

\$120,922,578



FannieMae®

**Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2018-48**

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 class), 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	\$24,184,515	PT	(2)	FLT	3136B2LB6	July 2048
SA	24,184,515(3)	NTL	(2)	INV/IO	3136B2LC4	July 2048
PA(4)	69,630,000	PAC	4.0%	FIX	3136B2LD2	June 2046
PB	12,912,000	PAC	4.0	FIX	3136B2LE0	July 2048
CB	5,254,000	SCH	4.0	FIX	3136B2LF7	July 2048
CA	8,432,000	SUP/AD	4.0	FIX	3136B2LG5	July 2048
CZ	10,063	SUP	4.0	FIX/Z	3136B2LH3	July 2048
CD	500,000	SUP	4.0	FIX	3136B2LJ9	July 2048
R	0	NPR	0	NPR	3136B2LK6	July 2048

(1) See "Description of the Certificates—Class Definitions and Abbreviations" in the REMIC prospectus.

(2) Based on LIBOR.

(3) Notional principal balance. This class is an interest only class. See page S-5 for a description of how its notional principal balance is calculated.

(4) Exchangeable class.

If you own certificates of the PA Class, you can exchange them for certificates of the corresponding RCR classes to be delivered at the time of exchange. The PG, PI, PE, PD, PC, PH, PJ, PK, PL and PM 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 June 29, 2018.

Carefully consider the risk factors on page S-6 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.

MORGAN STANLEY

The date of this Prospectus Supplement is June 25, 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 Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (Single-Family Residential Mortgage Loans) dated
 - May 1, 2018, for all MBS issued on or after May 1, 2018,
 - June 1, 2016, for all MBS issued on or after June 1, 2016 and prior to May 1, 2018,
 - 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 May 1, 2018.

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:

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC
c/o Broadridge Financial Solutions
Prospectus Department
1155 Long Island Avenue
Edgewood, NY 11717
(telephone 631-274-2635).

SUMMARY

This summary contains only limited information about the certificates. Statistical information in this summary is provided as of June 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>
\$120,922,578	4.50%	4.75% to 7.00%	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>
\$120,922,578	360	350	8	4.91%

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 June 29, 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 Class	R Class

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:

Class	Initial Interest Rate	Maximum Interest Rate	Minimum Interest Rate	Formula for Calculation of Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾
FA	2.38506%	6.50000%	0.30%	LIBOR + 30 basis points
SA	4.11494%	6.20000%	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:

Class	
SA	100% of the FA Class
PI	22.2222217435% of the PA 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)*

	PSA Prepayment Assumption									
	0%	100%	125%	150%	155%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
FA and SA	19.9	10.5	9.4	8.5	8.3	7.0	5.1	4.0	3.3	2.8
PA, PG, PE, PD, PC, PH, PJ, PK, PL, PM and PI . . .	16.7	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.4
PB	27.1	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	13.8	10.7	8.6	7.2
CB	28.4	18.8	13.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9
CA	29.4	24.6	22.1	18.0	16.0	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
CZ	30.0	28.7	28.2	27.4	27.1	5.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7
CD	30.0	28.9	28.7	28.3	28.2	6.6	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.8

* 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. In early 2018, ICE stated its intention to continue to administer and quote LIBOR after 2021, possibly employing an alternative methodology. Therefore, no assurance can be given that LIBOR on any date accurately represents the London interbank rate or the rate applicable to actual loans in U.S. dollars for the relevant period between leading European banks, or that the underlying methodology for LIBOR will not change. 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 June 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 constitute a “real estate mortgage investment conduit” (“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 interest” of the REMIC. The REMIC Certificates other than the R Class are collectively referred to as the “Regular Classes” or “Regular Certificates,” and the R Class is referred to as the “Residual Class” or “Residual Certificate.”

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Regular Interests</u>	<u>Residual Interest</u>
REMIC	MBS	All Classes of REMIC Certificates other than the R Class	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 Certificate in fully registered, certificated form. The “Holder” or “Certificateholder” of the Residual Certificate is its registered owner. The 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 the Residual Certificate and may require payment to cover any tax or other governmental charge. See also “—Characteristics of the Residual Class” 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 Class)	\$1,000 minimum plus whole dollar increments

