

\$283,789,970



FannieMae®

**Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2017-76**

The Certificates

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

Payments to Certificateholders

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

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

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

The Fannie Mae Guaranty

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

The Trust and its Assets

The trust will own Fannie Mae MBS.

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

Class	Group	Original Class Balance	Principal Type(1)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(1)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
FB	1	\$121,624,272	PT	(2)	FLT	3136AX4M4	October 2057
SB	1	121,624,272(3)	NTL	(2)	INV/IO	3136AX4N2	October 2057
PA	1	123,400,000	PAC/AD	3.0%	FIX	3136AX4P7	September 2056
PB	1	10,390,000	PAC/AD	3.0	FIX	3136AX4Q5	October 2057
Z	1	28,375,698	SUP	3.0	FIX/Z	3136AX4R3	October 2057
R		0	NPR	0	NPR	3136AX4S1	October 2057

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

(2) Based on LIBOR.

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

The dealer will offer the certificates from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the settlement date to be September 29, 2017.

Carefully consider the risk factors on page S-6 of this prospectus supplement and starting on page 14 of the REMIC prospectus. Unless you understand and are able to tolerate these risks, you should not invest in the certificates.

You should read the REMIC prospectus as well as this prospectus supplement.

The certificates, together with interest thereon, are not guaranteed by the United States and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof other than Fannie Mae.

The certificates are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and are "exempted securities" under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

MORGAN STANLEY

The date of this Prospectus Supplement is September 25, 2017

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AVAILABLE INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY

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

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>
\$283,789,970	4.50%	4.75% to 7.00%	361 to 480

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>
\$283,789,970	480	427	48	5.130%

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

Settlement Date

We expect to issue the certificates on September 29, 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 Class	R Class

Interest Rates

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

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>Initial Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maximum Interest Rate</u>	<u>Minimum Interest Rate</u>	<u>Formula for Calculation of Interest Rate(1)</u>
FB	1.63444%	6.50%	0.40%	LIBOR + 40 basis points
SB	4.86556%	6.10%	0.00%	6.1% – LIBOR

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

Notional Class

The notional principal balance of the notional class specified below will equal the percentage of the outstanding balance specified below immediately before the related distribution date:

<u>Class</u>
SB 100% of the FB Class

Distributions of Principal

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

Weighted Average Lives (years)*

	PSA Prepayment Assumption							
	0%	100%	125%	155%	235%	400%	600%	900%
FB and SB	28.3	11.5	9.9	8.5	6.0	3.5	2.2	1.3
PA	19.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.4	2.2	1.3
PB	31.5	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	12.9	8.2	4.8
Z	36.4	22.9	20.6	16.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.2

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

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS

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

Uncertainty as to the determination of LIBOR and the potential phasing out of LIBOR after 2021 may adversely affect the value of certain certificates. On July 27, 2017, regulatory authorities in the United Kingdom announced their intention to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021. Accordingly, it is uncertain whether ICE will continue to quote LIBOR after 2021. Efforts to identify a set of alter-

native U.S. dollar reference interest rates include proposals by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. At present, we are unable to predict the effect of any alternative reference rates that may be established or any other reforms to LIBOR that may be adopted in the United Kingdom, in the U.S. or elsewhere. Uncertainty as to the nature of such potential changes, alternative reference rates or other reforms may adversely affect the trading market for LIBOR-based securities, including certificates with interest rates that adjust based on LIBOR. Moreover, any future reform, replacement or disappearance of LIBOR may adversely affect the value of and return on the affected certificates.

As discussed in the REMIC Prospectus under “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Intercontinental Exchange Benchmark Administration is the new LIBOR administrator*,” if we determine that the methods for establishing LIBOR are no longer viable, we may in our discretion designate an alternative method or, if appropriate, an alternative index for the determination of monthly interest rates on the floating rate and inverse floating rate classes. We will designate any alternative method or index taking into account general comparability and other factors; however, in that case, we can provide no assurance that the alternative will yield the same or similar economic results over the lives of the related classes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

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

General

Structure. We will create the Fannie Mae REMIC Trust specified on the cover of this prospectus supplement (the “Trust”) pursuant to a trust agreement dated as of May 1, 2010 and a supplement thereto dated as of September 1, 2017 (the “Issue Date”). The trust agreement and supplement are collectively referred to as the “Trust Agreement.” We will issue the Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through

Certificates (the “Certificates”) pursuant to the “Trust Agreement.” We will execute the Trust Agreement in our corporate capacity and as trustee (the “Trustee”).

