

\$648,810,039



FannieMae®

**Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2018-29**

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 will own Fannie Mae MBS.

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

Class	Original Class Balance	Principal Type(1)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(1)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
FA(2)	\$129,762,008	PT	(3)	FLT	3136B1ZG2	May 2048
SA(2)	129,762,008(4)	NTL	(3)	INV/IO	3136B1ZH0	May 2048
PF(2)	79,002,260	PAC/AD	(3)	FLT	3136B1ZJ6	May 2048
PS(2)	79,002,260(4)	NTL	(3)	INV/IO	3136B1ZK3	May 2048
AP	300,000,000	PAC/AD	3.5%	FIX	3136B1ZL1	November 2046
PV(2)	20,026,141	PAC/AD	3.5	FIX	3136B1ZM9	May 2031
PZ(2)	34,985,159	PAC/AD	3.5	FIX/Z	3136B1ZN7	May 2048
PA	40,000,000	PAC/AD	3.5	FIX	3136B1ZP2	March 2044
Z	45,034,471	SUP	4.0	FIX/Z	3136B1ZQ0	May 2048
R	0	NPR	0	NPR	3136B1ZR8	May 2048
RL	0	NPR	0	NPR	3136B1ZS6	May 2048

- (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-5 for a description of how their notional principal balances are calculated.

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 BA, F and S 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.

The dealer will offer the certificates from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the settlement date to be April 30, 2018.

Carefully consider the risk factors on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement and starting on page 14 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.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. LLC

The date of this Prospectus Supplement is April 24, 2018

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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 June 1, 2014 (the “REMIC Prospectus”);
- our Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed Pass-Through Certificates (Single-Family Residential Mortgage Loans) dated
 - June 1, 2016, for all MBS issued on or after June 1, 2016,
 - October 1, 2014, for all MBS issued on or after October 1, 2014 and prior to June 1, 2016,
 - March 1, 2013, for all MBS issued on or after March 1, 2013 and prior to October 1, 2014,
 - 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”); 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 June 1, 2016.

The MBS Prospectus is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. This means that we are disclosing information in that document by referring you to it. That document is considered part of this prospectus supplement, so you should read this prospectus supplement, and any applicable supplements or amendments, together with that document.

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 800-2FANNIE).

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 and the MBS Prospectus by writing or calling the dealer at:

Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC
Global Operations
Mortgage-Backed Securities
200 West Street
16th Floor
New York, New York 10282
(telephone 212-902-8433).

SUMMARY

This summary contains only limited information about the certificates. Statistical information in this summary is provided as of April 1, 2018. 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.

Characteristics of the 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>
\$648,810,039	4.50%	4.75% to 7.00%	241 to 360

* These MBS are backed by pools of mortgage loans held in Fannie Mae Mega Trust Number BM2004, CUSIP Number 3140J6GN1.

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>
\$648,810,039	360	346	12	4.97%

The actual remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and interest rates of most of the mortgage loans underlying the MBS will differ from those shown above, and may differ significantly. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*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.

Settlement Date

We expect to issue the certificates on April 30, 2018.

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 REMIC 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>
FA	2.196%	6.50%	0.30%	LIBOR + 30 basis points
SA	4.304%	6.20%	0.00%	6.2% – LIBOR
PF	2.196%	6.50%	0.30%	LIBOR + 30 basis points
PS	4.304%	6.20%	0.00%	6.2% – LIBOR
F	2.196%	6.50%	0.30%	LIBOR + 30 basis points
S	4.304%	6.20%	0.00%	6.2% – LIBOR

(1) We will establish LIBOR on the basis of the “ICE 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 FA Class
PS	100% of the PF Class
S	100% of the <i>sum</i> of FA and PF Classes

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)*

	PSA Prepayment Assumption						
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>160%</u>	<u>195%</u>	<u>225%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>700%</u>
FA and SA	19.9	10.3	7.9	6.9	6.2	3.1	2.2
PF and PS	16.8	8.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	3.3	2.4
AP	15.7	6.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.6	1.9
PV	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	4.4	3.4
PZ	25.4	17.7	17.4	17.4	17.4	9.1	6.4
PA	13.7	5.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.0	1.5
Z	28.3	22.2	17.6	10.1	2.1	0.4	0.3
F and S	18.8	9.5	7.4	6.8	6.4	3.2	2.3
BA	25.4	17.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.4	5.8

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

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS

Recent natural disasters may present a risk of increased mortgage loan defaults. In late summer 2017, Hurricane Harvey, Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria resulted in catastrophic damage to extensive areas of the Southeastern United States (including coastal Texas and Louisiana and coastal and inland Florida and Georgia), Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The full extent of the physical damage resulting from the foregoing events, including severe flooding, high winds and environmental contamination, remains uncertain. Thousands of people have been displaced and interruptions in the affected regional economies have been significant. Although the long-term effects are unclear, these events could lead to a general economic downturn in the affected regions, including job losses and declines in real estate values. Accordingly, the rate of defaults on mortgage loans in the affected areas may increase. Any such increase will result in early payments of principal to holders of certificates (and early decreases in notional principal balances of interest only certificates) backed by MBS with underlying mortgage loans secured by properties in the affected areas.

Uncertainty as to the determination of LIBOR and the potential phasing out of LIBOR after 2021 may adversely affect the value of certain certificates. On July 27, 2017, regulatory authorities in the United Kingdom announced their intention to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021. Accordingly, it is uncertain whether ICE will continue to quote LIBOR after 2021. Efforts to identify a set of alternative U.S. dollar reference interest rates include proposals by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. At present, we are unable to predict the

effect of any alternative reference rates that may be established or any other reforms to LIBOR that may be adopted in the United Kingdom, in the U.S. or elsewhere. Uncertainty as to the nature of such potential changes, alternative reference rates or other reforms may adversely affect the trading market for LIBOR-based securities, including certificates with interest rates that adjust based on LIBOR. Moreover, any future reform, replacement or disappearance of LIBOR may adversely affect the value of and return on the affected certificates.