The MBS

The MBS provide that principal and interest on the 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 Class) 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 Class, see “—*Accrual Class*” 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 also determine the business day convention, the definition of business day, the reference rate date and the determination date to be used and any other methodology for calculating the alternative method or index, and 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 Class. The CZ Class is an Accrual Class. Interest will accrue on the 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 Class. Instead, interest accrued on the Accrual Class will be added as principal to its principal balance on each Distribution Date. We will pay principal on the Accrual Class 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 CZ Accrual Amount to CA until retired, and thereafter to CZ.	} Accretion Directed Class and Accrual Class
The Cash Flow Distribution Amount as follows:	
— 19.9999995038% to FA until retired, and	} Pass-Through Class
— 80.0000004962% as follows:	
<i>first</i> , to the Aggregate Group to its Planned Balance;	} PAC Group
<i>second</i> , to CB to its Scheduled Balance;	} Scheduled Class
<i>third</i> , to CA, CZ and CD, in that order, until retired;	} Support Classes
<i>fourth</i> , to CB until retired; and	} Scheduled Class
<i>fifth</i> , to the Aggregate Group to zero.	} PAC Group

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

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

The “Aggregate Group” consists of the PA and PB Classes. On each Distribution Date, we will apply payments of principal of the Aggregate Group to PA and PB, 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 June 29, 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 Schedules. The Principal Balance Schedules are set forth beginning on page B-1 of this prospectus supplement. The Principal Balance Schedules were prepared based on the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the Mortgage Loans prepay at a *constant* rate within the applicable “Structuring Ranges” specified in the chart below. The “Effective Range” for an Aggregate Group or a Class is the range of prepayment rates (measured by *constant* PSA rates) that would reduce that Aggregate Group or Class 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 and Class</u>	<u>Structuring Ranges</u>	<u>Initial Effective Ranges</u>
Aggregate Group Planned Balances	Between 125% and 200% PSA	Between 125% and 200% PSA
CB Class Scheduled Balances	Between 150% and 200% PSA	Between 150% and 200% PSA

The Aggregate Group consists of the PA and PB 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 or the CB Class will conform on any Distribution Date to the balance specified in the Principal Balance Schedules or that distributions of principal of the Aggregate Group or the CB Class will begin or end on the Distribution Dates specified in the Principal Balance Schedules.

If you are considering the purchase of a PAC Class or Scheduled 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 and the CB Class to their scheduled balances in any month. As a result, the likelihood of reducing the Aggregate Group and the CB Class to their scheduled balances each month will not be improved by the averaging of high and low principal distributions from month to month.
- Even if the Mortgage Loans prepay at rates falling within the applicable Structuring Range or Effective Range, principal distributions may be insufficient to reduce the Aggregate Group and the CB Class to their scheduled balances each month if prepayments do not occur at a *constant* PSA rate.
- The actual Effective Ranges at any time will be based upon the actual characteristics of the Mortgage Loans at that time, which are likely to vary (and may vary considerably) from the Pricing Assumptions. As a result, the actual Effective Ranges will likely differ from the Initial Effective Ranges specified above. For the same reason, the Aggregate Group and the CB Class might not be reduced to their scheduled balances each month even if the Mortgage Loans prepay at a *constant* PSA rate within the applicable Initial Effective Ranges. This is so particularly if the rates fall at the lower or higher end of the applicable ranges.

- The actual Effective Ranges may narrow, widen or shift upward or downward to reflect actual prepayment experience over time.
- The principal payment stability of the Aggregate Group and the CB Class will be supported by one or more other Classes. When the related supporting Classes are retired, the Aggregate Group or the CB Class, if still outstanding, may no longer have an Effective Range, and will be much more sensitive to prepayments of the Mortgage Loans.

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 (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 Inverse Floating Rate Class. **The yield on the Inverse Floating Rate Class will be sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the 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 table below, it is possible that investors in the SA 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 table has been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumptions that

- the interest rate for the Inverse Floating Rate Class for the initial Interest Accrual Period is the rate 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 price of that Class (expressed as a percentage of original principal balance) is as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
SA	21.78125%

* The price does not include accrued interest. Accrued interest has been added to the price in calculating the yields set forth in the table below.

In the following yield table, 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>125%</u>	<u>150%</u>	<u>155%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
1.04253%	19.5%	16.6%	15.2%	13.7%	13.4%	10.8%	4.7%	(1.5)%	(7.9)%	(14.6)%
2.08506%	14.2%	11.3%	9.8%	8.3%	8.0%	5.4%	(0.7)%	(7.0)%	(13.5)%	(20.2)%
4.08506%	3.2%	0.4%	(1.1)%	(2.6)%	(2.9)%	(5.6)%	(11.7)%	(18.0)%	(24.5)%	(31.3)%
6.08506%	(17.7)%	(20.5)%	(21.8)%	(23.2)%	(23.5)%	(26.1)%	(31.8)%	(37.8)%	(44.1)%	(51.0)%
6.20000%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

The Fixed Rate Interest Only Class. The yield to investors in the Fixed Rate Interest Only Class 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 the Fixed Rate Interest Only Class would be 0% if prepayments of the related Mortgage Loans were to occur at the following constant rate:

<u>Class</u>	<u>% PSA</u>
PI	347%

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 PI Class would lose money on their initial investments.

