanced. A refinanced very high LTV loan is likely to have a lower interest rate than the predecessor loan, which may enable the related borrower to continue to make monthly principal and interest payments. In that case, the weighted average life of your certificates may be extended and, in the case of principal only certificates, as well as certain other classes of certificates purchased at a discount, your yield may be adversely affected.

In general, very high LTV loans may be viewed as posing a greater risk of default than loans with lower loan-to-value ratios because borrowers may decide that it is not in their economic interest to continue making monthly payments. To the extent the very high LTV loans go into default, the weighted average life of your certificates may be reduced and, in the case of interest only certificates, as well as certain other classes of certificates purchased at a premium, your yield may be adversely affected. See "Description of the Certificates—The Trust MBS" in this prospectus supplement.

Payments on the Group 8 Classes will be affected by the applicable payment priority governing the related underlying RCR certificate. If you invest in a Group 8 Class, the rate

at which you receive payments will be affected by the applicable priority sequence governing principal payments on the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate.

You may obtain additional information about the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate by reviewing its current class factor in light of other information available in the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document. You may obtain that document from us as described on page S-3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

The material under this heading describes the principal features of the Certificates. You will find additional information about the Certificates in the other sections of this prospectus supplement, as well as in the additional Disclosure Documents and the Trust Agreement. If we use a capitalized term in this prospectus supplement without defining it, you will find the definition of that term in the applicable Disclosure Document or in the Trust Agreement.

General

Structure. We will create the Fannie Mae Trust specified on the cover of this prospectus supplement (the “Trust”) pursuant to a trust agreement dated as of May 1, 2010 and a supplement thereto dated as of December 1, 2013 (the “Issue Date”). We will issue the Guaranteed Pass-Through Certificates (the “Trust Certificates”) pursuant to that trust agreement and supplement. We will issue the Combinable and Recombinable Trust Certificates (the “RCR Certificates” and, together with the Trust Certificates, the “Certificates”) pursuant to a separate trust agreement dated as of May 1, 2010 and a supplement thereto dated as of the Issue Date (together with the trust agreement and supplement relating to the Trust Certificates, the “Trust Agreement”). We will execute the Trust Agreement in our corporate capacity and as trustee (the “Trustee”). In general, the term “Classes” includes the Classes of Trust Certificates and RCR Certificates.

The assets of the Trust will include:

- seven groups of Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (the “Group 1 MBS,” “Group 2 MBS,” “Group 3 MBS,” “Group 4 MBS,” “Group 5 MBS,” “Group 6 MBS” and “Group 7 MBS,” and together, the “Trust MBS”), and
- a previously issued RCR certificate (the “Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate”) issued from the related Fannie Mae trust (the “Underlying REMIC Trust”) as further described in Exhibit A.

The Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate evidences direct or indirect beneficial ownership interests in certain Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (together with the Trust MBS, the “MBS”).

Each MBS represents a beneficial ownership interest in a pool of first lien, one- to four-family (“single-family”), fixed-rate residential mortgage loans (the “Mortgage Loans”) having the characteristics described in this prospectus supplement.

The portion of the Trust that consists of the Group 1 MBS will be treated as a grantor trust for tax purposes (the “Grantor Trust”). The portion of the Trust other than the Group 1 MBS will include the “Lower Tier REMIC” and the “Upper Tier REMIC” as “real estate mortgage investment conduits” (each, a “REMIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

The following chart contains information about the assets, the “regular interests” and the “residual interests” of each REMIC. The Trust Certificates, other than the Group 1 Classes and the R and RL Classes, are collectively referred to as the “Regular Classes” or “Regular Certificates,” and the R and RL Classes are collectively referred to as the “Residual Classes” or “Residual Certificates.”

<u>REMIC Designation</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Regular Interests</u>	<u>Residual Interest</u>
Lower Tier REMIC	Trust MBS (other than the Group 1 MBS) and Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate	Interests in the Lower Tier REMIC other than the RL Class (the “Lower Tier Regular Interests”)	RL
Upper Tier REMIC	Lower Tier Regular Interests	All Classes of Trust Certificates other than the Group 1 Classes and the R and RL Classes	R

Fannie Mae Guaranty. For a description of our guaranties of the Certificates, the MBS and the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate see the applicable discussions appearing under the heading “Fannie Mae Guaranty” in the REMIC Prospectus, the MBS Prospectus and the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document. Our guaranties are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

Characteristics of Certificates. Except as specified below, we will issue the Certificates in book-entry form on the book-entry system of the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks. Entities whose names appear on the book-entry records of a Federal Reserve Bank as having had Certificates deposited in their accounts are “Holders” or “Certificateholders.”

We will issue the Residual Certificates in fully registered, certificated form. The “Holder” or “Certificateholder” of a Residual Certificate is its registered owner. A Residual Certificate can be transferred at the corporate trust office of the Transfer Agent, or at the office of the Transfer Agent in New York, New York. U.S. Bank National Association in Boston, Massachusetts will be the initial Transfer Agent. We may impose a service charge for any registration of transfer of a Residual Certificate and may require payment to cover any tax or other governmental charge. See also “—Characteristics of the Residual Classes” below.

Authorized Denominations. We will issue the Certificates in the following denominations:

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Denominations</u>
Interest Only, Principal Only and Inverse Floating Rate Classes	\$100,000 minimum plus whole dollar increments
All other Classes (except the R and RL Classes)	\$1,000 minimum plus whole dollar increments

Trust Agreement Amendments. The Trust Agreement provides that any amendment to the Trust Agreement that requires the consent of holders of the Group 1 Classes will require the consent of all holders of the Group 1 Classes. For a description of the required level of Certificateholder consent for amendments to the Trust Agreement affecting Classes other than the Group 1 Classes, see “The Trust Documents—Amendment” in the REMIC Prospectus.

The Trust MBS

The Trust MBS provide that principal and interest on the related Mortgage Loans are passed through monthly. The Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS are conventional (except in the case of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Group 7 MBS), fixed-rate, fully-amortizing mortgage loans secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust on single-family residential properties. These Mortgage Loans have original maturities of up to 30 years in the case of the Group 1 MBS,

Group 5 MBS and Group 7 MBS; up to 20 years in the case of the Group 2 MBS, Group 3 MBS and Group 4 MBS; and up to 15 years in the case of the Group 6 MBS.

In addition, each Mortgage Loan underlying the Group 1 MBS is a very high LTV loan with a loan-to-value ratio greater than 125%. Borrowers may be eligible to refinance very high LTV loans if we purchased those loans on or before May 31, 2009. For a description of very high LTV loans, see “The Mortgage Loans—High Loan-to-Value Mortgage Loans” in the MBS Prospectus dated March 1, 2013. See also “Additional Risk Factors—*Mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 125% may have different prepayment and default characteristics than conforming mortgage loans generally*” in this prospectus supplement.

Furthermore, the Mortgage Loans underlying the Group 5 MBS have been refinanced under Fannie Mae Refi Plus and are designated as “high loan-to-value ratio” loans, with loan-to-value ratios ranging from greater than 105% up to 125% at the time of refinance. These loans are targeted at borrowers who have demonstrated an acceptable payment history on their mortgage loans but may have been unable to refinance due to a decline in home prices or the unavailability of mortgage insurance. Fannie Mae Refi Plus refinancing is available only if the new mortgage loan either reduces the monthly principal and interest payment for the borrower or provides a more stable loan product (such as movement from an adjustable-rate loan to a fixed rate loan). For more information on the Home Affordable Refinance Program, see “The Mortgage Loans—High Loan-to-Value Mortgage Loans” in the MBS Prospectus dated March 1, 2013 and on our Web site at www.fanniemae.com. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—Refinancing of Loans; Sale of Property—*Mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 80% may have different prepayment and default characteristics than conforming mortgage loans generally*” in the MBS prospectus dated March 1, 2013.

Finally, the Mortgage Loans backing the Group 7 MBS are insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or guaranteed by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) or the Rural Housing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (RHS). These Mortgage Loans may include certain higher balance FHA loans originated on or after March 6, 2008.

For additional information, see “Summary—Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, Group 4, Group 5, Group 6 and Group 7—Characteristics of the Trust MBS” in this prospectus supplement and “The Mortgage Pools” and “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations” in the MBS Prospectus.

The Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate

The Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate represents beneficial ownership interests in the Underlying REMIC Trust. The assets of that trust consist of MBS (or beneficial ownership interests in MBS) having the general characteristics set forth in the MBS Prospectus. Each MBS evidences beneficial ownership interests in a pool of conventional, fixed-rate, fully-amortizing mortgage loans secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust on single-family residential properties, as described under “The Mortgage Pools” and “Yield, Maturity, and Prepayment Considerations” in the MBS Prospectus.

In addition, the Mortgage Loans backing the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate are relocation Mortgage Loans made under agreements between lenders and employers that frequently relocate their employees. For additional information, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Yield—Prepayments—Pools Containing relocation mortgage loans have higher rates of prepayment than otherwise comparable pools containing non-relocation mortgage loans*” and “The Mortgage Loans—Special Feature Mortgage Loans—*Relocation Loans*” in the MBS Prospectus dated March 1, 2013.

Distributions on the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate will be passed through monthly, beginning in the month after we issue the Certificates. The general characteristics of the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate are described in the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document. See

Exhibit A for certain additional information about the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate. Exhibit A is provided in lieu of a Final Data Statement with respect to the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate.

For further information about the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate, telephone us at 1-800-237-8627. Additional information about the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate is also available at <https://mbsdisclosure.fanniemae.com/PoolTalk2/index.html>. There may have been material changes in facts and circumstances since the date we prepared the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document. These may include changes in prepayment speeds, prevailing interest rates and other economic factors. As a result, the usefulness of the information set forth in that document may be limited.

Distributions of Interest

General. The Certificates will bear interest at the rates specified in this prospectus supplement. Interest to be paid on each Certificate (or added to principal, in the case of the Accrual Classes) on a Distribution Date will consist of one month's interest on the outstanding balance of that Certificate immediately prior to that Distribution Date. For a description of the Accrual Classes, see “—*Accrual Classes*” below.

The Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will bear interest at interest rates based on LIBOR. We currently establish LIBOR on the basis of the “BBA Method.” See “Additional Risk Factors—*In the future we may be unable to establish LIBOR on the basis of the BBA Method*” in this prospectus supplement.

Delay Classes and No-Delay Classes. The “Delay” Classes and “No-Delay” Classes are set forth in the following table:

<u>Delay Classes</u>	<u>No-Delay Classes</u>
Fixed Rate Classes	Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes

See “Description of the Certificates—Distributions on Certificates—*Interest Distributions*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

The Dealer will treat the Principal Only Classes as Delay Classes solely for the purpose of facilitating trading.

Accrual Classes. The VZ, BZ, CZ and DZ Classes are Accrual Classes. Interest will accrue on each Accrual Class at the applicable annual rate specified on the cover of this prospectus supplement. However, we will not pay any interest on the Accrual Classes. Instead, interest accrued on each Accrual Class will be added as principal to its principal balance on each Distribution Date. We will pay principal on the Accrual Classes as described under “—*Distributions of Principal*” below.

Distributions of Principal

On the Distribution Date in each month, we will make payments of principal on the Classes of Trust Certificates as described below. Following any exchange of Trust Certificates for RCR Certificates, we will apply principal payments from the exchanged Trust Certificates to the corresponding RCR Certificates on a pro rata basis.

- *Group 1*

The Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount to FC and AO, pro rata, until retired. } Pass-Through
Classes

The “Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount” is the principal then paid on the Group 1 MBS.

- *Group 2*

The Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount to A and B, in that order, until retired. } Sequential Pay Classes

The “Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount” is the principal then paid on the Group 2 MBS.

- *Group 3*

The VZ Accrual Amount to VA until retired, and thereafter to VZ. } Accretion Directed Class and Accrual Class

The Group 3 Cash Flow Distribution Amount to AB, VA and VZ, in that order, until retired. } Sequential Pay Classes

The “VZ Accrual Amount” is any interest then accrued and added to the principal balance of the VZ Class.

The “Group 3 Cash Flow Distribution Amount” is the principal then paid on the Group 3 MBS.

- *Group 4*

The BZ Accrual Amount to BV until retired, and thereafter to BZ. } Accretion Directed Class and Accrual Class

The Group 4 Cash Flow Distribution Amount to BA, BV and BZ, in that order, until retired. } Sequential Pay Classes

The “BZ Accrual Amount” is any interest then accrued and added to the principal balance of the BZ Class.

The “Group 4 Cash Flow Distribution Amount” is the principal then paid on the Group 4 MBS.

- *Group 5*

The CZ Accrual Amount to CV and VC, in that order, until retired, and thereafter to CZ. } Accretion Directed Classes and Accrual Class

The Group 5 Cash Flow Distribution Amount to CO, CV, VC and CZ, in that order, until retired. } Sequential Pay Classes

The “CZ Accrual Amount” is any interest then accrued and added to the principal balance of the CZ Class.

The “Group 5 Cash Flow Distribution Amount” is the principal then paid on the Group 5 MBS.

- *Group 6*

The Group 6 Principal Distribution Amount to KA and KB, in that order, until retired. } Sequential Pay Classes

The “Group 6 Principal Distribution Amount” is the principal then paid on the Group 6 MBS.

- *Group 7*

The DZ Accrual Amount to DV and VD, in that order, until retired, and thereafter to DZ. } Accretion Directed Classes and Accrual Class

The Group 7 Cash Flow Distribution Amount to DA, DV, VD and DZ, in that order, until retired. } Sequential Pay Classes

The “DZ Accrual Amount” is any interest then accrued and added to the principal balance of the DZ Class.

The “Group 7 Cash Flow Distribution Amount” is the principal then paid on the Group 7 MBS.

- *Group 8*

The Group 8 Principal Distribution Amount to QG and QB, in that order, until retired. } Structured
Collateral/
Sequential
Pay Classes

The “Group 8 Principal Distribution Amount” is the principal then paid on the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate.

Structuring Assumptions

Pricing Assumptions. Except where otherwise noted, the information in the tables in this prospectus supplement has been prepared based on the actual characteristics of each pool of Mortgage Loans backing the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate, the priority sequence governing principal payments on the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate, and the following assumptions (such characteristics and assumptions, collectively, the “Pricing Assumptions”):

- the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS have the original terms to maturity, remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and interest rates specified under “Summary—Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, Group 4, Group 5, Group 6 and Group 7—Assumed Characteristics of the Underlying Mortgage Loans” in this prospectus supplement;
- the Mortgage Loans prepay at the constant percentages of PSA specified in the related tables;
- the settlement date for the Certificates is December 30, 2013; and
- each Distribution Date occurs on the 25th day of a month.

The actual remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and interest rates of most of the mortgage loans underlying the Trust MBS will differ from the assumed characteristics shown in the Summary, and may differ significantly. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—Yield—Yields on and weighted average lives of the certificates are affected by actual characteristics of the mortgage loans backing the series trust assets” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Prepayment Assumptions. The prepayment model used in this prospectus supplement is PSA. For a description of PSA, see “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Prepayment Models” in the REMIC Prospectus. It is highly unlikely that prepayments will occur at any constant PSA rate or at any other constant rate.

Yield Tables

General. The tables below illustrate the sensitivity of the pre-tax corporate bond equivalent yields to maturity of the applicable Classes to various constant percentages of PSA and, where specified, to changes in the Index. **The tables below are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not intended as a forecast or prediction of the actual yields on the applicable Classes.** We calculated the yields set forth in the tables by

- determining the monthly discount rates that, when applied to the assumed streams of cash flows to be paid on the applicable Classes, would cause the discounted present values of the assumed streams of cash flows to equal the assumed aggregate purchase prices of those Classes, and
- converting the monthly rates to corporate bond equivalent rates.

These calculations do not take into account variations in the interest rates at which you could reinvest distributions on the Certificates. Accordingly, these calculations do not illustrate the return on any investment in the Certificates when reinvestment rates are taken into account.

We cannot assure you that

- the pre-tax yields on the applicable Certificates will correspond to any of the pre-tax yields shown here, or
- the aggregate purchase prices of the applicable Certificates will be as assumed.

In addition, it is unlikely that the Index will correspond to the levels shown here. Furthermore, because some of the Mortgage Loans are likely to have remaining terms to maturity shorter or longer than those assumed and interest rates higher or lower than those assumed, the principal payments on the Certificates are likely to differ from those assumed. This would be the case even if all Mortgage Loans prepay at the indicated constant percentages of PSA. Moreover, it is unlikely that

- the Mortgage Loans will prepay at a constant PSA rate until maturity,
- all of the Mortgage Loans will prepay at the same rate, or
- the level of the Index will remain constant.

