

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement dated April 5, 2001

\$368,690,000



**Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2001-14
(The Group 1, 2, 4 and Residual Classes Only)**

This is a supplement to the prospectus supplement dated April 5, 2001 (the "Prospectus Supplement"). If we use a capitalized term in this supplement without defining it, you will find the definition of that term in the Prospectus Supplement.

Notwithstanding anything set forth in the Prospectus Supplement, the correct CUSIP number for the A Class is 31359SC57.

Carefully consider the risk factors starting on page S-7 of the Prospectus Supplement and on page 10 of the REMIC Prospectus. Unless you understand and are able to tolerate these risks, you should not invest in the certificates.

The certificates, together with any 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.

The date of this Supplement is April 26, 2001

\$368,690,000



FannieMae®

Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2001-14
(The Group 1, 2, 4 and Residual Classes Only)

The Certificates

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

Payments to Certificateholders

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

- interest accrued on the balance of your certificate, and
- principal to the extent available for payment on your class.

We may pay principal at rates that 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 distributed to investors on time.

The Trust and its Assets

The trust will own

- Fannie Mae MBS, and
- an underlying REMIC certificate backed directly by 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	Interest Rate	Interest Type	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
A	1	\$202,850,000	SEQ	6.5%	FIX	31359SWF3	April 2029
B	1	47,150,000	SEQ	6.5	FIX	31359SE97	May 2031
QA(1)	2	20,484,500	PAC	6.5	FIX	31359SF21	May 2020
QB	2	20,484,500	PAC	6.5	FIX	31359SF39	November 2026
LB	2	23,100,000	SEQ	6.5	FIX	31359SF47	May 2031
S	2	7,000,000	SUP	(2)	INV	31359SF54	November 2028
SA(1)	2	6,748,471	SUP	(2)	INV	31359SF62	November 2028
F	2	27,182,529	SUP	(2)	FLT	31359SF70	November 2028
SH	4	3,042,223	SC/PT	(2)	INV	31359SF88	March 2030
FH	4	10,647,777	SC/PT	(2)	FLT	31359SF96	March 2030
R		0	NPR	0	NPR	31359SWV8	May 2031

(1) Exchangeable classes.

(2) Based on LIBOR.

If you own certificates of certain classes, you can exchange them for the corresponding RCR certificates to be issued at the time of the exchange. The QC, QI, SG and PO Classes are the RCR classes, as further described in this prospectus supplement.

Only the classes listed in the chart above are offered by this prospectus supplement. The Group 3 Classes are offered by a separate prospectus supplement.

The dealer will offer the certificates from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the settlement date for the certificates offered by this prospectus supplement to be April 27, 2001.

Carefully consider the risk factors starting on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement and on page 10 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.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

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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”):

- the Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates dated September 18, 1998 (the “REMIC Prospectus”);
- the Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates dated October 1, 1999 (the “MBS Prospectus”);
- our Information Statement dated March 30, 2001 and its supplements (the “Information Statement”);
- if you are purchasing the Group 4 Classes, the disclosure document relating to the underlying REMIC certificate (the “Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document”); and
- if you are purchasing the R Class, the Prospectus Supplement for Fannie Mae Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates, Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2001-14 (Group 3 Classes Only), dated April 5, 2001 (the “Related Prospectus Supplement”).

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

Fannie Mae
MBS Helpline
3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Area 2H-3S
Washington, D.C. 20016
(telephone 1-800-237-8627 or 202-752-6547).

In addition, the Disclosure Documents, together with the class factors, are available on our website located at <http://www.fanniemae.com>.

You also can obtain copies of the Disclosure Documents, except the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document, by writing or calling the dealer at:

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Prospectus Department
44B Colonial Drive
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854
(telephone 732-885-2760).

REFERENCE SHEET

This reference sheet is not a summary of the transaction and does not contain complete information about the certificates. You should purchase the certificates only after reading this prospectus supplement and each of the additional disclosure documents listed on page S-3.

Assets Underlying Each Group of Classes

<u>Group</u>	<u>Assets</u>
1	Group 1 MBS
2	Group 2 MBS
4	Class 2000-10-PH

Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Trust MBS (as of April 1, 2001)

	<u>Approximate Principal Balance</u>	<u>Original Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Approximate Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Approximate Weighted Average Loan Age (in months)</u>	<u>Approximate Weighted Average Coupon</u>
Group 1 MBS	\$250,000,000	360	322	30	7.10%
Group 2 MBS	\$105,000,000	360	333	22	7.08%

The actual remaining terms to maturity, weighted average loan ages and interest rates of most of the mortgage loans will differ from the weighted averages shown above, perhaps significantly.

Characteristics of the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate

Exhibit A describes the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate, including certain information about the related mortgage loans. To learn more about the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate, you should obtain from us the current class factor and the disclosure document for the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate as described on page S-3.

Class Factors

The class factors are numbers that, when multiplied by the initial principal balance of a certificate, can be used to calculate the current principal balance of that certificate (after taking into account principal payments in the same month). We publish the class factors on or shortly after the 11th day of each month.

Settlement Date

We expect to issue the certificates offered by this prospectus supplement on April 27, 2001.

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.

Book-Entry and Physical Certificates

We will issue the book-entry certificates through the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks, which will electronically track ownership of the certificates and payments on them. We will issue physical certificates in registered, certificated form.

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 certain certificates, you will be able to exchange them for a proportionate interest in the related RCR certificates as shown on Schedule 1. We will issue the RCR certificates upon such exchange. You can exchange your certificates by notifying us and paying an exchange fee. We use the principal and interest of the certificates exchanged to pay principal and interest on the related RCR certificates. Schedule 1 lists the available combinations of the certificates eligible for exchange and the related RCR certificates.

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 subsequent interest accrual periods, 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>
S	7.30250%	11.11250%	5.00%	$11.1125\% - (0.75 \times \text{LIBOR})$
SA	9.97749%	26.48750%	0.00%	$26.48750\% - (3.24999974 \times \text{LIBOR})$
SG	9.97749%	26.48750%	0.00%	$26.48750\% - (3.24999974 \times \text{LIBOR})$
F	5.43000%	8.50000%	0.35%	LIBOR + 35 basis points
SH	10.14999%	27.82499%	0.00%	$27.82499\% - (3.49999885 \times \text{LIBOR})$
FH	6.10000%	9.00000%	1.05%	LIBOR + 105 basis points

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

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

Notional Classes

A notional class will not receive any principal. Its notional principal balance is the balance used to calculate accrued interest. The notional principal balances will equal the percentages of the outstanding balances specified below immediately before the related distribution date:

<u>Class</u>	
QI	15.3846127560% of the QA Class
SG	100% of the SA Class

Distributions of Principal

Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount

To the A and B Classes, in that order, to zero.

Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount

1. To the QA and QB Classes, in that order, to their Planned Balances.
2. To the S, F and SA Classes, pro rata, to zero.
3. To the QA and QB Classes, in that order, to zero.
4. To the LB Class to zero.

Group 4 Principal Distribution Amount

To the SH and FH Classes, pro rata, to zero.

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

Weighted Average Lives (years) *

		PSA Prepayment Assumption				
		0%	100%	198%	250%	500%
Group 1 Classes						
A	.....	19.2	7.4	4.3	3.5	1.7
B	.....	29.0	21.9	16.3	13.8	7.1
		PSA Prepayment Assumption				
Group 2 Classes		0%	100%	180%	250%	500%
QA, QC and QI	.....	9.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.9
QB	.....	18.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	3.3
S, F, SA, SG and PO	.....	23.9	9.5	4.3	2.0	0.7
LB	.....	28.8	21.8	16.8	13.3	6.9
		PSA Prepayment Assumption				
Group 4 Classes		0%	100%	325%	500%	600%
SH and FH	.....	24.8	18.3	15.3	10.1	8.2

* Determined as specified under “Description of the Certificates—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement.

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS

The rate of principal payments on the certificates will be affected by the rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. The rate at which you receive principal payments on the certificates will be sensitive to the rate of principal payments on the mortgage loans underlying the related MBS, including prepayments. Because borrowers generally may prepay their mortgage loans at any time without penalty, the rate of principal payments on the mortgage loans is likely to vary over time. It is highly unlikely that the mortgage loans will prepay

- at any of the prepayment rates we assumed in this prospectus supplement, or
- at any constant prepayment rate until maturity.

Principal payments on the Group 4 Classes also will be affected by payment priority governing the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate. If you invest in the Group 4 Classes, the rate at which you receive principal payments also will be affected by the priority sequence governing principal payments on the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate.

As described in the related disclosure document, the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate is subsequent in payment priority to certain other classes issued from the related underlying REMIC trust. As a result, such other classes may receive principal before principal is paid on the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate, possibly for long periods.

In addition, the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate has a principal balance schedule. As a result, the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate may receive principal payments at rates faster or slower than would otherwise have been the case. It may receive no principal payments for extended periods. Prepayments on the related mortgage loans may have occurred at a rate faster or slower than the rate initially assumed. This prospectus supplement contains no information as to whether

- the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate has adhered to its principal balance schedule, or

- any related Support classes remain outstanding.

Only limited information is available about the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate. This prospectus supplement contains no information as to whether the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate has otherwise performed as originally anticipated.

You may obtain additional information about the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate by reviewing its current class factor in light of other information available in the related disclosure document. You may obtain this document from us as described on page S-3.

Yields may be lower than expected due to unexpected rate of principal payments. The actual yield on your certificates probably will be lower than you expect:

- if you buy your certificates at a premium and principal payments are faster than you expect, or
- if you buy your certificates at a discount and principal payments are slower than you expect.

Furthermore, in the case of interest only certificates and certificates purchased at a premium, you could lose money on your investment if prepayments occur at a rapid rate.

You must make your own decisions about the various applicable assumptions, including prepayment assumptions, when deciding whether to purchase the certificates.

Weighted average lives and yields on the certificates are affected by actual characteristics of the underlying mortgage loans. We have assumed that the mortgage loans underlying the Group 1 and Group 2 MBS have certain characteristics. However, the actual mortgage loans probably will have different characteristics from those we assumed. As a result, your yields could be lower than you expect, even if the mortgage loans prepay at the indicated constant prepayment rates. In addition, slight differences between the assumed mortgage loan characteristics and the actual mortgage loans

could affect the weighted average lives of the classes of certificates.

Level of floating rate index affects yields on certain certificates. The yield on any floating rate or inverse floating rate certificate will be affected by the level of its interest rate index. If the level of the index differs from the level you expect, then your actual yield may be lower than you expect.

Delay classes have lower yields and market values. Since certain classes do not receive interest immediately following each interest accrual period, these classes have lower yields and lower market values than they would if there were no such delay.

Reinvestment of certificate payments may not achieve same yields as certificates. The rate of principal payments of the certificates is uncertain. You may be unable to reinvest the payments on the certificates at the same yields provided by the certificates.

Unpredictable timing of last payment affects yields on certificates. The actual final payment of your class is likely to occur earlier, and could occur much earlier, than the final distribution date listed on the cover page of this pro-

spectus supplement. If you assume that the actual final payment will occur on the final distribution date specified, your yield could be lower than you expect.

Some investors may be unable to buy certain classes. Investors whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or to review by regulatory authorities, may be unable to buy certain certificates. You should obtain legal advice to determine whether you may purchase the certificates.

Uncertain market for the certificates could make them difficult to sell and cause their values to fluctuate. We cannot be sure that a market for resale of the certificates will develop. Further, if a market develops, it may not continue or be sufficiently liquid to allow you to sell your certificates. Even if you are able to sell your certificates, the sale price may not be comparable to similar investments that have a developed market. Moreover, you may not be able to sell small or large amounts of certificates at prices comparable to those available to other investors. You should purchase certificates only if you understand and can tolerate the risk that the value of your certificates will vary over time and that your certificates may not be easily sold.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

The material under this heading summarizes certain 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 April 1, 2001. We will issue the Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates (the “REMIC Certificates”) pursuant to that trust agreement. 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 April 1, 2001 (together with the trust agreement 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 Trust will constitute a “real estate mortgage investment conduit” (“REMIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

- The REMIC Certificates (except the R Class) will be “regular interests” in the Trust.
- The R Class will be the “residual interest” in the Trust.

The assets of the Trust that underlie the Classes will consist of

- two groups of Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (the “Group 1 MBS” and “Group 2 MBS” and, together, the “Trust MBS”), and
- a previously issued REMIC certificate (the “Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate”) evidencing a beneficial ownership interest in the related Fannie Mae REMIC trust (the “Underlying REMIC Trust”) as further described in Exhibit A.

The assets of the Underlying REMIC Trust evidence direct or indirect beneficial ownership interests in certain Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (together with the Trust MBS, the “MBS”).

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

Fannie Mae Guaranty. We guarantee that we will distribute to Certificateholders:

- required installments of principal and interest on the Certificates on time, and
- the principal balance of each Class of Certificates no later than its Final Distribution Date, whether or not we have received sufficient payments on the MBS.