The use of an alternative method or index in place of LIBOR for determining monthly interest rates may adversely affect the value of certain certificates. As discussed in the REMIC Prospectus under “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Intercontinental Exchange Benchmark Administration is the new LIBOR administrator*” and in this prospectus supplement under “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Interest,” 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 if, among other things, we determine that continued reliance on the customary method for determining LIBOR is no longer viable. We can provide no assurance that any such alternative method or index will yield the same or similar economic results over the lives of the related classes. In addition, although our designation of any alternative method or index will take into account various factors, including then-prevailing industry practices, there can be no assurance that broadly-adopted industry practices will develop, and it is uncertain what effect any divergent industry practices will have on the value of and return on the certificates.

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 REMIC 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 April 1, 2018 (the “Issue Date”). We will issue the Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates (the “REMIC Certificates”) pursuant to that trust agreement and supplement. We will issue the Combinable and Recombinable REMIC Certificates (the “RCR Certificates” and, together with the REMIC 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 REMIC 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 REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates.

The assets of the Trust will include certain Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (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 Trust will include the “Lower Tier REMIC” and “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 REMIC Certificates other than 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	MBS	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 REMIC Certificates other than the R and RL Classes	R

Fannie Mae Guaranty. For a description of our guaranties of the Certificates and the MBS, see the applicable discussions appearing under the heading “Fannie Mae Guaranty” in the REMIC Prospectus and the MBS Prospectus. 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 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

The MBS

The MBS provide that principal and interest on the related Mortgage Loans are passed through monthly. The Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS are conventional, 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.

For additional information, see “Summary—Characteristics of the MBS” in this prospectus supplement and “The Mortgage Loan Pools” and “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations” in the MBS Prospectus.

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 “ICE Method” as generally 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. For a description of recent developments affecting LIBOR calculations, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Intercontinental Exchange Benchmark Administration is the new LIBOR administrator*” in the REMIC Prospectus and “Additional Risk Factors—*Uncertainty as to the determination of LIBOR and the potential phasing out of LIBOR after 2021 may adversely affect the value of certain certificates*” in this prospectus supplement. If we determine that the methods for establishing LIBOR are no longer viable or that prevailing industry practices with respect to benchmark rates have transitioned, or are very likely to transition, away from the use of LIBOR, 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. In making any such designation, we will take into account general comparability and other factors, including then-prevailing industry practices. Further, we may apply an adjustment factor to any designated alternative index as deemed appropriate to better achieve comparability to the current index and otherwise in keeping with industry-accepted practices. See “Additional Risk Factors—*The use of an alternative method or index in place of LIBOR for determining monthly interest rates may adversely affect the value of certain certificates*” 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.

Accrual Classes. The PZ and Z 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 REMIC Certificates as described below. Following any exchange of REMIC Certificates for RCR Certificates, we will apply principal payments from the exchanged REMIC Certificates to the corresponding RCR Certificates on a pro rata basis.

The PZ Accrual Amount to PV, until retired, and thereafter to PZ.

} Accretion
Directed
Class and
Accrual Class

The Z Accrual Amount to the Aggregate Group to its Planned Balance, and thereafter to Z.

} Accretion
Directed/PAC
Group and
Accrual Class

The Cash Flow Distribution Amount as follows:

— 20.0000000308% to FA until retired, and

} Pass-Through
Class

— 79.9999999692% as follows:

first, to the Aggregate Group to its Planned Balance;

} PAC Group

second, to Z until retired; and

} Support Class

third, to the Aggregate Group to zero.

} PAC Group

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

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

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

The “Aggregate Group” consists of the PF, AP, PV, PZ and PA Classes. On each Distribution Date, we will apply payments of principal of the Aggregate Group as follows:

— 16.6666666667% to PF until retired, and

— 83.3333333333% as follows:

— 85.7780417927% to AP, PV and PZ, in that order, until retired, and

— 14.2219582073% to PA, PV and PZ, in that order, until retired.

The Aggregate Group has a principal balance equal to the aggregate principal balance of the Classes included in the Aggregate Group.

Structuring Assumptions

Pricing Assumptions. Except where otherwise noted, the information in the tables in this prospectus supplement has been prepared based on the following assumptions (the “Pricing Assumptions”):

- the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS have the original term to maturity, remaining term to maturity, loan age and interest rate specified under “Summary—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 April 30, 2018; 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 MBS will differ from the assumed characteristics shown in the Summary, and may differ significantly. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*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.

Principal Balance Schedule. The Principal Balance Schedule for the Aggregate Group is set forth beginning on page B-1 of this prospectus supplement. The Principal Balance Schedule was prepared based on the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the related Mortgage Loans prepay at a *constant* rate within the “Structuring Range” specified in the chart below. The “Effective Range” for the Aggregate Group is the range of prepayment rates (measured by *constant* PSA rates) that would reduce the Aggregate Group to its scheduled balance each month based on the Pricing Assumptions. We have not provided separate schedules for the individual Classes included in the Aggregate Group. However, those Classes are designed to receive principal distributions in the same fashion as if separate schedules had been provided (with schedules based on the same underlying assumptions that apply to the Aggregate Group schedule). If such separate schedules had been provided for the individual Classes included in the Aggregate Group, we expect that the effective ranges for those Classes would not be narrower than that shown below for the Aggregate Group.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Structuring Range</u>	<u>Initial Effective Range</u>
Aggregate Group Planned Balances	Between 160% and 225% PSA	Between 160% and 225% PSA

The Aggregate Group consists of the PF, AP, PV, PZ and PA Classes.

See “—Decrement Tables” below for the percentages of original principal balances of the individual Classes included in the Aggregate Group that would be outstanding at various *constant* PSA rates, including the upper and lower bands of the Structuring Range, based on the Pricing Assumptions.

We cannot assure you that the balance of the Aggregate Group will conform on any Distribution Date to the balance specified in the Principal Balance Schedule or that distributions of principal of the Aggregate Group will begin or end on the Distribution Dates specified in the Principal Balance Schedule.

If you are considering the purchase of a PAC Class, you should first take into account the considerations set forth below.