The assets of the Trust will include certain Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (the “MBS”).

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

The Trust will constitute a “real estate mortgage investment conduit” (“REMIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

The following chart contains information about the assets, the “regular interests” and the “residual interest” of the REMIC. The Certificates other than the R Class are collectively referred to as the “Regular Classes” or “Regular Certificates,” and the R Class is referred to as the “Residual Class” or “Residual Certificate.”

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Regular Interests</u>	<u>Residual Interest</u>
REMIC	MBS	All Classes of Certificates other than the R Class	R

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

Characteristics of Certificates. Except as specified below, we will issue the Certificates in book-entry form on the book-entry system of the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks. Entities whose names appear on the book-entry records of a Federal Reserve Bank as having had Certificates deposited in their accounts are “Holders” or “Certificateholders.”

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

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

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Denominations</u>
The SB Class	\$100,000 minimum plus whole dollar increments
All other Classes (except the R Class)	\$1,000 minimum plus whole dollar increments

The MBS

The MBS provide that principal and interest on the related Mortgage Loans are passed through monthly. The Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS are conventional, fixed-rate, fully-amortizing mortgage loans secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust on single-family residential properties. These Mortgage Loans have original maturities of up to 40 years.

In addition, the pools of Mortgage Loans backing the MBS have been designated as pools of “reperforming modified loans” as described further under “The Mortgage Loans—Previously Delinquent Mortgage Loans—*Reperforming Loans*” and “—*Reperforming Modified Loans*” in the

MBS Prospectus dated June 1, 2016. These loans are conventional, modified mortgage loans that became delinquent after we initially acquired them but were current as of the issue date of each related MBS. For periodic updates to that description, please refer to the Pool Prefix Glossary available on our Web site at www.fanniemae.com. For additional information about the particular pools underlying the MBS, see the Final Data Statement for the Trust and the related prospectus supplement for each MBS. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Mortgage loans that became delinquent after we initially acquired them, and that in some cases may have been modified, may perform differently than do mortgage loans without a history of delinquency*” in the MBS Prospectus dated June 1, 2016.

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

Distributions of Interest

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

The Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will bear interest at interest rates based on LIBOR. We currently establish LIBOR on the basis of the “ICE Method” as generally described under “Description of the Certificates—Distributions on Certificates—*Interest Distributions—Indices for Floating Rate Classes and Inverse Floating Rate Classes*” in the REMIC Prospectus. For a description of recent developments affecting LIBOR calculations, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Yield and Prepayment—*Intercontinental Exchange Benchmark Administration is the new LIBOR administrator*” in the REMIC Prospectus and “Additional Risk Factor—*Uncertainty as to the determination of LIBOR and the potential phasing out of LIBOR after 2021 may adversely affect the value of certain certificates*” in this prospectus supplement.

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>
All interest-bearing Classes other than the FB and SB Classes	FB and SB Classes

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

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

Distributions of Principal

On the Distribution Date in each month, we will make payments of principal on the Classes of Certificates as described below.

The Z Accrual Amount to the Aggregate Group to its Planned Balance, and thereafter to Z. } Accretion Directed/PAC Group and Accrual Class

The Cash Flow Distribution Amount as follows:

- 42.8571425551% to FB until retired, and } Pass-Through Class
- 57.1428574449% in the following priority:
 - first*, to the Aggregate Group to its Planned Balance; } PAC Group
 - second*, to Z, until retired; and } Support Class
 - third*, to the Aggregate Group to zero. } PAC Group

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

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

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

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

Structuring Assumptions

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

- the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS have the original term to maturity, remaining term to maturity, loan age and interest rate specified under “Summary—Assumed Characteristics of the Underlying Mortgage Loans” in this prospectus supplement;
- the Mortgage Loans prepay at the constant percentages of PSA specified in the related tables;
- the settlement date for the Certificates is September 29, 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 Schedule. The Principal Balance Schedule for the Aggregate Group is set forth beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus supplement. The Principal Balance Schedule was prepared based on the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the Mortgage Loans prepay at a *constant* rate within the “Structuring Range” specified in the chart below. The “Effective Range” for the Aggregate Group is the range of prepayment rates (measured by *constant* PSA rates) that would reduce the Aggregate Group to its scheduled balance each month based on the Pricing Assumptions. We have not provided separate schedules for the individual Classes included in the Aggregate Group. However, those Classes are designed to receive principal distributions in the same fashion as if separate schedules had been provided (with schedules based on the same underlying assumptions that apply to the Aggregate Group schedule). If such separate schedules

had been provided for the individual Classes included in the Aggregate Group we expect that the effective ranges for those Classes would not be narrower than that shown below for the Aggregate Group.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Structuring Range</u>	<u>Initial Effective Range</u>
Aggregate Group Planned Balances	Between 125% and 235% PSA	Between 125% and 235% PSA

The Aggregate Group consists of the PA and PB Classes.