The information shown in the following yield table has been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the aggregate purchase price of the Fixed Rate Interest Only Class (expressed as a percentage of original principal balance) is as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
PI	16.875%

* The price does not include accrued interest. Accrued interest has been added to the price in calculating the yields set forth in the table below.

Sensitivity of the PI Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption									
	50%	100%	125%	150%	155%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity . . .	19.7%	14.4%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	4.3%	(5.1)%	(15.0)%	(25.1)%

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 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										PA, PG, PE, PD, PC, PH, PJ, PK, PL, PM and PI† Classes									
	PSA Prepayment Assumption										PSA Prepayment Assumption									
	0%	100%	125%	150%	155%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	125%	150%	155%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
June 2019	99	96	95	94	94	93	90	87	84	81	99	94	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
June 2020	98	89	87	85	85	82	74	68	61	55	97	85	82	82	82	82	82	75	66	57
June 2021	97	82	79	76	76	70	60	50	42	34	95	75	71	71	71	71	65	51	40	29
June 2022	95	76	72	68	67	61	48	38	29	22	94	66	61	61	61	61	48	34	21	11
June 2023	94	70	65	61	60	52	39	28	20	13	92	58	51	51	51	51	35	20	9	*
June 2024	93	64	59	54	53	45	31	21	13	8	90	50	43	43	43	43	25	10	*	0
June 2025	91	59	53	48	47	39	25	15	9	5	88	43	35	35	35	35	16	3	0	0
June 2026	89	54	48	42	41	33	20	11	6	3	85	36	28	28	28	28	9	0	0	0
June 2027	88	49	43	38	37	28	16	8	4	2	83	29	21	21	21	21	3	0	0	0
June 2028	86	45	39	33	32	24	13	6	3	1	80	23	15	15	15	15	0	0	0	0
June 2029	84	41	35	29	28	21	10	5	2	1	77	18	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
June 2030	82	37	31	26	25	18	8	3	1	*	74	13	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
June 2031	79	34	27	22	22	15	6	2	1	*	71	8	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
June 2032	77	30	24	20	19	13	5	2	1	*	68	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2033	74	27	22	17	16	11	4	1	*	*	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2034	71	24	19	15	14	9	3	1	*	*	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2035	68	21	17	13	12	7	2	1	*	*	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2036	65	19	14	11	10	6	2	*	*	*	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2037	61	17	12	9	9	5	1	*	*	*	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2038	57	14	11	8	7	4	1	*	*	*	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2039	53	12	9	6	6	3	1	*	*	*	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2040	49	10	7	5	5	3	1	*	*	*	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2041	44	9	6	4	4	2	*	*	*	*	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2042	39	7	5	3	3	1	*	*	*	*	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2043	34	5	4	2	2	1	*	*	*	*	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2044	28	4	3	2	2	1	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2045	22	3	2	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2046	15	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2047	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2048	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	10.5	9.4	8.5	8.3	7.0	5.1	4.0	3.3	2.8	16.7	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.4