In addition, we guarantee that we will distribute to each holder of an MBS:

- scheduled installments of principal and interest on the underlying Mortgage Loans on time, whether or not the related borrowers pay us, and
- the full principal balance of any foreclosed Mortgage Loan, whether or not we recover it.

Our guaranty obligations with respect to the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate are described in the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document. Our guarantees are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. See “Description of Certificates—The Fannie Mae Guaranty” in the REMIC Prospectus, “Description of Certificates—The Fannie Mae Guaranty” in the MBS Prospectus, and “Description of the Certificates—General—Fannie Mae Guaranty” in the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document.

Characteristics of Certificates. We will issue the Certificates (except the R Class) 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.” A Holder is not necessarily the beneficial owner of a Certificate. Beneficial owners ordinarily will hold Certificates through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms and securities clearing organizations. See “Description of Certificates—Denominations and Form” in the REMIC Prospectus.

We will issue the R Certificate in fully registered, certificated form. The “Holder” or “Certificateholder” of the R Certificate is its registered owner. The R 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. State Street Bank and Trust Company in Boston, Massachusetts (“State Street”) will be the initial Transfer Agent. We may impose a service charge for any registration of transfer of the R Certificate and may require payment to cover any tax or other governmental charge. See also “—Characteristics of the R Class” below.

The Holder of the R Class will receive the proceeds of any remaining assets of the REMIC only by presenting and surrendering the related Certificate at the office of the Paying Agent. State Street will be the initial Paying Agent.

Authorized Denominations. We will issue the Certificates, other than the R Class, in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and whole dollar increments. We will issue the R Class as a single Certificate with no principal balances.

Distribution Dates. We will make monthly payments on the Group 1, Group 2 and Group 4 Classes on the 25th day of each month (or, if the 25th day is not a business day, on the first business day after the 25th). We refer to each of these dates as a “Distribution Date.” We will make the first payments to Certificateholders the month after we issue the Certificates.

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.

Class Factors. On or shortly after the eleventh calendar day of each month, we will publish a factor (carried to eight decimal places) for each Class of Certificates. When the factor is multiplied by the original principal balance (or notional principal balance) of a Certificate of any Class, the product will equal the current principal balance (or notional principal balance) of that Certificate after taking into account payments on the Distribution Date in the same month.

Optional Termination. We will not terminate the Trust by exercising our right to repurchase the Mortgage Loans underlying any MBS unless

- only one Mortgage Loan remains in the related Pool, or
- the principal balance of the Pool is less than one percent of its original level.

See “Description of Certificates—Termination” in the MBS Prospectus.

Voting the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate. Holders of the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate may be asked to vote on issues arising under the applicable trust agreement. If so, the Trustee will vote the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate as instructed by Holders of Certificates of the Classes backed by the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate. The Trustee must receive instructions from Holders of Certificates having principal balances totaling at least 51% of the principal balance of the related Classes outstanding. In the absence of such instructions, the Trustee will vote in a manner consistent, in its sole judgment, with the best interests of Certificateholders.

Combination and Recombination

General. You are permitted to exchange all or a portion of the QA and SA Classes of REMIC Certificates for a proportionate interest in the related Combinable and Recombinable REMIC Certificates (“RCR Certificates”) in the combinations shown on Schedule 1. You also may exchange all or a portion of the RCR Certificates for the related REMIC Certificates in the same manner. This process may occur repeatedly.

Holders of RCR Certificates will be the beneficial owners of a proportionate interest in the related REMIC Certificates and will receive a proportionate share of the distributions on the related REMIC Certificates.

The Classes of REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates that are outstanding at any given time, and the outstanding principal balances of these Classes, will depend upon any related distributions of principal, as well as any exchanges that occur. REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates in any recombination may be exchanged only in the proportions shown on Schedule 1.

Procedures. If a Certificateholder wishes to exchange Certificates, the Certificateholder must notify our Structured Transactions Department through one of our “REMIC Dealer Group” dealers in writing or by telefax no later than two business days before the proposed exchange date. The exchange date can be any business day other than the first or last business day of the month subject to our approval. The notice must include the outstanding principal balance of both the Certificates to be exchanged and the Certificates to be received, and the proposed exchange date. After receiving the Holder’s notice, we will telephone the dealer with delivery and wire payment instructions. Notice becomes irrevocable on the second business day before the proposed exchange date.

In connection with each exchange, the Holder must pay us a fee equal to 1/32 of 1% of the outstanding principal balance of the Certificates to be exchanged. In no event, however, will our fee be less than \$2,000.

We will make the first distribution on a REMIC Certificate or an RCR Certificate received in an exchange transaction on the Distribution Date in the following month. We will make that distribution to the Holder of record as of the close of business on the last day of the month of the exchange.

Additional Considerations. The characteristics of RCR Certificates will reflect the characteristics of the REMIC Certificates used to form those RCR Certificates. You should also consider a number of factors that will limit a Certificateholder's ability to exchange REMIC Certificates for RCR Certificates or vice versa:

- At the time of the proposed exchange, a Certificateholder must own Certificates of the related Class or Classes in the proportions necessary to make the desired exchange.
- A Certificateholder that does not own the Certificates may be unable to obtain the necessary REMIC Certificates or RCR Certificates.
- The Certificateholder of needed Certificates may refuse to sell them at a reasonable price (or any price) or may be unable to sell them.
- Certain Certificates may have been purchased and placed into other financial structures and thus be unavailable.
- Principal distributions will decrease the amounts available for exchange over time.
- Only the combinations listed on Schedule 1 are permitted.

The Trust MBS

The following table contains certain information about the Trust MBS. The Trust MBS included in each specified Group will have the aggregate unpaid principal balance and Pass-Through Rate shown below and the general characteristics described in the MBS Prospectus. The Trust MBS provides that principal and interest on the related Mortgage Loans are passed through monthly. The Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS are conventional Level Payment Mortgage Loans secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust on one- to four-family ("single-family") residential properties. These Mortgage Loans have original maturities of up to 30 years. See "The Mortgage Pools" and "Yield Considerations" in the MBS Prospectus. We expect the characteristics of the Trust MBS and the related Mortgage Loans as of April 1, 2001 (the "Issue Date") to be as follows:

Group 1 MBS

Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance	\$250,000,000
MBS Pass-Through Rate	6.50%

Related Mortgage Loans

Range of WACs (annual percentages)	6.75% to 9.00%
Range of WAMs	241 months to 360 months
Approximate Weighted Average WAM	322 months
Approximate Weighted Average Loan Age ("WALA")	30 months

Group 2 MBS

Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance	\$105,000,000
MBS Pass-Through Rate	6.50%

Related Mortgage Loans

Range of WACs (annual percentages)	6.75% to 9.00%
Range of WAMs	241 months to 360 months
Approximate Weighted Average WAM	333 months
Approximate WALA	22 months

The Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate

The Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate represents a beneficial ownership interest in the Underlying REMIC Trust. The assets of that trust evidence direct beneficial ownership interests in certain MBS having the general characteristics set forth in the MBS Prospectus. Each MBS evidences beneficial ownership interests in a Pool of conventional Level Payment Mortgage Loans secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust on single-family residential properties, as described under “The Mortgage Pools” and “Yield Considerations” in the MBS Prospectus. Distributions on the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate will be passed through monthly, beginning in the month after we issue the Certificates. The general characteristics of the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate are described in the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document.

