

\$614,474,545



FannieMae®

**Guaranteed Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae Trust 2017-22**

The Certificates

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

Payments to Certificateholders

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

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

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

The Fannie Mae Guaranty

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

The Trust and its Assets

The trust will own six groups of Fannie Mae MBS.

The mortgage loans underlying the Fannie Mae MBS are first lien, single-family, fixed rate loans. The mortgage loans underlying the Group 1 MBS have loan-to-value ratios in excess of 125%.

Tax Treatment

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

Class	Group	Original Class Balance	Principal Type(1)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(1)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
CA	1	\$23,069,046	PT	3.00%	FIX	3136AVT58	April 2047
CB	1	11,534,523	PT	4.50	FIX	3136AVT66	April 2047
JL	2	35,770,000	PAC/AD	3.00	FIX	3136AVT74	January 2039
JM	2	26,984,667	PAC/AD	3.00	FIX	3136AVT82	April 2046
JN	2	21,377,333	PAC/AD	4.50	FIX	3136AVT90	April 2046
JI	2	2,857,142(2)	NLT	3.50	FIX/IO	3136AVU23	April 2046
JH	2	60,000,000	PAC/AD	3.50	FIX	3136AVU31	April 2046
JK	2	10,849,000	PAC/AD	3.50	FIX	3136AVU49	April 2047
JZ	2	25,019,000	SUP	3.50	FIX/Z	3136AVU56	April 2047

(Table continued on next page)

If you own certificates of certain classes, you can exchange them for certificates of the corresponding RCR classes to be delivered at the time of exchange. The EB, EC, E, ED and EH Classes are the RCR Classes. For a more detailed description of the RCR classes, see Schedule 1 attached to this prospectus supplement and “Description of the Certificates—Combination and Recombination—RCR Certificates” in the REMIC prospectus.

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

The dealer will offer the certificates from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the settlement date to be March 31, 2017.

Carefully consider the risk factors 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.

Wells Fargo Securities

March 27, 2017

Class	Group	Original Class Balance	Principal Type(1)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(1)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
DB	3	\$ 10,000,000	SEQ	4.50%	FIX	3136AVU64	August 2044
DC	3	5,000,000	SEQ	3.00	FIX	3136AVU72	August 2044
DA	3	13,621,000	SEQ	4.00	FIX	3136AVU80	August 2044
DV	3	2,399,000	SEQ/AD	4.00	FIX	3136AVU98	June 2028
DZ	3	4,298,756	SEQ	4.00	FIX/Z	3136AVV22	April 2047
EA(3) . . .	4	138,267,000	PAC/AD	2.50	FIX	3136AVV30	June 2044
EI(3)	4	34,566,750(2)	NTL	4.00	FIX/IO	3136AVV48	June 2044
EJ	4	34,130,000	PAC/AD	3.50	FIX	3136AVV55	April 2047
EZ	4	23,805,185	SUP	3.50	FIX/Z	3136AVV63	April 2047
EF	4	39,240,436	PT	(4)	FLT	3136AVV71	April 2047
ES	4	39,240,436(2)	NTL	(4)	INV/IO	3136AVV89	April 2047
BE	5	34,671,000	SEQ/AD	3.50	FIX	3136AVV97	August 2040
BG	5	2,625,000	SEQ/AD	3.50	FIX	3136AVW21	July 2041
BA	5	15,700,000	SEQ/AD	3.50	FIX	3136AVW39	October 2037
BC	5	4,260,000	SEQ/AD	3.50	FIX	3136AVW47	November 2040
BD	5	1,040,000	SEQ/AD	3.50	FIX	3136AVW54	July 2041
BZ	5	10,287,176	SEQ	3.50	FIX/Z	3136AVW62	April 2047
MB	6	60,526,423	PT	2.75	FIX	3136AVW70	April 2047
MI	6	27,236,890(2)	NTL	5.00	FIX/IO	3136AVW88	April 2047
R	2-6	0	NPR	0	NPR	3136AVW96	April 2047
RL	2-6	0	NPR	0	NPR	3136AVX20	April 2047

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

(2) Notional principal balances. These classes are interest only classes. See page S-6 for a description of how their notional principal balances are calculated.

(3) Exchangeable classes.

(4) Based on LIBOR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
AVAILABLE INFORMATION	S- 3	CERTAIN ADDITIONAL FEDERAL	
SUMMARY	S- 4	INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES ..	S-22
DESCRIPTION OF THE		REMIC ELECTIONS AND SPECIAL TAX	
CERTIFICATES	S- 8	ATTRIBUTES	S-23
GENERAL	S- 8	TAXATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF	
<i>Structure</i>	S- 8	REGULAR CERTIFICATES	S-23
<i>Fannie Mae Guaranty</i>	S- 8	TAXATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF	
<i>Characteristics of Certificates</i>	S- 8	RESIDUAL CERTIFICATES	S-23
<i>Authorized Denominations</i>	S- 9	TAXATION OF THE GRANTOR TRUST ..	S-24
<i>Trust Agreement Amendments</i>	S- 9	TAXATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF	
THE MBS	S- 9	GRANTOR TRUST CERTIFICATES ...	S-24
DISTRIBUTIONS OF INTEREST	S-10	<i>General</i>	S-24
<i>General</i>	S-10	<i>Stripped Bonds and Stripped</i>	
<i>Delay Classes and No-Delay</i>		<i>Coupons</i>	S-24
<i>Classes</i>	S-10	<i>Expenses of the Grantor Trust</i>	S-26
<i>Accrual Classes</i>	S-10	<i>Sales and Other Dispositions of</i>	
DISTRIBUTIONS OF PRINCIPAL	S-10	<i>Grantor Trust Certificates</i>	S-26
STRUCTURING ASSUMPTIONS	S-12	<i>Special Tax Attributes</i>	S-27
<i>Pricing Assumptions</i>	S-12	<i>Information Reporting and Backup</i>	
<i>Prepayment Assumptions</i>	S-12	<i>Withholding for Grantor Trust</i>	
<i>Principal Balance Schedules</i>	S-12	<i>Certificates</i>	S-27
YIELD TABLES	S-13	<i>Foreign Investors in Grantor Trust</i>	
<i>General</i>	S-13	<i>Certificates</i>	S-27
<i>The Fixed Rate Interest Only</i>		TAXATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF	
<i>Classes</i>	S-14	RCR CERTIFICATES	S-28
<i>The Inverse Floating Rate Class</i> ...	S-15	TAX AUDIT PROCEDURES	S-29
WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES OF THE		FOREIGN INVESTORS	S-29
CERTIFICATES	S-16	PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	S-29
DECREMENT TABLES	S-16	CREDIT RISK RETENTION	S-30
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDUAL		LEGAL MATTERS	S-30
CLASSES	S-22	SCHEDULE 1	A- 1
		PRINCIPAL BALANCE	
		SCHEDULES	B- 1

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

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

- our Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates dated June 1, 2014 (the “REMIC Prospectus”);
- our Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed Pass-Through Certificates (Single-Family Residential Mortgage Loans) dated
 - June 1, 2016, for all MBS issued on or after June 1, 2016,
 - October 1, 2014, for all MBS issued on or after October 1, 2014 and prior to June 1, 2016,
 - March 1, 2013, for all MBS issued on or after March 1, 2013 and prior to October 1, 2014,
 - February 1, 2012, for all MBS issued on or after February 1, 2012 and prior to March 1, 2013,
 - July 1, 2011, for all MBS issued on or after July 1, 2011 and prior to February 1, 2012,
 - June 1, 2009, for all MBS issued on or after January 1, 2009 and prior to July 1, 2011,
 - April 1, 2008, for all MBS issued on or after June 1, 2007 and prior to January 1, 2009, or
 - January 1, 2006, for all other MBS(as applicable, the “MBS Prospectus”); and
- any information incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement as discussed below and under the heading “Incorporation by Reference” in the REMIC Prospectus.

For a description of current servicing policies generally applicable to existing Fannie Mae MBS pools, see “Yield, Maturity, and Prepayment Considerations” in the MBS Prospectus dated June 1, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC
Customer Service
MAC N9303-054
608 2nd Avenue South, Suite 500
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55479
US and International Callers: (800) 645-3751, option 5
WFSCustomerService@wellsfargo.com.

SUMMARY

This summary contains only limited information about the certificates. Statistical information in this summary is provided as of March 1, 2017. You should purchase the certificates only after reading this prospectus supplement and each of the additional disclosure documents listed on page S-3. In particular, please see the discussion of risk factors that appears in each of those additional disclosure documents.