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

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

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

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

Yield Table for the Inverse Floating Rate Class

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the pre-tax corporate bond equivalent yield to maturity of the SB Class to various constant percentages of PSA and to changes in the Index. **The table below is provided for illustrative purposes only and is not intended as a forecast or prediction of the actual yield on the SB Class.** We calculated the yields set forth in the table by

- determining the monthly discount rates that, when applied to the assumed streams of cash flows to be paid on the SB Class, would cause the discounted present values of the assumed streams of cash flows to equal the assumed aggregate purchase price of that Class, 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 price 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 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 yield on the SB Class will be sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the Mortgage Loans and to the level of the Index. The Mortgage Loans generally can be prepaid at any time without penalty. In addition, the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the Mortgage Loans is likely to vary, and may vary considerably, from pool to pool. As illustrated in the table below, it is possible that investors in the SB 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 SB 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 the SB Class (expressed as a percentage of original principal balance) is as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
SB	18.73438%

* 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 SB Class to Prepayments and LIBOR
(Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)**

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption							
	50%	100%	125%	155%	235%	400%	600%	900%
0.61722%	26.2%	22.8%	21.0%	18.9%	13.1%	0.7%	(15.4)%	(43.0)%
1.23444%	22.6%	19.2%	17.5%	15.4%	9.7%	(2.5)%	(18.5)%	(45.6)%
3.23444%	10.9%	7.7%	6.0%	4.0%	(1.4)%	(13.0)%	(28.2)%	(54.3)%
5.23444%	(2.5)%	(5.5)%	(7.1)%	(8.9)%	(14.0)%	(25.0)%	(39.4)%	(65.2)%
6.10000%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates

For a description of how the weighted average life of a Certificate is determined, see “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Weighted Average Lives and Final Distribution Dates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

In general, the weighted average lives of the Certificates will be shortened if the level of prepayments of principal of the related Mortgage Loans increases. However, the weighted average lives will depend upon a variety of other factors, including

- the timing of changes in the rate of principal distributions, and
- the priority sequence of distributions of principal of the Classes.

See “—Distributions of Principal” above.

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

Decrement Tables

The following tables indicate the percentages of original principal balances of the specified Classes that would be outstanding after each date shown at various constant PSA rates, and the corresponding weighted average lives of those Classes. The tables have been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions.

In the case of the information set forth for each Class under 0% PSA, however, we assumed that the Mortgage Loans have the original and remaining term to maturity and bear interest at the annual rate specified in the table below.

Original and Remaining Term to Maturity	Interest Rate
480 months	7.00%

It is unlikely that all of the Mortgage Loans will have the loan ages, interest rates or remaining terms to maturity assumed, or that the Mortgage Loans will prepay at any *constant* PSA level.

In addition, the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans could produce slower or faster principal distributions than indicated in the tables at the specified constant PSA rates, even if the weighted average remaining term to maturity and the weighted average loan age of the Mortgage Loans are identical to the weighted averages specified in the Pricing Assumptions. This is the case because pools of loans with identical weighted averages are nonetheless likely to reflect differing dispersions of the related characteristics.