The Inverse Floating Rate Classes and the IF Class. The yields on the Inverse Floating Rate Classes and the IF Class will be sensitive in varying degrees to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the related Mortgage Loans and to the level of the Index. The Mortgage Loans generally can be prepaid at any time without penalty. In addition, the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the Mortgage Loans is likely to vary, and may vary considerably, from pool to pool. As illustrated in the applicable tables below, it is possible that investors in the Inverse Floating Rate Classes and the IF Class would lose money on their initial investments under certain Index and prepayment scenarios.

Changes in the Index may not correspond to changes in prevailing mortgage interest rates. It is possible that lower prevailing mortgage interest rates, which might be expected to result in faster prepayments, could occur while the level of the Index increased.

The information shown in the following yield tables has been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumptions that

- the interest rates for the Inverse Floating Rate Classes and the IF Class for the initial Interest Accrual Period are the rates listed in the table under “Summary—Interest Rates” in this prospectus supplement and for each following Interest Accrual Period will be based on the specified levels of the Index, and
- the aggregate purchase prices of those Classes (expressed in each case as a percentage of original principal balance) are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
SA	20.750%
IA	0.250%
IB	0.250%
IF	10.125%
IC	0.250%
DS	17.375%
SC	21.250%
SB	21.000%
CS	17.625%

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

In the following yield tables, the symbol * is used to represent a yield of less than (99.9)%.

**Sensitivity of the SA Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	125%	300%	500%
0.10%	23.5%	20.3%	18.6%	6.7%	(7.8)%
0.17%	23.1%	19.9%	18.2%	6.4%	(8.1)%
2.17%	12.3%	9.2%	7.6%	(3.9)%	(18.0)%
4.17%	0.5%	(2.6)%	(4.1)%	(15.2)%	(28.8)%
5.85% and above	*	*	*	*	*

**Sensitivity of the IA Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	125%	300%	500%
5.850% and below	14.8%	11.6%	10.0%	(1.6)%	(15.8)%
5.875%	3.0%	(0.1)%	(1.6)%	(12.8)%	(26.5)%
5.900% and above	*	*	*	*	*

**Sensitivity of the IB Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	125%	300%	500%
5.900% and below	14.8%	11.6%	10.0%	(1.6)%	(15.8)%
5.925%	3.0%	(0.1)%	(1.6)%	(12.8)%	(26.5)%
5.950%	*	*	*	*	*

**Sensitivity of the IF Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	150%	300%	500%
0.10%	(12.6)%	(22.4)%	(33.3)%	(65.9)%	*
0.17%	(11.0)%	(20.6)%	(31.2)%	(63.3)%	(99.4)%
2.17%	16.9%	10.7%	3.6%	(20.3)%	(51.8)%
4.17%	39.6%	34.3%	28.5%	8.3%	(20.4)%
6.10%	61.8%	56.9%	51.5%	33.3%	6.4%

**Sensitivity of the IC Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	150%	300%	500%
6.050% and below	10.7%	4.0%	(3.7)%	(28.9)%	(61.4)%
6.075%	(2.9)%	(11.3)%	(20.6)%	(49.8)%	(84.6)%
6.100%	*	*	*	*	*

**Sensitivity of the DS Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	150%	300%	500%
0.10%	27.9%	22.3%	15.9%	(5.8)%	(35.9)%
0.17%	27.4%	21.8%	15.4%	(6.4)%	(36.5)%
2.17%	13.8%	7.3%	0.0%	(24.5)%	(56.5)%
4.17%	(1.5)%	(9.6)%	(18.7)%	(47.5)%	(82.0)%
6.05% and above	*	*	*	*	*

**Sensitivity of the SC Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	125%	300%	500%
0.10%	23.3%	20.1%	18.4%	6.5%	(8.0)%
0.17%	22.9%	19.7%	18.0%	6.2%	(8.3)%
2.17%	12.4%	9.2%	7.6%	(3.9)%	(18.0)%
4.17%	0.9%	(2.2)%	(3.7)%	(14.8)%	(28.4)%
5.95%	*	*	*	*	*

**Sensitivity of the SB Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	125%	300%	500%
0.10%	23.4%	20.2%	18.5%	6.6%	(7.9)%
0.17%	23.0%	19.8%	18.1%	6.3%	(8.2)%
2.17%	12.4%	9.2%	7.6%	(3.9)%	(18.0)%
4.17%	0.7%	(2.4)%	(3.9)%	(15.0)%	(28.6)%
5.90% and above	*	*	*	*	*

**Sensitivity of the CS Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	150%	300%	500%
0.10%	27.7%	22.0%	15.7%	(6.1)%	(36.2)%
0.17%	27.2%	21.5%	15.1%	(6.7)%	(36.8)%
2.17%	13.8%	7.3%	(0.1)%	(24.6)%	(56.5)%
4.17%	(1.3)%	(9.4)%	(18.5)%	(47.2)%	(81.7)%
6.10%	*	*	*	*	*

The Principal Only Classes. **The Principal Only Classes will not bear interest. As indicated in the tables below, a low rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related Mortgage Loans will have a negative effect on the yields to investors in the Principal Only Classes.**

The information shown in the following yield tables has been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the aggregate purchase prices of the Principal Only Classes (expressed in each case as a percentage of original principal balance) are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price</u>
AO	73.9375%
CO	87.0000%

Sensitivity of the AO Class to Prepayments

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>125%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>500%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%	7.5%	12.4%

Sensitivity of the CO Class to Prepayments

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>150%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>500%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	1.7%	2.5%	3.2%	5.5%	8.3%

The Fixed Rate Interest Only Classes. The yields to investors in the Fixed Rate Interest Only Classes will be very sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the related Mortgage Loans. The Mortgage Loans generally can be prepaid at any time without penalty. On the basis of the assumptions described below, the yield to maturity on each Fixed Rate Interest Only Class would be 0% if prepayments of the related Mortgage Loans were to occur at the following constant rates:

<u>Class</u>	<u>% PSA</u>
KI	197%
QI	206%
CI	158%

For any Fixed Rate Interest Only Class, if the actual prepayment rate of the related Mortgage Loans were to exceed the level specified for as little as one month while equaling that level for the remaining months, the investors in the applicable Class would lose money on their initial investments.

The information shown in the following yield tables has been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the aggregate purchase prices of the Fixed Rate Interest Only Classes (expressed in each case as a percentage of the original principal balance) are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
KI	7.50000%
QI	13.93750%
CI	14.75000%

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

In the following yield tables, the symbol * is used to represent a yield of less than (99.9)%.

Sensitivity of the KI Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption					
	50%	100%	150%	300%	500%	700%
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	24.6%	17.0%	8.5%	(20.3)%	(62.8)%	*

Sensitivity of the QI Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption					
	50%	100%	150%	300%	500%	800%
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	17.8%	12.8%	7.1%	(13.3)%	(45.7)%	(96.9)%

Sensitivity of the CI Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	100%	150%	300%	500%
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	14.8%	8.5%	1.2%	(23.1)%	(54.9)%

Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates

For a description of how the weighted average life of a Certificate is determined, see “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Weighted Average Lives and Final Distribution Dates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

In general, the weighted average lives of the Certificates will be shortened if the level of prepayments of principal of the related Mortgage Loans increases. However, the weighted average lives will depend upon a variety of other factors, including

- the timing of changes in the rate of principal distributions,
- the priority sequences of distributions of principal of the Classes (other than the Group 1 Classes), and
- in the case of the Group 8 Classes, the priority sequence affecting principal payments on the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate.

See “—Distributions of Principal” above and “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Principal” in the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document.

The effect of these factors may differ as to various Classes and the effects on any Class may vary at different times during the life of that Class. Accordingly, we can give no assurance as to the weighted average life of any Class. Further, to the extent the prices of the Certificates represent discounts or premiums to their original principal balances, variability in the weighted average lives of those Classes of Certificates could result in variability in the related yields to maturity. For an example of how the weighted average lives of the Classes may be affected at various constant prepayment rates, see the Decrement Tables below.

Decrement Tables

The following tables indicate the percentages of original principal balances of the specified Classes that would be outstanding after each date shown at various constant PSA rates, and the corresponding weighted average lives of those Classes. The tables have been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions.