Assets Underlying Each Group of Classes

<u>Group</u>	<u>Assets</u>
1	Group 1 MBS
2	Group 2 MBS
3	Group 3 MBS
4	Group 4 MBS
5	Group 5 MBS
6	Group 6 MBS

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

Characteristics of the MBS

	<u>Approximate Principal Balance</u>	<u>Pass- Through Rate</u>	<u>Range of Weighted Average Coupons or WACs (annual percentages)</u>	<u>Range of Weighted Average Remaining Terms to Maturity or WAMs (in months)</u>
Group 1 MBS	\$ 34,603,569	3.50%	3.75% to 6.00%	241 to 360
Group 2 MBS	\$180,000,000	3.50%	3.75% to 6.00%	241 to 360
Group 3 MBS	\$ 35,318,756	4.00%	4.25% to 6.50%	241 to 360
Group 4 MBS	\$235,442,621	4.00%	4.25% to 6.50%	241 to 360
Group 5 MBS	\$ 68,583,176	3.50%	3.75% to 6.00%	241 to 360
Group 6 MBS	\$ 60,526,423	5.00%	5.25% to 7.50%	214 to 360

Assumed Characteristics of the Underlying Mortgage Loans

	<u>Principal Balance</u>	<u>Original Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Remaining Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Loan Age (in months)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
Group 1 MBS	\$ 34,603,569	360	306	46	4.160%
Group 2 MBS	\$180,000,000	360	357	2	4.187%
Group 3 MBS	\$ 35,318,756	360	354	5	4.573%
Group 4 MBS	\$235,442,621	360	353	6	4.439%
Group 5 MBS	\$ 68,583,176	360	336	21	3.906%
Group 6 MBS	\$ 60,526,423	360	214	139	5.736%

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.

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

Settlement Date

We expect to issue the certificates on March 31, 2017.

Distribution Dates

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

Record Date

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

Book-Entry and Physical Certificates

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

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

Exchanging Certificates Through Combination and Recombination

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

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

Interest Rates

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

During the initial interest accrual period, the floating rate and inverse floating rate classes will bear interest at the initial interest rates listed below. During each subsequent interest accrual period, the floating rate and inverse floating rate classes will bear interest based on the formulas indicated below, but always subject to the specified maximum and minimum interest rates:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Initial Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maximum Interest Rate</u>	<u>Minimum Interest Rate</u>	<u>Formula for Calculation of Interest Rate(1)</u>
EF	1.25%	6.50%	0.40%	LIBOR + 40 basis points
ES	5.25%	6.10%	0.00%	6.1% – LIBOR

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

Notional Classes

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

Class

JI	3.3960229164% of the <i>sum</i> of the JL, JM and JN Classes
EI	25% of the EA Class
ES	100% of the EF Class
MI	44.9999994217% of the MB Class

Distributions of Principal

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

Weighted Average Lives (years)*

<u>Group 1 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>							
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>137%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
CA and CB	19.3	9.1	7.8	6.1	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.1

<u>Group 2 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>								
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>125%</u>	<u>190%</u>	<u>225%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>	<u>800%</u>
JL	9.7	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.7
JM	20.5	10.8	10.2	10.2	10.2	8.1	6.4	4.5	3.5
JN, JI and JH	14.3	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.2	3.1	2.5
JK	24.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	17.2	13.6	9.2	6.8
JZ	27.5	20.8	19.1	8.7	2.9	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.7

<u>Group 3 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>						
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>209%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
DB, DC and DA	17.5	7.7	4.7	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.1
DV	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.4	3.9
DZ	28.7	23.0	16.4	12.9	10.3	8.5	7.1

<u>Group 4 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>								
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>138%</u>	<u>175%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
EA, EI, EB, EC, E, ED and EH	13.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.4
EJ	24.3	18.6	18.6	18.6	17.2	12.8	10.0	8.1	6.7
EZ	27.8	20.5	12.7	2.9	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
EF and ES	19.6	10.5	8.9	7.7	7.1	5.2	4.1	3.4	2.9

<u>Group 5 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>							
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>150%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
BE	14.0	5.8	4.5	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.3
BG	23.8	13.9	11.3	9.4	6.9	5.4	4.3	3.6
BA	12.1	4.5	3.4	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0
BC	22.1	11.6	9.2	7.5	5.5	4.2	3.4	2.8
BD	23.9	14.1	11.5	9.6	7.1	5.5	4.4	3.7
BZ	27.3	20.2	17.6	15.2	11.5	9.0	7.3	6.0

<u>Group 6 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>								
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>230%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>700%</u>	<u>1000%</u>	<u>1300%</u>
MB and MI	20.2	7.3	5.3	4.9	4.0	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.7

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

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

General

Structure. We will create the Fannie Mae Trust specified on the cover of this prospectus supplement (the “Trust”) pursuant to a trust agreement dated as of May 1, 2010 and a supplement thereto dated as of March 1, 2017 (the “Issue Date”). We will issue the Guaranteed Pass-Through Certificates (the “Trust Certificates”) pursuant to that trust agreement and supplement. We will issue the Combinable and Recombinable Trust Certificates (the “RCR Certificates” and, together with the Trust Certificates, the “Certificates”) pursuant to a separate trust agreement dated as of May 1, 2010 and a supplement thereto dated as of the Issue Date (together with the trust agreement and supplement relating to the Trust Certificates, the “Trust Agreement”). We will execute the Trust Agreement in our corporate capacity and as trustee (the “Trustee”). In general, the term “Classes” includes the Classes of Trust Certificates and RCR Certificates.

The assets of the Trust will include six groups of Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (the “Group 1 MBS,” “Group 2 MBS,” “Group 3 MBS,” “Group 4 MBS,” “Group 5 MBS” and “Group 6 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 portion of the Trust that consists of the Group 1 MBS will be treated as a grantor trust for tax purposes (the “Grantor Trust”). The portion of the Trust other than the Group 1 MBS will include the “Lower Tier REMIC” and the “Upper Tier REMIC” as “real estate mortgage investment conduits” (each, a “REMIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

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

REMIC Designation	Assets	Regular Interests	Residual Interest
Lower Tier REMIC	MBS (other than the Group 1 MBS)	Interests in the Lower Tier REMIC other than the RL Class (the “Lower Tier Regular Interests”)	RL
Upper Tier REMIC	Lower Tier Regular Interests	All Classes of Trust Certificates other than the Group 1 Classes and the R and RL Classes	R

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

Characteristics of Certificates. Except as specified below, we will issue the Certificates in book-entry form on the book-entry system of the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks. Entities whose

names appear on the book-entry records of a Federal Reserve Bank as having had Certificates deposited in their accounts are “Holders” or “Certificateholders.”

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

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

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

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

The 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, each Mortgage Loan underlying the Group 1 MBS is a very high LTV loan with a loan-to-value ratio greater than 125%. Borrowers may be eligible to refinance very high LTV loans if we purchased those loans on or before May 31, 2009. For a description of very high LTV loans, see “The Mortgage Loans—High Loan-to-Value Mortgage Loans” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 125% may have different prepayment and default characteristics than conforming mortgage loans generally*” in the MBS Prospectus dated June 1, 2016.

Furthermore, the pools of mortgage loans backing the Group 2 MBS, have been designated as pools that include “jumbo-conforming” or “high balance” mortgage loans as described further under “The Mortgage Loans—Mortgage Loans with Original Principal Balances Exceeding our Traditional Conforming Loan Limits” in the MBS Prospectus dated June 1, 2016. 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 backing 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—*“Jumbo-conforming” mortgage loans, which have original principal balances that exceed our traditional conforming loan limits, may prepay at different rates than conforming balance mortgage loans generally*” in the MBS Prospectus dated June 1, 2016.

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

Distributions of Interest

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

The Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will bear interest at interest rates based on LIBOR. We currently establish LIBOR on the basis of the “ICE Method” as generally described under “Description of the Certificates—Distributions on Certificates—*Interest Distributions—Indices for Floating Rate Classes and Inverse Floating Rate Classes*” in the REMIC Prospectus. For a description of recent developments affecting LIBOR calculations, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Intercontinental Exchange Benchmark Administration is the new LIBOR administrator*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

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

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

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

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

Distributions of Principal

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

- *Group 1*

The Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount to CA and CB, 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 JZ Accrual Amount to Aggregate Group I to its Planned Balance, and thereafter to JZ. } Accretion Directed/PAC Group and Accrual Class

The Group 2 Cash Flow Distribution Amount in the following priority:

1. To Aggregate Group I to its Planned Balance. } PAC Group
2. JZ until retired. } Support Class
3. To Aggregate Group I to zero. } PAC Group

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

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

“Aggregate Group I” consists of the JL, JM, JN, JH and JK Classes. On each Distribution Date, we will apply payments of principal of Aggregate Group I as follows:

first, — 58.3714927983% to JL, JM and JN as follows:

- 74.5907229116% to JL and JM, in that order, until retired, and
- 25.4092770884% to JN until retired, and

— 41.6285072017% to JH until retired; and

second, to JK until retired.

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

• *Group 3*

The DZ Accrual Amount to DV until retired, and thereafter to DZ.

} Accretion
Directed
Class and
Accrual Class

The Group 3 Cash Flow Distribution Amount in the following priority:

1. To DB, DC and DA, pro rata, until retired.
2. To DV and DZ, in that order, until retired.

} Sequential
Pay Classes

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

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

• *Group 4*

The EZ Accrual Amount to Aggregate Group II to its Planned Balance, and thereafter to EZ.

} Accretion
Directed/PAC
Group and
Accrual Class

The Group 4 Cash Flow Distribution Amount as follows:

— 16.6666663127% to EF until retired, and

} Pass-Through
Class

— 83.3333336873% as follows:

first, to Aggregate Group II to its Planned Balance;

} PAC Group

second, to EZ until retired; and

} Support Class

third, to Aggregate Group II to zero.

} PAC Group

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

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

“Aggregate Group II” consists of the EA and EJ Classes. On each Distribution Date, we will apply payments of principal of Aggregate Group II to EA and EJ, in that order, until retired.

