

\$252,548,792



Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2018-56

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	Group	Original Class Balance	Principal Type(1)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(1)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
FB	1	\$16,932,247	PT	(2)	FLT	3136B2SM5	August 2048
SB	1	16,932,247(3)	NTL	(2)	INV/IO	3136B2SN3	August 2048
PT	1	42,330,619	PT	3.00%	FIX	3136B2SP8	August 2048
AF	2	21,206,519	PT	(2)	FLT	3136B2SQ6	August 2048
AS	2	21,206,519(3)	NTL	(2)	INV/IO	3136B2SR4	August 2048
AB	2	75,737,569	PT	3.30	FIX	3136B2SS2	August 2048
CH	3	47,395,159	PT	3.00	FIX	3136B2ST0	August 2048
IO	3	11,848,790(3)	NTL	4.00	FIX/IO	3136B2SU7	August 2048
BA	4	39,428,000	SEQ	3.50	FIX	3136B2SV5	November 2045
VA	4	2,291,000	SEQ/AD	3.50	FIX	3136B2SW3	November 2029
VN	4	2,444,000	SEQ/AD	3.50	FIX	3136B2SX1	May 2038
Z	4	4,783,679	SEQ	3.50	FIX/Z	3136B2SY9	August 2048
IA	4	6,118,334(3)	NTL	4.00	FIX/IO	3136B2SZ6	August 2048
R		0	NPR	0	NPR	3136B2TA0	August 2048

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

(3) Notional principal balances. These Classes are interest only classes. See page S-5 for a description of how their notional principal balances are calculated.

The dealer will offer the certificates from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the settlement date to be July 31, 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.



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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:

Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
Prospectus Department
540 Crosspoint Parkway
Building 2
Attn: Compliance Fulfillment Unit
Getzville, NY 14068
(telephone 1-800-831-9146).

SUMMARY

This summary contains only limited information about the certificates. Statistical information in this summary is provided as of July 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.

Assets Underlying Each Group of Classes

Group	Assets
1	Group 1 MBS
2	Group 2 MBS
3	Group 3 MBS
4	Group 4 MBS

Group 1, Group 2, Group 3 and Group 4

Characteristics of the MBS

	Approximate Principal Balance	Pass- Through Rate	Range of Weighted Average Coupons or WACs (annual percentages)	Range of Weighted Average Remaining Terms to Maturity or WAMs (in months)
Group 1 MBS	\$59,262,866	4.00%	4.25% to 6.50%	241 to 360
Group 2 MBS	\$96,944,088	4.00%	4.25% to 6.50%	198 to 360
Group 3 MBS	\$47,395,159	4.00%	4.25% to 6.50%	241 to 360
Group 4 MBS	\$48,946,679	4.00%	4.25% to 6.50%	241 to 360

Assumed Characteristics of the Underlying Mortgage Loans

	Principal Balance	Original Term to Maturity (in months)	Remaining Term to Maturity (in months)	Loan Age (in months)	Interest Rate
Group 1 MBS	\$59,262,866	360	345	13	4.772%
Group 2 MBS	\$96,944,088	360	208	92	4.469%
Group 3 MBS	\$47,395,159	360	353	5	4.412%
Group 4 MBS	\$48,946,679	360	335	5	4.640%

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 July 31, 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

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.

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>
FB	2.46297%	6.50%	0.45%	LIBOR + 45 basis points
SB	4.03703%	6.05%	0.00%	6.05% – LIBOR
AF	2.39113%	6.50%	0.30%	LIBOR + 30 basis points
AS	4.10887%	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>	
SB	100% of the FB Class
AS	100% of the AF Class
IO	25.0000005275% of the CH Class
IA	12.4999982123% of the Group 4 MBS

Distributions of Principal

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

Weighted Average Lives (years)*

<u>Group 1 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>
FB, SB and PT	19.6	10.2	6.7	3.8	2.5
<u>Group 2 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>161%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>
AF, AS and AB	19.6	6.9	5.7	3.1	2.1
<u>Group 3 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>
CH and IO	19.6	10.6	7.1	4.2	3.0
<u>Group 4 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>193%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>
BA	17.4	7.4	4.9	2.8	2.1
VA	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.9	3.8
VN	15.7	15.4	12.3	7.2	5.1
Z	28.7	22.2	17.8	10.9	7.6
IA	19.6	10.3	7.2	4.1	3.0

* 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 July 1, 2018 (the “Issue Date”). The trust agreement and supplement are collectively referred to as the “Trust Agreement.” We will issue the Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates (the “Certificates”) pursuant to the Trust Agreement. We will execute the Trust Agreement in our corporate capacity and as trustee (the “Trustee”).

