

Government National Mortgage Association



GINNIE MAE[®]
Guaranteed Multifamily REMIC Pass-Through Securities
(Issuable in Series)



The Government National Mortgage Association Guaranteed Multifamily REMIC Pass-Through Securities (the “Securities”), which will be sold from time to time in one or more series (each, a “Series”), represent interests in separate Ginnie Mae REMIC Trusts (each, a “Trust”) established from time to time. The Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States of America within the Department of Housing and Urban Development, guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on each Class of Securities. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty does not extend to the payment of Prepayment Penalties.

The terms of each Series will be described in an Offering Circular Supplement. Each Trust will be comprised primarily of (i) “fully modified pass-through” mortgage-backed certificates as to which Ginnie Mae has guaranteed the timely payment of principal and interest pursuant to the Ginnie Mae I Program, (ii) certificates backed by Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates as to which Ginnie Mae has guaranteed the timely payment of principal and interest pursuant to the Ginnie Mae Platinum Program, or (iii) previously issued REMIC certificates or Callable Class Securities, in each case, evidencing interests in trusts consisting primarily of direct or indirect interests in Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, as further described in the related Offering Circular Supplement (such certificates and securities described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii), being collectively referred to herein as the “Trust Assets”). The mortgage loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates (the “Mortgage Loans”) consist of first and second lien, multifamily Mortgage Loans that are insured by the Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”) or coinsured by FHA and the related mortgage lender. See “The Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates.”

Each Series will be issued in two or more Classes. Each Class of Securities of a Series will evidence an interest in future principal payments and/or an interest in future interest payments on the Trust Assets included in the related Trust or a group of Trust Assets (a “Trust Asset Group”) in the related Trust. The Holders of one or more Classes of Securities of a Series may be entitled to receive distributions of principal, interest, other revenues or any combination thereof prior to the Holders of one or more other Classes of Securities of that Series or after the occurrence of specified events, in each case as specified in the related Offering Circular Supplement.

The Weighted Average Life of each Class of Securities of a Series may be affected by the rate of payment of principal (including prepayments and payments of certain other amounts resulting from defaults) on the Mortgage Loans underlying the related Trust Assets and the timing of receipt of those payments, as described in this Base Offering Circular and in the related Offering Circular Supplement. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty of timely payment of principal and interest is not a guarantee of the Weighted Average Life of a Class of Securities, any particular rate of principal prepayments with respect to the Mortgage Loans underlying the related Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates or any prepayment penalties due with respect to the Mortgage Loans. A Trust may be subject to early termination under the circumstances described in the related Offering Circular Supplement.

An election will be made to treat each Trust or certain assets of each Trust as one or more real estate mortgage investment conduits (each, a “REMIC”) for federal income tax purposes. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences.”

**THE GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION GUARANTEES THE TIMELY
PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE SECURITIES. THE GINNIE MAE
GUARANTY IS BACKED BY THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA. GINNIE MAE DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE
PAYMENT OF PREPAYMENT PENALTIES. THE SECURITIES ARE
EXEMPT FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 AND CONSTITUTE
EXEMPTED SECURITIES UNDER THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

*Offers of the Securities may be made through one or more different methods, including offerings through the Sponsor, as more fully described in the related Offering Circular Supplement.
This Base Offering Circular may not be used to consummate sales of Securities unless you have received the related Offering Circular Supplement.*

The date of this Base Offering Circular is March 1, 2001.

OFFERING CIRCULAR SUPPLEMENT

The Offering Circular Supplement relating to the Securities (or separate Classes of Securities) of a Series to be offered under this Offering Circular will, among other things, set forth with respect to those Securities, as appropriate: (a) information about the assets comprising the related Trust, including the general characteristics of the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates included in that Trust and the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates; (b) a description of each Class of Securities in that Series and the Interest Rate or method of determining the amount of interest, if any, to be passed through to Holders of Securities of those Classes; (c) the Original Class Principal Balance or original Class Notional Balance of each of those Classes; (d) the method for determining the amount of principal, if any, to be distributed on each of those Classes on each Distribution Date; (e) additional information about the plan of distribution of those Securities; (f) information about the Trustee; (g) designation of the Securities offered pursuant to the Offering Circular Supplement as regular interests or residual interests in a Trust REMIC; and (h) the circumstances, if any, under which the related Trust may be subject to early termination.