In the case of the information set forth for each Class under 0% PSA, however, we assumed that the Mortgage Loans have the original and remaining terms to maturity and bear interest at the annual rates specified in the table below.

<u>Mortgage Loans Backing Trust Assets Specified Below</u>	<u>Original Terms to Maturity</u>	<u>Remaining Terms to Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>
Group 1 MBS	360 months	360 months	6.50%
Group 2 MBS	240 months	240 months	5.50%
Group 3 MBS	240 months	240 months	5.50%
Group 4 MBS	240 months	240 months	5.50%
Group 5 MBS	360 months	360 months	6.00%
Group 6 MBS	180 months	180 months	6.00%
Group 7 MBS	360 months	360 months	5.50%
Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate	360 months	338 months	6.00%

It is unlikely that all of the Mortgage Loans will have the loan ages, interest rates or remaining terms to maturity assumed, or that the Mortgage Loans will prepay at any *constant* PSA level.

In addition, the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans could produce slower or faster principal distributions than indicated in the tables at the specified constant PSA rates, even if the weighted average remaining term to maturity and the weighted average loan age of the Mortgage Loans are identical to the weighted averages specified in the Pricing Assumptions. This is the case because pools of loans with identical weighted averages are nonetheless likely to reflect differing dispersions of the related characteristics.

Percent of Original Principal Balances Outstanding

FC, SA†, IA†, IB†, AO, SC†, FB, SB† and FA
Classes

Date	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	100%	125%	300%	500%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100
December 2014	99	93	92	84	74
December 2015	98	86	84	67	51
December 2016	96	79	76	54	35
December 2017	95	73	68	43	24
December 2018	94	67	62	35	16
December 2019	92	61	56	28	11
December 2020	90	56	50	22	8
December 2021	89	51	45	18	5
December 2022	87	47	40	14	3
December 2023	85	42	36	11	2
December 2024	83	38	32	9	2
December 2025	80	34	29	7	1
December 2026	78	31	25	5	1
December 2027	75	28	22	4	*
December 2028	73	25	19	3	*
December 2029	70	22	17	3	*
December 2030	66	19	15	2	*
December 2031	63	17	13	1	*
December 2032	59	15	11	1	*
December 2033	56	12	9	1	*
December 2034	52	10	7	1	*
December 2035	47	9	6	*	*
December 2036	43	7	5	*	*
December 2037	38	5	4	*	*
December 2038	32	4	3	*	*
December 2039	27	2	2	*	*
December 2040	21	1	1	*	*
December 2041	14	0	0	0	0
December 2042	7	0	0	0	0
December 2043	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average					
Life (years)**	19.6	9.9	8.8	4.7	2.9

Date	A Class					B Class					AB Class					VA Class				
	PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	100%	200%	400%	500%	0%	100%	200%	400%	500%	0%	100%	200%	400%	500%	0%	100%	200%	400%	500%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2014	97	92	89	82	78	100	100	100	100	100	96	90	86	76	72	92	92	92	92	92
December 2015	94	83	75	59	52	100	100	100	100	100	92	79	68	48	39	85	85	85	85	85
December 2016	91	74	62	41	33	100	100	100	100	100	88	68	52	27	16	77	77	77	77	77
December 2017	87	66	51	28	20	100	100	100	100	100	84	57	39	11	1	68	68	68	68	68
December 2018	83	58	42	19	11	100	100	100	100	100	79	48	27	0	0	60	60	60	52	0
December 2019	79	51	34	12	6	100	100	100	100	100	75	39	18	0	0	51	51	51	0	0
December 2020	75	44	27	7	2	100	100	100	100	100	69	31	9	0	0	42	42	42	0	0
December 2021	71	38	21	3	0	100	100	100	100	84	64	23	2	0	0	33	33	33	0	0
December 2022	66	32	16	1	0	100	100	100	100	55	58	16	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0
December 2023	61	27	12	0	0	100	100	100	76	35	52	9	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0
December 2024	56	22	8	0	0	100	100	100	52	22	46	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
December 2025	51	17	5	0	0	100	100	100	35	14	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2026	45	13	3	0	0	100	100	100	23	8	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2027	39	9	*	0	0	100	100	100	15	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2028	32	6	0	0	0	100	100	77	9	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2029	26	2	0	0	0	100	100	51	5	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2030	18	0	0	0	0	100	89	30	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2031	11	0	0	0	0	100	41	13	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2032	3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																				
Life (years)**	11.4	6.9	5.0	3.0	2.5	19.7	17.8	16.2	11.7	9.8	9.8	5.1	3.5	2.1	1.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.2	3.6

* Indicates an outstanding balance greater than 0% and less than 0.5% of the original principal balance.

** Determined as specified under “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Weighted Average Lives and Final Distribution Dates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

† In the case of a Notional Class, the Decrement Table indicates the percentage of the original notional principal balance outstanding.

Date	VZ Class					BA Class					BV Class					BZ Class				
	PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	100%	200%	400%	500%	0%	100%	200%	400%	500%	0%	100%	200%	400%	500%	0%	100%	200%	400%	500%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2014	103	103	103	103	103	97	92	88	80	76	92	92	92	92	92	103	103	103	103	103
December 2015	106	106	106	106	106	93	82	73	56	48	85	85	85	85	85	106	106	106	106	106
December 2016	109	109	109	109	109	90	72	59	37	27	76	76	76	76	76	109	109	109	109	109
December 2017	113	113	113	113	113	86	63	47	23	14	68	68	68	68	68	113	113	113	113	113
December 2018	116	116	116	116	95	82	55	37	12	4	60	60	60	60	60	116	116	116	116	116
December 2019	120	120	120	98	63	78	47	28	5	0	51	51	51	51	0	120	120	120	120	119
December 2020	123	123	123	70	41	73	40	21	0	0	42	42	42	24	0	123	123	123	123	78
December 2021	127	127	127	50	27	68	33	14	0	0	32	32	32	0	0	127	127	127	94	51
December 2022	131	131	121	35	17	63	27	9	0	0	23	23	23	0	0	131	131	131	66	33
December 2023	135	135	97	24	11	58	21	4	0	0	13	13	13	0	0	135	135	135	46	21
December 2024	139	139	77	17	7	53	16	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	139	139	139	31	13
December 2025	140	129	60	11	4	47	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	140	114	21	8
December 2026	140	105	46	7	3	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	140	87	14	5
December 2027	140	84	34	5	2	34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	140	65	9	3
December 2028	140	63	24	3	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	121	46	6	2
December 2029	140	45	16	2	*	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	86	31	3	1
December 2030	137	28	9	1	*	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	54	18	2	*
December 2031	94	12	4	*	*	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	25	8	1	*
December 2032	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0
December 2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																				
Life (years)**	18.5	14.9	12.3	8.3	6.9	10.8	6.2	4.3	2.6	2.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.5	19.2	16.6	14.2	9.9	8.3

Date	CO, IF†, IC†, DS†, CB, CD, CG, CH, CI†, CF, CS† and DF Classes					CV Class					VC Class					CZ Class				
	PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	100%	150%	300%	500%	0%	100%	150%	300%	500%	0%	100%	150%	300%	500%	0%	100%	150%	300%	500%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2014	98	93	90	83	73	91	91	91	91	91	100	100	100	100	100	104	104	104	104	104
December 2015	96	82	76	59	38	81	81	81	81	81	100	100	100	100	100	107	107	107	107	107
December 2016	94	72	63	38	12	72	72	72	72	72	100	100	100	100	100	111	111	111	111	111
December 2017	92	62	51	22	0	61	61	61	61	0	100	100	100	100	92	115	115	115	115	115
December 2018	90	53	40	8	0	51	51	51	51	0	100	100	100	100	0	119	119	119	119	117
December 2019	87	45	30	0	0	40	40	40	40	7	0	100	100	100	100	0	123	123	123	80
December 2020	85	37	21	0	0	29	29	29	0	0	100	100	100	36	0	128	128	128	128	54
December 2021	82	30	13	0	0	17	17	17	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	132	132	132	119	37
December 2022	79	23	6	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	137	137	137	95	25
December 2023	76	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	95	0	0	142	142	142	75	17
December 2024	73	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	47	0	0	147	147	147	59	11
December 2025	69	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	79	2	0	0	152	152	152	47	8
December 2026	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	0	0	0	158	158	134	37	5
December 2027	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	27	0	0	0	163	163	116	29	3
December 2028	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	169	160	100	22	2
December 2029	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	175	142	86	17	2
December 2030	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	181	126	74	13	1
December 2031	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	188	110	63	10	1
December 2032	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	194	96	53	8	*
December 2033	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	82	44	6	*
December 2034	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	70	36	4	*
December 2035	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	58	29	3	*
December 2036	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	48	23	2	*
December 2037	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	38	18	2	*
December 2038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	29	13	1	*
December 2039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	20	9	1	*
December 2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	12	5	*	*
December 2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	5	2	*	*
December 2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0
December 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																				
Life (years)**	15.4	5.8	4.4	2.6	1.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.1	15.0	13.1	11.0	6.8	4.4	27.6	20.5	17.8	11.8	7.6

* Indicates an outstanding balance greater than 0% and less than 0.5% of the original principal balance.
 ** Determined as specified under “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Weighted Average Lives and Final Distribution Dates” in the REMIC Prospectus.
 † In the case of a Notional Class, the Decrement Table indicates the percentage of the original notional principal balance outstanding.