The assets of the Trust will include four groups of Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (the “Group 1 MBS,” “Group 2 MBS,” “Group 3 MBS,” and “Group 4 MBS,” and together, 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 conduits” (“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 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 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 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.

In addition, the pools of Mortgage Loans backing the Group 2 MBS have been designated as pools of “reperforming modified step rate loans” as described further under “The Mortgage Loans—Previously Delinquent Mortgage Loans—*Reperforming Loans*” and “—*Reperforming Modified Step Rate Loans*” in the MBS Prospectus dated May 1, 2018. These loans are conventional, modified mortgage loans that became delinquent after we initially acquired them but were current as of the issue date of each related MBS. For periodic updates to that description, please refer to the Pool Prefix Glossary available on our Web site at www.fanniemae.com. For additional information about the particular pools underlying the Group 2 MBS, see the Final Data Statement for the Trust and the related prospectus supplement for each MBS. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Mortgage loans that became delinquent after we initially acquired them, and that in some cases may have been modified, may perform differently than do mortgage loans without a history of delinquency*” in the MBS Prospectus dated May 1, 2018.

Furthermore, the Mortgage Loans backing the Group 4 MBS have been refinanced under Fannie Mae Refi Plus and are designated as “high loan-to-value ratio” loans, with loan-to-value ratios ranging from greater than 105% up to 125% at the time of refinance. These loans are targeted at borrowers who have demonstrated an acceptable payment history on their mortgage loans but may have been unable to refinance due to a decline in home prices or the unavailability of mortgage insurance. Fannie Mae Refi Plus refinancing is available only if the new mortgage loan either reduces the monthly principal and interest payment for the borrower or provides a more stable loan product (such as movement from an adjustable-rate loan to a fixed rate loan). For more information on the Home Affordable Refinance Program, see “The Mortgage Loans—High Loan-to-Value Mortgage Loans” in the MBS Prospectus dated May 1, 2018 and on our Web site at www.fanniemae.com. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 80% may have different prepayment and default characteristics than conforming mortgage loans generally*” in the MBS Prospectus dated May 1, 2018.

For additional information, see “Summary—Group 1, Group 2, Group 3 and Group 4—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 Z 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 Certificates as described below.

- *Group 1*

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

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

- *Group 2*

The Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount to AF and AB, pro rata, until retired. } Pass-Through Classes

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

- *Group 3*

The Group 3 Principal Distribution Amount to CH until retired. } Pass-Through Class

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

- *Group 4*

The Z Accrual Amount to VA and VN, in that order, until retired, and thereafter to Z. } Accretion Directed Classes and Accrual Class

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

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

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

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 terms to maturity, remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and interest rates specified under “Summary—Group 1, Group 2, Group 3 and Group 4—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 July 31, 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.

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>% PSA</u>
IO	256%
IA	245%

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

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
IO	23.50%
IA	24.00%

* 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.

Sensitivity of the IO Class to Prepayments

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	11.8%	9.0%	3.3%	(8.6)%	(21.2)%

Sensitivity of the IA Class to Prepayments

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>193%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	11.1%	8.3%	3.0%	(9.2)%	(21.8)%

The Inverse Floating Rate Classes. 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>
SB	16.75%
AS	13.50%

* 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 SB 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>200%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>
0.50000%	29.8%	26.7%	20.4%	7.1%	(7.1)%
1.01297%	26.4%	23.3%	17.0%	3.7%	(10.5)%
2.01297%	19.8%	16.7%	10.4%	(2.7)%	(16.9)%
4.01297%	6.1%	3.1%	(3.1)%	(16.0)%	(30.0)%
6.05000%	*	*	*	*	*

**Sensitivity of the AS 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>161%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>
0.50000%	36.3%	32.8%	28.3%	9.9%	(6.8)%
1.09113%	31.3%	27.8%	23.5%	5.4%	(11.0)%
2.09113%	22.8%	19.4%	15.2%	(2.2)%	(18.1)%
4.09113%	4.9%	1.8%	(2.1)%	(18.3)%	(33.0)%
6.20000%	*	*	*	*	*

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 Group 4 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 rates specified in the table below.