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

- *Group 5*

The Group 5 Principal Distribution Amount in the following priority:

1. — 63.9769452450% to BE and BG, in that order, until retired, and
— 36.0230547550% to BA, BC and BD, in that order, until retired.
2. To BZ until retired.

} Sequential
Pay Classes

The “Group 5 Principal Distribution Amount” is the *sum* of the principal then paid on the Group 5 MBS *plus* any interest then accrued and added to the principal balance of the BZ Class.

- *Group 6*

The Group 6 Principal Distribution Amount to MB until retired.

} Pass-Through
Class

The “Group 6 Principal Distribution Amount” is the principal then paid on the Group 6 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, Group 4, Group 5 and Group 6—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 March 31, 2017; and
- each Distribution Date occurs on the 25th day of a month.

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

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

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

If such separate schedules had been provided for the individual Classes included in the Aggregate Groups, we expect that the effective ranges for those Classes would not be narrower than those shown below for the related Aggregate Groups.

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Structuring Ranges</u>	<u>Initial Effective Ranges</u>
Aggregate Group I Planned Balances	Between 125% and 225% PSA	Between 125% and 225% PSA
Aggregate Group II Planned Balances	Between 100% and 175% PSA	Between 100% and 175% PSA

The Aggregate Groups listed above consist of the following Classes:

Aggregate Group I	JL, JM, JN, JH and JK
Aggregate Group II	EA and EJ

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

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

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

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

Yield Tables

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>
JI	336%
EI	253%
MI	276%

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

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
JI	16.50%
EI	18.00%
MI	21.00%

* 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 JI Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>125%</u>	<u>190%</u>	<u>225%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>600%</u>	<u>800%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	13.1%	8.6%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	2.4%	(4.5)%	(19.2)%	(33.8)%

Sensitivity of the EI Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>138%</u>	<u>175%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	12.6%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	4.9%	(4.7)%	(15.2)%	(25.9)%	(36.3)%

Sensitivity of the MI Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	50%	100%	200%	230%	300%	500%	700%	1000%	1300%
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	15.4%	12.1%	5.3%	3.2%	(1.7)%	(16.5)%	(32.7)%	(60.6)%	(96.6)%

The Inverse Floating Rate Class. The yield on the Inverse Floating Rate Class will be sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the 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 table below, it is possible that investors in the Inverse Floating Rate Class would lose money on their initial investments under certain Index and prepayment scenarios.

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

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

- the interest rate for the Inverse Floating Rate Class for the initial Interest Accrual Period is the rate listed in the table under “Summary—Interest Rates” in this prospectus supplement and for each following Interest Accrual Period will be based on the specified levels of the Index, and

- the aggregate purchase price of that Class (expressed as a percentage of original principal balance) is as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
ES	20.125%

* 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.

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

Sensitivity of the ES 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>138%</u>	<u>175%</u>	<u>200%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>400%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
0.425%	24.7%	21.9%	19.8%	17.7%	16.2%	10.5%	4.5%	(1.6)%	(7.8)%
0.850%	22.3%	19.5%	17.4%	15.3%	13.8%	8.0%	2.1%	(4.1)%	(10.4)%
2.850%	11.1%	8.2%	6.1%	3.9%	2.5%	(3.5)%	(9.6)%	(15.9)%	(22.5)%
4.850%	(1.7)%	(4.5)%	(6.7)%	(8.9)%	(10.4)%	(16.4)%	(22.6)%	(29.0)%	(35.7)%
6.100%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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 priority sequences of the Group 2, Group 3, Group 4 and Group 5 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.

Mortgage Loans Backing Trust Assets Specified Below	Original and Remaining Terms to Maturity	Interest Rates
Group 1 MBS	360 months	6.00%
Group 2 MBS	360 months	6.00%
Group 3 MBS	360 months	6.50%
Group 4 MBS	360 months	6.50%
Group 5 MBS	360 months	6.00%
Group 6 MBS	360 months	7.50%

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	CA and CB Classes								JL Class								
	PSA Prepayment Assumption								PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	100%	137%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	125%	190%	225%	300%	400%	600%	800%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	99	92	90	86	80	74	68	63	96	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
March 2019	97	84	80	74	64	55	47	39	92	78	75	75	75	75	75	54	33
March 2020	96	77	72	63	51	41	32	24	88	61	56	56	56	53	35	2	0
March 2021	95	71	64	54	41	30	22	15	84	46	38	38	38	25	3	0	0
March 2022	93	64	57	46	33	22	15	9	79	31	21	21	21	3	0	0	0
March 2023	91	59	51	39	26	16	10	6	74	17	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
March 2024	90	53	45	34	20	12	7	4	69	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2025	88	48	40	28	16	9	5	2	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2026	86	44	35	24	13	6	3	1	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2027	84	39	31	20	10	5	2	1	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2028	81	35	27	17	8	3	1	1	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2029	79	31	23	14	6	2	1	*	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2030	77	28	20	12	5	2	1	*	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2031	74	24	17	10	4	1	*	*	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2032	71	21	15	8	3	1	*	*	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2033	68	19	13	6	2	1	*	*	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2034	65	16	11	5	2	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2035	61	13	9	4	1	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2036	58	11	7	3	1	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2037	54	9	6	2	1	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2038	50	7	4	2	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2039	46	5	3	1	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2040	41	4	2	1	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2041	36	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2042	31	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2043	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2044	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2045	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2046	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																	
Life (years)**	19.3	9.1	7.8	6.1	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	9.7	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.7

* 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.

Date	JM Class									JN, JI† and JH Classes								
	PSA Prepayment Assumption									PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	100%	125%	190%	225%	300%	400%	600%	800%	0%	100%	125%	190%	225%	300%	400%	600%	800%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
March 2019	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	87	86	86	86	86	86	74	62
March 2020	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	66	93	78	75	75	75	73	63	44	28
March 2021	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	58	25	91	69	65	65	65	57	45	25	11
March 2022	100	100	100	100	100	100	73	29	4	88	60	55	55	55	45	31	13	2
March 2023	100	100	100	100	100	79	50	12	0	85	52	46	46	46	34	21	5	0
March 2024	100	100	89	89	89	60	32	1	0	82	45	38	38	38	26	14	*	0
March 2025	100	88	72	72	72	44	19	0	0	79	38	31	31	31	19	8	0	0
March 2026	100	72	58	58	58	32	10	0	0	76	31	25	25	25	14	4	0	0
March 2027	100	57	45	45	45	22	2	0	0	72	25	20	20	20	9	1	0	0
March 2028	100	43	35	35	35	14	0	0	0	69	19	15	15	15	6	0	0	0
March 2029	100	30	26	26	26	7	0	0	0	65	13	11	11	11	3	0	0	0
March 2030	100	19	19	19	19	2	0	0	0	61	8	8	8	8	1	0	0	0
March 2031	100	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	56	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
March 2032	100	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	52	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
March 2033	100	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	47	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
March 2034	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2035	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2036	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2037	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2038	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2039	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2040	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																		
Life (years)**	20.5	10.8	10.2	10.2	10.2	8.1	6.4	4.5	3.5	14.3	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.2	3.1	2.5

Date	JK Class									JZ Class								
	PSA Prepayment Assumption									PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	100%	125%	190%	225%	300%	400%	600%	800%	0%	100%	125%	190%	225%	300%	400%	600%	800%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	104	104	104	96	91	82	70	46	21
March 2019	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	107	107	107	82	69	40	3	0	0
March 2020	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	111	111	111	65	41	0	0	0	0
March 2021	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	115	115	115	53	21	0	0	0	0
March 2022	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	119	119	119	45	9	0	0	0	0
March 2023	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	63	123	123	123	41	2	0	0	0	0
March 2024	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	32	128	128	128	40	*	0	0	0	0
March 2025	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	65	16	132	132	130	40	*	0	0	0	0
March 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	41	8	137	137	130	39	*	0	0	0	0
March 2027	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	4	142	142	127	37	*	0	0	0	0
March 2028	100	100	100	100	100	100	84	16	2	147	147	123	35	*	0	0	0	0
March 2029	100	100	100	100	100	100	61	10	1	152	152	117	32	*	0	0	0	0
March 2030	100	100	100	100	100	100	45	6	1	158	153	110	30	*	0	0	0	0
March 2031	100	100	100	100	100	87	33	4	*	163	144	103	27	*	0	0	0	0
March 2032	100	100	100	100	100	68	24	2	*	169	135	95	24	*	0	0	0	0
March 2033	100	100	100	100	100	53	17	1	*	175	125	87	22	*	0	0	0	0
March 2034	100	96	96	96	96	41	12	1	*	181	114	79	19	*	0	0	0	0
March 2035	100	78	78	78	78	32	9	*	*	188	104	71	17	*	0	0	0	0
March 2036	100	63	63	63	63	24	6	*	*	194	93	63	15	*	0	0	0	0
March 2037	100	50	50	50	50	18	4	*	*	201	83	56	12	*	0	0	0	0
March 2038	100	40	40	40	40	14	3	*	*	208	73	48	11	*	0	0	0	0
March 2039	100	31	31	31	31	10	2	*	*	216	63	41	9	*	0	0	0	0
March 2040	100	24	24	24	24	7	1	*	*	223	54	35	7	*	0	0	0	0
March 2041	67	18	18	18	18	5	1	*	*	231	44	28	6	*	0	0	0	0
March 2042	13	13	13	13	13	4	1	*	*	217	36	23	4	*	0	0	0	0
March 2043	9	9	9	9	9	2	*	*	*	180	27	17	3	*	0	0	0	0
March 2044	6	6	6	6	6	1	*	*	*	139	19	12	2	*	0	0	0	0
March 2045	3	3	3	3	3	1	*	*	*	96	12	7	1	*	0	0	0	0
March 2046	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	0	50	5	3	1	*	0	0	0	0
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																		
Life (years)**	24.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	17.2	13.6	9.2	6.8	27.5	20.8	19.1	8.7	2.9	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.7