Percent of Original Principal Balances Outstanding

Date	FB and SB† Classes								PA Class							
	PSA Prepayment Assumption								PSA Prepayment Assumption							
	0%	100%	125%	155%	235%	400%	600%	900%	0%	100%	125%	155%	235%	400%	600%	900%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 2018	100	93	92	90	85	75	63	46	99	90	88	88	88	88	75	51
September 2019	99	87	84	81	72	57	40	21	97	81	77	77	77	66	44	19
September 2020	98	80	77	72	61	42	25	9	96	72	67	67	67	47	25	4
September 2021	98	75	70	65	52	32	16	4	94	64	58	58	58	34	13	0
September 2022	97	69	64	58	44	24	10	2	93	56	49	49	49	23	5	0
September 2023	97	64	58	52	37	18	6	1	91	48	41	41	41	15	0	0
September 2024	96	59	53	46	32	13	4	*	89	41	33	33	33	9	0	0
September 2025	95	55	48	41	27	10	3	*	87	35	27	27	27	5	0	0
September 2026	94	51	44	37	23	8	2	*	85	28	21	21	21	1	0	0
September 2027	93	47	40	33	19	6	1	*	83	22	17	17	17	0	0	0
September 2028	92	43	36	29	16	4	1	*	81	16	13	13	13	0	0	0
September 2029	91	40	33	26	13	3	*	*	79	11	9	9	9	0	0	0
September 2030	90	37	30	23	11	2	*	*	76	6	6	6	6	0	0	0
September 2031	89	34	27	20	10	2	*	*	74	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
September 2032	88	31	24	18	8	1	*	*	71	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
September 2033	87	28	22	16	7	1	*	*	68	*	*	*	*	0	0	0
September 2034	85	26	19	14	6	1	*	*	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2035	84	23	17	12	5	1	*	*	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2036	82	21	16	11	4	*	*	*	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2037	80	19	14	9	3	*	*	*	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2038	78	17	12	8	3	*	*	*	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2039	76	15	11	7	2	*	*	*	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2040	74	14	9	6	2	*	*	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2041	72	12	8	5	1	*	*	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2042	69	11	7	4	1	*	*	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2043	66	9	6	4	1	*	*	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2044	64	8	5	3	1	*	*	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2045	60	7	4	2	1	*	*	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2046	57	6	4	2	*	*	*	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2047	54	5	3	2	*	*	*	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2048	50	4	2	1	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2049	46	3	2	1	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2050	41	2	1	1	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2051	36	1	1	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2052	31	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2053	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2054	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2055	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2056	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																
Life (years)**	28.3	11.5	9.9	8.5	6.0	3.5	2.2	1.3	19.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.4	2.2	1.3

* 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	PB Class								Z Class							
	PSA Prepayment Assumption								PSA Prepayment Assumption							
	0%	100%	125%	155%	235%	400%	600%	900%	0%	100%	125%	155%	235%	400%	600%	900%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 2018	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	103	103	103	93	66	10	0	0
September 2019	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	106	106	106	88	40	0	0	0
September 2020	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	109	109	109	84	22	0	0	0
September 2021	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	67	113	113	113	82	10	0	0	0
September 2022	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	30	116	116	116	82	3	0	0	0
September 2023	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	14	120	120	120	83	*	0	0	0
September 2024	100	100	100	100	100	100	63	6	123	123	123	84	*	0	0	0
September 2025	100	100	100	100	100	100	40	3	127	127	124	83	*	0	0	0
September 2026	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	1	131	131	122	81	*	0	0	0
September 2027	100	100	100	100	100	87	16	1	135	135	119	79	*	0	0	0
September 2028	100	100	100	100	100	65	10	*	139	139	115	75	*	0	0	0
September 2029	100	100	100	100	100	48	6	*	143	143	110	71	*	0	0	0
September 2030	100	100	100	100	100	36	4	*	148	144	105	67	*	0	0	0
September 2031	100	100	100	100	100	27	2	*	152	137	99	62	*	0	0	0
September 2032	100	100	100	100	100	20	2	*	157	130	92	57	*	0	0	0
September 2033	100	100	100	100	100	15	1	*	162	122	86	53	*	0	0	0
September 2034	100	86	86	86	86	11	1	*	166	115	80	48	*	0	0	0
September 2035	100	72	72	72	72	8	*	*	171	107	73	44	*	0	0	0
September 2036	100	59	59	59	59	6	*	*	177	99	67	39	*	0	0	0
September 2037	100	49	49	49	49	4	*	*	182	91	61	35	*	0	0	0
September 2038	100	40	40	40	40	3	*	*	188	83	55	31	*	0	0	0
September 2039	100	33	33	33	33	2	*	*	193	76	49	28	*	0	0	0
September 2040	100	27	27	27	27	2	*	*	199	68	44	24	*	0	0	0
September 2041	100	22	22	22	22	1	*	*	205	61	39	21	*	0	0	0
September 2042	100	17	17	17	17	1	*	*	212	54	34	18	*	0	0	0
September 2043	100	14	14	14	14	1	*	*	218	48	30	16	*	0	0	0
September 2044	100	11	11	11	11	*	*	0	225	42	26	13	*	0	0	0
September 2045	100	8	8	8	8	*	*	0	231	36	22	11	*	0	0	0
September 2046	100	6	6	6	6	*	*	0	238	30	18	9	*	0	0	0
September 2047	100	5	5	5	5	*	*	0	246	25	15	7	*	0	0	0
September 2048	84	3	3	3	3	*	*	0	253	20	11	6	*	0	0	0
September 2049	2	2	2	2	2	*	*	0	260	15	9	4	*	0	0	0
September 2050	2	2	2	2	2	*	*	0	235	10	6	3	*	0	0	0
September 2051	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	0	208	6	3	2	*	0	0	0
September 2052	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	179	2	1	1	*	0	0	0
September 2053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																
Life (years)**	31.5	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	12.9	8.2	4.8	36.4	22.9	20.6	16.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.2