- We will distribute any excess of principal distributions over the amount necessary to reduce the Aggregate Group to its scheduled balance in any month. As a result, the likelihood of reducing the Aggregate Group to its scheduled balance each month will not be improved by the averaging of high and low principal distributions from month to month.
- Even if the related Mortgage Loans prepay at rates falling within the Structuring Range or Effective Range, principal distributions may be insufficient to reduce the Aggregate Group to its scheduled balance each month if prepayments do not occur at a *constant* PSA rate.
- The actual Effective Range at any time will be based upon the actual characteristics of the related Mortgage Loans at that time, which are likely to vary (and may vary considerably) from the Pricing Assumptions. As a result, the actual Effective Range will likely differ from the Initial Effective Range specified above. For the same reason, the Aggregate Group might not be reduced to its scheduled balance each month even if the related Mortgage Loans prepay at a *constant* PSA rate within the Initial Effective Range. This is so particularly if the rate falls at the lower or higher end of the range.
- The actual Effective Range may narrow, widen or shift upward or downward to reflect actual prepayment experience over time.
- The principal payment stability of the Aggregate Group will be supported by the Z Class. When the Z Class is retired, the Aggregate Group, if still outstanding, may no longer have an Effective Range and will be much more sensitive to prepayments of the related Mortgage Loans.

Yield Tables for the Inverse Floating Rates Classes

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 (or notional principal balance reductions) 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 yields on the Inverse Floating Rate Classes 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 related 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 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 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	15.00%
PS	15.75%
S	15.25%

* 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)

<u>LIBOR</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>						
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>160%</u>	<u>195%</u>	<u>225%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>700%</u>
0.9480%	32.2%	29.1%	25.4%	23.2%	21.3%	2.9%	(11.6)%
1.8960%	25.1%	22.1%	18.4%	16.2%	14.3%	(4.1)%	(18.6)%
3.8960%	10.1%	7.1%	3.4%	1.2%	(0.6)%	(18.8)%	(33.3)%
5.8960%	(10.5)%	(13.4)%	(16.9)%	(18.9)%	(20.7)%	(38.0)%	(52.2)%
6.2000%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption						
	50%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%
0.9480%	29.0%	25.3%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	4.1%	(10.3)%
1.8960%	22.1%	18.3%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	(3.1)%	(17.4)%
3.8960%	7.1%	3.1%	(0.4)%	(0.4)%	(0.4)%	(18.2)%	(32.6)%
5.8960%	(15.5)%	(19.2)%	(20.5)%	(20.5)%	(20.5)%	(37.8)%	(52.0)%
6.2000%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption						
	50%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%
0.9480%	31.1%	27.8%	23.9%	22.4%	21.3%	3.4%	(11.0)%
1.8960%	24.1%	20.8%	16.9%	15.5%	14.3%	(3.6)%	(18.0)%
3.8960%	9.1%	5.8%	2.1%	0.7%	(0.5)%	(18.5)%	(33.0)%
5.8960%	(11.8)%	(14.9)%	(18.0)%	(19.5)%	(20.6)%	(37.9)%	(52.0)%
6.2000%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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, and
- the priority sequence of distributions of principal of the Classes.

See “—Distributions of Principal” above.

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 rate specified in the table below.

<u>Original and Remaining Term to Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
360 months	7.00%

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

Date	FA and SA† Classes							PF and PS† Classes							AP Class						
	PSA Prepayment Assumption							PSA Prepayment Assumption							PSA Prepayment Assumption						
	0%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%	0%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%	0%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 2019	99	95	93	91	90	80	73	99	94	91	91	91	88	80	98	93	90	90	90	86	77
April 2020	98	88	83	80	77	56	43	97	86	80	80	80	61	47	97	84	78	78	78	56	40
April 2021	97	81	73	69	66	39	24	95	78	70	70	70	42	27	95	75	66	66	66	35	17
April 2022	95	75	65	60	56	26	14	93	71	60	60	60	29	15	93	67	55	55	55	20	4
April 2023	94	69	58	52	47	18	8	91	64	51	51	51	20	9	90	59	45	45	45	9	0
April 2024	93	63	51	45	40	12	4	89	57	44	44	44	14	5	88	52	36	36	36	2	0
April 2025	91	58	45	38	34	8	3	87	51	37	37	37	9	3	86	44	29	29	29	0	0
April 2026	89	53	39	33	28	6	1	85	45	31	31	31	6	2	83	38	22	22	22	0	0
April 2027	88	48	35	28	24	4	1	82	39	26	26	26	4	1	80	32	16	16	16	0	0
April 2028	86	44	30	24	20	3	*	80	34	22	22	22	3	*	77	26	12	12	12	0	0
April 2029	84	40	27	21	17	2	*	77	29	18	18	18	2	*	74	20	8	8	8	0	0
April 2030	82	36	23	18	14	1	*	74	24	15	15	15	1	*	71	15	4	4	4	0	0
April 2031	79	33	20	15	12	1	*	71	20	13	13	13	1	*	67	10	1	1	1	0	0
April 2032	77	30	17	13	10	1	*	67	16	10	10	10	1	*	63	5	0	0	0	0	0
April 2033	74	26	15	11	8	*	*	64	12	9	9	9	*	*	59	*	0	0	0	0	0
April 2034	71	24	13	9	6	*	*	60	8	7	7	7	*	*	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2035	68	21	11	7	5	*	*	56	6	6	6	6	*	*	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2036	65	18	9	6	4	*	*	51	5	5	5	5	*	*	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2037	61	16	8	5	3	*	*	47	4	4	4	4	*	*	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2038	57	14	6	4	3	*	*	42	3	3	3	3	*	*	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2039	53	12	5	3	2	*	*	36	2	2	2	2	*	*	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2040	49	10	4	3	2	*	*	31	2	2	2	2	*	*	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2041	44	8	3	2	1	*	*	24	1	1	1	1	*	*	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2042	39	7	3	1	1	*	*	18	1	1	1	1	*	*	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2043	34	5	2	1	1	*	*	11	1	1	1	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2044	28	4	1	1	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2045	22	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2046	15	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2047	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																					
Life (years)**	19.9	10.3	7.9	6.9	6.2	3.1	2.2	16.8	8.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	3.3	2.4	15.7	6.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.6	1.9