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

Date	DB, DC and DA Classes							DV Class							DZ Class						
	PSA Prepayment Assumption							PSA Prepayment Assumption							PSA Prepayment Assumption						
	0%	100%	209%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	209%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	209%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	99	95	92	90	87	84	81	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
March 2019	97	88	79	72	64	57	50	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
March 2020	96	79	64	53	42	32	23	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
March 2021	94	71	52	38	25	15	6	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
March 2022	92	63	41	26	13	3	0	60	60	60	60	60	60	0	122	122	122	122	122	122	121
March 2023	90	56	32	16	4	0	0	51	51	51	51	51	0	0	127	127	127	127	127	119	76
March 2024	88	50	24	8	0	0	0	42	42	42	42	2	0	0	132	132	132	132	132	81	47
March 2025	86	44	17	2	0	0	0	33	33	33	33	0	0	0	138	138	138	138	99	55	29
March 2026	84	38	11	0	0	0	0	23	23	23	0	0	0	0	143	143	143	134	73	38	18
March 2027	81	32	5	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	149	149	149	107	54	25	11
March 2028	79	27	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	155	155	155	85	39	17	7
March 2029	76	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156	137	67	29	12	4
March 2030	73	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156	115	53	21	8	3
March 2031	70	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156	97	42	15	5	2
March 2032	66	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156	81	33	11	4	1
March 2033	62	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156	67	25	8	2	1
March 2034	59	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156	56	20	6	2	*
March 2035	54	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156	46	15	4	1	*
March 2036	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	138	37	12	3	1	*
March 2037	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	119	30	9	2	*	*
March 2038	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	103	24	7	1	*	*
March 2039	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	87	19	5	1	*	*
March 2040	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	72	15	4	1	*	*
March 2041	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	59	11	3	*	*	*
March 2042	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	46	8	2	*	*	*
March 2043	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	35	6	1	*	*	*
March 2044	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	24	4	1	*	*	*
March 2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	14	2	*	*	*	*
March 2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	4	1	*	*	*	*
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																					
Life (years)**	17.5	7.7	4.7	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.4	3.9	28.7	23.0	16.4	12.9	10.3	8.5	7.1

Date	EA, EI†, EB, EC, E, ED and EH Classes									EJ Class								
	PSA Prepayment Assumption									PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	100%	138%	175%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	138%	175%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	98	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2019	95	84	84	84	84	83	74	66	57	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2020	93	73	73	73	73	62	49	37	27	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2021	90	63	63	63	63	45	30	18	8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2022	88	54	54	54	50	31	16	4	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	82
March 2023	85	45	45	45	40	20	6	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	81	51
March 2024	82	37	37	37	31	11	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	91	55	32
March 2025	78	29	29	29	23	4	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	67	38	20
March 2026	75	22	22	22	16	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	92	50	26	12
March 2027	71	16	16	16	10	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	73	37	17	8
March 2028	67	10	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	58	27	12	5
March 2029	63	6	6	6	*	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	46	20	8	3
March 2030	59	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	86	36	14	5	2
March 2031	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	90	90	90	72	28	10	4	1
March 2032	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	77	77	77	61	22	8	2	1
March 2033	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	65	65	65	51	17	5	2	*
March 2034	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	55	55	55	42	13	4	1	*
March 2035	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	46	46	46	35	10	3	1	*
March 2036	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	39	39	39	28	8	2	*	*
March 2037	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	32	32	32	23	6	1	*	*
March 2038	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	26	26	26	19	4	1	*	*
March 2039	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	21	21	21	15	3	1	*	*
March 2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	17	17	17	11	2	*	*	*
March 2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	13	13	13	9	2	*	*	*
March 2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	10	10	10	6	1	*	*	*
March 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7	4	1	*	*	*
March 2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	3	*	*	*	*
March 2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	*	*	*	*
March 2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																		
Life (years)**	13.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.4	24.3	18.6	18.6	18.6	17.2	12.8	10.0	8.1	6.7

* Indicates an outstanding balance greater than 0% and less than 0.5% of the original principal balance.
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 † In the case of a Notional Class, the Decrement Table indicates the percentage of the original notional principal balance outstanding.

Date	EZ Class										EF and ES† Classes									
	PSA Prepayment Assumption										PSA Prepayment Assumption									
	0%	100%	138%	175%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	138%	175%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	104	104	96	88	83	63	42	22	1	99	96	95	94	93	91	88	86	83	99	96
March 2019	107	107	86	65	51	0	0	0	0	98	90	87	84	83	76	70	64	58	98	90
March 2020	111	111	75	41	19	0	0	0	0	96	83	78	74	71	61	52	44	36	96	83
March 2021	115	115	68	24	0	0	0	0	0	95	76	70	65	62	49	39	30	23	95	76
March 2022	119	119	63	12	0	0	0	0	0	94	70	63	57	53	39	29	21	14	94	70
March 2023	123	123	60	4	0	0	0	0	0	92	64	56	50	46	32	21	14	9	92	64
March 2024	128	128	59	1	0	0	0	0	0	90	59	51	43	39	25	16	10	6	90	59
March 2025	132	132	60	*	0	0	0	0	0	89	54	45	38	33	20	12	7	3	89	54
March 2026	137	134	60	*	0	0	0	0	0	87	49	40	33	29	16	9	4	2	87	49
March 2027	142	134	59	*	0	0	0	0	0	85	45	36	29	24	13	6	3	1	85	45
March 2028	147	132	58	*	0	0	0	0	0	83	41	32	25	21	10	5	2	1	83	41
March 2029	152	128	55	*	0	0	0	0	0	80	37	28	21	18	8	3	1	1	80	37
March 2030	158	124	53	*	0	0	0	0	0	78	33	25	18	15	6	3	1	*	78	33
March 2031	163	118	49	*	0	0	0	0	0	75	30	22	16	13	5	2	1	*	75	30
March 2032	169	111	46	*	0	0	0	0	0	73	27	19	13	11	4	1	*	*	73	27
March 2033	175	104	42	*	0	0	0	0	0	70	24	17	11	9	3	1	*	*	70	24
March 2034	181	96	39	*	0	0	0	0	0	66	21	14	10	7	2	1	*	*	66	21
March 2035	188	88	35	*	0	0	0	0	0	63	19	12	8	6	2	*	*	*	63	19
March 2036	194	80	31	*	0	0	0	0	0	59	16	11	7	5	1	*	*	*	59	16
March 2037	201	72	28	*	0	0	0	0	0	56	14	9	6	4	1	*	*	*	56	14
March 2038	208	63	24	*	0	0	0	0	0	52	12	7	5	3	1	*	*	*	52	12
March 2039	216	55	21	*	0	0	0	0	0	47	10	6	4	3	1	*	*	*	47	10
March 2040	223	47	17	*	0	0	0	0	0	43	9	5	3	2	*	*	*	*	43	9
March 2041	231	39	14	*	0	0	0	0	0	38	7	4	2	2	*	*	*	*	38	7
March 2042	240	31	11	*	0	0	0	0	0	32	5	3	2	1	*	*	*	*	32	5
March 2043	210	24	8	*	0	0	0	0	0	27	4	2	1	1	*	*	*	*	27	4
March 2044	164	16	6	*	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	21	3
March 2045	114	9	3	*	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	2
March 2046	59	3	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																				
Life (years)**	27.8	20.5	12.7	2.9	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	19.6	10.5	8.9	7.7	7.1	5.2	4.1	3.4	2.9		

Date	BE Class								BG Class							
	PSA Prepayment Assumption								PSA Prepayment Assumption							
	0%	100%	150%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	150%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	98	90	87	83	77	70	63	56	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2019	95	80	74	67	55	44	34	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2020	93	70	62	53	38	25	14	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2021	90	62	51	41	24	10	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	0
March 2022	88	53	41	30	13	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	91	0	0
March 2023	85	45	32	21	3	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
March 2024	82	38	24	12	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	38	0	0	0
March 2025	78	31	16	5	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
March 2026	75	24	10	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	79	0	0	0	0
March 2027	71	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	3	0	0	0	0
March 2028	68	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	68	0	0	0	0	0
March 2029	64	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2030	59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2031	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2032	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2033	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2034	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2035	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2036	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2037	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2038	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2039	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2040	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																
Life (years)**	14.0	5.8	4.5	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	23.8	13.9	11.3	9.4	6.9	5.4	4.3	3.6

* Indicates an outstanding balance greater than 0% and less than 0.5% of the original principal balance.
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 † In the case of a Notional Class, the Decrement Table indicates the percentage of the original notional principal balance outstanding.