Date	KA and KI† Classes						KB Class					
	PSA Prepayment Assumption						PSA Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	100%	150%	300%	500%	700%	0%	100%	150%	300%	500%	700%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2014	94	81	77	65	48	31	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2015	87	64	57	37	13	0	100	100	100	100	100	87
December 2016	80	48	39	15	0	0	100	100	100	100	81	46
December 2017	72	33	23	0	0	0	100	100	100	96	51	24
December 2018	64	20	9	0	0	0	100	100	100	70	32	12
December 2019	55	7	0	0	0	0	100	100	94	50	19	6
December 2020	46	0	0	0	0	0	100	90	72	35	11	3
December 2021	37	0	0	0	0	0	100	69	53	23	6	1
December 2022	26	0	0	0	0	0	100	49	36	14	3	1
December 2023	15	0	0	0	0	0	100	30	22	8	2	*
December 2024	4	0	0	0	0	0	100	13	9	3	1	*
December 2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
December 2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
December 2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0
December 2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	6.3	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	13.3	9.0	8.4	6.5	4.6	3.3

Date	DA Class						DV Class						VD Class					
	PSA Prepayment Assumption						PSA Prepayment Assumption						PSA Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	100%	200%	400%	900%	1300%	0%	100%	200%	400%	900%	1300%	0%	100%	200%	400%	900%	1300%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2014	98	92	86	75	47	24	91	91	91	91	91	91	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2015	96	82	69	47	1	0	81	81	81	81	81	0	100	100	100	100	100	0
December 2016	94	72	54	25	0	0	71	71	71	71	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0
December 2017	92	63	41	9	0	0	61	61	61	61	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0
December 2018	90	55	30	0	0	0	51	51	51	5	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0
December 2019	87	47	21	0	0	0	40	40	40	0	0	0	100	100	100	7	0	0
December 2020	85	39	12	0	0	0	29	29	29	0	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	0
December 2021	82	33	5	0	0	0	18	18	18	0	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	0
December 2022	79	26	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	100	89	0	0	0
December 2023	76	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	96	27	0	0	0
December 2024	73	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	0	0	0
December 2025	69	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	79	0	0	0	0
December 2026	66	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	0	0	0	0
December 2027	62	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	0	0	0
December 2028	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	14	0	0	0	0
December 2029	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0
December 2030	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
December 2031	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
December 2032	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
December 2033	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2034	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2035	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2036	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2037	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2038	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	15.6	6.1	3.7	2.1	1.0	0.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.8	2.0	1.3	15.0	13.6	9.7	5.6	2.5	1.6

* Indicates an outstanding balance greater than 0% and less than 0.5% of the original principal balance.

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† In the case of a Notional Class, the Decrement Table indicates the percentage of the original notional principal balance outstanding.

Date	DZ Class						QG, QI†, QD and QA Classes						QB Class					
	PSA Prepayment Assumption						PSA Prepayment Assumption						PSA Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	100%	200%	400%	900%	1300%	0%	100%	150%	300%	500%	800%	0%	100%	150%	300%	500%	800%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2014	103	103	103	103	103	103	98	91	87	77	64	43	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2015	106	106	106	106	106	68	96	82	75	58	37	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
December 2016	109	109	109	109	85	15	95	73	65	42	18	0	100	100	100	100	100	77
December 2017	113	113	113	113	38	3	92	65	55	29	5	0	100	100	100	100	100	39
December 2018	116	116	116	116	17	1	90	58	46	19	0	0	100	100	100	100	85	20
December 2019	120	120	120	120	8	*	88	51	38	10	0	0	100	100	100	100	58	10
December 2020	123	123	123	91	3	*	86	45	31	4	0	0	100	100	100	100	39	5
December 2021	127	127	127	67	2	*	83	39	25	0	0	0	100	100	100	93	26	2
December 2022	131	131	131	49	1	*	80	33	19	0	0	0	100	100	100	74	18	1
December 2023	135	135	135	36	*	*	77	28	14	0	0	0	100	100	100	58	12	1
December 2024	139	139	125	26	*	*	74	23	9	0	0	0	100	100	100	46	8	*
December 2025	143	143	106	19	*	*	71	18	5	0	0	0	100	100	100	36	5	*
December 2026	148	148	89	14	*	*	67	14	2	0	0	0	100	100	100	28	4	0
December 2027	152	152	75	10	*	0	64	10	0	0	0	0	100	100	93	22	2	0
December 2028	157	157	62	7	*	0	60	7	0	0	0	0	100	100	80	17	1	0
December 2029	162	145	52	5	*	0	55	3	0	0	0	0	100	100	68	13	1	0
December 2030	166	128	43	4	*	0	51	*	0	0	0	0	100	100	58	10	1	0
December 2031	171	112	35	3	*	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	100	87	48	7	*	0
December 2032	177	97	28	2	*	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	100	75	40	5	*	0
December 2033	182	83	23	1	*	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	100	63	33	4	*	0
December 2034	182	70	18	1	*	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	100	53	27	3	0	0
December 2035	182	59	14	1	*	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	100	43	21	2	0	0
December 2036	182	48	11	*	*	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	100	34	16	1	0	0
December 2037	182	38	8	*	*	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	100	25	12	1	0	0
December 2038	182	28	6	*	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	100	18	8	*	0	0
December 2039	162	20	4	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	11	4	*	0	0
December 2040	125	12	2	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	4	2	0	0	0
December 2041	86	5	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
December 2042	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																		
Life (years)**	27.9	20.9	15.7	9.3	4.0	2.4	15.9	6.9	5.2	2.9	1.7	1.0	26.9	21.6	18.6	11.7	7.1	4.1

- * Indicates an outstanding balance greater than 0% and less than 0.5% of the original principal balance.
- ** Determined as specified under “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Weighted Average Lives and Final Distribution Dates” in the REMIC Prospectus.
- † In the case of a Notional Class, the Decrement Table indicates the percentage of the original notional principal balance outstanding.

Characteristics of the Residual Classes

A Residual Certificate will be subject to certain transfer restrictions. See “Description of the Certificates—Special Characteristics of the Residual Certificates” and “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Treasury Department regulations (the “Regulations”) provide that a transfer of a “noneconomic residual interest” will be disregarded for all federal tax purposes unless no significant purpose of the transfer is to impede the assessment or collection of tax. A Residual Certificate will constitute a noneconomic residual interest under the Regulations. Having a significant purpose to impede the assessment or collection of tax means that the transferor of a Residual Certificate had “improper knowledge” at the time of the transfer. See “Description of the Certificates—Special Characteristics of the Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of the Regulations to a transfer of a Residual Certificate.

CERTAIN ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The Certificates and payments on the Certificates are not generally exempt from taxation. Therefore, you should consider the tax consequences of holding a Certificate before you acquire one. The tax discussions below do not purport to deal with all federal tax consequences applicable to all categories of beneficial owners, some of which may be subject to special rules. In addition, these discussions may not apply to your particular circumstances for one of the reasons explained in the REMIC Prospectus and the MBS Prospectus. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of Certificates as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

The discussions under the captions “—REMIC Elections and Special Tax Attributes,” “—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates” and “—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates” supplement the discussion under the caption “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus. When read together, these discussions describe the current federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of Certificates of the Group 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Classes and the Residual Classes. For a discussion of the current federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of Certificates of the Group 1 Classes, see “—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Grantor Trust Certificates” below.