Date	PB Class										CB Class									
	PSA Prepayment Assumption										PSA Prepayment Assumption									
	0%	100%	125%	150%	155%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	125%	150%	155%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
June 2019	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	87	87	87	87	87	72	19
June 2020	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	66	66	66	36	0	0	0
June 2021	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	46	46	46	0	0	0	0
June 2022	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	30	30	30	0	0	0	0
June 2023	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	18	18	18	0	0	0	0
June 2024	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	63	100	100	100	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
June 2025	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	69	40	100	100	100	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
June 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	86	47	25	100	100	100	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
June 2027	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	63	32	15	100	100	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2028	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	47	22	10	100	100	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2029	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	34	15	6	100	100	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2030	100	100	100	100	100	100	59	25	10	4	100	100	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2031	100	100	100	100	100	100	47	18	7	2	100	100	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2032	100	100	94	94	94	94	37	13	5	1	100	100	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2033	100	93	79	79	79	79	29	10	3	1	100	100	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2034	100	71	66	66	66	66	22	7	2	1	100	100	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2035	100	55	55	55	55	55	17	5	1	*	100	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2036	100	45	45	45	45	45	13	4	1	*	100	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2037	100	37	37	37	37	37	10	3	1	*	100	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2038	100	30	30	30	30	30	8	2	*	*	100	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2039	100	24	24	24	24	24	6	1	*	*	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2040	100	19	19	19	19	19	4	1	*	*	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2041	100	15	15	15	15	15	3	1	*	*	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2042	100	11	11	11	11	11	2	*	*	*	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2043	100	8	8	8	8	8	1	*	*	*	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2044	98	6	6	6	6	6	1	*	*	*	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2045	51	3	3	3	3	3	1	*	*	*	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2046	2	2	2	2	2	2	*	*	*	*	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2047	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																				
Life (years)**	27.1	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	13.8	10.7	8.6	7.2	28.4	18.8	13.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9

* 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	CA Class										CZ Class									
	PSA Prepayment Assumption										PSA Prepayment Assumption									
	0%	100%	125%	150%	155%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	125%	150%	155%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
June 2019	100	100	100	100	98	84	51	18	0	0	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	0	0
June 2020	100	100	100	100	96	58	0	0	0	0	108	108	108	108	108	108	0	0	0	0
June 2021	100	100	100	100	93	35	0	0	0	0	113	113	113	113	113	113	0	0	0	0
June 2022	100	100	100	100	91	18	0	0	0	0	117	117	117	117	117	117	0	0	0	0
June 2023	100	100	100	100	90	6	0	0	0	0	122	122	122	122	122	122	0	0	0	0
June 2024	100	100	100	100	89	0	0	0	0	0	127	127	127	127	127	127	0	0	0	0
June 2025	100	100	100	100	89	0	0	0	0	0	132	132	132	132	132	132	0	0	0	0
June 2026	100	100	100	100	88	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	138	138	138	138	0	0	0	0
June 2027	100	100	100	99	87	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	143	143	143	143	0	0	0	0
June 2028	100	100	100	96	85	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	149	149	149	149	0	0	0	0
June 2029	100	100	100	92	81	0	0	0	0	0	155	155	155	155	155	155	0	0	0	0
June 2030	100	100	100	87	76	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	161	161	161	161	0	0	0	0
June 2031	100	100	100	81	71	0	0	0	0	0	168	168	168	168	168	168	0	0	0	0
June 2032	100	100	100	75	65	0	0	0	0	0	175	175	175	175	175	175	0	0	0	0
June 2033	100	100	100	68	59	0	0	0	0	0	182	182	182	182	182	182	0	0	0	0
June 2034	100	100	100	62	53	0	0	0	0	0	189	189	189	189	189	189	0	0	0	0
June 2035	100	100	99	55	47	0	0	0	0	0	197	197	197	197	197	197	0	0	0	0
June 2036	100	100	89	48	42	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	205	205	205	205	0	0	0	0
June 2037	100	100	79	42	36	0	0	0	0	0	214	214	214	214	214	214	0	0	0	0
June 2038	100	100	69	36	30	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	222	222	222	222	0	0	0	0
June 2039	100	98	59	30	25	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	231	231	231	231	0	0	0	0
June 2040	100	84	49	24	20	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	241	241	241	241	0	0	0	0
June 2041	100	70	40	19	16	0	0	0	0	0	251	251	251	251	251	251	0	0	0	0
June 2042	100	56	31	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	261	261	261	261	0	0	0	0
June 2043	100	43	23	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	271	271	271	271	271	271	0	0	0	0
June 2044	100	30	15	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	282	282	282	282	282	282	0	0	0	0
June 2045	100	18	8	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	294	294	294	294	294	294	0	0	0	0
June 2046	100	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	306	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2047	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																				
Life (years)**	29.4	24.6	22.1	18.0	16.0	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	30.0	28.7	28.2	27.4	27.1	5.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7

Date	CD Class									
	PSA Prepayment Assumption									
	0%	100%	125%	150%	155%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
June 2019	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
June 2020	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
June 2021	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
June 2022	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
June 2023	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
June 2024	100	100	100	100	100	100	84	0	0	0
June 2025	100	100	100	100	100	100	19	0	0	0
June 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2027	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2028	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2029	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2030	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2031	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2032	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2033	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2034	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2035	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2036	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2037	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2038	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2039	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2040	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2041	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2042	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2043	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2044	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2045	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	0	0	0
June 2046	100	100	100	64	55	*	0	0	0	0
June 2047	100	30	17	9	8	*	0	0	0	0
June 2048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average										
Life (years)**	30.0	28.9	28.7	28.3	28.2	6.6	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.8

* 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.