* 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	PV Class							PZ Class							PA Class						
	PSA Prepayment Assumption							PSA Prepayment Assumption							PSA Prepayment Assumption						
	0%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%	0%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%	0%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 2019	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	98	91	88	88	88	83	71
April 2020	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	96	80	72	72	72	46	25
April 2021	81	81	81	81	81	81	75	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	93	69	57	57	57	19	0
April 2022	74	74	74	74	74	74	35	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	91	59	44	44	44	*	0
April 2023	67	67	67	67	67	42	0	119	119	119	119	119	119	97	88	49	32	32	32	0	0
April 2024	59	59	59	59	59	17	0	123	123	123	123	123	123	55	85	40	21	21	21	0	0
April 2025	52	52	52	52	52	0	0	128	128	128	128	128	105	31	82	31	11	11	11	0	0
April 2026	44	44	44	44	44	0	0	132	132	132	132	132	71	18	79	23	3	3	3	0	0
April 2027	35	35	28	28	28	0	0	137	137	137	137	137	49	10	75	15	0	0	0	0	0
April 2028	27	27	7	7	7	0	0	142	142	142	142	142	33	6	72	8	0	0	0	0	0
April 2029	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	147	147	140	140	140	22	3	68	1	0	0	0	0	0
April 2030	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	150	135	135	135	15	2	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	143	131	131	131	10	1	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	136	119	119	119	7	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	130	98	98	98	5	*	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	89	80	80	80	3	*	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	65	65	65	65	2	*	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	53	53	53	53	1	*	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	43	43	43	43	1	*	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	34	34	34	34	1	*	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	27	27	27	27	*	*	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	21	21	21	21	*	*	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	15	15	15	15	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	11	11	11	11	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	8	8	8	8	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	5	5	5	5	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	4.4	3.4	25.4	17.7	17.4	17.4	17.4	9.1	6.4	13.7	5.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.0	1.5

Date	Z Class							F and S† Classes							BA Class						
	PSA Prepayment Assumption							PSA Prepayment Assumption							PSA Prepayment Assumption						
	0%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%	0%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%	0%	100%	160%	195%	225%	500%	700%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 2019	104	104	104	89	77	0	0	99	94	92	91	91	83	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 2020	108	108	108	74	46	0	0	98	87	82	80	78	58	44	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 2021	113	113	113	64	23	0	0	96	80	72	69	67	40	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	98
April 2022	117	117	117	57	9	0	0	95	73	63	60	57	27	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	86
April 2023	122	122	122	55	2	0	0	93	67	55	52	49	19	8	100	100	100	100	100	91	62
April 2024	127	127	127	55	0	0	0	91	61	48	44	41	13	5	100	100	100	100	100	84	35
April 2025	132	132	130	56	0	0	0	90	55	42	38	35	9	3	100	100	100	100	100	67	20
April 2026	138	138	129	55	0	0	0	88	50	36	32	29	6	1	100	100	100	100	100	45	11
April 2027	143	143	125	53	0	0	0	86	45	31	27	25	4	1	100	100	97	97	97	31	6
April 2028	149	149	120	50	0	0	0	84	40	27	23	21	3	*	100	100	93	93	93	21	4
April 2029	155	155	114	47	0	0	0	81	36	23	20	17	2	*	100	100	89	89	89	14	2
April 2030	161	161	107	43	0	0	0	79	32	20	17	14	1	*	100	96	86	86	86	10	1
April 2031	168	168	99	39	0	0	0	76	28	17	14	12	1	*	100	91	84	84	84	6	1
April 2032	175	175	90	36	0	0	0	73	24	15	12	10	1	*	100	87	75	75	75	4	*
April 2033	182	182	82	32	0	0	0	70	21	13	10	8	*	*	100	83	62	62	62	3	*
April 2034	189	189	74	28	0	0	0	67	18	11	8	7	*	*	100	57	51	51	51	2	*
April 2035	197	180	65	25	0	0	0	63	15	9	7	5	*	*	100	42	42	42	42	1	*
April 2036	205	163	58	21	0	0	0	60	13	8	6	4	*	*	100	34	34	34	34	1	*
April 2037	214	146	50	18	0	0	0	56	11	6	5	4	*	*	100	27	27	27	27	1	*
April 2038	222	129	43	16	0	0	0	51	10	5	4	3	*	*	100	22	22	22	22	*	*
April 2039	231	112	36	13	0	0	0	47	8	4	3	2	*	*	100	17	17	17	17	*	*
April 2040	241	96	30	11	0	0	0	42	7	3	2	2	*	*	100	13	13	13	13	*	*
April 2041	251	80	25	9	0	0	0	37	6	3	2	1	*	*	96	10	10	10	10	*	*
April 2042	261	65	19	7	0	0	0	31	4	2	1	1	*	*	89	7	7	7	7	*	*
April 2043	271	50	15	5	0	0	0	25	3	1	1	1	*	*	79	5	5	5	5	*	*
April 2044	282	36	10	3	0	0	0	19	2	1	1	*	*	*	26	3	3	3	3	*	*
April 2045	246	23	6	2	0	0	0	13	1	1	*	*	*	*	2	2	2	2	2	*	*
April 2046	170	10	3	1	0	0	0	9	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	*	*
April 2047	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	28.3	22.2	17.6	10.1	2.1	0.4	0.3	18.8	9.5	7.4	6.8	6.4	3.2	2.3	25.4	17.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.4	5.8

* 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 following tax discussion supplements the discussion under the caption “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus. When read together, the two discussions describe the current federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of Certificates. These two tax discussions 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. 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.

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 REMIC Certificates 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.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates

The Accrual Classes and the Notional Classes will be issued with original issue discount (“OID”), and certain other Classes of REMIC 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 REMIC 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 Assumption that will be used in determining the rate of accrual of OID will be 195% PSA. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates—*Treatment of Original Issue Discount*” in the REMIC Prospectus. No repre-

sentation is made as to whether the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS will prepay at that rate 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.

The law informally known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“TCJA”), which was enacted on December 22, 2017, generally requires a beneficial owner of a Regular Certificate that uses an accrual method of accounting for tax purposes to include certain amounts in income no later than the time such amounts are reflected on certain financial statements. Although the precise application of this rule is unclear, it might require the accrual of income earlier than is the case under the general tax rules described under “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus. This rule is generally effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, or for Regular Certificates issued with original issue discount, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2018. Prospective investors in Regular Certificates that use an accrual method of accounting for tax purposes are urged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the potential applicability of this legislation to their particular situations.

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.

The TCJA generally denies a deduction for an individual, trust or estate that holds a Residual Certificate of its allocable share of the REMIC’s fees or expenses under Section 212 of the Code for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026. Prospective investors in Residual Certificates are urged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the potential applicability of this legislation to their particular situations.

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 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. For a general discussion of the federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of Regular Certificates, see “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus.

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. 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. All of the RCR Certificates are Combination RCR Certificates. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus for a general discussion of the federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of RCR Certificates.