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

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

Characteristics of the Residual Class

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

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

CERTAIN ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The Certificates and payments on the Certificates are not generally exempt from taxation. Therefore, you should consider the tax consequences of holding a Certificate before you acquire one. The following tax discussion supplements the discussion under the caption “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus. When read together, the two discussions describe the current federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of Certificates. These two

tax discussions do not purport to deal with all federal tax consequences applicable to all categories of beneficial owners, some of which may be subject to special rules. In addition, these discussions may not apply to your particular circumstances for one of the reasons explained in the REMIC Prospectus. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of Certificates as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

REMIC Election and Special Tax Attributes

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

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates

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

The Prepayment Assumption that will be used in determining the rate of accrual of OID will be 155% PSA. See “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates—*Treatment of Original Issue Discount*” in the REMIC Prospectus. No representation is made as to whether the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS will prepay at that rate or at any other rate. See “Description of the Certificates—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement and “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations—Weighted Average Lives and Final Distribution Dates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

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.

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

ADDITIONAL ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion supplements the discussion under "ERISA Considerations" in the REMIC Prospectus regarding important considerations for investors subject to ERISA or section 4975 of the Code. None of Fannie Mae, the Dealer or any of their respective affiliates (collectively, the "Transaction Parties") is undertaking to provide impartial investment advice, or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity, in connection with the acquisition of Certificates by any "plan." In addition, each beneficial owner of Certificates or any interest therein that is a plan, including any fiduciary purchasing the Certificates on behalf of a plan ("Plan Fiduciary"), will be deemed by its acquisition of the Certificates to represent that:

1. If any of the Transaction Parties has provided, or will provide, advice with respect to the acquisition of the Certificates by the plan, it has or will provide advice only to a Plan Fiduciary that is independent of the Transaction Parties giving such advice, if any, and that is one of the following:
 - a bank as defined in Section 202 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"), or a similar institution that is regulated and supervised and subject to periodic examination by a State or federal agency;
 - an insurance carrier that is qualified under the laws of more than one State to perform the services of managing, acquiring or disposing of assets of a plan;
 - an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act or, if not registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act by reason of paragraph (1) of Section 203A of the Advisers Act, registered as an investment adviser under the laws of the State in which it maintains its principal office and place of business;

- a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act; or
 - a fiduciary that, for so long as the plan is invested in the Certificates, will have total assets of at least \$50,000,000 under its management or control (provided that this requirement will not be satisfied if the Plan Fiduciary is either (i) the owner or a relative of the owner of an investing IRA or (ii) a participant or beneficiary or a relative of such participant or beneficiary of the plan investing in the Certificates in such capacity).
2. The Plan Fiduciary is capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with respect to particular transactions and investment strategies, including the acquisition by the plan of the Certificates.
 3. The Plan Fiduciary is a “fiduciary” with respect to the plan within the meaning of section 3(21) of ERISA or section 4975 of the Code, or both, and is responsible for exercising independent judgment in evaluating the plan’s acquisition of the Certificates.
 4. None of the Transaction Parties has exercised any authority to cause the plan to invest in the Certificates or to negotiate the terms of the plan’s investment in the Certificates.
 5. The Plan Fiduciary has been informed by the Transaction Parties:
 - that none of the Transaction Parties is undertaking to provide impartial investment advice or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity in connection with the plan’s acquisition of the Certificates; and
 - of the existence and nature of the Transaction Parties’ financial interests in the plan’s acquisition of the Certificates.

The foregoing representations are intended to comply with the Department of Labor’s Reg. Sections 29 C.F.R. 2510.3-21(a) and (c)(1) as promulgated on April 8, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 20,997). If these regulations are revoked, repealed or no longer effective, these representations will be deemed to no longer be in effect.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

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

CREDIT RISK RETENTION

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP will provide legal representation for Fannie Mae. Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP will provide legal representation for the Dealer.