Characteristics of the Residual Class

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 Election and Special Tax Attributes

We will make a REMIC election with respect to the 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 Class will be designated as the “residual interest” in the REMIC 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 Class, 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 Class and the Notional Class 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 155% 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 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 Strip 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 Morgan Stanley & 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						
<u>Classes</u>	<u>Original Balances</u>	<u>RCR Classes</u>	<u>Original Balances</u>	<u>Principal Type(2)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Interest Type(2)</u>	<u>CUSIP Number</u>	<u>Final Distribution Date</u>
Recombination 1								
PA	\$69,630,000	PG	\$69,630,000	PAC	3.00%	FIX	3136B2LM2	June 2046
		PI	15,473,333(3)	NTL	4.50	FIX/IO	3136B2LW0	June 2046
Recombination 2								
PA	69,630,000	PE	69,630,000	PAC	3.25	FIX	3136B2LN0	June 2046
		PI	11,605,000(3)	NTL	4.50	FIX/IO	3136B2LW0	June 2046
Recombination 3								
PA	69,630,000	PD	69,630,000	PAC	3.50	FIX	3136B2LP5	June 2046
		PI	7,736,666(3)	NTL	4.50	FIX/IO	3136B2LW0	June 2046
Recombination 4								
PA	69,630,000	PC	69,630,000	PAC	3.75	FIX	3136B2LQ3	June 2046
		PI	3,868,333(3)	NTL	4.50	FIX/IO	3136B2LW0	June 2046
Recombination 5								
PA	69,630,000	PH	46,420,000	PAC	4.50	FIX	3136B2LR1	June 2046
		PG	23,210,000	PAC	3.00	FIX	3136B2LM2	June 2046
Recombination 6								
PA	69,630,000	PJ	34,815,000	PAC	5.00	FIX	3136B2LS9	June 2046
		PG	34,815,000	PAC	3.00	FIX	3136B2LM2	June 2046
Recombination 7								
PA	69,630,000	PK	27,852,000	PAC	5.50	FIX	3136B2LT7	June 2046
		PG	41,778,000	PAC	3.00	FIX	3136B2LM2	June 2046
Recombination 8								
PA	69,630,000	PL	23,210,000	PAC	6.00	FIX	3136B2LU4	June 2046
		PG	46,420,000	PAC	3.00	FIX	3136B2LM2	June 2046

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REMIC Certificates		RCR Certificates						
<u>Classes</u>	<u>Original Balances</u>	<u>RCR Classes</u>	<u>Original Balances</u>	<u>Principal Type(2)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Interest Type(2)</u>	<u>CUSIP Number</u>	<u>Final Distribution Date</u>
Recombination 9								
PA	\$69,630,000	PM	\$19,894,285	PAC	6.50%	FIX	3136B2LV2	June 2046
		PG	49,735,715	PAC	3.00	FIX	3136B2LM2	June 2046

- (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) Notional principal balance. This Class is an Interest Only Class. See page S-5 for a description of how its notional principal balance is calculated.