DEFINED TERMS

Capitalized terms used in this Base Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement shall have the meanings assigned in the glossary included in Appendix II, unless otherwise specified. Capitalized terms used only in “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in this Base Offering Circular and in the Offering Circular Supplement will be defined within those sections.

This Base Offering Circular, together with the Offering Circular Supplement for each Series, constitutes an offer to sell only that Series of Securities. No broker, dealer, salesperson, or other person has been authorized to provide any information or to make any statements or representations other than those contained in this Base Offering Circular and the related Offering Circular Supplement. Investors must not rely upon any other such information, statements or representations. Neither this Base Offering Circular nor any Offering Circular Supplement constitutes an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any Securities in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation would be unlawful.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE SECURITIES

General

Ginnie Mae guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on the Securities. Ginnie Mae does not guarantee the payment of any Prepayment Penalties. The full faith and credit of the United States of America stands behind each Ginnie Mae Guaranty. Pursuant to a Trust Agreement, dated as of the related Closing Date, between the Sponsor and the Trustee, a separate Trust will issue each Series.

Forms of Securities; Book-Entry Procedures

Each Regular Security will be issued and maintained in Book-Entry Form through the facilities of the Mortgage-Backed Securities Division of The Depository Trust Company (the “MBS Division of DTC”), and each Residual Security will be issued in certificated, fully-registered form.

The Book-Entry Securities initially will be represented by a certificate registered in the name of the nominee of the MBS Division of DTC (together with any successor or other depository selected by Ginnie Mae, the “Book-Entry Depository”). Unless otherwise noted in an Offering Circular Supplement, the MBS Division of DTC has informed the Trustee of each Trust that its nominee will be MBSCC & Co. Accordingly, the Register maintained by the Trustee (as Registrar) will reflect MBSCC & Co. as the initial registered holder of the Book-Entry Securities. This Base Offering Circular refers to those whose names appear on the Register as registered holders of the Securities (which will include the Book-Entry Depository’s nominee, MBSCC & Co., and any registered holders of Certificated Securities) as “Holders” of those Securities.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the banking laws of the State of New York and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a clearing agency pursuant to section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. DTC performs services for its participants, some of which participants (themselves or through their representatives) own DTC. In accordance with its normal procedures, DTC is expected to record the positions held by each of its participants in the Book-Entry Securities of any Series, whether held for that participant’s own account or as custodian for another person. In general, beneficial ownership of a Book-Entry Security will be subject to the rules and procedures governing the Book-Entry Depository and its participants as in effect from time to time.

The Book-Entry Depository will maintain evidence of the interests of its participants in any Book-Entry Securities by appropriate entries in the Book-Entry Depository’s books and records. Only participants of the MBS Division of DTC are eligible to maintain book-entry accounts directly with the Book-Entry Depository. A Beneficial Owner that is not a participant of the MBS Division of DTC generally will evidence its interest in a Book-Entry Security by appropriate entries in the books and records of one or more financial intermediaries, including a participant of the MBS Division of DTC. A Beneficial Owner of a Book-Entry Security must rely upon these procedures to evidence its beneficial ownership, and may transfer its beneficial

ownership only if it complies with the procedures of the appropriate financial intermediaries. Correspondingly, a Beneficial Owner of a Book-Entry Security must depend upon its financial intermediaries (including the Book-Entry Depository, as Holder) to enforce its rights with respect to a Book-Entry Security. A Beneficial Owner will not receive a physical certificate evidencing its interest in a Class of Securities.

The Trustee will authenticate the Securities. The Securities will be freely transferable and exchangeable, subject to the transfer restrictions applicable to Residual Securities set forth in the related Trust Agreement, at the Corporate Trust Office of the Trustee. Among other restrictions, the Residual Securities may not be transferred to (i) a Plan Investor, (ii) a Non-U.S. Person or (iii) a Disqualified Organization. The Trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge incurred in connection with any transfer, including the transfer of a Residual Security.

Minimum Denominations

Unless otherwise noted in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, each Trust will issue Regular Securities (other than Securities in Increased Minimum Denomination Classes) in minimum dollar denominations representing initial principal balances or initial notional balances of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1 in excess of \$1,000. Unless otherwise noted in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Trust will issue Residual Securities in minimum Percentage Interests of ten percent and integral multiples of ten percent.

An Offering Circular Supplement may identify one or more Increased Minimum Denomination Classes, which will be issued in higher minimum denominations than other Classes, as described in the Offering Circular Supplement.