Principal Balance Schedule

Aggregate Group Planned Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
Initial Balance	\$133,790,000.00	May 2022	\$ 74,203,961.19	January 2027	\$ 34,614,378.16
October 2017	132,535,986.36	June 2022	73,313,200.83	February 2027	34,127,161.26
November 2017	131,289,752.89	July 2022	72,427,737.95	March 2027	33,646,507.66
December 2017	130,051,246.95	August 2022	71,547,535.84	April 2027	33,172,331.13
January 2018	128,820,416.24	September 2022	70,672,558.02	May 2027	32,704,546.59
February 2018	127,597,208.81	October 2022	69,802,768.24	June 2027	32,243,070.03
March 2018	126,381,573.04	November 2022	68,938,130.47	July 2027	31,787,818.55
April 2018	125,173,457.61	December 2022	68,078,608.92	August 2027	31,338,710.32
May 2018	123,972,811.58	January 2023	67,224,168.04	September 2027	30,895,664.56
June 2018	122,779,584.31	February 2023	66,374,772.49	October 2027	30,458,601.53
July 2018	121,593,725.48	March 2023	65,530,387.17	November 2027	30,027,442.54
August 2018	120,415,185.10	April 2023	64,690,977.18	December 2027	29,602,109.90
September 2018	119,243,913.51	May 2023	63,856,507.86	January 2028	29,182,526.96
October 2018	118,079,861.36	June 2023	63,026,944.78	February 2028	28,768,618.01
November 2018	116,922,979.62	July 2023	62,202,253.71	March 2028	28,360,308.37
December 2018	115,773,219.56	August 2023	61,382,400.65	April 2028	27,957,524.30
January 2019	114,630,532.80	September 2023	60,567,351.81	May 2028	27,560,193.02
February 2019	113,494,871.23	October 2023	59,757,073.62	June 2028	27,168,242.70
March 2019	112,366,187.07	November 2023	58,951,532.73	July 2028	26,781,602.44
April 2019	111,244,432.84	December 2023	58,150,695.98	August 2028	26,400,202.24
May 2019	110,129,561.37	January 2024	57,354,530.44	September 2028	26,023,973.04
June 2019	109,021,525.79	February 2024	56,563,003.40	October 2028	25,652,846.64
July 2019	107,920,279.53	March 2024	55,781,924.10	November 2028	25,286,755.76
August 2019	106,825,776.32	April 2024	55,011,253.96	December 2028	24,925,633.96
September 2019	105,737,970.18	May 2024	54,250,857.14	January 2029	24,569,415.68
October 2019	104,656,815.44	June 2024	53,500,599.54	February 2029	24,218,036.22
November 2019	103,582,266.72	July 2024	52,760,348.78	March 2029	23,871,431.69
December 2019	102,514,278.91	August 2024	52,029,974.21	April 2029	23,529,539.05
January 2020	101,452,807.21	September 2024	51,309,346.84	May 2029	23,192,296.07
February 2020	100,397,807.11	October 2024	50,598,339.37	June 2029	22,859,641.34
March 2020	99,349,234.36	November 2024	49,896,826.10	July 2029	22,531,514.24
April 2020	98,307,045.03	December 2024	49,204,682.99	August 2029	22,207,854.92
May 2020	97,271,195.45	January 2025	48,521,787.59	September 2029	21,888,604.33
June 2020	96,241,642.21	February 2025	47,848,019.01	October 2029	21,573,704.17
July 2020	95,218,342.23	March 2025	47,183,257.93	November 2029	21,263,096.93
August 2020	94,201,252.66	April 2025	46,527,386.59	December 2029	20,956,725.80
September 2020	93,190,330.95	May 2025	45,880,288.70	January 2030	20,654,534.74
October 2020	92,185,534.80	June 2025	45,241,849.53	February 2030	20,356,468.43
November 2020	91,186,822.21	July 2025	44,611,955.78	March 2030	20,062,472.26
December 2020	90,194,151.42	August 2025	43,990,495.65	April 2030	19,772,492.35
January 2021	89,207,480.97	September 2025	43,377,358.75	May 2030	19,486,475.51
February 2021	88,226,769.63	October 2025	42,772,436.13	June 2030	19,204,369.23
March 2021	87,251,976.45	November 2025	42,175,620.25	July 2030	18,926,121.69
April 2021	86,283,060.75	December 2025	41,586,804.96	August 2030	18,651,681.76
May 2021	85,319,982.11	January 2026	41,005,885.47	September 2030	18,380,998.96
June 2021	84,362,700.35	February 2026	40,432,758.35	October 2030	18,114,023.45
July 2021	83,411,175.56	March 2026	39,867,321.49	November 2030	17,850,706.08
August 2021	82,465,368.09	April 2026	39,309,474.13	December 2030	17,590,998.31
September 2021	81,525,238.53	May 2026	38,759,116.79	January 2031	17,334,852.23
October 2021	80,590,747.74	June 2026	38,216,151.28	February 2031	17,082,220.57
November 2021	79,661,856.82	July 2026	37,680,480.67	March 2031	16,833,056.67
December 2021	78,738,527.10	August 2026	37,152,009.30	April 2031	16,587,314.47
January 2022	77,820,720.20	September 2026	36,630,642.72	May 2031	16,344,948.52
February 2022	76,908,397.95	October 2026	36,116,287.74	June 2031	16,105,913.95
March 2022	76,001,522.44	November 2026	35,608,852.33	July 2031	15,870,166.48
April 2022	75,100,056.00	December 2026	35,108,245.69	August 2031	15,637,662.41