Principal Balance Schedules

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	\$82,542,000.00	April 2023	\$49,768,251.55	February 2028	\$24,762,400.45
July 2018	82,234,294.50	May 2023	49,240,721.93	March 2028	24,437,352.38
August 2018	81,906,388.96	June 2023	48,716,881.61	April 2028	24,116,158.87
September 2018	81,558,439.40	July 2023	48,196,706.04	May 2028	23,798,776.38
October 2018	81,190,614.85	August 2023	47,680,170.82	June 2028	23,485,161.87
November 2018	80,803,097.20	September 2023	47,167,251.72	July 2028	23,175,272.75
December 2018	80,396,081.12	October 2023	46,657,924.68	August 2028	22,869,066.92
January 2019	79,969,773.85	November 2023	46,152,165.78	September 2028	22,566,502.73
February 2019	79,524,395.07	December 2023	45,649,951.26	October 2028	22,267,538.99
March 2019	79,060,176.70	January 2024	45,151,257.53	November 2028	21,972,134.97
April 2019	78,577,362.74	February 2024	44,656,061.13	December 2028	21,680,250.39
May 2019	78,076,209.03	March 2024	44,164,338.77	January 2029	21,391,845.40
June 2019	77,556,983.03	April 2024	43,676,067.32	February 2029	21,106,880.60
July 2019	77,019,963.63	May 2024	43,191,223.77	March 2029	20,825,317.02
August 2019	76,465,440.87	June 2024	42,709,785.30	April 2029	20,547,116.13
September 2019	75,893,715.67	July 2024	42,231,729.21	May 2029	20,272,239.80
October 2019	75,305,099.61	August 2024	41,757,032.96	June 2029	20,000,650.35
November 2019	74,699,914.60	September 2024	41,285,674.15	July 2029	19,732,310.49
December 2019	74,078,492.62	October 2024	40,817,630.55	August 2029	19,467,183.35
January 2020	73,441,175.41	November 2024	40,352,880.04	September 2029	19,205,232.49
February 2020	72,788,314.15	December 2024	39,891,400.67	October 2029	18,946,421.82
March 2020	72,120,269.14	January 2025	39,433,170.62	November 2029	18,690,715.71
April 2020	71,437,409.45	February 2025	38,978,168.23	December 2029	18,438,078.87
May 2020	70,759,270.45	March 2025	38,526,371.97	January 2030	18,188,476.43
June 2020	70,085,820.84	April 2025	38,077,760.45	February 2030	17,941,873.90
July 2020	69,417,029.54	May 2025	37,632,312.41	March 2030	17,698,237.16
August 2020	68,752,865.66	June 2025	37,190,006.76	April 2030	17,457,532.47
September 2020	68,093,298.53	July 2025	36,750,822.52	May 2030	17,219,726.48
October 2020	67,438,297.67	August 2025	36,314,738.86	June 2030	16,984,786.19
November 2020	66,787,832.79	September 2025	35,881,735.07	July 2030	16,752,678.97
December 2020	66,141,873.80	October 2025	35,451,790.61	August 2030	16,523,372.55
January 2021	65,500,390.84	November 2025	35,024,885.04	September 2030	16,296,835.01
February 2021	64,863,354.19	December 2025	34,600,998.07	October 2030	16,073,034.80
March 2021	64,230,734.36	January 2026	34,180,109.54	November 2030	15,851,940.70
April 2021	63,602,502.06	February 2026	33,762,199.42	December 2030	15,633,521.86
May 2021	62,978,628.16	March 2026	33,347,247.82	January 2031	15,417,747.73
June 2021	62,359,083.74	April 2026	32,935,234.96	February 2031	15,204,588.15
July 2021	61,743,840.07	May 2026	32,526,141.21	March 2031	14,994,013.25
August 2021	61,132,868.60	June 2026	32,119,947.07	April 2031	14,785,993.51
September 2021	60,526,140.97	July 2026	31,716,633.15	May 2031	14,580,499.73
October 2021	59,923,629.01	August 2026	31,316,180.19	June 2031	14,377,503.05
November 2021	59,325,304.72	September 2026	30,918,569.08	July 2031	14,176,974.91
December 2021	58,731,140.30	October 2026	30,523,780.80	August 2031	13,978,887.07
January 2022	58,141,108.13	November 2026	30,131,796.49	September 2031	13,783,211.62
February 2022	57,555,180.75	December 2026	29,743,364.30	October 2031	13,589,920.93
March 2022	56,973,330.90	January 2027	29,359,500.79	November 2031	13,398,987.70
April 2022	56,395,531.50	February 2027	28,980,154.58	December 2031	13,210,384.92
May 2022	55,821,755.62	March 2027	28,605,274.85	January 2032	13,024,085.89
June 2022	55,251,976.55	April 2027	28,234,811.37	February 2032	12,840,064.19
July 2022	54,686,167.71	May 2027	27,868,714.42	March 2032	12,658,293.72
August 2022	54,124,302.73	June 2027	27,506,934.84	April 2032	12,478,748.63
September 2022	53,566,355.38	July 2027	27,149,424.02	May 2032	12,301,403.40
October 2022	53,012,299.63	August 2027	26,796,133.88	June 2032	12,126,232.77
November 2022	52,462,109.60	September 2027	26,447,016.86	July 2032	11,953,211.75
December 2022	51,915,759.59	October 2027	26,102,025.94	August 2032	11,782,315.65
January 2023	51,373,224.06	November 2027	25,761,114.58	September 2032	11,613,520.04
February 2023	50,834,477.66	December 2027	25,424,236.80	October 2032	11,446,800.77
March 2023	50,299,495.16	January 2028	25,091,347.09	November 2032	11,282,133.96