An Increased Minimum Denomination Class is a Class that is deemed to be a suitable investment only for an accredited investor that has substantial experience in mortgage-backed securities and that is capable of understanding, and is able to bear the risks associated with, an investment in a Class such as an Increased Minimum Denomination Class.

An investor should not conclude, however, that Classes not designated as Increased Minimum Denomination Classes are suitable for all investors. No investor should purchase Securities of any Class unless the investor understands, and is able to bear the risks associated with, that Class.

Standard Definitions and Abbreviations for Classes and Components

Classes of Securities (as well as Components of such Classes) are categorized according to “Principal Types,” “Interest Types” and “Other Types.” The chart attached as Appendix I identifies and generally defines most of these categories. The first column of the chart shows the standard abbreviation for each Class Type. Each Offering Circular Supplement will identify the category of Classes of the related Securities (and the related Terms Sheet will identify the category of any related Components) by means of one or more of these abbreviations.

Distributions

Distribution Dates

Each month, the Trustee for a Series shall calculate the amount of principal and interest distributable on the Securities on the Distribution Date. The Distribution Amount for each Series (or, if the Series is segregated into Security Groups, for each Security Group) for any Distribution Date for the related Series or Securities Group will equal the sum of the Principal Distribution Amount (less principal, if any, payable to the Trustee as described in the Trust Agreement), the Accrual Amount, if any, and the Interest Distribution Amount for the related Series (or Security Group).

The Trustee will aggregate the amount of principal expected to be received on the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates during that month on the basis of Certificate Factors for those Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates for that month and efforts to verify with the related Ginnie Mae Issuers the accuracy with which they have reported such Certificate Factors. The Trustee will obtain the Certificate Factors from the Information Agent on the seventh Business Day of the month (the "Certificate Factor Date"). If the verification process reveals that a Ginnie Mae Issuer has incorrectly reported anticipated principal payments on which the Certificate Factor is based, the Trustee will determine, with the help of the Ginnie Mae Issuer, and publish a Corrected Certificate Factor. On occasion, the Trustee may be unable to verify by noon on the second Business Day preceding the Distribution Date that a Ginnie Mae Issuer has correctly reported the anticipated principal payments on which the Certificate Factor is based. In this case, the Trustee will calculate a Calculated Certificate Factor based on the assumption that no prepayments were made during the immediately preceding month on the Mortgage Loans underlying the related Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate.

In the case of Underlying Certificates, the Trustee will aggregate the amount of principal expected to be received on each Underlying Certificate during that month on the basis of Underlying Certificate Factors for those Underlying Certificates for that month. The Trustee will obtain the Underlying Certificate Factors in accordance with the related Trust Agreement. In the event that an Underlying Certificate Factor is not available on the date specified in the related Trust Agreement, no amounts in respect of principal for the related Underlying Certificate will be distributable to the related Securities on the following Distribution Date.

The Class Factors for each Distribution Date will reflect the applicable Certificate Factors, Corrected Certificate Factors and Calculated Certificate Factors for that month (or in the case of Underlying Certificates, the amount of principal distributable thereon on the preceding Underlying Certificate Payment Date). Amounts calculated by the Trustee based on the Class Factors will be distributed to Holders of Securities on the applicable Distribution Date, whether or not those amounts are actually received from a Ginnie Mae Issuer.

Each Class Factor is the factor (carried to eight decimal places) that, when multiplied by the Original Class Principal Balance (or the original Class Notional Balance) of the related Class, determines the Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) of that Class after giving effect to the distribution of principal to be made on the Securities (and any addition to the Class

Principal Balance of any Accrual Class) on the related Distribution Date. The Information Agent identified in the Offering Circular Supplement will post the Class Factors, along with the Interest Rate for each Class, on gREX.

For any Distribution Date, investors can calculate the amount of principal to be distributed on any Class (other than an Accrual Class) by multiplying the Original Class Principal Balance of that Class by the difference between its Class Factors for the preceding and current months (or, if an Adjusted Class Factor, described below under “—Special Excess Distribution Dates”, was posted in the preceding month, the difference between that Adjusted Class Factor and the Class Factor for the current month). The amount of interest to be distributed on any Class (other than an Accrual Class) on each Distribution Date will equal 30 days’ interest at the Interest Rate for that Class on its Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) as determined by its Class Factor for the preceding month (or, if an Adjusted Class Factor was posted for the preceding month, by that Adjusted Class Factor). Based on the Class Factors, Adjusted Class Factors, if any, and Interest Rates published each month, investors in an Accrual Class can calculate the total amount of principal and interest to be distributed to (or interest to be added to the Class Principal Balance of) that Class.