U.S. Treasury Circular 230 Notice

The tax discussions contained in the REMIC Prospectus (including the sections entitled “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” and “ERISA Considerations”) and this prospectus supplement were not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding United States federal tax penalties. These discussions were written to support the promotion or marketing of the transactions or matters addressed in this prospectus supplement. You should seek advice based on your particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

REMIC Elections and Special Tax Attributes

We will make a REMIC election with respect to each REMIC set forth in the table under “Description of the Certificates—General—*Structure*.” The Regular Classes will be designated as “regular interests” and the Residual Classes will be designated as the “residual interests” in the REMICs as set forth in that table. Thus, the Trust Certificates (other than the Group 1 Classes) and any related RCR Certificates generally will be treated as “regular or residual interests in a REMIC” for domestic building and loan associations, as “real estate assets” for real estate investment trusts, and, except for the Residual Classes, as “qualified mortgages” for other REMICs. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMIC Election and Special Tax Attributes” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Mortgage Loans underlying the Group 5 MBS have loan-to-value ratios at origination ranging from greater than 105% up to 125%. See “Description of the Certificates—The Trust MBS” in this prospectus supplement. A portion of the Group 5 Classes may not be treated as “real estate assets” within the meaning of section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Code. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Special Tax Attributes” in the MBS Prospectus dated March 1, 2013. Accordingly, special tax considerations may apply to a real estate investment trust that holds a REMIC Certificate of a Group 5 Class, and we may be obligated to provide additional information, pursuant to Regulations under section 6049 of the Code, on such Classes. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMIC Election and Special Tax Attributes” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates

The Notional Classes, the Accrual Classes, the Principal Only Class and the B and QB Classes will be issued with original issue discount (“OID”), and certain other Classes of Regular Certificates may be issued with OID. If a Class is issued with OID, a beneficial owner of a Certificate of that Class generally must recognize some taxable income in advance of the receipt of the cash attributable to that income. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates—*Treatment of Original Issue Discount*” in the REMIC Prospectus. In addition, certain Classes of Regular Certificates may be treated as having been issued at a premium. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates—*Regular Certificates Purchased at a Premium*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

The Prepayment Assumptions that will be used in determining the rate of accrual of OID will be as follows:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Prepayment Assumption</u>
2	100% PSA
3	100% PSA
4	100% PSA
5	150% PSA
6	150% PSA
7	100% PSA
8	150% PSA

See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates—*Treatment of Original Issue Discount*” in the REMIC Prospectus. No representation is made as to whether the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS will prepay at either of those rates or at any other rate. See “Description of the Certificates—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement and “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Weighted Average Lives and Final Distribution Dates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates

The Holder of a Residual Certificate will be considered to be the holder of the “residual interest” in the related REMIC. Such Holder generally will be required to report its daily portion of the taxable income or net loss of the REMIC to which that Certificate relates. In certain periods, a Holder of a Residual Certificate may be required to recognize taxable income without being entitled to receive a corresponding amount of cash. Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, we will be obligated to provide to the Holder of a Residual Certificate (i) information necessary to enable it to prepare its federal income tax returns and (ii) any reports regarding the Residual Class that may be required under the Code. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of the Grantor Trust

Dechert LLP, special tax counsel to Fannie Mae, will deliver its opinion that, assuming compliance with the Trust Agreement, the Grantor Trust will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of the Code and not as an association taxable as a corporation. A beneficial owner of a Certificate of a Group 1 Class will be treated as owning an undivided interest in the related MBS, and those Classes will not be treated as regular or residual interests in a REMIC.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Grantor Trust Certificates

General. A beneficial owner of a Certificate of a Group 1 Class (each, a “Grantor Trust Certificate”) will be treated as owning, pursuant to section 1286 of the Code, “stripped bonds” to the extent of its share of principal payments and “stripped coupons” to the extent of its share of interest payments, as applicable. See “—Stripped Bonds and Stripped Coupons” below for a discussion of the application of section 1286 to a beneficial owner’s share of principal and interest payments. Fannie Mae intends to treat each Grantor Trust Certificate as a single debt instrument representing rights to future cashflows from the related MBS for purposes of information reporting. You should consult your own tax advisor as to the proper treatment of a Grantor Trust Certificate in this regard.

Stripped Bonds and Stripped Coupons. Under section 1286 of the Code, a beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate must treat the stripped bonds and stripped coupons represented by the Certificate as a debt instrument originally issued on the date the owner acquires it and as having OID equal to the excess, if any, of the “stated redemption price at maturity” of the stripped bonds and stripped coupons over the price paid by the owner to acquire such stripped bonds and

stripped coupons. The stated redemption price at maturity of stripped bonds and stripped coupons represented by a Grantor Trust Certificate generally is equal to the sum of all distributions to be made on the stripped bonds and stripped coupons represented by the Certificate. For information reporting purposes, we intend to treat all principal and interest to be distributed on each Grantor Trust Certificate as included in the stated redemption price at maturity and, as a result, each Grantor Trust Certificate will be treated as if issued with OID.

The beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate must include in its ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, generally in advance of receipt of the cash attributable to that income, the sum of the “daily portions” of OID on its Certificate for each day during its taxable year on which it held that Certificate. The daily portions of OID are determined as follows:

- First, the portion of OID that accrued during each “accrual period” is calculated;
- then, the OID accruing during an accrual period is allocated ratably to each day during the period to determine the daily portion of OID.

Final regulations issued by the Treasury Department relating to the tax treatment of debt instruments with OID (the “OID Regulations”) provide that a holder of a debt instrument may use an accrual period of any length, up to one year, as long as each distribution of principal or interest occurs on either the final day or the first day of an accrual period. We intend to report OID based on accrual periods of one month. Each of these accrual periods will begin on a Distribution Date and end on the day before the next Distribution Date.

Although the matter is not entirely clear, a beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate should determine the amount of OID accruing during any accrual period with respect to that Certificate using the method described in section 1272(a)(6) of the Code. Under section 1272(a)(6), the portion of OID treated as accruing with respect to a Grantor Trust Certificate for any accrual period equals the excess, if any, of

- the sum of (A) the present values of all the distributions of principal and interest remaining to be made on that Certificate, if any, as of the end of the accrual period; and (B) the distributions made on that Certificate during the accrual period of amounts included in the stated redemption price at maturity;

over

- the sum of the present values of all the distributions of principal and interest remaining to be made on that Certificate as of the beginning of the accrual period.

The present values of the remaining distributions of principal and interest with respect to a Grantor Trust Certificate are calculated based on the following:

- an assumption that the Mortgage Loans underlying the related MBS prepay at a specified rate (the “Prepayment Assumption”),
- the yield to maturity of the stripped bonds and stripped coupons backing the Certificate giving effect to the Prepayment Assumption,
- events (including actual prepayments) that have occurred prior to the end of the accrual period, and
- in the case of a Certificate bearing a variable rate of interest, an assumption that the value of the index upon which the variable rate is based remains the same as its value on the settlement date.

Each beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate must determine its yield to maturity based on its purchase price for the Certificate. For a particular beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate, it is not clear whether the Prepayment Assumption used for calculating OID would be one determined at the time that Certificate is acquired or would be the original Prepayment Assumption for that Certificate. For information reporting purposes, we will use the original

yield to maturity of that Certificate, calculated based on the original Prepayment Assumption. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the proper method for accruing OID on a Grantor Trust Certificate.

The Code requires that the Prepayment Assumption be determined in the manner prescribed in Treasury Regulations. To date, no such regulations have been promulgated. For information reporting purposes, we will assume a Prepayment Assumption equal to 125% PSA for the Mortgage Loans underlying the Group 1 MBS. We make no representation, however, that the related Mortgage Loans will prepay at that rate or at any other rate. You must make your own decision as to the appropriate prepayment assumption to be used in deciding whether or not to purchase a Grantor Trust Certificate.

If a Grantor Trust Certificate entitles the holder to payments of principal and interest, the IRS could contend that the interest payments on that Certificate should be treated as payments of “qualified stated interest” within the meaning of the OID Regulations. In that case, a beneficial owner would be required to include such payments in income, in accordance with its method of accounting, rather than to accrue OID with respect to such payments. If the beneficial owner in that case had acquired the Certificate for less than its principal amount, such beneficial owner generally would have market discount with respect to the Certificate. For a discussion of the market discount rules, see “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Application of Revenue Ruling 84-10—*Market Discount*” in the MBS Prospectus. Further, if the beneficial owner had purchased the Certificate for an amount (net of accrued interest) greater than the outstanding principal amount of the Certificate, the beneficial owner generally would have premium with respect to the Certificate in the amount of the excess. Such a purchaser may elect, under section 171(c)(2) of the Code, to treat the premium as “amortizable bond premium.”