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>
December 2032	\$11,119,495.97	November 2037	\$ 4,394,485.68	October 2042	\$ 1,301,114.72
January 2033	10,958,863.47	December 2037	4,318,866.58	November 2042	1,267,608.06
February 2033	10,800,213.34	January 2038	4,244,238.98	December 2042	1,234,585.55
March 2033	10,643,522.76	February 2038	4,170,591.12	January 2043	1,202,041.21
April 2033	10,488,769.12	March 2038	4,097,911.39	February 2043	1,169,969.13
May 2033	10,335,930.09	April 2038	4,026,188.30	March 2043	1,138,363.47
June 2033	10,184,983.60	May 2038	3,955,410.49	April 2043	1,107,218.46
July 2033	10,035,907.79	June 2038	3,885,566.74	May 2043	1,076,528.40
August 2033	9,888,681.07	July 2038	3,816,645.93	June 2043	1,046,287.66
September 2033	9,743,282.08	August 2038	3,748,637.09	July 2043	1,016,490.64
October 2033	9,599,689.70	September 2038	3,681,529.38	August 2043	987,131.86
November 2033	9,457,883.04	October 2038	3,615,312.05	September 2043	958,205.85
December 2033	9,317,841.46	November 2038	3,549,974.51	October 2043	929,707.24
January 2034	9,179,544.53	December 2038	3,485,506.25	November 2043	901,630.71
February 2034	9,042,972.06	January 2039	3,421,896.92	December 2043	873,971.00
March 2034	8,908,104.08	February 2039	3,359,136.26	January 2044	846,722.91
April 2034	8,774,920.85	March 2039	3,297,214.13	February 2044	819,881.30
May 2034	8,643,402.83	April 2039	3,236,120.51	March 2044	793,441.09
June 2034	8,513,530.72	May 2039	3,175,845.49	April 2044	767,397.28
July 2034	8,385,285.43	June 2039	3,116,379.28	May 2044	741,744.88
August 2034	8,258,648.07	July 2039	3,057,712.20	June 2044	716,479.01
September 2034	8,133,599.98	August 2039	2,999,834.66	July 2044	691,594.81
October 2034	8,010,122.71	September 2039	2,942,737.21	August 2044	667,087.49
November 2034	7,888,197.98	October 2039	2,886,410.49	September 2044	642,952.33
December 2034	7,767,807.76	November 2039	2,830,845.24	October 2044	619,184.63
January 2035	7,648,934.20	December 2039	2,776,032.31	November 2044	595,779.77
February 2035	7,531,559.65	January 2040	2,721,962.67	December 2044	572,733.19
March 2035	7,415,666.65	February 2040	2,668,627.38	January 2045	550,040.36
April 2035	7,301,237.95	March 2040	2,616,017.59	February 2045	527,696.81
May 2035	7,188,256.49	April 2040	2,564,124.57	March 2045	505,698.15
June 2035	7,076,705.39	May 2040	2,512,939.68	April 2045	484,039.99
July 2035	6,966,567.97	June 2040	2,462,454.38	May 2045	462,718.03
August 2035	6,857,827.74	July 2040	2,412,660.23	June 2045	441,728.01
September 2035	6,750,468.38	August 2040	2,363,548.89	July 2045	421,065.73
October 2035	6,644,473.77	September 2040	2,315,112.09	August 2045	400,727.00
November 2035	6,539,827.95	October 2040	2,267,341.69	September 2045	380,707.73
December 2035	6,436,515.15	November 2040	2,220,229.61	October 2045	361,003.84
January 2036	6,334,519.79	December 2040	2,173,767.90	November 2045	341,611.32
February 2036	6,233,826.44	January 2041	2,127,948.66	December 2045	322,526.20
March 2036	6,134,419.87	February 2041	2,082,764.11	January 2046	303,744.55
April 2036	6,036,284.98	March 2041	2,038,206.54	February 2046	285,262.50
May 2036	5,939,406.89	April 2041	1,994,268.34	March 2046	267,076.20
June 2036	5,843,770.85	May 2041	1,950,941.98	April 2046	249,181.88
July 2036	5,749,362.29	June 2041	1,908,220.02	May 2046	231,575.79
August 2036	5,656,166.81	July 2041	1,866,095.11	June 2046	214,254.23
September 2036	5,564,170.14	August 2041	1,824,559.97	July 2046	197,213.54
October 2036	5,473,358.22	September 2041	1,783,607.42	August 2046	180,450.10
November 2036	5,383,717.10	October 2041	1,743,230.35	September 2046	163,960.36
December 2036	5,295,233.03	November 2041	1,703,421.73	October 2046	147,740.77
January 2037	5,207,892.37	December 2041	1,664,174.62	November 2046	131,787.86
February 2037	5,121,681.68	January 2042	1,625,482.16	December 2046	116,098.17
March 2037	5,036,587.63	February 2042	1,587,337.56	January 2047	100,668.30
April 2037	4,952,597.06	March 2042	1,549,734.12	February 2047	85,494.89
May 2037	4,869,696.96	April 2042	1,512,665.19	March 2047	70,574.60
June 2037	4,787,874.46	May 2042	1,476,124.23	April 2047	55,904.15
July 2037	4,707,116.84	June 2042	1,440,104.75	May 2047	41,480.29
August 2037	4,627,411.52	July 2042	1,404,600.36	June 2047	27,299.81
September 2037	4,548,746.07	August 2042	1,369,604.72	July 2047	13,359.55
October 2037	4,471,108.17	September 2042	1,335,111.57	August 2047 and thereafter	0.00