Prepayment Penalties received by the Trustee with respect to a Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate will be distributed, along with the related prepayment, on either the Distribution Date or Special Excess Distribution Date, if applicable, immediately following the Trustee’s actual receipt of the Prepayment Penalties, to Holders of one or more Classes of Securities in accordance with provisions set forth in the related Offering Circular Supplement. A distribution of Prepayment Penalties will not decrease the Class Principal Balance of any Class receiving such a distribution.

Special Excess Distribution Dates

On occasion, a Ginnie Mae Issuer may pay to the Trustee on a Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date amounts in excess of the amounts required to be paid pursuant to the applicable Calculated Certificate Factor for the related month. This may happen, for example, if the Trustee is unable to verify a Certificate Factor that appears to include a prepayment amount on or before noon on the second Business Day preceding the Distribution Date, and, as a result, makes principal distributions on the Distribution Date based on a Calculated Certificate Factor, which assumes receipt of only scheduled payments on the Mortgage Loan underlying the related Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate. In this case, the Trustee will calculate an Adjusted Certificate Factor for the month for that Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate that reflects the Excess Payments (excluding any Prepayment Penalties) and, using this Adjusted Certificate Factor, will calculate, and cause to be posted, Adjusted Class Factors for the related Securities for the month.

The Adjusted Class Factor, if any, for any month is the factor (carried to eight decimal places) that, when multiplied by the Original Class Principal Balance (or original Class Notional Balance) of the related Class, determines the Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) of that Class after giving effect to the distribution of principal to be made on the Securities on the Special Excess Distribution Date that occurs in that month.

For any Special Excess Distribution Date, investors can calculate the amount of principal to be distributed on any Class by multiplying the Original Class Principal Balance of that Class by the difference between its Class Factor for the preceding Distribution Date and its Adjusted Class Factor for that Special Excess Distribution Date.

Only 30 days' interest accrues on each Class during each month: no additional interest will accrue on any Class because principal payable to that Class is paid on a Special Excess Distribution Date rather than on the Distribution Date occurring in the same month.

Method of Distributions

Distributions of principal and interest (or, where applicable, of principal only or interest only) and related Prepayment Penalties, if any, on a Series (or, if the Series is segregated into Security Groups, on a Security Group) will be made on each Distribution Date for that Series (or Security Group) (or, with respect to Residual Securities, the Business Day following the Distribution Date) to the Persons in whose names the Securities are registered on the related Record Date. Distributions of each Special Excess Distribution will be made on a Special Excess Distribution Date to the Persons in whose names the Securities are registered on the related Record Date.

The Trustee will make distributions of principal, interest and Prepayment Penalties, if any, on any Book-Entry Securities to the Book-Entry Depository, and Beneficial Owners will receive distributions through credits to accounts maintained on the books and records of appropriate financial intermediaries (including the Book-Entry Depository, as Holder) for the benefit of those Beneficial Owners.

The Trustee will make any distribution on a Residual Security by check mailed to the Holder at the Holder's address as it appears in the applicable Register on the applicable Record Date.

Interest Rate Indices

Unless otherwise provided in the related Offering Circular Supplement, each Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Class will bear interest during each Accrual Period for that Class by reference to one of the following indices: "LIBOR," "COFI," a "Treasury Index," or the "Prime Rate," each as defined in the glossary in Appendix II (or any other index set forth in the related Offering Circular Supplement). Classes bearing interest by reference to the above-mentioned indices are called "LIBOR Classes," "COFI Classes," "Treasury Index Classes" and "Prime Rate Classes," respectively.

The Trustee will determine the applicable interest rate index level in accordance with the procedures described below and will compare its results with the interest rate index level posted by the Information Agent on gREX. If there is a discrepancy, the Trustee and Information Agent will attempt to resolve it, but ultimately, absent clear error, the determination by the Trustee or its agent of the applicable interest rate index levels and its calculation of the Interest Rates of the

Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes for each Accrual Period will be final and binding. Investors can obtain the rates for the current and preceding Accrual Periods on gREX.

Determination of LIBOR

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Trustee, or its agent, will calculate the Interest Rates of LIBOR Classes for each Accrual Period (after the initial Accrual Period) on the second Business Day before the Accrual Period begins (a “Floating Rate Adjustment Date”). On each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, the Trustee or its agent will determine the applicable LIBOR in accordance with one of the two following methods described below. The method that is used for determining LIBOR in a particular transaction will be specified in the related Offering Circular Supplement.