Aggregate Group (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
September 2031	\$ 15,408,358.62	August 2036	\$ 6,263,523.14	July 2041	\$ 2,336,306.42
October 2031	15,182,212.53	September 2036	6,165,061.17	August 2041	2,294,941.31
November 2031	14,959,182.13	October 2036	6,068,002.58	September 2041	2,254,196.83
December 2031	14,739,225.94	November 2036	5,972,328.34	October 2041	2,214,064.32
January 2032	14,522,303.05	December 2036	5,878,019.66	November 2041	2,174,535.27
February 2032	14,308,373.06	January 2037	5,785,058.01	December 2041	2,135,601.25
March 2032	14,097,396.10	February 2037	5,693,425.11	January 2042	2,097,253.95
April 2032	13,889,332.83	March 2037	5,603,102.88	February 2042	2,059,485.18
May 2032	13,684,144.42	April 2037	5,514,073.53	March 2042	2,022,286.86
June 2032	13,481,792.55	May 2037	5,426,319.48	April 2042	1,985,651.02
July 2032	13,282,239.37	June 2037	5,339,823.37	May 2042	1,949,569.78
August 2032	13,085,447.58	July 2037	5,254,568.10	June 2042	1,914,035.39
September 2032	12,891,380.31	August 2037	5,170,536.78	July 2042	1,879,040.18
October 2032	12,700,001.22	September 2037	5,087,712.73	August 2042	1,844,576.60
November 2032	12,511,274.41	October 2037	5,006,079.51	September 2042	1,810,637.20
December 2032	12,325,164.46	November 2037	4,925,620.90	October 2042	1,777,214.62
January 2033	12,141,636.41	December 2037	4,846,320.87	November 2042	1,744,301.61
February 2033	11,960,655.78	January 2038	4,768,163.62	December 2042	1,711,891.01
March 2033	11,782,188.50	February 2038	4,691,133.57	January 2043	1,679,975.76
April 2033	11,606,200.99	March 2038	4,615,215.33	February 2043	1,648,548.90
May 2033	11,432,660.06	April 2038	4,540,393.70	March 2043	1,617,603.55
June 2033	11,261,533.00	May 2038	4,466,653.72	April 2043	1,587,132.93
July 2033	11,092,787.50	June 2038	4,393,980.59	May 2043	1,557,130.36
August 2033	10,926,391.69	July 2038	4,322,359.73	June 2043	1,527,589.24
September 2033	10,762,314.09	August 2038	4,251,776.74	July 2043	1,498,503.06
October 2033	10,600,523.67	September 2038	4,182,217.42	August 2043	1,469,865.39
November 2033	10,440,989.77	October 2038	4,113,667.75	September 2043	1,441,669.90
December 2033	10,283,682.16	November 2038	4,046,113.91	October 2043	1,413,910.36
January 2034	10,128,570.98	December 2038	3,979,542.24	November 2043	1,386,580.58
February 2034	9,975,626.79	January 2039	3,913,939.29	December 2043	1,359,674.48
March 2034	9,824,820.51	February 2039	3,849,291.76	January 2044	1,333,186.08
April 2034	9,676,123.46	March 2039	3,785,586.54	February 2044	1,307,109.45
May 2034	9,529,507.32	April 2039	3,722,810.71	March 2044	1,281,438.75
June 2034	9,384,944.14	May 2039	3,660,951.49	April 2044	1,256,168.22
July 2034	9,242,406.37	June 2039	3,599,996.30	May 2044	1,231,292.18
August 2034	9,101,866.77	July 2039	3,539,932.69	June 2044	1,206,805.04
September 2034	8,963,298.49	August 2039	3,480,748.42	July 2044	1,182,701.25
October 2034	8,826,675.04	September 2039	3,422,431.38	August 2044	1,158,975.36
November 2034	8,691,970.25	October 2039	3,364,969.63	September 2044	1,135,622.01
December 2034	8,559,158.30	November 2039	3,308,351.40	October 2044	1,112,635.87
January 2035	8,428,213.74	December 2039	3,252,565.06	November 2044	1,090,011.71
February 2035	8,299,111.40	January 2040	3,197,599.15	December 2044	1,067,744.38
March 2035	8,171,826.49	February 2040	3,143,442.34	January 2045	1,045,828.77
April 2035	8,046,334.52	March 2040	3,090,083.48	February 2045	1,024,259.87
May 2035	7,922,611.32	April 2040	3,037,511.55	March 2045	1,003,032.71
June 2035	7,800,633.06	May 2040	2,985,715.68	April 2045	982,142.40
July 2035	7,680,376.19	June 2040	2,934,685.14	May 2045	961,584.14
August 2035	7,561,817.51	July 2040	2,884,409.35	June 2045	941,353.14
September 2035	7,444,934.08	August 2040	2,834,877.88	July 2045	921,444.74
October 2035	7,329,703.29	September 2040	2,786,080.43	August 2045	901,854.29
November 2035	7,216,102.83	October 2040	2,738,006.82	September 2045	882,577.23
December 2035	7,104,110.68	November 2040	2,690,647.04	October 2045	863,609.06
January 2036	6,993,705.08	December 2040	2,643,991.18	November 2045	844,945.33
February 2036	6,884,864.60	January 2041	2,598,029.49	December 2045	826,581.67
March 2036	6,777,568.08	February 2041	2,552,752.34	January 2046	808,513.75
April 2036	6,671,794.61	March 2041	2,508,150.22	February 2046	790,737.32
May 2036	6,567,523.59	April 2041	2,464,213.75	March 2046	773,248.15
June 2036	6,464,734.68	May 2041	2,420,933.70	April 2046	756,042.12
July 2036	6,363,407.80	June 2041	2,378,300.92	May 2046	739,115.12