See Exhibit A for additional information about the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate.

For further information about the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate, telephone us at 1-800-237-8627 or 202-752-6547. You also may obtain certain information in electronic form by calling us at 1-800-752-6440 or 202-752-6000. There may have been material changes in facts and circumstances since the date we prepared the Underlying REMIC Disclosure Document. These may include changes in prepayment speeds, prevailing interest rates and other economic factors. As a result, the usefulness of the information set forth in that document may be limited.

Final Data Statement

After issuing the Certificates, we will prepare a Final Data Statement containing certain information, including the principal balance of the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate as of the Issue Date and, with respect to the Trust MBS, the Pool number, the current WAC (or original WAC, if the current WAC is not available) and the current WAM (or Adjusted WAM, if the current WAM is not available) of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS as of the Issue Date. The Final Data Statement also will include the weighted averages of all the current or original WACs and the weighted averages of all the current or Adjusted WAMs, based on the current unpaid principal balances of the Mortgage Loans underlying each of the Trust MBS as of the Issue Date. You may obtain the Final Data Statement by telephoning us at 1-800-237-8627 or 202-752-6547. The contents of the Final Data Statement and other data specific to the Certificates are available in electronic form by calling us at 1-800-752-6440 or 202-752-6000.

Distributions of Interest

Categories of Classes

For the purpose of interest payments, the Classes will be categorized as follows:

<u>Interest Type*</u>	<u>Classes</u>
Group 1 Classes	
Fixed Rate	A and B
Group 2 Classes	
Fixed Rate	QA, QB and LB
Floating Rate	F
Inverse Floating Rate	S and SA
RCR**	QC, QI, SG and PO

<u>Interest Type*</u>	<u>Classes</u>
Group 4 Classes	
Floating Rate	FH
Inverse Floating Rate	SH
No Payment Residual	R

* See “Description of Certificates—Class Definitions and Abbreviations” in the REMIC Prospectus.
 ** See “—Combination and Recombination” above and Schedule 1 for a further description of the RCR Classes.

General. We will pay interest on the Certificates at the applicable annual interest rates specified on the cover or described in this prospectus supplement. We calculate interest based on an assumed 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. We pay interest monthly on each Distribution Date, beginning in the month after the Settlement Date specified in the Reference Sheet.

Interest to be paid on each Certificate on a Distribution Date will consist of one month’s interest on the outstanding balance of that Certificate immediately prior to that Distribution Date.

Interest payments on exchangeable REMIC Certificates will be applied to the corresponding RCR Certificates, on a pro rata basis, following any exchange.

Interest Accrual Periods. Interest to be paid on each Distribution Date will accrue on the interest-bearing Certificates during the applicable one-month periods set forth below (each, an “Interest Accrual Period”).

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Interest Accrual Periods</u>
All Fixed Rate Classes (collectively, the “Delay Classes”)	Calendar month preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs
All Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes (collectively, the “No Delay Classes”)	One-month period beginning on the 25th day of the month preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs

See “Additional Risk Factors—*Delay classes have lower yields and market values*” in this prospectus supplement.

The Dealer will treat the PO Class as a No Delay Class for the sole purpose of facilitating trading.

Notional Classes. The Notional Classes will not have principal balances. During each Interest Accrual Period, the Notional Classes will bear interest on their notional principal balances at their applicable interest rates. The notional principal balances of the Notional Classes will be calculated as specified under “Reference Sheet—Notional Classes” in this prospectus supplement.

We use the notional principal balance of a Notional Class to determine interest payments on that Class. Although a Notional Class will not have a principal balance and will not be entitled to any principal payments, we will publish a class factor for that Class. References in this prospectus supplement to the principal balances of the Certificates generally shall refer also to the notional principal balances of the Notional Classes.

Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes. During each Interest Accrual Period, the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will bear interest at rates determined as described under “Reference Sheet—Interest Rates” in this prospectus supplement.

Changes in the specified interest rate index (the “Index”) will affect the yields with respect to the related Classes. These changes may not correspond to changes in mortgage interest rates. Lower mortgage interest rates could occur while an increase in the level of the Index occurs. Similarly, higher mortgage interest rates could occur while a decrease in the level of the Index occurs.

Our establishment of each Index value and our determination of the interest rate for each applicable Class for the related Interest Accrual Period will be final and binding in the absence of manifest error. You may obtain each such interest rate by telephoning us at 1-800-237-8627 or 202-752-6547.

Calculation of LIBOR

On each Index Determination Date, we will calculate LIBOR for the related Interest Accrual Period. We will calculate LIBOR on the basis of the “BBA Method,” as described in the REMIC Prospectus under “Description of Certificates—Indexes for Floating Rate Classes and Inverse Floating Rate Classes—*LIBOR*.”

If we are unable to calculate LIBOR on the initial Index Determination Date, LIBOR for the following Interest Accrual Period will be equal to 5.08% in the case of the S, SA, F and SG Classes and 5.05% in the case of the SH and FH Classes.

Distributions of Principal

Categories of Classes

For the purpose of principal payments, the Classes fall into the following categories:

<u>Principal Type*</u>	<u>Classes</u>
Group 1 Classes	
Sequential Pay	A and B
Group 2 Classes	
PAC	QA and QB
Sequential Pay	LB
Support	S, SA and F
RCR**	QC, QI, SG and PO
Group 4 Classes	
Structured Collateral/Pass-Through	SH and FH
No Payment Residual	R

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

** See “—Combination and Recombination” above and Schedule 1 for a further description of the RCR Classes.

Principal Distribution Amount

On the Distribution Date in each month, we will pay principal on the Certificates in an aggregate amount (the “Principal Distribution Amount”) equal to the sum of

- the principal then paid on the Group 1 MBS (the “Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount”),
- the principal then paid on the Group 2 MBS (the “Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount”), and
- the principal then paid on the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate (the “Group 4 Principal Distribution Amount”).

The portion of the Class 2000-10-PH REMIC Certificate held by the Trust will be set forth in Exhibit A.

Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount, sequentially, as principal of the A and B Classes, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to zero. } Sequential Pay Classes

Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount as principal of the Group 2 Classes in the following priority:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| (i) sequentially, to the QA and QB Classes, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to their Planned Balances for that Distribution Date; | } PAC
Classes |
| (ii) concurrently, to the S, F and SA Classes, pro rata (or 17.1019520656%, 66.4106154260% and 16.4874325084%, respectively), until their principal balances are reduced to zero; | |
| (iii) sequentially, to the QA and QB Classes, in that order, without regard to their Planned Balances and until their principal balances are reduced to zero; and | } PAC
Classes |
| (iv) to the LB Class, until its principal balance is reduced to zero. | |
| | } Sequential
Pay
Class |

Group 4 Principal Distribution Amount

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the Group 4 Principal Distribution Amount, concurrently, as principal of the SH and FH Classes, pro rata (or 22.2222279036% and 77.7777720964%, respectively), until their principal balances are reduced to zero.

} Structured
Collateral/
Pass-Through
Classes

Structuring Assumptions

Pricing Assumptions. Except where otherwise noted, the information in the tables in this prospectus supplement has been prepared based on the actual characteristics of each Pool of Mortgage Loans backing the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate, the priority sequence affecting the principal payments on the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate and the following assumptions (such characteristics and assumptions, collectively, the “Pricing Assumptions”):

- the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS have the original terms to maturity, remaining terms to maturity, WALAs and interest rates specified under “Reference Sheet—Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Trust MBS” in this prospectus supplement;
- the Mortgage Loans prepay at the constant percentages of PSA specified in the related table;
- the settlement date for the sale of the Certificates is April 27, 2001;
- each Distribution Date occurs on the 25th day of a month; and
- the Fannie Mae repurchase option is not exercised.

Prepayment Assumptions. Prepayments of mortgage loans commonly are measured relative to a prepayment standard or model. The model used here is The Bond Market Association’s standard prepayment model (“PSA”). To assume a specified rate of PSA is to assume a specified rate of prepayment each month of the then-outstanding principal balance of a pool of new mortgage loans computed as described under “Description of Certificates—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.

Structuring Range. The Principal Balance Schedules are found beginning on page B-1 of this prospectus supplement. The Principal Balance Schedules have been prepared on the basis of the

Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the related Mortgage Loans will prepay at a constant PSA rate within the Structuring Range set forth below.

<u>Principal Balance Schedule References</u>	<u>Related Classes</u>	<u>Structuring Range</u>
Planned Balances	QA, QB and QC	Between 100% and 250%

We cannot assure you that the balance of any Class listed above will conform on any Distribution Date to the specified balance in the Principal Balance Schedules. As a result, we cannot assure you that payments of principal of any Class listed above will begin or end on the Distribution Dates specified in the Principal Balance Schedules. We will distribute any excess of principal payments over the amount needed to reduce a Class to its scheduled balance on a Distribution Date. Accordingly, the ability to reduce a Class to its scheduled balance will not be improved by the averaging of high and low principal payments from month to month. In addition, even if the related Mortgage Loans prepay at rates falling within the Structuring Range, principal distributions may be insufficient to reduce the applicable Classes to their scheduled balances if the prepayments do not occur at a *constant* PSA rate. Moreover, because of the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the related Mortgage Loans, which may include recently originated Mortgage Loans, the Classes specified above may not be reduced to their scheduled balances, even if prepayments occur at a *constant* rate within the Structuring Range specified above.

Initial Effective Ranges. The Effective Range for a Class is the range of prepayment rates (measured by *constant* PSA rates) which would reduce that Class to its scheduled balance on each Distribution Date. The Initial Effective Ranges shown in the table below are based upon the assumed characteristics of the related Mortgage Loans specified in the Pricing Assumptions.

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Initial Effective Ranges</u>
QA	Between 100% and 277%
QB	Between 100% and 250%
QC	Between 100% and 277%

The actual Effective Ranges at any time will be based upon the actual characteristics of the related Mortgage Loans at that time, which are likely to vary (and may vary considerably) from the Pricing Assumptions. The actual Effective Ranges calculated on the basis of the actual characteristics are likely to differ from the Initial Effective Ranges. As a result, the applicable Classes might not be reduced to their scheduled balances even if prepayments were to occur at a *constant* PSA rate within the Initial Effective Ranges. This is so particularly if the rate were at the lower or higher end of those ranges. In addition, even if prepayments occur at rates falling within the actual Effective Ranges, principal distributions may be insufficient to reduce the applicable Classes to their scheduled balances if such prepayments do not occur at a *constant* PSA rate. It is highly unlikely that the related Mortgage Loans will prepay at any *constant* PSA rate. In general, the actual Effective Ranges may narrow, widen or shift upward or downward to reflect actual prepayment experience over time. The stability in principal payment of the PAC Classes will be supported in part by the related Support Classes. When the related Support Classes are retired, the PAC Classes may no longer have Effective Ranges and will be more sensitive to prepayments.

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. We calculated the yields set forth in the tables by

- determining the monthly discount rates that, when applied to the assumed streams of cash flows to be paid on the applicable Classes, would cause the discounted present values of the

assumed streams of cash flows to equal the assumed aggregate purchase prices of those Classes, and

- converting the monthly rates to corporate bond equivalent rates.

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

We cannot assure you that

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

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

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

***The Inverse Floating Rate Classes.* 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 Mortgage Loans is likely to vary, and may vary considerably, from Pool to Pool. As illustrated in the applicable table below, it is possible that investors in the SG 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 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 “Reference Sheet—Interest Rates” in this prospectus supplement and for each following Interest Accrual Period will be based on the specified level 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>
S	100.00000%
SA	100.00000%
SG	20.00000%
SH	95.59375%

* 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 S 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>180%</u>	<u>250%</u>	<u>500%</u>
3.08%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%
5.08%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
7.08%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%
8.15%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%

**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>180%</u>	<u>250%</u>	<u>500%</u>
3.08%	16.9%	16.9%	16.8%	16.7%	16.3%
5.08%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%
7.08%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	4.2%
8.15%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%

**Sensitivity of the SG 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>180%</u>	<u>250%</u>	<u>500%</u>
3.08%	85.6%	78.5%	59.2%	34.0%	(75.4)%
5.08%	48.9%	43.9%	26.7%	(1.4)%	*
7.08%	14.2%	9.7%	(6.3)%	(40.9)%	*
8.15%	*	*	*	*	*

* The pre-tax yield to maturity would be less than (99.9)%.