BBA LIBOR. If using this method of determining LIBOR, the Trustee or its agent will determine LIBOR on the basis of the British Bankers’ Association (“BBA”) “Interest Settlement Rate” for one-month deposits in U.S. Dollars as it appears on the Dow Jones Telerate Service page 3750 (or such other page as may replace page 3750 on that service or such other service as may be nominated by the BBA for the purpose of displaying BBA Interest Settlement Rates) as of 11:00 a.m. London time on the related Floating Rate Adjustment Date. Interest Settlement Rates currently are based on rates quoted by sixteen BBA designated banks as being, in the view of such banks, the offered rate at which deposits are being quoted to prime banks in the London interbank market. Such Interest Settlement Rates are calculated by eliminating the four highest rates and the four lowest rates, averaging the eight remaining rates, carrying the result (expressed as a percentage) out to six decimal places, and rounding to five decimal places.

If, on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date, the Trustee or its agent is unable to calculate LIBOR in accordance with the method set forth in the immediately preceding paragraph, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period will be calculated in accordance with the method described below under “— LIBO Method.”

LIBO Method. If using this method of determining LIBOR, the Trustee or its agent will determine LIBOR on the basis of the offered quotations of the Reference Banks, as those quotations appear on the Reuters Screen LIBO Page, to the extent available. If not available from the Reuters Screen LIBO Page, the Trustee or its agent will request the Reference Banks to provide the offered quotations to the Trustee as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on that Floating Rate Adjustment Date, and will determine the applicable LIBOR based on those quotations.

On each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, the Trustee or its agent will determine LIBOR for the next Accrual Period as follows:

- (i) If on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date two or more of the Reference Banks provide offered quotations of the applicable maturity, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period will be the arithmetic mean of those offered quotations (rounding that arithmetic mean upwards, if necessary, to the nearest whole multiple of 1/16%).

(ii) If on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date only one or none of the Reference Banks provides these offered quotations, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period will be whichever is the higher of (x) LIBOR as determined on the previous Floating Rate Adjustment Date and (y) the Reserve Interest Rate.

(iii) If on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date the Trustee is required but is unable to determine the Reserve Interest Rate, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period will be LIBOR as determined on the previous Floating Rate Adjustment Date, or, in the case of the first Floating Rate Adjustment Date, the level of LIBOR used to calculate the initial Interest Rate of the particular LIBOR Class.

Determination of COFI

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Trustee (or its agent) will calculate the Interest Rates of COFI Classes for each Accrual Period (after the first) on the related Floating Rate Adjustment Date by reference to COFI as published most recently by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (the “FHLB of San Francisco”). The FHLB of San Francisco currently publishes COFI on or about its last working day of each month. COFI is designed to represent the monthly weighted average cost of funds for savings institutions in the Eleventh District (which consists of Arizona, California and Nevada) for the month prior to the month of publication. The FHLB of San Francisco computes COFI for each month by first dividing the cost of funds (that is, interest paid during the month by Eleventh District savings institutions on savings, advances and other borrowings) by the average of the total amount of these funds outstanding at the end of that month and the prior month and second annualizing and adjusting the result to reflect the actual number of days in the particular month. If necessary, before these calculations are made, the FHLB of San Francisco adjusts the component figures to neutralize the effect of events such as member institutions leaving the Eleventh District or acquiring institutions outside the Eleventh District. COFI has been reported each month since August 1981.

The FHLB of San Francisco has stated that it intends COFI to reflect the interest costs paid on all types of funds held by Eleventh District member savings associations and savings banks. COFI is weighted to reflect the relative amount of each type of funds held at the end of the relevant month. There are three major components of funds of Eleventh District member institutions: (i) savings deposits, (ii) Federal Home Loan Bank advances and (iii) all other borrowings, such as reverse repurchase agreements and mortgage-backed bonds. Unlike most other interest rate measures, COFI does not necessarily reflect current market rates because the component funds represent a variety of terms to maturity whose costs may react in different ways to changing conditions. The FHLB of San Francisco periodically prepares percentage breakdowns of the types of funds held by Eleventh District member institutions. Investors can obtain these breakdowns from the FHLB of San Francisco.