If a beneficial owner makes this election, the beneficial owner must reduce the amount of any payment of qualified stated interest that must be included in the beneficial owner’s income for a period by the portion of the premium allocable to the period based on the Certificate’s yield to maturity. Correspondingly, the beneficial owner must reduce its basis in the Certificate by the amount of premium applied to reduce any interest income. The election will also apply to all bonds the interest on which is not excludible from gross income (“fully taxable bonds”) held by the beneficial owner at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and to all fully taxable bonds that it acquires after the beginning of that taxable year. A beneficial owner may revoke the election only with the consent of the IRS.

If a beneficial owner does not elect to amortize premium, (i) the beneficial owner must include the full amount of each payment of qualified stated interest in income, and (ii) the premium must be allocated to the principal distributions on the Certificate and, when each principal distribution is received, a loss equal to the premium allocated to that distribution will be recognized. Any tax benefit from the premium not previously recognized will be taken into account in computing gain or loss upon the sale or disposition of the Certificate.

Because we will treat all Grantor Trust Certificates as being issued with OID (and as not paying qualified stated interest) for information reporting purposes, you should consult your own tax advisors as to the proper treatment of a Grantor Trust Certificate in this regard.

Expenses of the Grantor Trust. Each beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate will be required to include in income its allocable share of the expenses paid by the Grantor Trust. Each beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate can deduct its allocable share of such expenses as provided in section 162 or section 212 of the Code, consistent with its method of accounting. Fannie Mae intends to allocate expenses to beneficial owners in each monthly period in proportion to the respective amounts of income (including any OID) accrued for each Grantor Trust Certificate. A beneficial owner’s ability to deduct its share of these expenses is limited under section 67 of the Code in the case of (i) estates and trusts, and (ii) individuals owning an interest in a Grantor Trust Certificate directly or through an investment in a “pass-through entity” (other than in connection

with such individual's trade or business). Pass-through entities include partnerships, S corporations, grantor trusts, certain limited liability companies and non-publicly offered regulated investment companies, but do not include estates, non-grantor trusts, cooperatives, real estate investment trusts and publicly offered regulated investment companies. Subject to limitations, such a beneficial owner can deduct its share of these costs only to the extent that these costs, when aggregated with certain of the beneficial owner's other miscellaneous itemized deductions, exceed 2% of the beneficial owner's adjusted gross income. For this purpose, an estate or nongrantor trust computes adjusted gross income in the same manner as in the case of an individual, except that deductions for administrative expenses of the estate or trust that would not have been incurred if the property were not held in the trust or estate are treated as allowable in arriving at adjusted gross income. In addition, section 68 of the Code may provide for certain limitations on certain itemized deductions otherwise allowable for a beneficial owner who is an individual. Further, a beneficial owner may not be able to deduct any portion of these costs in computing its alternative minimum tax liability.

Sales and Other Dispositions of Grantor Trust Certificates. Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Grantor Trust Certificate, a beneficial owner generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the beneficial owner's adjusted basis in that Certificate. The adjusted basis of a Grantor Trust Certificate generally will equal the cost of that Certificate to the beneficial owner, increased by any amounts of OID and market discount included in the beneficial owner's gross income with respect to that Certificate, and reduced (but not below zero) by distributions on that Certificate previously received by the beneficial owner as principal (or as amounts constituting stated redemption price at maturity) and by any premium that has reduced the beneficial owner's interest income with respect to that Certificate. Any such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss, except (i) as provided in section 582(c) of the Code (which generally applies to banks) or (ii) to the extent any gain represents OID or accrued market discount not previously included in income (to which extent such gain would be treated as ordinary income). Any capital gain (or loss) recognized upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Grantor Trust Certificate will be long-term capital gain (or loss) if at the time of disposition the beneficial owner held that Certificate for more than one year. The ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations.

Special Tax Attributes. Several sections of the Code provide beneficial treatment to certain taxpayers that invest in mortgage loans of the type that back or comprise the Grantor Trust Certificates. With respect to these Code sections, no specific legal authority exists regarding whether the character of the Grantor Trust Certificates will be the same as that of the mortgage loans that back or comprise the related MBS. Although the characterization of the Grantor Trust Certificates for these purposes is not entirely clear, to the extent that a Mortgage Loan underlying the related MBS has a loan-to-value ratio in excess of 100% (that is, the principal balance of the mortgage loan exceeds the fair market value of the real property securing the loan), the interest income on the portion of the Mortgage Loan in excess of the value of the real property will not be interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property within the meaning of section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code and such excess portion will not be a real estate asset within the meaning of section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Code. The excess portion should represent a "Government security" within the meaning of section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code. A holder of a Grantor Trust Certificate that is a real estate investment trust should consult its tax advisor concerning the treatment of such excess portion.

It is not certain whether or to what extent a mortgage loan with a loan-to-value ratio in excess of 100% qualifies as a loan secured by an interest in real property for purposes of section 7701(a)(19)(C)(v) of the Code. Even if the property securing the mortgage loan does not meet this test, the certificates will be treated as "obligations of a corporation which is an instrumentality of the United States" within the meaning of section 7701(a)(19)(C)(ii) of the Code. Thus, a Grantor Trust Certificate will be a qualifying asset for a domestic building and loan association.

A mortgage loan with a loan-to-value ratio in excess of 125% is not a "qualified mortgage" within the meaning of section 860G(a)(3) of the Code. Accordingly, a Grantor Trust Certificate will

not be an eligible asset for a REMIC. For a discussion of the special tax characteristics of certain types of mortgage loans, see “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Special Tax Attributes” in the MBS Prospectus.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding for Grantor Trust Certificates. For each distribution, we will post on our Corporate Web site information that will allow beneficial owners to determine (i) the portion of such distribution allocable to principal and to interest, (ii) the amount, if any, of OID and market discount and (iii) the administrative expenses allocable to such distribution.

Payments of interest and principal, as well as payments of proceeds from the sale of the Grantor Trust Certificates, may be subject to the backup withholding tax under section 3406 of the Code if the recipient of the payment is not an exempt recipient and fails to furnish certain information, including its taxpayer identification number, to us or our agent, or otherwise fails to establish an exemption from such tax. Any amounts deducted and withheld from such a payment would be allowed as a credit against the beneficial owner’s federal income tax. Furthermore, certain penalties may be imposed by the IRS on a holder or owner who is required to supply information but who does not do so in the proper manner.

Foreign Investors in Grantor Trust Certificates. Additional rules apply to a beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate that is not a U.S. Person and that is not a partnership (a “Non-U.S. Person”). “U.S. Person” means a citizen or resident of the United States, a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source of its income, or a trust if a court within the United States can exercise primary supervision over its administration and at least one U.S. Person has the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

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

- the beneficial owner does not hold the Certificate in connection with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States;
- the beneficial owner is not, with respect to the United States, a personal holding company or a corporation that accumulates earnings in order to avoid U.S. federal income tax;
- the beneficial owner is not a U.S. expatriate or former U.S. resident who is taxable in the manner provided in section 877(b) of the Code;
- the beneficial owner is not an excluded person (i.e., a 10-percent shareholder of Fannie Mae within the meaning of section 871(h)(3)(B) of the Code or a controlled foreign corporation related to Fannie Mae within the meaning of section 881(c)(3)(C) of the Code);
- the beneficial owner signs a statement under penalties of perjury certifying that it is a Non-U.S. Person and provides its name, address and taxpayer identification number (a “Non-U.S. Beneficial Owner Statement”);
- the last U.S. Person in the chain of payment to the beneficial owner (the withholding agent) receives such Non-U.S. Beneficial Ownership Statement from the beneficial owner or a financial institution holding on behalf of the beneficial owner and does not have actual knowledge that such statement is false; and
- the Certificate represents an undivided interest in a pool of mortgage loans all of which were originated after July 18, 1984.

That portion of interest income of a beneficial owner who is a Non-U.S. Person on a Certificate that represents an interest in one or more mortgage loans originated before July 19, 1984 will be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30 percent or lower treaty rate, if applicable.