<u>Mortgage Loans Backing Trust Assets Specified Below</u>	<u>Original and Remaining Terms to Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>
Group 1 MBS	360 months	6.50%
Group 2 MBS	360 months	6.50%
Group 3 MBS	360 months	6.50%
Group 4 MBS	360 months	6.50%

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	FB, SB† and PT Classes					AF, AS† and AB Classes					CH and IO† Classes					BA Class					
	PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	100%	200%	400%	600%	0%	100%	161%	400%	600%	0%	100%	200%	400%	600%	0%	100%	193%	400%	600%	
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
July 2019	99	94	91	83	75	99	90	87	73	61	99	96	94	89	85	99	95	92	87	81	
July 2020	98	87	79	62	48	98	81	75	53	38	98	90	83	71	60	97	87	80	64	50	
July 2021	96	81	68	47	30	96	73	65	39	23	96	83	72	53	37	96	78	66	41	22	
July 2022	95	74	59	35	19	95	65	55	28	14	95	76	62	39	23	94	70	54	25	5	
July 2023	94	68	50	26	12	94	58	47	20	8	94	70	53	29	15	92	62	43	12	0	
July 2024	92	63	43	19	7	92	51	40	14	5	92	64	46	22	9	90	55	34	3	0	
July 2025	90	57	37	14	5	90	44	34	10	3	90	59	39	16	6	88	48	26	0	0	
July 2026	89	53	32	10	3	89	39	28	7	2	89	54	34	12	4	86	42	19	0	0	
July 2027	87	48	27	8	2	87	33	23	5	1	87	49	29	9	2	84	36	13	0	0	
July 2028	85	44	23	6	1	85	28	19	3	1	85	45	25	6	1	81	31	7	0	0	
July 2029	83	40	20	4	1	83	23	15	2	*	83	41	21	5	1	78	25	3	0	0	
July 2030	80	36	17	3	*	80	19	12	1	*	80	37	18	3	1	76	21	0	0	0	
July 2031	78	32	14	2	*	78	15	9	1	*	78	33	15	3	*	73	16	0	0	0	
July 2032	75	29	12	2	*	75	11	6	1	*	75	30	13	2	*	69	12	0	0	0	
July 2033	73	26	10	1	*	73	7	4	*	*	73	27	11	1	*	66	8	0	0	0	
July 2034	70	23	8	1	*	70	4	2	*	*	70	24	9	1	*	62	4	0	0	0	
July 2035	66	21	7	1	*	66	1	*	*	*	66	21	7	1	*	58	1	0	0	0	
July 2036	63	18	6	*	*	63	0	0	0	0	63	19	6	*	*	54	0	0	0	0	
July 2037	59	16	5	*	*	59	0	0	0	0	59	16	5	*	*	50	0	0	0	0	
July 2038	56	14	4	*	*	56	0	0	0	0	56	14	4	*	*	45	0	0	0	0	
July 2039	52	12	3	*	*	52	0	0	0	0	52	12	3	*	*	40	0	0	0	0	
July 2040	47	10	2	*	*	47	0	0	0	0	47	10	3	*	*	34	0	0	0	0	
July 2041	43	8	2	*	*	43	0	0	0	0	43	9	2	*	*	29	0	0	0	0	
July 2042	38	6	1	*	*	38	0	0	0	0	38	7	2	*	*	23	0	0	0	0	
July 2043	32	5	1	*	*	32	0	0	0	0	32	5	1	*	*	16	0	0	0	0	
July 2044	27	3	1	*	*	27	0	0	0	0	27	4	1	*	*	9	0	0	0	0	
July 2045	21	2	*	*	*	21	0	0	0	0	21	3	*	*	*	1	0	0	0	0	
July 2046	14	1	*	*	*	14	0	0	0	0	14	2	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	
July 2047	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	
July 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)**	19.6	10.2	6.7	3.8	2.5	19.6	6.9	5.7	3.1	2.1	19.6	10.6	7.1	4.2	3.0	17.4	7.4	4.9	2.8	2.1	