Tax Audit Procedures

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, which was enacted on November 2, 2015, repeals and replaces the rules applicable to certain administrative and judicial proceedings regarding a partnership's tax affairs, effective beginning with the 2018 taxable year. Under the new rules, a partnership, including for this purpose a REMIC for a taxable year in which it has multiple Residual Owners, appoints one person to act as its sole representative in connection with IRS audits and related procedures. The representative's actions, including the representative's agreeing to adjustments to taxable income, will bind partners or Residual Owners to a greater degree than would actions of the tax matters partner ("TMP") under the rules in effect prior to the 2018 taxable year. See "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Reporting and Other Administrative Matters" in the REMIC Prospectus for a discussion of the TMP. Under the new rules, a REMIC having multiple Residual Owners in a taxable year, unless such REMIC elects otherwise, will be required to pay taxes arising from IRS audit adjustments rather than its Residual Owners. The Trustee, as representative, will have the authority to utilize, and will be directed to utilize, any exceptions available under the new provisions (including changes) and Regulations so that the Residual Owners, to the fullest extent possible, rather than the REMIC itself, will be liable for any taxes arising from audit adjustments to the REMIC's taxable income. An adjustment to the REMIC's taxable income following an IRS audit may have to be taken into account by those Residual Owners in the taxable year in which the adjustment is made rather than in the taxable year to which the adjustment relates, and otherwise in different and potentially less advantageous ways than under the rules in effect prior to the 2018 taxable year. The new rules apply to existing and future REMICs having multiple Residual Owners in a taxable year. The new rules are complex and may be clarified and possibly revised. Residual Owners should discuss with their own tax advisors the possible effect of the new rules on them.

Foreign Investors

Beginning on January 1, 2019, a 30-percent United States withholding tax ("FATCA withholding") will apply to gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of a Regular Certificate that are paid to a non-U.S. entity that is a "financial institution" and fails to comply with certain reporting and other requirements or to a non-U.S. entity that is not a "financial institution" but fails to disclose the identity of its direct or indirect "substantial U.S. owners" or to certify that it has no such owners. FATCA withholding currently applies to payments treated as interest on a Regular Certificate paid to such persons. Various exceptions may apply. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the potential application and impact of this withholding tax based on your particular circumstances. See "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Foreign Investors" in the REMIC Prospectus.

ADDITIONAL ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion supplements the discussion under "ERISA Considerations" in the REMIC Prospectus regarding important considerations for investors subject to ERISA or section 4975 of the Code. None of Fannie Mae, the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates (collectively, the "Transaction Parties") is undertaking to provide impartial investment advice, or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity, in connection with the acquisition of Certificates by any "plan" or any purchaser using assets of a plan, as described in 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA (collectively a "plan investor"). In addition, each beneficial owner of Certificates or any interest therein that is a plan investor, including any fiduciary purchasing the Certificates on behalf of a plan investor ("Plan Fiduciary"), will be deemed by its acquisition of the Certificates to represent that:

1. If any of the Transaction Parties has provided, or will provide, advice with respect to the acquisition of the Certificates by the plan investor, it has or will provide advice only to a

Plan Fiduciary that is independent of the Transaction Parties giving such advice, if any, and that is one of the following:

- a bank as defined in Section 202 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), or a similar institution that is regulated and supervised and subject to periodic examination by a State or federal agency;
 - an insurance carrier that is qualified under the laws of more than one State to perform the services of managing, acquiring or disposing of assets of a plan investor;
 - an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act or, if not registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act by reason of paragraph (1) of Section 203A of the Advisers Act, registered as an investment adviser under the laws of the State in which it maintains its principal office and place of business;
 - a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act; or
 - a fiduciary that, for so long as the plan investor is invested in the Certificates, will have total assets of at least \$50,000,000 under its management or control (provided that this requirement will not be satisfied if the Plan Fiduciary is either (i) the owner or a relative of the owner of an investing IRA or (ii) a participant or beneficiary or a relative of such participant or beneficiary of the plan investor investing in the Certificates in such capacity).
2. The Plan Fiduciary is capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with respect to particular transactions and investment strategies, including the acquisition by the plan investor of the Certificates.
 3. The Plan Fiduciary is a “fiduciary” with respect to the plan investor within the meaning of section 3(21) of ERISA or section 4975 of the Code, or both, and an “independent fiduciary” within the meaning of the Fiduciary Rule, and is responsible for exercising independent judgment in evaluating the plan investor’s acquisition of the Certificates.
 4. None of the Transaction Parties has exercised any authority to cause the plan investor to invest in the Certificates or to negotiate the terms of the plan investor’s investment in the Certificates.
 5. Neither the plan investor nor the Plan Fiduciary is paying or has paid a fee or other compensation to any of the Transaction Parties for investment advice (as opposed to other services) in connection with the plan investor’s acquisition or holding of the Certificates
 6. The Plan Fiduciary has been informed by the Transaction Parties:
 - that none of the Transaction Parties is undertaking to provide impartial investment advice or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity in connection with the plan investor’s acquisition of the Certificates; and
 - of the existence and nature of the Transaction Parties’ financial interests in the plan investor’s acquisition of the Certificates.

These representations are intended to comply with 29 C.F.R. Sections 2510.3-21(a) and (c)(1) (the “Fiduciary Rule”). If these sections of the Fiduciary Rule are revoked, repealed or no longer effective, these representations will be deemed to be no longer in effect.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are obligated to deliver the Certificates to Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (the “Dealer”) in exchange for the MBS. 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.

CREDIT RISK RETENTION

The Certificates satisfy the requirements of the Credit Risk Retention Rule (12 C.F.R. Part 1234) jointly promulgated by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”), the SEC and several other federal agencies. In accordance with 12 C.F.R. 1234.8(a), (i) the Certificates are fully guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae and (ii) Fannie Mae is operating under the conservatorship of FHFA with capital support from the United States.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA RISK RETENTION

Prospective investors whose investment activities are subject to investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities may be subject to restrictions on investment in the certificates. Prospective investors should consult legal, tax and accounting advisers for assistance in determining the suitability of and consequences of the purchase, ownership and sale of the certificates.

The application of Articles 404-410 of the European Union Capital Requirements Regulation 575/2013 and similar European Economic Area (“EEA”) legislation on risk retention requirements (the “EEA Risk Retention Regulations”) to the certificates transaction (the “Transaction”) is unclear.