**Sensitivity of the SH 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>325%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
3.05%	18.5%	18.6%	18.6%	18.7%	18.8%
5.05%	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%	11.1%	11.2%
7.05%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%
7.95%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%

The QI Class. The yield to investors in the QI 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 QI Class would be 0% if prepayments of the related Mortgage Loans were to occur at a constant rate of 406% PSA. If the actual prepayment rate of the related Mortgage Loans were to exceed the level specified for as little as one month while equaling such level for the remaining months, the investors in the QI Class would lose money on their initial investments.

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
QI	15.125%

* 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 QI Class to Prepayments

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>180%</u>	<u>250%</u>	<u>500%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	25.9%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	(18.2)%

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

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price</u>
PO	80.125%

Sensitivity of the PO Class to Prepayments

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>180%</u>	<u>250%</u>	<u>500%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	1.6%	2.4%	5.8%	12.7%	34.3%

Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates

The weighted average life of a Certificate is determined by

- multiplying the amount of the reduction, if any, of the principal balance of the Certificate from one Distribution Date to the next Distribution Date by the number of years from the Settlement Date to the second such Distribution Date,
- summing the results, and
- dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the reductions in principal balance of the Certificate referred to in clause (a).

For a description of the factors which may influence the weighted average life of a Certificate, see “Description of Certificates—Weighted Average Life and Final Distribution Date” 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 payments,
- the priority sequences of payments of principal of the Group 1 and Group 2 Classes,

- in the case of the Group 2 Classes, the payment of principal of certain Classes in accordance with the Principal Balance Schedules, and
- in the case of the Group 4 Classes, the priority sequence affecting distributions on the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate.

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

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

Decrement Tables

The following tables indicate the percentages of original principal balances of the specified Classes that would be outstanding after each date shown at various constant PSA rates and the corresponding weighted average lives of such Classes. The tables have been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions. However, in the case of the information set forth for each Class under 0% PSA, we assumed that the underlying 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 Relating to Trust Assets Specified Below</u>	<u>Original Terms to Maturity</u>	<u>Remaining Terms to Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>
Group 1 MBS	360 months	360 months	9.0%
Group 2 MBS	360 months	360 months	9.0%
Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate	360 months	346 months	9.5%

It is unlikely

- that all of the underlying Mortgage Loans will have the interest rates, WALAs or remaining terms to maturity assumed or
- that the underlying 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. This is the case even if the dispersion of weighted average remaining terms to maturity and the WALAs of the Mortgage Loans are identical to the dispersion specified in the Pricing Assumptions.

Characteristics of the R Class

The R Class will not have a principal balance and will not bear interest. If any assets of the Trust remain after the principal balances of all Classes, including the Group 3 Classes, are reduced to zero, we will pay the Holder of the R Class the proceeds from those assets. Fannie Mae does not expect that any material assets will remain after the principal balances of all Classes, including the Group 3 Classes, are reduced to zero. Since this prospectus supplement does not describe the Group 3 Classes, an investor in the R Class should also read the Related Prospectus Supplement for information about the Group 3 Classes and the related assets of the Trust.

The R Class will be subject to certain transfer restrictions. We will not permit transfer of record or beneficial ownership of the R Certificate to a “disqualified organization.” In addition, we will not permit transfer of record or beneficial ownership of the R Certificate to any person that is not a “U.S. Person.” Any transferee of the R Certificate must execute and deliver an affidavit and an Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 on which the transferee provides its taxpayer identification number. See “Description of Certificates—Special Characteristics of Residual Certificates” and “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates*” in the REMIC Prospectus. The affidavit must also state that the transferee is a “U.S. Person” and that, if the transferee is a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, each person or entity that holds an interest (directly, or indirectly through a pass-through entity) in the partnership is a “U.S. Person.” In addition, the transferee must receive an affidavit containing these same representations from any new transferee. Transferors of the R Certificate should consult with their own tax advisors for further information regarding such transfers.

Treasury Department regulations (the “Regulations”) provide that a transfer of a “noneconomic residual interest” to a U.S. Person will be disregarded for all federal tax purposes unless no significant purpose of the transfer is to impede the assessment or collection of tax. The R Class 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 knew or should have known that the transferee would be unwilling or unable to pay taxes due on its share of the taxable income of the REMIC trust (that is, the transferor had “improper knowledge”).

As discussed under the caption “Special Characteristics of Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus, the Regulations presume that a transferor does not have improper knowledge if two conditions are met. The Treasury Department has proposed an amendment to the Regulations that would add a third condition, effective February 4, 2000. According to the proposed amendment, a transferor of a Residual Certificate would be presumed not to have improper knowledge only if the present value of the anticipated tax liabilities associated with holding the Residual Certificate is less than or equal to the present value of the sum of (i) any consideration given to the transferee to acquire the Residual Certificate, (ii) expected future distributions on the Residual Certificate, and (iii) anticipated tax savings associated with holding the Residual Certificate as the related REMIC trust generates losses. The application of the proposed amendment to an actual transfer is uncertain, and you should consult your own tax advisor regarding its effect on the transfer of a Residual Certificate.

The IRS has since issued a Revenue Procedure creating a safe harbor that may be used for transfers of noneconomic residual interests pending the finalization of the proposed amendment. Under this safe harbor, a transferor of a non-economic residual interest will be presumed not to have improper knowledge if, in addition to meeting the two conditions contained in the Regulation, either (i) the terms of the proposed amendment are complied with or (ii) the transferee’s gross assets exceed \$100 million and its net assets exceed \$10 million (in each case, at the time of the transfer and at the close of each of the transferee’s two fiscal years preceding the year of transfer), the transferee is an “eligible corporation” as defined in section 860L(a)(2) of the Code, the transferee agrees in writing that any subsequent transfer of the residual interest will be to an eligible corporation and will comply with the safe harbor, and the facts and circumstances known to the transferor do not

reasonably indicate that the taxes associated with the residual interest will not be paid. The Revenue Procedure contains additional details regarding its application, and you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of this safe harbor to an actual transfer of a Residual Certificate.

The Holder of the R Class will be considered to be the holder of the “residual interest” in the REMIC constituted by the Trust. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus. Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, we will be obligated to provide to this Holder (i) information necessary to enable it to prepare its federal income tax returns and (ii) any reports regarding the R Class that may be required under the Code.

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 “Certain 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 elect to treat the Trust as a REMIC for federal income tax purposes. The REMIC Certificates, other than the R Class, will be designated as “regular interests,” and the R Class will be designated as the “residual interest,” in the REMIC constituted by the Trust.