A number of factors affect the performance of COFI, which may cause COFI to move in a manner different from indices tied to specific interest rates, such as LIBOR or any Treasury Index. Because of the various terms to maturity of the liabilities upon which COFI is based, COFI may not necessarily reflect the average prevailing market interest rates on new liabilities of

similar maturities. Additionally, COFI may not necessarily move in the same direction as market interest rates at all times because as longer term deposits or borrowings mature and are renewed at prevailing market interest rates, COFI is influenced by the differential between the prior and the new rates on those deposits or borrowings. Moreover, as stated above, COFI is designed to represent the average cost of funds for Eleventh District savings institutions for the month prior to the month in which COFI is published. Because COFI is based on a regional and not a national cost of funds, it may not behave as would a nationally based index. In addition, the movement of COFI, as compared to other indices tied to specific interest rates, may be affected by changes instituted by the FHLB of San Francisco in the method used to calculate COFI. Investors can order an informational brochure explaining COFI by writing or calling the FHLB of San Francisco's Marketing Department, P.O. Box 7948, San Francisco, California 94120, phone 415/616-2610. The current level of COFI can be obtained by calling the FHLB of San Francisco at 415/616-2600.

If the FHLB of San Francisco fails to publish COFI for a period of 65 calendar days (an event that will constitute an "Alternative Rate Event"), then the Trustee (or its agent) will calculate the Interest Rates of the COFI Classes for the subsequent Accrual Periods by using, in place of COFI, (i) the replacement index, if any, that the FHLB of San Francisco publishes or designates or (ii) if the FHLB of San Francisco does not publish or designate a replacement index, an alternative index selected by the Trustee (or its agent) and approved by Ginnie Mae that has performed, or that the Trustee expects to perform, in a manner substantially similar to COFI. At the time that the Trustee first selects an alternative index, the Trustee will determine the average number of basis points, if any, by which the alternative index differed from COFI for whatever period the Trustee, in its sole discretion, reasonably determines to reflect fairly the long-term difference between COFI and the alternative index, and will adjust the alternative index by that average. The Trustee (or its agent) will select a particular index as the alternative index only if it receives an Opinion of Counsel that the selection of that index will not cause the related Trust REMIC or Trust REMICs to lose their status as REMICs for federal income tax purposes.

If at any time after the occurrence of an Alternative Rate Event, the FHLB of San Francisco resumes publication of COFI, the Interest Rates of the COFI Classes for each subsequent Accrual Period will be calculated by reference to COFI.

Determination of the Treasury Index

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Trustee (or its agent) will calculate the Interest Rates of Treasury Index Classes for each Accrual Period (after the first) on the Floating Rate Adjustment Date. On each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, the Trustee will determine the applicable Treasury Index, which will be either (i) the weekly average yield, expressed as a per annum rate, on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one, three, five, seven or ten years or to some other constant maturity (as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement) as published by the Federal Reserve Board in the most recent edition of Federal Reserve Board Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) that is available to the Trustee or (ii) the weekly auction average (investment) yield, expressed as a per annum

rate, on three-month or six-month U.S. Treasury bills that is available on the Treasury Public Affairs Information Line, an automated telephone system.

The Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) is published by the Federal Reserve on Monday or Tuesday of each week. Investors can order it from the Publications Department at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 21st and C Streets, N.W., M.S. 138, Washington, D.C. 20551. The Trustee will consider a new value for the Treasury Index to have been available on the day following the date that Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) is released by the Federal Reserve Board or the Public Debt News is placed on the Treasury Public Affairs Public Information Line and available to the public.

The applicable auction average (investment) yield for a given week is the yield resulting from the auction of three-month or six-month U.S. Treasury bills held the preceding week. The weekly average yield reflects the average yields of the five calendar days ending on Friday of the previous week. Yields on Treasury securities at “constant maturity” are estimated from the Treasury’s daily yield curve. This curve, which relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity, is based on the closing market bid yields on actively traded Treasury securities in the over-the-counter market. These market yields are calculated from composites of quotations reported by five leading U.S. Government securities dealers to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This method permits estimation of the yield for a given maturity even if no security with that exact maturity is outstanding.

In the event that the applicable Treasury Index becomes unavailable, the Trustee (or its agent) will designate a new index, approved by Ginnie Mae, based upon comparable information and methodology. The Trustee will select a particular index as the alternative index only if it receives an Opinion of Counsel that the selection of the alternative index will not cause the related Trust REMIC or Trust REMICs to lose their status as REMICs for federal income tax purposes.

If at any time after the applicable Treasury Index becomes unavailable it again becomes available, the Interest Rates for the related Treasury Index Classes for each subsequent Accrual Period will be calculated by reference to the applicable Treasury Index.