Our exposure to the credit risk related to the Transaction is in the form of our guaranty obligations on the certificates (the “Guaranty Obligations”). Our Guaranty Obligations represent general unsecured obligations. Obligations similar to our Guaranty Obligations have long been a central feature to our mortgage-backed securities issuance programs and our Guaranty Obligations were undertaken in the ordinary course of our business.

In determining the extent to which the EEA Risk Retention Regulations apply to the Transaction, investors subject to the EEA Risk Retention Regulations may wish to consider the guidance appearing in the preamble to the regulatory technical standards contained in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 625/2014 of March 13, 2014, which provides in relevant part: “Where an entity securitises its own liabilities, alignment of interest is established automatically, regardless of whether the final debtor collateralises its debt. Where it is clear that the credit risk remains with the originator the retention of interest by the originator is unnecessary, and would not improve on the pre-existing position.” We will remain fully liable under the Guaranty Obligations. We do not intend to collateralize any of our credit exposure under the Guaranty Obligations or the certificates.

In order to assist Applicable Investors (as defined below) in evaluating a potential investment in the certificates, we will enter into a letter agreement on the settlement date pursuant to which we will irrevocably undertake to the certificateholders that, in connection with the EEA Risk Retention Regulations, at the origination and on an ongoing basis, so long as any certificates remain outstanding:

- we will, as originator (for purposes of the EEA Risk Retention Regulations), retain a material net economic interest (the “Retained Interest”) in the exposure related to the Transaction of not less than 5% through the Guaranty Obligations;
- neither we nor our affiliates will sell, hedge or otherwise mitigate our credit risk under or associated with the Retained Interest or the mortgage loans, except to the extent permitted in accordance with the EEA Risk Retention Regulations; accordingly, neither we nor our affiliates will, through this transaction or any subsequent transactions, enter into agreements that transfer or hedge more than a 95% pro rata share of the credit risk corresponding to any of the certificates;
- we will, upon written request and further subject to any applicable duty of confidentiality, provide such information in our possession as may reasonably be required

to assist the certificateholders to satisfy the due diligence obligations set forth in the EEA Risk Retention Regulations as of the settlement date and at any time prior to maturity of the certificates;

- we will confirm to the trustee for reporting to certificateholders our continued compliance with the undertakings set out at the first and second bullet points above (which confirmation may be by email): (i) on a monthly basis; and (ii) following our determination that the performance of the certificates or the risk characteristics of the certificates or of the mortgage loans has materially changed; and
- we will promptly notify the trustee in writing if for any reason: (i) we cease to hold the Retained Interest in accordance with the first bullet point above; or (ii) we or any of our affiliates fails to comply with the covenants set out in the second and third bullet points above in any way.

“Applicable Investor” means each holder of a beneficial interest in any certificates that is (i) an EEA credit institution or investment firm, (ii) an EEA insurer or reinsurer, (iii) an EEA undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) or (iv) an alternative investment fund to which Directive 2011/61/EU applies.

Prospective investors should also be aware that a new regulatory regime (the “Securitization Regulation”) will generally apply from and after January 1, 2019 to securitizations in which securities are issued after that date. The Securitization Regulation will apply to the types of regulated investors covered by the EEA Risk Retention Regulations and also to (a) UCITS and UCITS management companies, and (b) institutions for occupational retirement provision falling within the scope of Directive (EU) 2016/2341 (subject to certain exceptions), and certain investment managers and authorized entities appointed by such institutions (together, “IORPs”). With regard to securitizations in respect of which the relevant securities are issued before January 1, 2019 (“Pre-2019 Securitizations”), investors that are subject to the EEA Risk Retention Regulations will continue to be subject to the risk retention and due diligence requirements of the EEA Risk Retention Regulations, including on and after that date. The Securitization Regulation makes no express provision for the application of any requirements of the EEA Risk Retention Regulations or of the Securitization Regulation to UCITS or IORPs that hold or acquire any interest in respect of a Pre-2019 Securitization and, accordingly, it is not clear what requirements (if any) will be applicable to those investors. Prospective investors are themselves responsible for monitoring and assessing changes to the EEA Risk Retention Regulations and their regulatory capital requirements.

Each prospective investor in the certificates is required independently to assess and determine whether our disclosure regarding risk retention contained in this prospectus supplement and the prospectus is sufficient for purposes of complying with any applicable risk retention requirements. Neither we nor the trustee or any other person makes any representation or provides any assurance to the effect that the information described in this prospectus supplement or in the prospectus is sufficient for such purposes. Each prospective investor in the certificates that is subject to any retention requirements should consult with its own legal, accounting and other advisors and/or its national regulator in determining the extent to which such information is sufficient for such purpose.

THE CERTIFICATES ARE NOT INTENDED TO BE OFFERED, SOLD OR OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE TO, AND SHOULD NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE TO, ANY RETAIL INVESTOR IN THE EEA. FOR THESE PURPOSES, A RETAIL INVESTOR MEANS A PERSON WHO IS ONE (OR MORE) OF: (I) A RETAIL CLIENT AS DEFINED IN POINT (11) OF ARTICLE 4(1) OF DIRECTIVE 2014/65/EU (AS AMENDED, “MIFID II”); OR (II) A CUSTOMER WITHIN THE MEANING OF DIRECTIVE 2002/92/EC, WHERE THAT CUSTOMER WOULD NOT QUALIFY AS A PROFESSIONAL CLIENT AS DEFINED IN POINT (10) OF ARTICLE 4(1) OF MIFID II; OR (III) NOT A QUALIFIED

INVESTOR AS DEFINED IN DIRECTIVE 2003/71/EC, CONSEQUENTLY NO KEY INFORMATION DOCUMENT REQUIRED BY REGULATION (EU) NO1286/2014 (AS AMENDED, THE “PRIIPS REGULATION”) FOR OFFERING OR SELLING THE CERTIFICATES OR OTHERWISE MAKING THEM AVAILABLE TO RETAIL INVESTORS IN THE EEA HAS BEEN PREPARED AND THEREFORE OFFERING OR SELLING THE CERTIFICATES OR OTHERWISE MAKING THEM AVAILABLE TO ANY RETAIL INVESTOR IN THE EEA MAY BE UNLAWFUL UNDER THE PRIIPS REGULATION.

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.