Because the Trust will qualify as a REMIC, the REMIC 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 R Class, as “qualified mortgages” for other REMICs. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*REMIC Election and Special Tax Attributes*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Under the Regulations, a REMIC may issue its regular and residual interests over any ten-day period and designate any of those ten days as the REMIC’s startup day. Fannie Mae intends to designate April 27, 2001 as the startup day for the Trust.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates

Certain 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 “Certain 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 “Certain 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>Certificate Group</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>
1	198%
2	180%
4	325%

See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates—Treatment of Original Issue Discount—Daily Portions 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 any other rate. See “Description of the Certificates—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement and “Description of Certificates—Weighted Average Life and Final Distribution Date” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates

In addition to the Trust MBS and the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate described in this prospectus supplement, the assets of the REMIC constituted by the Trust will include the MBS backing the Group 3 Classes (the “Group 3 MBS”), and the REMIC constituted by the Trust will issue the Group 3 Classes, in addition to the Group 1, 2 and 4 Classes described in this prospectus supplement. Therefore, in considering the tax consequences of holding a Residual Certificate, you should take into account the Group 3 MBS and the Group 3 Classes. See the Related Prospectus Supplement for a description of the Group 3 MBS and the Group 3 Classes, and see the discussion under “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates*” in the REMIC Prospectus for a discussion of certain federal income tax consequences of holding a Residual Certificate.

For purposes of determining the portion of the taxable income of the Trust that generally will not be treated as excess inclusions, the rate to be used is 6.38% (which is 120% of the “federal long-term rate”). See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates—Treatment of Excess Inclusions*” and “—*Foreign Investors—Residual Certificates*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates

General. 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 REMIC Certificates that are exchanged for RCR Certificates (including any exchanges effective on the Settlement Date) will be the assets of the trust, and the RCR Certificates will represent an ownership interest in those REMIC Certificates. For a general discussion of the federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of REMIC Certificates, see “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus.

The RCR Classes (each, a “Strip RCR Class”) will represent the beneficial ownership of the underlying REMIC Certificates set forth in Schedule 1. Each 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 underlying REMIC Certificate.

Strip RCR Classes. The tax consequences to a beneficial owner of a Strip RCR Certificate will be determined under section 1286 of the Code, except as discussed below. Under section 1286, a beneficial owner of a Strip RCR Certificate will be treated as owning “stripped bonds” to the extent of its share of principal payments and “stripped coupons” to the extent of its share of interest payments on the

underlying REMIC Certificates. If a Strip RCR Certificate entitles the holder to payments of principal and interest on an underlying REMIC Certificate, the IRS could contend that the Strip RCR Certificate should be treated (i) as an interest in the underlying REMIC Certificate to the extent that the Strip RCR Certificate represents an equal pro rata portion of principal and interest on the underlying REMIC Certificate, and (ii) with respect to the remainder, as an installment obligation consisting of “stripped bonds” to the extent of its share of principal payments or “stripped coupons” to the extent of its share of interest payments. For purposes of information reporting, however, Fannie Mae intends to treat each Strip RCR Certificate as a single debt instrument, regardless of whether it entitles the holder to payments of principal and interest. You should consult your own tax advisors as to the proper treatment of a Strip RCR Certificate in this regard.

Under section 1286, the beneficial owner of a Strip RCR Certificate must treat the Strip RCR Certificate as a debt instrument originally issued on the date the owner acquires it and as having OID equal to the excess, if any, of its “stated redemption price at maturity” over the price paid by the owner to acquire it. The stated redemption price at maturity for a Strip RCR Certificate is determined in the same manner as described with respect to Regular Certificates under “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates*—Treatment of Original Issue Discount” in the REMIC Prospectus.

If a Strip RCR Certificate has OID, the beneficial owner must include the OID in its ordinary income for federal income tax purposes as the OID accrues, which may be prior to the receipt of the cash attributable to that income. Although the matter is not entirely clear, a beneficial owner should accrue OID using a method similar to that described with respect to the accrual of OID on a Regular Certificate under “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates*—Treatment of Original Issue Discount” in the REMIC Prospectus. A beneficial owner, however, determines its yield to maturity based on its purchase price. For a particular beneficial owner, it is not clear whether the prepayment assumption used for calculating OID would be one determined at the time the Strip RCR Certificate is acquired or would be the original Prepayment Assumption for the underlying REMIC Certificates. For purposes of information reporting, Fannie Mae will use the original yield to maturity of the Strip RCR Certificate, calculated based on the original Prepayment Assumption. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the proper method of accruing OID on a Strip RCR Certificate.

The rules of section 1286 of the Code also apply if (i) a beneficial owner of REMIC Certificates exchanges them for Strip RCR Certificates, (ii) the beneficial owner sells some, but not all, of the Strip RCR Certificates, and (iii) the combination of retained Strip RCR Certificates cannot be exchanged for the related REMIC Certificates. As of the date of such a sale, the beneficial owner must allocate its basis in the REMIC Certificates between the part of the REMIC Certificates underlying the Strip RCR Certificates sold and the part of the REMIC Certificates underlying the Strip RCR Certificates retained in proportion to their relative fair market values. Section 1286 of the Code treats the beneficial owner as purchasing the Strip RCR Certificates retained for the amount of the basis allocated to the retained Certificates, and the beneficial owner must then accrue any OID with respect to the retained Certificates as described above. Section 1286 does not apply, however, if a beneficial owner exchanges REMIC Certificates for the related RCR Certificates and retains all the RCR Certificates. See “—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates—*Exchanges*.”

Upon the sale of a Strip RCR Certificate, a beneficial owner will realize gain or loss on the sale in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and its adjusted basis in the Certificate. The owner’s adjusted basis generally is equal to the owner’s cost of the Certificate (or portion of the cost of REMIC Certificates allocable to the RCR Certificate), increased by income previously included, and reduced (but not below zero) by distributions previously received and by any amortized premium. If the beneficial owner holds the Certificate as a capital asset, any gain or loss realized will be capital gain or loss, except to the extent provided under “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates*—Sales and Other Dispositions of Regular Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Although the matter is not free from doubt, if a beneficial owner acquires in one transaction (other than an exchange described under “—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates—*Exchanges*”) a combination of Strip RCR Certificates that may be exchanged for underlying REMIC Certificates, the owner should be treated as owning the underlying REMIC Certificates, in which case section 1286 would not apply. If a beneficial owner acquires such a combination in separate transactions, the law is unclear as to whether the combination should be aggregated or each Strip RCR Certificate should be treated as a separate debt instrument. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the proper treatment of Strip RCR Certificates in this regard. For the treatment of Strip RCR Certificates received in exchange for REMIC Certificates, see “—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates—*Exchanges*.”