Determination of the Prime Rate

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, on each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, the Trustee (or its agent) will calculate the Interest Rates of Prime Rate Classes for the next Accrual Period by reference to the rate published as the “Prime Rate” in the “Money Rates” section or other comparable section of *The Wall Street Journal* on that Floating Rate Adjustment Date. If *The Wall Street Journal* publishes a prime rate range, then the average of that range, as determined by the Trustee, will be the Prime Rate. In the event *The Wall Street Journal* no longer publishes a “Prime Rate” entry, the Trustee (or its agent) will designate a new methodology for determining the Prime Rate based on comparable data. The Trustee (or its agent) will select a particular methodology as the alternative methodology only if it receives an Opinion of Counsel that the selection of that methodology will not cause the related Trust REMIC or Trust REMICs to lose their status as REMICs for federal income tax purposes.

If at any time after the Prime Rate becomes unavailable in *The Wall Street Journal* it again becomes available, the Trustee will calculate the Interest Rates for the Prime Rate Classes for each subsequent Accrual Period by reference to the Prime Rate published in *The Wall Street Journal*.

Modification and Exchange

General

Certain Series will provide for the issuance of one or more Classes of MX Securities. In any such Series, subject to the rules, regulations and procedures of the Book-Entry Depository, all or a portion of a specified Class or Classes of REMIC Securities may be exchanged for a proportionate interest in one or more related MX Classes, as provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. Similarly, all or a portion of the related MX Class or Classes may be exchanged for proportionate interests in the related Class or Classes of REMIC Securities and, if so provided, in other related MX Classes. This process may occur repeatedly. For this purpose, “related” Classes are those within the same “Combination” shown in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

Each MX Security issued in an exchange will represent a beneficial ownership interest in, and will be entitled to receive a proportionate share of the distributions on, the related REMIC Securities (or the related MX Securities), and the Beneficial Owners of the MX Classes will be treated as the Beneficial Owners of proportionate interests in the related Class or Classes of REMIC Securities (or the related MX Securities).

In each Series that includes MX Securities, the Classes of REMIC Securities identified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement will initially be issued. Certain of those Classes may be exchanged, in whole or in part, for MX Classes at any time on or after their date of issuance, unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

The Classes of REMIC Securities and MX Securities that are outstanding at any given time, and the outstanding Class Principal Balances or Class Notional Balances of such Classes, will depend upon principal distributions of such Classes as well as any exchanges that occur.

Exchanges

Any exchange of related Classes within a Series will be permitted, so long as the following criteria are met:

- The aggregate principal balance (exclusive of any notional balance) of the Securities received must equal that of the Securities surrendered (except for *de minimis* differences due to rounding).
- The aggregate monthly principal and interest entitlements on the Securities received must equal that of the Securities surrendered (except for *de minimis* differences due to rounding).

In some cases, interests in a Class or Classes of REMIC Securities may be exchanged for proportionate interests in various subcombinations of MX Classes. Similarly, all or a portion of such MX Classes may be exchanged for proportionate interests in such REMIC Securities or in other subcombinations of such MX Classes. Each subcombination may be effected only in such proportions that result in the principal and interest entitlements of the Securities received being equal to such entitlements of the Securities surrendered. The following illustrates a Combination within which various subcombinations are permitted:

<u>Class</u>	<u>REMIC Securities</u>		<u>Class</u>	<u>MX Securities</u>	
	<u>Original Principal Balance</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>		<u>Maximum Original Class Principal Balance or original Class Notional Balance</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
AB	\$10,000,000	7.00%	WI	\$10,000,000 (notional)	7.00%
			WA	10,000,000	6.00
			WB	10,000,000	6.25
			WC	10,000,000	6.50
			WD	10,000,000	6.75
			WE	9,655,172	7.25
			WF	9,333,333	7.50
			WG	9,032,258	7.75
			WH	8,750,000	8.00
			WP	10,000,000	0.00

Within the above Combination, a Beneficial Owner could, for example, exchange any one of the first four subcombinations of Classes shown in the following table for any other such subcombination, or any one of the last three subcombinations shown for any other such subcombination. Numerous subcombinations are possible.