Date	BA Class								BC Class							
	PSA Prepayment Assumption								PSA Prepayment Assumption							
	0%	100%	150%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	150%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	97	88	84	79	71	63	54	46	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2019	94	75	67	59	45	31	18	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2020	91	63	52	42	23	7	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	73	29
March 2021	88	52	39	27	6	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	58	8	0
March 2022	85	42	27	13	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	68	7	0	0
March 2023	81	32	15	1	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	24	0	0	0
March 2024	77	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	67	0	0	0	0
March 2025	73	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	85	33	0	0	0	0
March 2026	69	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	54	3	0	0	0	0
March 2027	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	91	25	0	0	0	0	0
March 2028	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2029	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2030	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2031	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2032	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2033	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2034	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2035	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2036	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2037	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																
Life (years)**	12.1	4.5	3.4	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	22.1	11.6	9.2	7.5	5.5	4.2	3.4	2.8

Date	BD Class								BZ Class							
	PSA Prepayment Assumption								PSA Prepayment Assumption							
	0%	100%	150%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	0%	100%	150%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
March 2019	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
March 2020	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
March 2021	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	108
March 2022	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	119	119	119	119	119	119	104	67
March 2023	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	123	123	123	123	123	115	71	42
March 2024	100	100	100	100	54	0	0	0	128	128	128	128	128	85	48	26
March 2025	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	132	132	132	132	113	62	33	16
March 2026	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	137	137	137	137	90	46	22	10
March 2027	100	100	100	4	0	0	0	0	142	142	142	142	71	34	15	6
March 2028	100	100	97	0	0	0	0	0	147	147	147	121	56	25	10	4
March 2029	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	152	152	102	44	18	7	2
March 2030	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	132	85	34	13	4	1
March 2031	100	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	163	114	71	27	9	3	1
March 2032	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	159	98	59	21	7	2	1
March 2033	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	140	84	49	16	5	1	*
March 2034	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	123	71	40	12	3	1	*
March 2035	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	107	60	33	9	2	1	*
March 2036	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	92	50	27	7	2	*	*
March 2037	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	79	41	21	5	1	*	*
March 2038	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	66	33	17	4	1	*	*
March 2039	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	54	27	13	3	1	*	*
March 2040	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223	43	21	10	2	*	*	*
March 2041	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	33	15	7	1	*	*	*
March 2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	24	11	5	1	*	*	*
March 2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	15	7	3	*	*	*	*
March 2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	7	3	1	*	*	*	*
March 2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																
Life (years)**	23.9	14.1	11.5	9.6	7.1	5.5	4.4	3.7	27.3	20.2	17.6	15.2	11.5	9.0	7.3	6.0

* 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.

Date	MB and MI† Classes								
	PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	100%	200%	230%	300%	500%	700%	1000%	1300%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March 2018	99	91	85	83	79	68	56	39	21
March 2019	98	82	72	69	63	46	31	15	5
March 2020	97	74	61	57	49	31	17	6	1
March 2021	96	67	51	47	39	21	10	2	*
March 2022	95	60	43	39	30	14	5	1	*
March 2023	93	53	36	32	23	9	3	*	*
March 2024	92	47	30	26	18	6	2	*	*
March 2025	90	41	24	21	14	4	1	*	*
March 2026	89	36	20	16	10	3	*	*	*
March 2027	87	30	16	13	8	2	*	*	*
March 2028	85	26	12	10	6	1	*	*	*
March 2029	83	21	10	7	4	1	*	*	0
March 2030	80	17	7	5	3	*	*	*	0
March 2031	78	13	5	4	2	*	*	*	0
March 2032	75	9	3	3	1	*	*	*	0
March 2033	73	6	2	1	1	*	*	*	0
March 2034	70	3	1	1	*	*	*	*	0
March 2035	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2036	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2037	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2038	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2039	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2040	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2041	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2042	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2043	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2044	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2045	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2046	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average									
Life (years)**	20.2	7.3	5.3	4.9	4.0	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.7

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

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

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

Characteristics of the Residual Classes

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

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

CERTAIN ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

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

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

REMIC Election and Special Tax Attributes

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

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates

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

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

<u>Group</u>	<u>Prepayment Assumption</u>
2	190% PSA
3	209% PSA
4	138% PSA
5	150% PSA
6	230% 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.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates

The Holder of a Residual Certificate will be considered to be the holder of the “residual interest” in the related REMIC. Such Holder generally will be required to report its daily portion of the taxable income or net loss of the REMIC to which that Certificate relates. In certain

periods, a Holder of a Residual Certificate may be required to recognize taxable income without being entitled to receive a corresponding amount of cash. Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, we will be obligated to provide to the Holder of a Residual Certificate (i) information necessary to enable it to prepare its federal income tax returns and (ii) any reports regarding the Residual Class that may be required under the Code. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of the Grantor Trust

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

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Grantor Trust Certificates

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

Stripped Bonds and Stripped Coupons. Under section 1286 of the Code, a beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate must treat the stripped bonds and stripped coupons represented by the Certificate as a debt instrument originally issued on the date the owner acquires it and as having OID equal to the excess, if any, of the “stated redemption price at maturity” of the stripped bonds and stripped coupons over the price paid by the owner to acquire such stripped bonds and stripped coupons. The stated redemption price at maturity of stripped bonds and stripped coupons represented by a Grantor Trust Certificate generally is equal to the sum of all distributions to be made on the stripped bonds and stripped coupons represented by the Certificate. For information reporting purposes, we intend to treat all principal and interest to be distributed on each Grantor Trust Certificate as included in the stated redemption price at maturity and, as a result, each Grantor Trust Certificate will be treated as if issued with OID.

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

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

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

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

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

over

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

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

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

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

The Code requires that the Prepayment Assumption be determined in the manner prescribed in Treasury Regulations. To date, no such regulations have been promulgated. For information reporting purposes, we will assume a Prepayment Assumption equal to 137% PSA for the Mortgage Loans underlying the Group 1 MBS. We make no representation, however, that the related Mortgage Loans will prepay at that rate or at any other rate. You must make your own decision as to the appropriate prepayment assumption to be used in deciding whether or not to purchase a Grantor Trust Certificate.

If a Grantor Trust Certificate entitles the holder to payments of principal and interest, the IRS could contend that the interest payments on that Certificate should be treated as payments of “qualified stated interest” within the meaning of the OID Regulations. In that case, a beneficial owner would be required to include such payments in income, in accordance with its method of accounting, rather than to accrue OID with respect to such payments. If the beneficial owner in that case had acquired the Certificate for less than its principal amount, such beneficial owner generally would have market discount with respect to the Certificate. For a discussion of the market discount rules, see “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Application of Revenue Ruling 84-10—*Market Discount*” in the MBS Prospectus. Further, if the beneficial owner had

purchased the Certificate for an amount (net of accrued interest) greater than the outstanding principal amount of the Certificate, the beneficial owner generally would have premium with respect to the Certificate in the amount of the excess. Such a purchaser may elect, under section 171(c)(2) of the Code, to treat the premium as “amortizable bond premium.”

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

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

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

Expenses of the Grantor Trust. Each beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate will be required to include in income its allocable share of the expenses paid by the Grantor Trust. Each beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate can deduct its allocable share of such expenses as provided in section 162 or section 212 of the Code, consistent with its method of accounting. Fannie Mae intends to allocate expenses to beneficial owners in each monthly period in proportion to the respective amounts of income (including any OID) accrued for each Grantor Trust Certificate. A beneficial owner’s ability to deduct its share of these expenses is limited under section 67 of the Code in the case of (i) estates and trusts, and (ii) individuals owning an interest in a Grantor Trust Certificate directly or through an investment in a “pass-through entity” (other than in connection with such individual’s trade or business). Pass-through entities include partnerships, S corporations, grantor trusts, certain limited liability companies and non-publicly offered regulated investment companies, but do not include estates, non-grantor trusts, cooperatives, real estate investment trusts and publicly offered regulated investment companies. Subject to limitations, such a beneficial owner can deduct its share of these costs only to the extent that these costs, when aggregated with certain of the beneficial owner’s other miscellaneous itemized deductions, exceed 2% of the beneficial owner’s adjusted gross income. For this purpose, an estate or nongrantor trust computes adjusted gross income in the same manner as in the case of an individual, except that deductions for administrative expenses of the estate or trust that would not have been incurred if the property were not held in the trust or estate are treated as allowable in arriving at adjusted gross income. In addition, section 68 of the Code may provide for certain limitations on certain itemized deductions otherwise allowable for a beneficial owner who is an individual. Further, a beneficial owner may not be able to deduct any portion of these costs in computing its alternative minimum tax liability.

Sales and Other Dispositions of Grantor Trust Certificates. Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Grantor Trust Certificate, a beneficial owner generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the beneficial owner’s adjusted basis in that Certificate. The adjusted basis of a Grantor Trust Certificate generally will equal the cost of that Certificate to the beneficial owner, increased by any amounts

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

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

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

A mortgage loan with a loan-to-value ratio in excess of 125% is not a "qualified mortgage" within the meaning of section 860G(a)(3) of the Code. Accordingly, a Grantor Trust Certificate will not be an eligible asset for a REMIC. For a discussion of the special tax characteristics of certain types of mortgage loans, see "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Special Tax Attributes" in the MBS Prospectus.