Aggregate Group (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
June 2046	\$ 722,463.13	October 2048	\$ 353,096.33	February 2051	\$ 126,198.57
July 2046	706,082.17	November 2048	342,890.84	March 2051	120,055.52
August 2046	689,968.30	December 2048	332,861.96	April 2051	114,027.85
September 2046	674,117.66	January 2049	323,007.06	May 2051	108,113.80
October 2046	658,526.43	February 2049	313,323.55	June 2051	102,311.61
November 2046	643,190.84	March 2049	303,808.88	July 2051	96,619.58
December 2046	628,107.18	April 2049	294,460.53	August 2051	91,035.99
January 2047	613,271.79	May 2049	285,276.02	September 2051	85,559.17
February 2047	598,681.05	June 2049	276,252.90	October 2051	80,187.49
March 2047	584,331.40	July 2049	267,388.75	November 2051	74,919.31
April 2047	570,219.32	August 2049	258,681.20	December 2051	69,753.02
May 2047	556,341.35	September 2049	250,127.89	January 2052	64,687.06
June 2047	542,694.07	October 2049	241,726.52	February 2052	59,719.85
July 2047	529,274.10	November 2049	233,474.80	March 2052	54,849.87
August 2047	516,078.13	December 2049	225,370.47	April 2052	50,075.61
September 2047	503,102.86	January 2050	217,411.32	May 2052	45,395.56
October 2047	490,345.07	February 2050	209,595.17	June 2052	40,808.25
November 2047	477,801.57	March 2050	201,919.85	July 2052	36,312.25
December 2047	465,469.20	April 2050	194,383.23	August 2052	31,906.11
January 2048	453,344.88	May 2050	186,983.22	September 2052	27,588.43
February 2048	441,425.53	June 2050	179,717.76	October 2052	23,357.82
March 2048	429,708.13	July 2050	172,584.79	November 2052	19,212.90
April 2048	418,189.72	August 2050	165,582.31	December 2052	15,152.34
May 2048	406,867.36	September 2050	158,708.33	January 2053	11,174.79
June 2048	395,738.15	October 2050	151,960.91	February 2053	7,278.95
July 2048	384,799.24	November 2050	145,338.10	March 2053	3,463.52
August 2048	374,047.81	December 2050	138,838.03	April 2053 and	
September 2048	363,481.08	January 2051	132,458.80	thereafter	0.00

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\$283,789,970



**Guaranteed REMIC
Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2017-76**

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

MORGAN STANLEY

September 25, 2017