CB Class Scheduled Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Scheduled Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Scheduled Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Scheduled Balance</u>
Initial Balance	\$5,254,000.00	April 2021	\$2,551,335.95	February 2024	\$ 638,063.78
July 2018	5,216,927.97	May 2021	2,471,585.66	March 2024	603,405.31
August 2018	5,175,903.58	June 2021	2,393,450.36	April 2024	569,800.32
September 2018	5,130,977.19	July 2021	2,316,910.60	May 2024	537,235.10
October 2018	5,082,204.77	August 2021	2,241,947.13	June 2024	505,696.06
November 2018	5,029,647.88	September 2021	2,168,540.91	July 2024	475,169.77
December 2018	4,973,373.54	October 2021	2,096,673.05	August 2024	445,642.94
January 2019	4,913,454.20	November 2021	2,026,324.91	September 2024	417,102.42
February 2019	4,849,967.60	December 2021	1,957,477.98	October 2024	389,535.16
March 2019	4,782,996.68	January 2022	1,890,113.95	November 2024	362,928.31
April 2019	4,712,629.46	February 2022	1,824,214.74	December 2024	337,269.11
May 2019	4,638,958.90	March 2022	1,759,762.40	January 2025	312,544.95
June 2019	4,562,082.82	April 2022	1,696,739.18	February 2025	288,743.33
July 2019	4,482,103.67	May 2022	1,635,127.53	March 2025	265,851.90
August 2019	4,399,128.44	June 2022	1,574,910.03	April 2025	243,858.44
September 2019	4,313,268.47	July 2022	1,516,069.49	May 2025	222,750.87
October 2019	4,224,639.30	August 2022	1,458,588.86	June 2025	202,517.21
November 2019	4,133,360.48	September 2022	1,402,451.28	July 2025	183,145.61
December 2019	4,039,555.36	October 2022	1,347,640.05	August 2025	164,624.35
January 2020	3,943,350.94	November 2022	1,294,138.65	September 2025	146,941.87
February 2020	3,844,877.64	December 2022	1,241,930.73	October 2025	130,086.66
March 2020	3,744,269.10	January 2023	1,191,000.09	November 2025	114,047.38
April 2020	3,641,662.01	February 2023	1,141,330.71	December 2025	98,812.81
May 2020	3,540,941.34	March 2023	1,092,906.75	January 2026	84,371.84
June 2020	3,442,084.95	April 2023	1,045,712.48	February 2026	70,713.46
July 2020	3,345,070.89	May 2023	999,732.40	March 2026	57,826.81
August 2020	3,249,877.45	June 2023	954,951.11	April 2026	45,701.12
September 2020	3,156,483.11	July 2023	911,353.39	May 2026	34,325.75
October 2020	3,064,866.58	August 2023	868,924.20	June 2026	23,690.16
November 2020	2,975,006.80	September 2023	827,648.62	July 2026	14,937.71
December 2020	2,886,882.91	October 2023	787,511.89	August 2026	8,158.53
January 2021	2,800,474.21	November 2023	748,499.42	September 2026	3,317.44
February 2021	2,715,760.29	December 2023	710,596.75	October 2026	379.77
March 2021	2,632,720.89	January 2024	673,789.59	November 2026 and thereafter	0.00

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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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\$120,922,578



**Guaranteed REMIC
Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2018-48**

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

MORGAN STANLEY

June 25, 2018