Schedule 1

Available Recombinations(1)

REMIC 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								
PV	\$ 20,026,141	BA(3)	\$ 55,011,300	PAC/AD	3.5%	FIX	3136B1ZV9	May 2048
PZ	34,985,159							
Recombination 2								
FA	129,762,008	F	208,764,268	PT/PAC/AD(4)	(5)	FLT	3136B1ZT4	May 2048
PF	79,002,260							
Recombination 3								
SA	129,762,008(6)	S	208,764,268(6)	NTL	(5)	INV/IO	3136B1ZU1	May 2048
PS	79,002,260(6)							

- (1) REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates in each 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 REMIC 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 REMIC 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 REMIC 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) Principal payments on the REMIC Certificates in Recombination 1 from the PZ Accrual Amount will be paid as interest on the related RCR Certificates, and thus will not reduce the principal balances of those RCR Certificates.
- (4) The F Class is formed by a combination of the FA Class, which is a PT Class, and the PF Class, which is a PAC/AD Class.
- (5) For a description of these interest rates, see "Summary—Interest Rates" in this prospectus supplement.
- (6) Notional principal balances. These Classes are Interest Only Classes. See page S-5 for a description of how their notional principal balances are calculated.

Principal Balance Schedule

Aggregate Group Planned Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
Initial Balance	\$474,013,560.00	December 2022	\$256,730,592.23	August 2027	\$116,516,526.21
May 2018	471,354,980.95	January 2023	253,393,506.52	September 2027	114,824,420.26
June 2018	468,561,122.16	February 2023	250,084,606.36	October 2027	113,154,957.39
July 2018	465,633,675.88	March 2023	246,803,638.57	November 2027	111,507,847.23
August 2018	462,574,444.19	April 2023	243,550,352.13	December 2027	109,882,803.06
September 2018	459,385,337.17	May 2023	240,324,498.12	January 2028	108,279,541.77
October 2018	456,068,370.87	June 2023	237,125,829.76	February 2028	106,697,783.75
November 2018	452,625,665.21	July 2023	233,954,102.31	March 2028	105,137,252.93
December 2018	449,059,441.67	August 2023	230,809,073.13	April 2028	103,597,676.68
January 2019	445,372,020.85	September 2023	227,690,501.61	May 2028	102,078,785.78
February 2019	441,565,819.91	October 2023	224,598,149.20	June 2028	100,580,314.39
March 2019	437,643,349.83	November 2023	221,531,779.34	July 2028	99,102,000.00
April 2019	433,607,212.59	December 2023	218,491,157.48	August 2028	97,643,583.40
May 2019	429,460,098.16	January 2024	215,476,051.04	September 2028	96,204,808.61
June 2019	425,204,781.43	February 2024	212,486,229.42	October 2028	94,785,422.87
July 2019	420,844,118.96	March 2024	209,525,305.96	November 2028	93,385,176.58
August 2019	416,381,045.67	April 2024	206,603,186.03	December 2028	92,003,823.29
September 2019	411,818,571.36	May 2024	203,719,377.87	January 2029	90,641,119.62
October 2019	407,159,777.20	June 2024	200,873,395.84	February 2029	89,296,825.27
November 2019	402,540,923.35	July 2024	198,064,760.32	March 2029	87,970,702.92
December 2019	397,961,657.23	August 2024	195,292,997.66	April 2029	86,662,518.25
January 2020	393,421,629.24	September 2024	192,557,640.09	May 2029	85,372,039.89
February 2020	388,920,492.74	October 2024	189,858,225.68	June 2029	84,099,039.36
March 2020	384,457,904.02	November 2024	187,194,298.21	July 2029	82,843,291.06
April 2020	380,033,522.29	December 2024	184,565,407.15	August 2029	81,604,572.21
May 2020	375,647,009.61	January 2025	181,971,107.58	September 2029	80,382,662.83
June 2020	371,298,030.94	February 2025	179,410,960.12	October 2029	79,177,345.74
July 2020	366,986,254.05	March 2025	176,884,530.83	November 2029	77,988,406.43
August 2020	362,711,349.53	April 2025	174,391,391.19	December 2029	76,815,633.14
September 2020	358,472,990.74	May 2025	171,931,118.01	January 2030	75,658,816.75
October 2020	354,270,853.82	June 2025	169,503,293.37	February 2030	74,517,750.77
November 2020	350,104,617.65	July 2025	167,107,504.55	March 2030	73,392,231.30
December 2020	345,973,963.82	August 2025	164,743,343.98	April 2030	72,282,057.03
January 2021	341,878,576.61	September 2025	162,410,409.15	May 2030	71,187,029.17
February 2021	337,818,142.98	October 2025	160,108,302.57	June 2030	70,106,951.42
March 2021	333,792,352.54	November 2025	157,836,631.71	July 2030	69,041,629.97
April 2021	329,800,897.50	December 2025	155,595,008.92	August 2030	67,990,873.45
May 2021	325,843,472.71	January 2026	153,383,051.38	September 2030	66,954,492.88
June 2021	321,919,775.58	February 2026	151,200,381.06	October 2030	65,932,301.70
July 2021	318,029,506.07	March 2026	149,046,624.63	November 2030	64,924,115.65
August 2021	314,172,366.71	April 2026	146,921,413.40	December 2030	63,929,752.84
September 2021	310,348,062.50	May 2026	144,824,383.31	January 2031	62,949,033.65
October 2021	306,556,300.99	June 2026	142,755,174.83	February 2031	61,981,780.73
November 2021	302,796,792.15	July 2026	140,713,432.89	March 2031	61,027,818.95
December 2021	299,069,248.43	August 2026	138,698,806.89	April 2031	60,086,975.42
January 2022	295,373,384.72	September 2026	136,710,950.57	May 2031	59,159,079.41
February 2022	291,708,918.30	October 2026	134,749,522.02	June 2031	58,243,962.36
March 2022	288,075,568.86	November 2026	132,814,183.57	July 2031	57,341,457.82
April 2022	284,473,058.43	December 2026	130,904,601.81	August 2031	56,451,401.46
May 2022	280,901,111.43	January 2027	129,020,447.44	September 2031	55,573,631.01
June 2022	277,359,454.58	February 2027	127,161,395.32	October 2031	54,707,986.26
July 2022	273,847,816.92	March 2027	125,327,124.34	November 2031	53,854,309.02
August 2022	270,365,929.79	April 2027	123,517,317.41	December 2031	53,012,443.11
September 2022	266,913,526.79	May 2027	121,731,661.41	January 2032	52,182,234.31
October 2022	263,490,343.76	June 2027	119,969,847.14	February 2032	51,363,530.36
November 2022	260,096,118.81	July 2027	118,231,569.25	March 2032	50,556,180.92