Exchanges. If a beneficial owner exchanges one or more REMIC Certificates for the related RCR Certificate or Certificates in the manner described under “Description of the Certificates—Combination and Recombination” in this prospectus supplement, the exchange will not be taxable. Likewise, if a beneficial owner exchanges one or more RCR Certificates for the related REMIC Certificate or Certificates in the manner described in that discussion, the exchange will not be a taxable exchange. In each of these cases, the beneficial owner will be treated as continuing to own after the exchange the same combination of interests in the related REMIC Certificates (or the same interest in the related REMIC Certificate) that it owned immediately prior to the exchange.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

General. We are obligated to deliver the Certificates to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (the “Dealer”) in exchange for the Trust MBS and the Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate. The Dealer proposes to offer the Certificates directly to the public from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale. The Dealer may effect these transactions to or through other dealers.

Increase in Certificates. Before the Settlement Date, we and the Dealer may agree to offer Group 1 or Group 2 Classes in addition to those contemplated as of the date of this prospectus supplement. In this event, we will increase the related Trust MBS in principal balance, but we expect that all these additional Trust MBS will have the same characteristics as described under “Description of the Certificates—The Trust MBS” in this prospectus supplement. The proportion that the original principal balance of each Group 1 or Group 2 Class bears to the aggregate original principal balance of all Group 1 or Group 2 Classes, respectively, will remain the same. In addition, the dollar amounts shown in the Principal Balance Schedules will be increased to correspond to the increase of the principal balances of the applicable Classes.

LEGAL MATTERS

Brown & Wood LLP will provide legal representation for Fannie Mae. Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP will provide legal representation for the Dealer.

Exhibit A

Group 4 Underlying REMIC Certificate

Underlying REMIC Trust	Class	Date of Issue	CUSIP Number	Interest Rate	Interest Type (1)	Final Distribution Date	Principal Type (1)	Original Principal Balance of Class	April 2001 Covered Factor	Principal Balance in the Trust Issue Date	Approximate Weighted Average WAC (in months)	Approximate Weighted Average WALA (in months)	Underlying Security Type
2000-10	PH	February 2000	31359XWN5	7.0 %	FIX	March 2030	PAC	\$13,690,000	1.00000000	\$13,690,000	7.614%	41	MBS

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

Available Recombinations (1)

REMIC Certificates		RCR Certificates						
Class	Original Principal Balance	RCR Classes	Original Principal or Notional Balances	Interest Rate	Interest Type (2)	Principal Type (2)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
Recombination 1 QA	\$20,484,500	QC	\$20,484,500	5.5%	FIX	PAC	31359SG20	May 2020
		QI	3,151,461 (3)	6.5	FIX/IO	NTL	31359SG38	May 2020
Recombination 2 SA	6,748,471	SG	6,748,471 (3)	(4)	INV/IO	NTL	31359SG46	November 2028
		PO	6,748,471	(5)	PO	SUP	31359SG53	November 2028

(1) REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates in any recombination may be exchanged only in the proportions shown above.

(2) See “Description of Certificates—Class Definitions and Abbreviations” in the REMIC Prospectus and “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Interest” and “—Distributions of Principal” in this prospectus supplement.

(3) Notional principal balance.

(4) For a description of this interest rate, see “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Interest” in this prospectus supplement.

(5) Principal only class.

Principal Balance Schedules

QA and QC Classes 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 through September 2002.....	\$20,484,500.00	October 2003	\$13,022,152.27	December 2004	\$ 5,512,128.37
October 2002	19,893,002.20	November 2003	12,468,056.79	January 2005	4,995,594.92
November 2002	19,304,471.68	December 2003	11,916,735.52	February 2005	4,481,641.73
December 2002	18,718,893.13	January 2004	11,368,174.15	March 2005	3,970,255.47
January 2003	18,136,251.31	February 2004	10,822,358.41	April 2005.....	3,461,422.89
February 2003	17,556,531.06	March 2004	10,279,274.14	May 2005	2,955,130.80
March 2003	16,979,717.31	April 2004.....	9,738,907.23	June 2005	2,451,366.07
April 2003.....	16,405,795.04	May 2004	9,201,243.65	July 2005	1,950,115.65
May 2003	15,834,749.34	June 2004	8,666,269.44	August 2005	1,451,366.55
June 2003	15,266,565.36	July 2004	8,133,970.72	September 2005.....	955,105.86
July 2003	14,701,228.32	August 2004	7,604,333.67	October 2005	461,320.72
August 2003	14,138,723.53	September 2004.....	7,077,344.55	November 2005 and thereafter	0.00
September 2003.....	13,579,036.36	October 2004	6,552,989.69		
		November 2004	6,031,255.47		

QB Class 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 through October 2005	\$20,484,500.00	March 2007	\$12,918,092.39	August 2008	\$ 5,542,523.17
November 2005	20,454,498.35	April 2007.....	12,466,742.89	September 2008.....	5,127,776.17
December 2005	19,965,626.02	May 2007	12,017,636.90	October 2008	4,715,083.46
January 2006	19,479,191.07	June 2007	11,570,762.82	November 2008	4,304,434.42
February 2006	18,995,180.91	July 2007	11,126,109.12	December 2008	3,895,818.48
March 2006	18,513,583.02	August 2007	10,683,664.32	January 2009	3,489,225.13
April 2006.....	18,034,384.94	September 2007.....	10,243,417.00	February 2009	3,084,643.91
May 2006	17,557,574.26	October 2007	9,805,355.80	March 2009	2,682,902.10
June 2006	17,083,138.66	November 2007	9,369,469.43	April 2009.....	2,286,942.21
July 2006	16,611,065.85	December 2007	8,935,746.64	May 2009	1,896,683.59
August 2006	16,141,343.64	January 2008	8,504,176.24	June 2009	1,512,046.67
September 2006.....	15,673,959.88	February 2008	8,074,747.12	July 2009	1,132,953.00
October 2006	15,208,902.48	March 2008	7,647,448.20	August 2009	759,325.19
November 2006	14,746,159.42	April 2008.....	7,222,268.47	September 2009.....	391,086.92
December 2006	14,285,718.76	May 2008	6,799,196.98	October 2009	28,162.92
January 2007	13,827,568.57	June 2008	6,378,222.81	November 2009 and thereafter	0.00
February 2007	13,371,697.04	July 2008	5,959,335.14		

No one is authorized to give information or to make representations in connection with the Certificates other than the information and representations contained in this Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents. You must not rely on 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.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the Certificates or determined if this Prospectus Supplement is truthful and complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

\$368,690,000



**Guaranteed
REMIC Pass-Through Certificates**

**Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2001-14
(The Group 1, 2, 4 and Residual Classes Only)**

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

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Merrill Lynch & Co.

April 5, 2001