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

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

Foreign Investors in Grantor Trust Certificates. Additional rules apply to a beneficial owner of a Grantor Trust Certificate that is not a U.S. Person and that is not a partnership (a "Non-U.S.

Person”). “U.S. Person” means a citizen or resident of the United States, a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source of its income, or a trust if a court within the United States can exercise primary supervision over its administration and at least one U.S. Person has the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

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

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

That portion of interest income of a beneficial owner who is a Non-U.S. Person on a Certificate that represents an interest in one or more mortgage loans originated before July 19, 1984 will be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30 percent or lower treaty rate, if applicable. Regardless of the date of origination of the mortgage loans, backup withholding will not apply to payments made to a beneficial owner that is a Non-U.S. Person if the beneficial owner or a financial institution holding on behalf of the beneficial owner provides a Non-U.S. Beneficial Ownership Statement to the withholding agent. A Non-U.S. Beneficial Ownership Statement may be made on an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E or a substantially similar substitute form. The beneficial owner or financial institution holding on behalf of the beneficial owner must inform the withholding agent of any change in the information on the statement within 30 days of such change.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates

The RCR Classes will be created, sold and administered pursuant to an arrangement that will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of the Code. The Regular Certificates that are exchanged for RCR Certificates set forth in Schedule 1 (including any exchanges effective on the Settlement Date) will be the assets of the trust, and the RCR Certificates will represent an ownership interest of the underlying Regular Certificates. For a general discussion of the federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of Regular Certificates, see “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Generally, the ownership interest represented by an RCR certificate will be one of two types. A certificate of a Combination RCR Class (a “Combination RCR Certificate”) will represent beneficial ownership of undivided interests in one or more underlying Regular Certificates. A certificate of a Strip RCR Class (a “Strip RCR Certificate”) will represent the right to receive a disproportionate part of the principal or interest payments on one or more underlying Regular Certificates. All of the RCR Certificates are Combination RCR Certificates. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus for a general discussion of the federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of RCR Certificates.

Tax Audit Procedures

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, which was enacted on November 2, 2015, repeals and replaces the rules applicable to certain administrative and judicial proceedings regarding a REMIC’s tax affairs, effective beginning with the 2018 taxable year. Under the new rules, a partnership, including for this purpose a REMIC, appoints one person to act as its sole representative in connection with IRS audits and related procedures. In the case of a REMIC, the representative’s actions, including the representative’s agreeing to adjustments to taxable income, will bind Residual Owners to a greater degree than would actions of the tax matters partner (“TMP”) under current rules. See “*Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Reporting and Other Administrative Matters*” in the REMIC Prospectus for a discussion of the TMP. Further, 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 year in which the adjustment is made rather than in the year to which the adjustment relates, and otherwise in different and potentially less advantageous ways than under current rules. In some cases, a REMIC could itself be liable for taxes on income adjustments, although it is anticipated that each REMIC will seek to follow procedures in the new rules to avoid entity-level liability to the extent it otherwise may be imposed. The new rules, which will apply to both existing and future REMICs, are complex and likely will be clarified and possibly revised before going into effect. 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 or Grantor Trust 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 or Grantor Trust 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.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are obligated to deliver the Certificates to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (the “Dealer”) in exchange for the MBS. The Dealer proposes to offer the Certificates directly to the public from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale. The Dealer may effect these transactions to or through other dealers.

CREDIT RISK RETENTION

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP will provide legal representation for Fannie Mae. K&L Gates LLP will provide legal representation for the Dealer.

Schedule 1

Available Recombinations(1)

Trust Certificates		RCR Certificates						
Classes	Original Balances	RCR Classes	Original Balances	Principal Type(2)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(2)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
Recombination 1								
EA	\$138,267,000	EB	\$138,267,000	PAC/AD	2.75%	FIX	3136AVX38	June 2044
EI	8,641,688(3)							
Recombination 2								
EA	138,267,000	EC	138,267,000	PAC/AD	3.00	FIX	3136AVX46	June 2044
EI	17,283,375(3)							
Recombination 3								
EA	138,267,000	E	138,267,000	PAC/AD	3.25	FIX	3136AVX53	June 2044
EI	25,925,062(3)							
Recombination 4								
EA	138,267,000	ED	138,267,000	PAC/AD	3.50	FIX	3136AVX61	June 2044
EI	34,566,750(3)							
Recombination 5								
EA	92,178,000	EH	92,178,000	PAC/AD	4.00	FIX	3136AVX79	June 2044
EI	34,566,750(3)							

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

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

(3) Notional principal balance. This Class is an Interest Only Class. See page S-6 for a description of how its notional principal balance is calculated.

Principal Balance Schedules

Aggregate Group I 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	\$154,981,000.00	November 2021	\$ 94,626,866.90	July 2026	\$ 43,863,063.16
April 2017	154,540,781.63	December 2021	93,505,363.36	August 2026	43,223,932.66
May 2017	154,062,180.71	January 2022	92,391,014.05	September 2026	42,593,441.03
June 2017	153,545,355.73	February 2022	91,283,768.18	October 2026	41,971,476.24
July 2017	152,990,489.73	March 2022	90,183,575.29	November 2026	41,357,927.73
August 2017	152,397,790.28	April 2022	89,090,385.27	December 2026	40,752,686.27
September 2017	151,767,489.35	May 2022	88,004,148.29	January 2027	40,155,644.07
October 2017	151,099,843.17	June 2022	86,924,814.88	February 2027	39,566,694.68
November 2017	150,395,132.03	July 2022	85,852,335.87	March 2027	38,985,732.99
December 2017	149,653,660.13	August 2022	84,786,662.43	April 2027	38,412,655.22
January 2018	148,875,755.35	September 2022	83,727,746.01	May 2027	37,847,358.92
February 2018	148,061,768.97	October 2022	82,675,538.40	June 2027	37,289,742.93
March 2018	147,212,075.45	November 2022	81,629,991.69	July 2027	36,739,707.37
April 2018	146,327,072.10	December 2022	80,591,058.29	August 2027	36,197,153.61
May 2018	145,407,178.76	January 2023	79,558,690.92	September 2027	35,661,984.30
June 2018	144,452,837.45	February 2023	78,532,842.58	October 2027	35,134,103.30
July 2018	143,464,512.01	March 2023	77,513,466.59	November 2027	34,613,415.69
August 2018	142,442,687.72	April 2023	76,500,516.58	December 2027	34,099,827.77
September 2018	141,387,870.83	May 2023	75,493,946.46	January 2028	33,593,247.02
October 2018	140,300,588.15	June 2023	74,493,710.46	February 2028	33,093,582.07
November 2018	139,181,386.59	July 2023	73,499,763.09	March 2028	32,600,742.75
December 2018	138,030,832.65	August 2023	72,512,059.14	April 2028	32,114,640.00
January 2019	136,849,511.92	September 2023	71,530,553.73	May 2028	31,635,185.92
February 2019	135,638,028.58	October 2023	70,555,202.23	June 2028	31,162,293.69
March 2019	134,397,004.77	November 2023	69,585,960.32	July 2028	30,695,877.63
April 2019	133,127,080.12	December 2023	68,622,783.96	August 2028	30,235,853.12
May 2019	131,828,911.06	January 2024	67,665,629.40	September 2028	29,782,136.63
June 2019	130,503,170.31	February 2024	66,714,453.15	October 2028	29,334,645.68
July 2019	129,150,546.18	March 2024	65,769,212.03	November 2028	28,893,298.84
August 2019	127,806,702.08	April 2024	64,836,367.39	December 2028	28,458,015.74
September 2019	126,471,576.70	May 2024	63,915,951.69	January 2029	28,028,716.99
October 2019	125,145,109.12	June 2024	63,007,805.16	February 2029	27,605,324.25
November 2019	123,827,238.83	July 2024	62,111,770.02	March 2029	27,187,760.14
December 2019	122,517,905.70	August 2024	61,227,690.50	April 2029	26,775,948.30
January 2020	121,217,049.98	September 2024	60,355,412.76	May 2029	26,369,813.30
February 2020	119,924,612.33	October 2024	59,494,784.90	June 2029	25,969,280.72
March 2020	118,640,533.78	November 2024	58,645,656.96	July 2029	25,574,277.04
April 2020	117,364,755.75	December 2024	57,807,880.82	August 2029	25,184,729.71
May 2020	116,097,220.02	January 2025	56,981,310.28	September 2029	24,800,567.09
June 2020	114,837,868.78	February 2025	56,165,800.93	October 2029	24,421,718.45
July 2020	113,586,644.58	March 2025	55,361,210.20	November 2029	24,048,113.97
August 2020	112,343,490.32	April 2025	54,567,397.33	December 2029	23,679,684.71
September 2020	111,108,349.30	May 2025	53,784,223.32	January 2030	23,316,362.63
October 2020	109,881,165.18	June 2025	53,011,550.90	February 2030	22,958,080.53
November 2020	108,661,881.98	July 2025	52,249,244.57	March 2030	22,604,772.09
December 2020	107,450,444.08	August 2025	51,497,170.51	April 2030	22,256,371.81
January 2021	106,246,796.23	September 2025	50,755,196.60	May 2030	21,912,815.05
February 2021	105,050,883.53	October 2025	50,023,192.37	June 2030	21,574,038.00
March 2021	103,862,651.43	November 2025	49,301,029.02	July 2030	21,239,977.64
April 2021	102,682,045.75	December 2025	48,588,579.36	August 2030	20,910,571.77
May 2021	101,509,012.66	January 2026	47,885,717.80	September 2030	20,585,758.97
June 2021	100,343,498.65	February 2026	47,192,320.34	October 2030	20,265,478.64
July 2021	99,185,450.58	March 2026	46,508,264.56	November 2030	19,949,670.92
August 2021	98,034,815.67	April 2026	45,833,429.56	December 2030	19,638,276.72
September 2021	96,891,541.44	May 2026	45,167,695.98	January 2031	19,331,237.73
October 2021	95,755,575.77	June 2026	44,510,945.97	February 2031	19,028,496.35