Aggregate Group (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
April 2032	\$ 49,760,037.55	April 2037	\$ 17,857,399.28	April 2042	\$ 4,775,711.14
May 2032	48,974,953.69	May 2037	17,526,634.94	May 2042	4,646,203.56
June 2032	48,200,784.66	June 2037	17,200,764.76	June 2042	4,518,823.11
July 2032	47,437,387.56	July 2037	16,879,722.66	July 2042	4,393,539.71
August 2032	46,684,621.36	August 2037	16,563,443.41	August 2042	4,270,323.70
September 2032	45,942,346.76	September 2037	16,251,862.62	September 2042	4,149,145.77
October 2032	45,210,426.27	October 2037	15,944,916.71	October 2042	4,029,977.02
November 2032	44,488,724.11	November 2037	15,642,542.96	November 2042	3,912,788.94
December 2032	43,777,106.24	December 2037	15,344,679.43	December 2042	3,797,553.38
January 2033	43,075,440.32	January 2038	15,051,264.97	January 2043	3,684,242.57
February 2033	42,383,595.68	February 2038	14,762,239.26	February 2043	3,572,829.11
March 2033	41,701,443.31	March 2038	14,477,542.72	March 2043	3,463,285.96
April 2033	41,028,855.83	April 2038	14,197,116.56	April 2043	3,355,586.44
May 2033	40,365,707.50	May 2038	13,920,902.75	May 2043	3,249,704.22
June 2033	39,711,874.15	June 2038	13,648,843.99	June 2043	3,145,613.32
July 2033	39,067,233.21	July 2038	13,380,883.75	July 2043	3,043,288.12
August 2033	38,431,663.64	August 2038	13,116,966.22	August 2043	2,942,703.31
September 2033	37,805,045.96	September 2038	12,857,036.31	September 2043	2,843,833.95
October 2033	37,187,262.21	October 2038	12,601,039.63	October 2043	2,746,655.41
November 2033	36,578,195.91	November 2038	12,348,922.53	November 2043	2,651,143.39
December 2033	35,977,732.07	December 2038	12,100,632.02	December 2043	2,557,273.92
January 2034	35,385,757.18	January 2039	11,856,115.82	January 2044	2,465,023.34
February 2034	34,802,159.15	February 2039	11,615,322.31	February 2044	2,374,368.32
March 2034	34,226,827.33	March 2039	11,378,200.56	March 2044	2,285,285.83
April 2034	33,659,652.47	April 2039	11,144,700.28	April 2044	2,197,753.15
May 2034	33,100,526.73	May 2039	10,914,771.85	May 2044	2,111,747.86
June 2034	32,549,343.61	June 2039	10,688,366.29	June 2044	2,027,247.85
July 2034	32,005,997.99	July 2039	10,465,435.26	July 2044	1,944,231.29
August 2034	31,470,386.10	August 2039	10,245,931.02	August 2044	1,862,676.65
September 2034	30,942,405.46	September 2039	10,029,806.50	September 2044	1,782,562.69
October 2034	30,421,954.93	October 2039	9,817,015.20	October 2044	1,703,868.45
November 2034	29,908,934.65	November 2039	9,607,511.25	November 2044	1,626,573.26
December 2034	29,403,246.01	December 2039	9,401,249.36	December 2044	1,550,656.71
January 2035	28,904,791.70	January 2040	9,198,184.84	January 2045	1,476,098.69
February 2035	28,413,475.61	February 2040	8,998,273.59	February 2045	1,402,879.32
March 2035	27,929,202.90	March 2040	8,801,472.07	March 2045	1,330,979.03
April 2035	27,451,879.90	April 2040	8,607,737.31	April 2045	1,260,378.48
May 2035	26,981,414.17	May 2040	8,417,026.91	May 2045	1,191,058.60
June 2035	26,517,714.43	June 2040	8,229,299.02	June 2045	1,123,000.60
July 2035	26,060,690.57	July 2040	8,044,512.33	July 2045	1,056,185.90
August 2035	25,610,253.66	August 2040	7,862,626.07	August 2045	990,596.20
September 2035	25,166,315.86	September 2040	7,683,600.01	September 2045	926,213.45
October 2035	24,728,790.49	October 2040	7,507,394.45	October 2045	863,019.81
November 2035	24,297,591.97	November 2040	7,333,970.19	November 2045	800,997.73
December 2035	23,872,635.81	December 2040	7,163,288.56	December 2045	740,129.84
January 2036	23,453,838.60	January 2041	6,995,311.40	January 2046	680,399.06
February 2036	23,041,118.02	February 2041	6,830,001.02	February 2046	621,788.50
March 2036	22,634,392.78	March 2041	6,667,320.26	March 2046	564,281.52
April 2036	22,233,582.65	April 2041	6,507,232.43	April 2046	507,861.69
May 2036	21,838,608.41	May 2041	6,349,701.32	May 2046	452,512.82
June 2036	21,449,391.88	June 2041	6,194,691.20	June 2046	398,218.93
July 2036	21,065,855.86	July 2041	6,042,166.81	July 2046	344,964.25
August 2036	20,687,924.15	August 2041	5,892,093.34	August 2046	292,733.23
September 2036	20,315,521.54	September 2041	5,744,436.45	September 2046	241,510.55
October 2036	19,948,573.77	October 2041	5,599,162.26	October 2046	191,281.06
November 2036	19,587,007.54	November 2041	5,456,237.31	November 2046	142,029.84
December 2036	19,230,750.49	December 2041	5,315,628.60	December 2046	93,742.18
January 2037	18,879,731.20	January 2042	5,177,303.57	January 2047	46,403.55
February 2037	18,533,879.15	February 2042	5,041,230.05	February 2047 and thereafter	0.00
March 2037	18,193,124.75	March 2042	4,907,376.34		

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.

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\$648,810,039



**Guaranteed REMIC
Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2018-29**

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Goldman, Sachs & Co. LLC

April 24, 2018