Date	VA Class					VN Class					Z Class					IA† Class					
	PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					
	0%	100%	193%	400%	600%	0%	100%	193%	400%	600%	0%	100%	193%	400%	600%	0%	100%	193%	400%	600%	
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
July 2019	93	93	93	93	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	104	104	104	104	104	99	96	94	89	85
July 2020	85	85	85	85	85	100	100	100	100	100	100	107	107	107	107	107	98	90	84	71	59
July 2021	77	77	77	77	77	100	100	100	100	100	100	111	111	111	111	111	96	83	72	53	37
July 2022	69	69	69	69	69	100	100	100	100	100	100	115	115	115	115	115	95	76	63	39	23
July 2023	60	60	60	60	0	100	100	100	100	59	119	119	119	119	119	94	70	54	29	15	
July 2024	51	51	51	51	0	100	100	100	100	0	123	123	123	123	93	92	64	47	22	9	
July 2025	42	42	42	0	0	100	100	100	70	0	128	128	128	128	58	90	58	40	16	6	
July 2026	33	33	33	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	132	132	132	121	36	89	53	34	12	4	
July 2027	23	23	23	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	137	137	137	89	22	87	49	30	9	2	
July 2028	13	13	13	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	142	142	142	65	14	85	44	25	6	1	
July 2029	2	2	2	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	147	147	147	48	9	83	40	21	5	1	
July 2030	0	0	0	0	0	92	92	68	0	0	152	152	152	35	5	80	36	18	3	1	
July 2031	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	1	0	0	158	158	158	25	3	78	32	15	2	*	
July 2032	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	0	0	0	163	163	133	18	2	75	29	13	2	*	
July 2033	0	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	0	0	169	169	111	13	1	73	26	11	1	*	
July 2034	0	0	0	0	0	47	47	0	0	0	175	175	93	9	1	70	23	9	1	*	
July 2035	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	181	181	77	7	*	66	20	8	1	*	
July 2036	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	188	180	63	5	*	63	18	6	*	*	
July 2037	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	194	155	51	3	*	59	15	5	*	*	
July 2038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	132	41	2	*	56	13	4	*	*	
July 2039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	111	32	2	*	52	11	3	*	*	
July 2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	91	25	1	*	47	9	2	*	*	
July 2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	73	19	1	*	43	7	2	*	*	
July 2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	56	14	*	*	38	5	1	*	*	
July 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	40	9	*	*	32	4	1	*	*	
July 2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	25	5	*	*	27	2	1	*	*	
July 2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	12	2	*	*	21	1	*	*	*	
July 2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	
July 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
July 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)**	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.9	3.8	15.7	15.4	12.3	7.2	5.1	28.7	22.2	17.8	10.9	7.6	19.6	10.3	7.2	4.1	3.0	

* 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 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 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.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Mortgage Loans backing the Group 4 MBS have loan-to-value ratios at origination ranging from greater than 105% up to 125%. See “Description of the Certificates—The MBS” in this prospectus supplement. A portion of the Group 4 Classes may not be treated as “real estate assets” within the meaning of section 856(c)(5)(B) of the Code. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Special Tax Attributes” in the MBS Prospectus dated May 1, 2018. Accordingly, special tax considerations may apply to a real estate investment trust that holds a REMIC Certificate of a Group 4 Class, and we may be obligated to provide additional information, pursuant to Regulations under section 6049 of the Code, on those Classes. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMIC Election and Special Tax Attributes” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates

The Accrual Class and the Notional Classes will be issued with original issue discount (“OID”), and certain other Classes of 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 Certificates may be treated as having been issued at a premium. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates—*Regular Certificates Purchased at a Premium*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

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

<u>Group</u>	<u>Prepayment Assumption</u>
1	200% PSA
2	161% PSA
3	200% PSA
4	193% 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 any of those rates or at any other rate. See “Description of the Certificates—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement and “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Weighted Average Lives and Final Distribution Dates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

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.

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.

Due to the possibility that Fannie Mae, any Dealer or any of their respective affiliates may receive certain benefits in connection with the sale or holding of the Certificates, the purchase of the Certificates using "assets of a plan" (as described in 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA) over which any of these parties or their affiliates has investment authority, or renders investment advice for a fee with respect to the assets of the plan, or is the employer or other sponsor of the plan, might be deemed to be a violation of a provision of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. Accordingly, the Certificates may not be purchased using the assets of any plan if Fannie Mae, any Dealer or any of their respective affiliates has investment authority, or renders investment advice for a fee with respect to the assets of the plan, or is the employer or other

sponsor of the plan, unless an applicable prohibited transaction exemption is available to cover the purchase or holding of the Certificates or the transaction is not otherwise prohibited.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are obligated to deliver the Certificates to Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (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.

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.

\$252,548,792



Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates

Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2018-56

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Prospectus Supplement

Citigroup

July 25, 2018