Aggregate Group I (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
March 2031	\$ 18,729,995.74	February 2036	\$ 6,931,933.19	January 2041	\$ 2,044,059.98
April 2031	18,435,679.79	March 2036	6,806,933.42	February 2041	1,994,384.89
May 2031	18,145,493.10	April 2036	6,683,792.65	March 2041	1,945,521.69
June 2031	17,859,380.97	May 2036	6,562,485.48	April 2041	1,897,458.77
July 2031	17,577,289.43	June 2036	6,442,986.84	May 2041	1,850,184.69
August 2031	17,299,165.17	July 2036	6,325,272.00	June 2041	1,803,688.17
September 2031	17,024,955.57	August 2036	6,209,316.56	July 2041	1,757,958.08
October 2031	16,754,608.71	September 2036	6,095,096.41	August 2041	1,712,983.41
November 2031	16,488,073.30	October 2036	5,982,587.78	September 2041	1,668,753.33
December 2031	16,225,298.74	November 2036	5,871,767.21	October 2041	1,625,257.16
January 2032	15,966,235.04	December 2036	5,762,611.53	November 2041	1,582,484.33
February 2032	15,710,832.90	January 2037	5,655,097.88	December 2041	1,540,424.43
March 2032	15,459,043.61	February 2037	5,549,203.70	January 2042	1,499,067.21
April 2032	15,210,819.12	March 2037	5,444,906.74	February 2042	1,458,402.52
May 2032	14,966,111.96	April 2037	5,342,185.02	March 2042	1,418,420.36
June 2032	14,724,875.31	May 2037	5,241,016.85	April 2042	1,379,110.89
July 2032	14,487,062.92	June 2037	5,141,380.84	May 2042	1,340,464.37
August 2032	14,252,629.16	July 2037	5,043,255.87	June 2042	1,302,471.19
September 2032	14,021,528.96	August 2037	4,946,621.09	July 2042	1,265,121.91
October 2032	13,793,717.84	September 2037	4,851,455.94	August 2042	1,228,407.16
November 2032	13,569,151.91	October 2037	4,757,740.11	September 2042	1,192,317.74
December 2032	13,347,787.82	November 2037	4,665,453.58	October 2042	1,156,844.56
January 2033	13,129,582.80	December 2037	4,574,576.57	November 2042	1,121,978.65
February 2033	12,914,494.60	January 2038	4,485,089.58	December 2042	1,087,711.17
March 2033	12,702,481.56	February 2038	4,396,973.35	January 2043	1,054,033.38
April 2033	12,493,502.50	March 2038	4,310,208.88	February 2043	1,020,936.68
May 2033	12,287,516.82	April 2038	4,224,777.42	March 2043	988,412.57
June 2033	12,084,484.43	May 2038	4,140,660.47	April 2043	956,452.69
July 2033	11,884,365.73	June 2038	4,057,839.77	May 2043	925,048.75
August 2033	11,687,121.67	July 2038	3,976,297.30	June 2043	894,192.62
September 2033	11,492,713.68	August 2038	3,896,015.27	July 2043	863,876.25
October 2033	11,301,103.70	September 2038	3,816,976.14	August 2043	834,091.70
November 2033	11,112,254.15	October 2038	3,739,162.60	September 2043	804,831.16
December 2033	10,926,127.93	November 2038	3,662,557.55	October 2043	776,086.90
January 2034	10,742,688.45	December 2038	3,587,144.14	November 2043	747,851.32
February 2034	10,561,899.57	January 2039	3,512,905.72	December 2043	720,116.90
March 2034	10,383,725.60	February 2039	3,439,825.87	January 2044	692,876.23
April 2034	10,208,131.36	March 2039	3,367,888.40	February 2044	666,122.00
May 2034	10,035,082.08	April 2039	3,297,077.31	March 2044	639,847.02
June 2034	9,864,543.46	May 2039	3,227,376.83	April 2044	614,044.17
July 2034	9,696,481.64	June 2039	3,158,771.39	May 2044	588,706.43
August 2034	9,530,863.21	July 2039	3,091,245.62	June 2044	563,826.90
September 2034	9,367,655.17	August 2039	3,024,784.37	July 2044	539,398.75
October 2034	9,206,824.96	September 2039	2,959,372.68	August 2044	515,415.25
November 2034	9,048,340.44	October 2039	2,894,995.79	September 2044	491,869.76
December 2034	8,892,169.90	November 2039	2,831,639.13	October 2044	468,755.74
January 2035	8,738,282.03	December 2039	2,769,288.35	November 2044	446,066.74
February 2035	8,586,645.91	January 2040	2,707,929.24	December 2044	423,796.38
March 2035	8,437,231.05	February 2040	2,647,547.84	January 2045	401,938.39
April 2035	8,290,007.33	March 2040	2,588,130.32	February 2045	380,486.57
May 2035	8,144,945.05	April 2040	2,529,663.07	March 2045	359,434.81
June 2035	8,002,014.88	May 2040	2,472,132.64	April 2045	338,777.08
July 2035	7,861,187.86	June 2040	2,415,525.78	May 2045	318,507.45
August 2035	7,722,435.42	July 2040	2,359,829.39	June 2045	298,620.06
September 2035	7,585,729.36	August 2040	2,305,030.57	July 2045	279,109.11
October 2035	7,451,041.85	September 2040	2,251,116.58	August 2045	259,968.92
November 2035	7,318,345.42	October 2040	2,198,074.84	September 2045	241,193.86
December 2035	7,187,612.94	November 2040	2,145,892.96	October 2045	222,778.39
January 2036	7,058,817.67	December 2040	2,094,558.70	November 2045	204,717.03

Aggregate Group I (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
December 2045	\$ 187,004.40	May 2046	\$ 103,488.58	October 2046	\$ 27,923.81
January 2046	169,635.18	June 2046	87,759.18	November 2046	13,711.91
February 2046	152,604.12	July 2046	72,342.79	December 2046 and	
March 2046	135,906.06	August 2046	57,234.59	thereafter	0.00
April 2046	119,535.89	September 2046	42,429.83		

Aggregate Group II 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	\$172,397,000.00	March 2021	\$121,740,119.54	March 2025	\$ 74,163,582.02
April 2017	171,826,866.54	April 2021	120,630,009.32	April 2025	73,309,432.38
May 2017	171,223,411.04	May 2021	119,525,350.11	May 2025	72,464,093.08
June 2017	170,586,835.27	June 2021	118,426,111.43	June 2025	71,627,477.81
July 2017	169,917,358.13	July 2021	117,332,262.96	July 2025	70,799,501.04
August 2017	169,215,215.54	August 2021	116,243,774.52	August 2025	69,980,078.09
September 2017	168,480,660.27	September 2021	115,160,616.09	September 2025	69,169,125.06
October 2017	167,713,961.82	October 2021	114,082,757.80	October 2025	68,366,558.88
November 2017	166,915,406.23	November 2021	113,010,169.93	November 2025	67,572,297.24
December 2017	166,085,295.90	December 2021	111,942,822.90	December 2025	66,786,258.65
January 2018	165,223,949.36	January 2022	110,880,687.29	January 2026	66,008,362.37
February 2018	164,331,701.13	February 2022	109,823,733.82	February 2026	65,238,528.44
March 2018	163,408,901.40	March 2022	108,771,933.34	March 2026	64,476,677.68
April 2018	162,455,915.87	April 2022	107,725,256.88	April 2026	63,722,731.63
May 2018	161,473,125.42	May 2022	106,683,675.58	May 2026	62,976,612.62
June 2018	160,460,925.92	June 2022	105,647,160.74	June 2026	62,238,243.70
July 2018	159,419,727.86	July 2022	104,615,683.81	July 2026	61,507,548.65
August 2018	158,349,956.12	August 2022	103,589,216.37	August 2026	60,784,451.99
September 2018	157,252,049.66	September 2022	102,567,730.13	September 2026	60,068,878.96
October 2018	156,126,461.16	October 2022	101,551,196.97	October 2026	59,360,755.52
November 2018	154,973,656.70	November 2022	100,539,588.89	November 2026	58,660,008.33
December 2018	153,794,115.45	December 2022	99,532,878.04	December 2026	57,966,564.74
January 2019	152,588,329.26	January 2023	98,531,036.68	January 2027	57,280,352.82
February 2019	151,356,802.35	February 2023	97,534,037.25	February 2027	56,601,301.31
March 2019	150,100,050.90	March 2023	96,541,852.30	March 2027	55,929,339.65
April 2019	148,849,564.18	April 2023	95,554,454.52	April 2027	55,264,397.92
May 2019	147,605,307.65	May 2023	94,571,816.74	May 2027	54,606,406.91
June 2019	146,367,246.93	June 2023	93,593,911.92	June 2027	53,955,298.05
July 2019	145,135,347.81	July 2023	92,620,713.16	July 2027	53,311,003.43
August 2019	143,909,576.27	August 2023	91,652,193.69	August 2027	52,673,455.79
September 2019	142,689,898.44	September 2023	90,688,326.86	September 2027	52,042,588.52
October 2019	141,476,280.63	October 2023	89,729,086.18	October 2027	51,418,335.64
November 2019	140,268,689.32	November 2023	88,774,445.26	November 2027	50,800,631.80
December 2019	139,067,091.16	December 2023	87,824,377.87	December 2027	50,189,412.29
January 2020	137,871,452.95	January 2024	86,878,857.89	January 2028	49,584,613.01
February 2020	136,681,741.68	February 2024	85,937,859.33	February 2028	48,986,170.47
March 2020	135,497,924.50	March 2024	85,001,356.33	March 2028	48,394,021.81
April 2020	134,319,968.71	April 2024	84,069,323.18	April 2028	47,808,104.73
May 2020	133,147,841.78	May 2024	83,141,734.26	May 2028	47,228,357.59
June 2020	131,981,511.36	June 2024	82,218,564.09	June 2028	46,654,719.27
July 2020	130,820,945.23	July 2024	81,299,787.34	July 2028	46,087,129.30
August 2020	129,666,111.36	August 2024	80,385,378.76	August 2028	45,525,527.75
September 2020	128,516,977.87	September 2024	79,475,313.27	September 2028	44,969,855.28
October 2020	127,373,513.04	October 2024	78,569,565.89	October 2028	44,420,053.11
November 2020	126,235,685.30	November 2024	77,670,040.09	November 2028	43,876,063.04
December 2020	125,103,463.25	December 2024	76,779,768.94	December 2028	43,337,827.42
January 2021	123,976,815.64	January 2025	75,898,661.88	January 2029	42,805,289.15
February 2021	122,855,711.38	February 2025	75,026,629.19	February 2029	42,278,391.68