Regardless of the date of origination of the mortgage loans, backup withholding will not apply to payments made to a beneficial owner that is a Non-U.S. Person if the beneficial owner or a financial institution holding on behalf of the beneficial owner provides a Non-U.S. Beneficial Ownership Statement to the withholding agent. A Non-U.S. Beneficial Ownership Statement may be made on an IRS Form W-8BEN or a substantially similar substitute form. The beneficial owner or financial institution holding on behalf of the beneficial owner must inform the withholding agent of any change in the information on the statement within 30 days of such change.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates

The RCR Classes will be created, sold and administered pursuant to an arrangement that will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of the Code. The Regular Certificates and Grantor Trust Certificates that are exchanged for RCR Certificates set forth in Schedule 1 (including any exchanges effective on the Settlement Date) will be the assets of the trust, and the RCR Certificates will represent an ownership interest of the underlying Regular Certificates and Grantor Trust Certificates.

Generally, the ownership interest represented by an RCR certificate will be one of two types. A certificate of a Combination RCR Class (a “Combination RCR Certificate”) will represent beneficial ownership of undivided interests in one or more underlying Regular Certificates or Grantor Trust Certificates. A certificate of a Strip RCR Class (a “Strip RCR Certificate”) will represent the right to receive a disproportionate part of the principal or interest payments on one or more underlying Regular Certificates or Grantor Trust Certificates. All of the RCR Certificates are Combination RCR Certificates.

The discussion under “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus sets forth the federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of the RCR Certificates. For Recombinations involving Grantor Trust Certificates, references in that discussion to “Regular Certificates” should be read to refer to such Grantor Trust Certificates and the discussion herein under “—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Grantor Trust Certificates.” Further, although the matter is not free from doubt, if a beneficial owner acquires in one transaction (other than an exchange described under “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates—*Exchanges*” in the REMIC Prospectus) a combination of Strip RCR Certificates that may be exchanged for underlying Grantor Trust Certificates, the owner should be treated as owning the underlying Grantor Trust Certificates, in which case Section 1286 would apply because the underlying Grantor Trust Certificates are themselves stripped bonds or stripped coupons as discussed above.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are obligated to deliver the Certificates to Barclays Capital, Inc. (the “Dealer”) in exchange for the Trust MBS and the Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate. The Dealer proposes to offer the Certificates directly to the public from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale. The Dealer may effect these transactions to or through other dealers.

LEGAL MATTERS

Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP will provide legal representation for Fannie Mae. Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP will provide legal representation for the Dealer.

Group 8 Underlying RCR Certificate

Underlying REMIC Trust	Class	Date of Issue	CUSIP Number	Interest Rate	Interest Type(1)	Final Distribution Date	Principal Type(1)	Original Principal Balance of Class	December 2013 Class Factor	Principal Balance in the Lower Tier REMIC	Approximate Weighted Average WAC	Approximate Weighted Average WALA (in months)
											3.884%	332	23
2012-26	MA	February 2012	3136A37K1	3.5%	FIX	March 2042	SEQ/AD	\$101,347,238	0.81293959	\$40,646,979.50		

(1) See “Description of the Certificates—Class Definitions and Abbreviations” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Note: For any pool of Mortgage Loans backing an underlying REMIC Certificate, if a preliminary calculation indicated that the sum of the WAM and WALA for that pool exceeded the longest original term to maturity of any Mortgage Loan in the pool, the WALA used in determining the information shown in the related table was reduced as necessary to insure that the sum of the WAM and WALA does not exceed such original term to maturity.

Available Recombinations(1)

Trust Certificates		RCR Certificates						
Classes	Original Balances	RCR Classes	Original Balances	Principal Type(2)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(2)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
Recombination 1								
SA	\$ 79,655,048(3)	SC	\$ 79,655,048(3)	NTL	(4)	INV/IO	3136AHWF3	January 2044
IA	79,655,048(3)							
IB	79,655,048(3)							
Recombination 2								
FC	79,655,048	FB	79,655,048	PT	(4)	FLT	3136AHWG1	January 2044
IB	79,655,048(3)							
Recombination 3								
SA	79,655,048(3)	SB	79,655,048(3)	NTL	(4)	INV/IO	3136AHWH9	January 2044
IA	79,655,048(3)							
Recombination 4								
FC	79,655,048	FA	79,655,048	PT	(4)	FLT	3136AHWJ5	January 2044
IA	79,655,048(3)							
IB	79,655,048(3)							
Recombination 5								
CO	173,891,000	CB	173,891,000	SEQ	2.50%	FIX	3136AHWK2	December 2038
IF	66,881,154(3)							
DS	66,881,154(3)							
IC	66,881,154(3)							
Recombination 6								
CO	173,891,000	CD	173,891,000	SEQ	2.75	FIX	3136AHWL0	December 2038
IF	73,569,269(3)							
DS	73,569,269(3)							
IC	73,569,269(3)							
Recombination 7								
CO	173,891,000	CG	173,891,000	SEQ	3.00	FIX	3136AHWM8	December 2038
IF	80,257,385(3)							
DS	80,257,385(3)							
IC	80,257,385(3)							

Trust Certificates			RCR Certificates					
Classes	Original Balances	RCR Classes	Original Balances	Principal Type(2)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(2)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
Recombination 8								
CO	\$173,891,000	CH	\$173,891,000	SEQ	3.50%	FIX	3136AHWN6	December 2038
IF	93,633,615(3)							
DS	93,633,615(3)							
IC	93,633,615(3)							
Recombination 9								
IF	93,633,615(3)	CI	173,891,000(3)	NTL	3.50	FIX/IO	3136AHWP1	December 2038
DS	93,633,615(3)							
IC	93,633,615(3)							
Recombination 10								
CO	93,633,615	CF	93,633,615	SEQ	(4)	FLT	3136AHWQ9	December 2038
IF	93,633,615(3)							
Recombination 11								
DS	93,633,615(3)	CS	93,633,615(3)	NTL	(4)	INV/IO	3136AHWR7	December 2038
IC	93,633,615(3)							
Recombination 12								
CO	93,633,615	DF	93,633,615	SEQ	(4)	FLT	3136AHWS5	December 2038
IF	93,633,615(3)							
IC	93,633,615(3)							
Recombination 13								
QG	33,312,720	QD	33,312,720	SC/SEQ	3.00	FIX	3136AHWT3	March 2042
QI	4,758,960(3)							
Recombination 14								
QG	33,312,720	QA	33,312,720	SC/SEQ	3.50	FIX	3136AHWU0	March 2042
QI	9,517,920(3)							

- (1) Trust Certificates and RCR Certificates in any Recombination may be exchanged only in the proportions of *original* principal or notional principal balances for the related Classes shown in this Schedule 1 (disregarding any retired Classes). For example, if a particular Recombination includes two Trust Classes and one RCR Class whose *original* principal balances shown in the schedule reflect a 1:1:2 relationship, the same 1:1:2 relationship among the *original* principal balances of those Trust and RCR Classes must be maintained in any exchange. This is true even if, as a result of the applicable payment priority sequence, the relationship between their *current* principal balances has changed over time. Moreover, if as a result of a proposed exchange, a Certificateholder would hold a Trust Certificate or RCR Certificate of a Class in an amount less than the applicable minimum denomination for that Class, the Certificateholder will be unable to effect the proposed exchange. See “Description of the Certificates—General—*Authorized Denominations*” in this prospectus supplement.
- (2) See “Description of the Certificates—Class Definitions and Abbreviations” in the REMIC Prospectus.
- (3) Notional principal balances. These Classes are Interest Only Classes. See page S-6 for a description of how their notional principal balances are calculated.
- (4) For a description of these interest rates, see “Summary—Interest Rates” in this prospectus supplement.

No one is authorized to give information or to make representations in connection with the Certificates other than the information and representations contained in or incorporated into this Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents. We take no responsibility for any unauthorized information or representation. This Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents do not constitute an offer or solicitation with regard to the Certificates if it is illegal to make such an offer or solicitation to you under state law. By delivering this Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents at any time, no one implies that the information contained herein or therein is correct after the date hereof or thereof.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved the Certificates or determined if this Prospectus Supplement is truthful and complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

\$1,191,735,056



Guaranteed
Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae Trust 2013-136

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

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Barclays

December 23, 2013