Aggregate Group II (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
March 2029	\$ 41,757,079.01	February 2034	\$ 19,139,105.24	January 2039	\$ 7,443,986.33
April 2029	41,241,295.67	March 2034	18,868,189.57	February 2039	7,307,166.08
May 2029	40,730,986.72	April 2034	18,600,291.67	March 2039	7,171,983.07
June 2029	40,226,097.77	May 2034	18,335,380.86	April 2039	7,038,420.14
July 2029	39,726,574.92	June 2034	18,073,426.75	May 2039	6,906,460.31
August 2029	39,232,364.81	July 2034	17,814,399.28	June 2039	6,776,086.75
September 2029	38,743,414.60	August 2034	17,558,268.65	July 2039	6,647,282.82
October 2029	38,259,671.92	September 2034	17,305,005.36	August 2039	6,520,032.00
November 2029	37,781,084.96	October 2034	17,054,580.21	September 2039	6,394,317.99
December 2029	37,307,602.36	November 2034	16,806,964.27	October 2039	6,270,124.60
January 2030	36,839,173.28	December 2034	16,562,128.89	November 2039	6,147,435.84
February 2030	36,375,747.35	January 2035	16,320,045.70	December 2039	6,026,235.85
March 2030	35,917,274.71	February 2035	16,080,686.62	January 2040	5,906,508.95
April 2030	35,463,705.96	March 2035	15,844,023.84	February 2040	5,788,239.60
May 2030	35,014,992.19	April 2035	15,610,029.80	March 2040	5,671,412.41
June 2030	34,571,084.94	May 2035	15,378,677.24	April 2040	5,556,012.16
July 2030	34,131,936.25	June 2035	15,149,939.13	May 2040	5,442,023.76
August 2030	33,697,498.58	July 2035	14,923,788.75	June 2040	5,329,432.29
September 2030	33,267,724.88	August 2035	14,700,199.59	July 2040	5,218,222.97
October 2030	32,842,568.55	September 2035	14,479,145.44	August 2040	5,108,381.17
November 2030	32,421,983.43	October 2035	14,260,600.32	September 2040	4,999,892.38
December 2030	32,005,923.81	November 2035	14,044,538.52	October 2040	4,892,742.28
January 2031	31,594,344.41	December 2035	13,830,934.57	November 2040	4,786,916.64
February 2031	31,187,200.40	January 2036	13,619,763.26	December 2040	4,682,401.43
March 2031	30,784,447.38	February 2036	13,410,999.60	January 2041	4,579,182.70
April 2031	30,386,041.37	March 2036	13,204,618.89	February 2041	4,477,246.69
May 2031	29,991,938.84	April 2036	13,000,596.62	March 2041	4,376,579.73
June 2031	29,602,096.64	May 2036	12,798,908.56	April 2041	4,277,168.33
July 2031	29,216,472.07	June 2036	12,599,530.70	May 2041	4,178,999.11
August 2031	28,835,022.83	July 2036	12,402,439.27	June 2041	4,082,058.81
September 2031	28,457,707.02	August 2036	12,207,610.72	July 2041	3,986,334.34
October 2031	28,084,483.16	September 2036	12,015,021.75	August 2041	3,891,812.71
November 2031	27,715,310.17	October 2036	11,824,649.27	September 2041	3,798,481.07
December 2031	27,350,147.35	November 2036	11,636,470.42	October 2041	3,706,326.69
January 2032	26,988,954.41	December 2036	11,450,462.59	November 2041	3,615,336.99
February 2032	26,631,691.45	January 2037	11,266,603.35	December 2041	3,525,499.49
March 2032	26,278,318.94	February 2037	11,084,870.51	January 2042	3,436,801.84
April 2032	25,928,797.75	March 2037	10,905,242.11	February 2042	3,349,231.83
May 2032	25,583,089.11	April 2037	10,727,696.38	March 2042	3,262,777.35
June 2032	25,241,154.65	May 2037	10,552,211.79	April 2042	3,177,426.42
July 2032	24,902,956.36	June 2037	10,378,766.99	May 2042	3,093,167.18
August 2032	24,568,456.58	July 2037	10,207,340.87	June 2042	3,009,987.89
September 2032	24,237,618.04	August 2037	10,037,912.52	July 2042	2,927,876.93
October 2032	23,910,403.81	September 2037	9,870,461.21	August 2042	2,846,822.79
November 2032	23,586,777.35	October 2037	9,704,966.45	September 2042	2,766,814.08
December 2032	23,266,702.43	November 2037	9,541,407.93	October 2042	2,687,839.51
January 2033	22,950,143.21	December 2037	9,379,765.54	November 2042	2,609,887.93
February 2033	22,637,064.18	January 2038	9,220,019.38	December 2042	2,532,948.28
March 2033	22,327,430.16	February 2038	9,062,149.73	January 2043	2,457,009.61
April 2033	22,021,206.35	March 2038	8,906,137.08	February 2043	2,382,061.10
May 2033	21,718,358.24	April 2038	8,751,962.10	March 2043	2,308,092.01
June 2033	21,418,851.69	May 2038	8,599,605.65	April 2043	2,235,091.74
July 2033	21,122,652.89	June 2038	8,449,048.79	May 2043	2,163,049.77
August 2033	20,829,728.33	July 2038	8,300,272.76	June 2043	2,091,955.70
September 2033	20,540,044.85	August 2038	8,153,258.97	July 2043	2,021,799.22
October 2033	20,253,569.62	September 2038	8,007,989.04	August 2043	1,952,570.15
November 2033	19,970,270.09	October 2038	7,864,444.75	September 2043	1,884,258.38
December 2033	19,690,114.06	November 2038	7,722,608.08	October 2043	1,816,853.93
January 2034	19,413,069.64	December 2038	7,582,461.17	November 2043	1,750,346.89

Aggregate Group II (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
December 2043	\$ 1,684,727.49	November 2044	\$ 1,018,793.79	October 2045	\$ 447,049.15
January 2044	1,619,986.02	December 2044	963,097.08	November 2045	399,357.68
February 2044	1,556,112.90	January 2045	908,169.33	December 2045	352,346.33
March 2044	1,493,098.61	February 2045	854,002.06	January 2046	306,007.48
April 2044	1,430,933.76	March 2045	800,586.83	February 2046	260,333.64
May 2044	1,369,609.03	April 2045	747,915.34	March 2046	215,317.34
June 2044	1,309,115.22	May 2045	695,979.35	April 2046	170,951.24
July 2044	1,249,443.20	June 2045	644,770.69	May 2046	127,228.04
August 2044	1,190,583.94	July 2045	594,281.29	June 2046	84,140.53
September 2044	1,132,528.50	August 2045	544,503.16	July 2046	41,681.57
October 2044	1,075,268.04	September 2045	495,428.39	August 2046 and thereafter	0.00

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Table of Contents	S- 2
Available Information	S- 3
Summary	S- 4
Description of the Certificates	S- 8
Certain Additional Federal Income Tax Consequences	S-22
Plan of Distribution	S-29
Credit Risk Retention	S-30
Legal Matters	S-30
Schedule 1	A- 1
Principal Balance Schedules	B- 1

\$614,474,545



**Guaranteed
Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae Trust 2017-22**

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Wells Fargo Securities

March 27, 2017