Subcombinations

<u>Subcombination</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Original Class Principal Balance or original Class Notional Balance</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Interest Entitlement</u>
1	AB	\$10,000,000	7.00%	\$700,000
2	WI	\$10,000,000 (notional)	7.00%	\$700,000
	WP	10,000,000	0.00	0
		<u>\$10,000,000</u>		<u>\$700,000</u>
3	WI	\$ 1,428,571 (notional)	7.00%	\$100,000
	WA	10,000,000	6.00	600,000
		<u>\$10,000,000</u>		<u>700,000</u>
4	WB	\$ 1,600,000	6.25%	\$100,000
	WH	7,500,000	8.00	600,000
	WP	900,000	0.00	0
		<u>\$10,000,000</u>		<u>\$700,000</u>
5	WF	\$ 5,000,000	7.50%	\$375,000

6	WH	\$ 4,687,500	8.00%	\$375,000
	WP	312,500	0.00	0
		<u>\$ 5,000,000</u>		<u>\$375,000</u>
7	WA	\$ 2,500,000	6.00%	\$150,000
	WB	2,500,000	6.25	156,250
	WI	<u>982,143 (notional)</u>	7.00	<u>68,750</u>
		<u>\$ 5,000,000</u>		<u>\$375,000</u>

At any given time, a Beneficial Owner's ability to exchange REMIC Securities for MX Securities, MX Securities for REMIC Securities or MX Securities for other MX Securities will be limited by a number of factors. A Beneficial Owner must, at the time of the proposed exchange, own the appropriate Classes in the appropriate proportions in order to effect a desired exchange. A Beneficial Owner that does not own the appropriate Classes or the appropriate proportions of such Classes may not be able to obtain the necessary Class or Classes of REMIC Securities or MX Securities. The Beneficial Owner of a needed Class may refuse or be unable to sell at a reasonable price or any price, or certain Classes may have been purchased and placed into other financial structures. Principal distributions will, over time, diminish the amounts available for exchange. Only the combinations shown on the applicable exhibit to each Offering Circular Supplement are permitted. In addition, REMIC Securities (which may include Increased Minimum Denomination Classes) issued in exchange for the related MX Securities may be issued only in denominations not less than the minimum denominations specified in each Offering Circular Supplement.

A Beneficial Owner proposing to effect an exchange must so notify the Trustee through the Beneficial Owner's Book-Entry Depository participant. Such notice must be received by the Trustee not later than two Business Days before the proposed exchange date. The exchange date can be any Business Day other than the last Business Day of the month. The notice must contain the outstanding Class Principal balance (or Class Notional Balance) of the Securities to be included in the exchange and the proposed exchange date. Any such notice is required to be delivered to the Trustee in writing at its Corporate Trust Office.

The Securities to be exchanged must be in the correct exchange proportions. The Trustee will verify that the proposed proportions ensure that the principal and interest entitlements of the Securities received equal such entitlements of the Securities surrendered. If there is an error, the Trustee will notify the Book-Entry Depository participant of the error and will not process the exchange until such error is corrected. Unless rejected for error, the notice of exchange will become irrevocable two Business Days prior to the proposed exchange.

A fee will be payable to the Trustee in connection with each exchange equal to 1/32 of 1% of the outstanding Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) of the Securities surrendered for exchange (but not less than \$2,000 or greater than \$25,000); provided, however that no fee will be payable in respect of a Notional Class, unless all Classes involved in an exchange are Notional Classes. If the notional balance of the Securities surrendered exceeds that of the Securities received, the fee will be based on the latter. The fee must be paid not later than two Business Days prior to the exchange.

The first distribution on a REMIC Security or an MX Security received in an exchange will be made on the Distribution Date in the month following the month of the exchange. Such distribution will be made to the Holder of record as of the Record Date in the month of exchange.

THE GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The Government National Mortgage Association is a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Section 306(g) of Title III of the National Housing Act of 1934, as amended (the “Housing Act”), authorizes Ginnie Mae to guarantee the timely payment of the principal of, and interest on, certificates or securities that are based on and backed by a pool of mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration under the Housing Act or coinsured by the FHA and certain mortgage lenders approved by the FHA (each, an “FHA Loan”).

Section 306(g) of the Housing Act provides that “the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts which may be required to be paid under any guaranty under this subsection.” To meet its obligations under its guaranties, Ginnie Mae is authorized, under section 306(d) of the Housing Act, to borrow from the United States Treasury with no limitations as to amount.

GINNIE MAE GUARANTY

Ginnie Mae guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on each Class of Securities (in accordance with the terms of those Classes as specified in the related Offering Circular Supplement). The Ginnie Mae Guaranty is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty will be set forth on the Securities. Ginnie Mae does not guarantee the payment of any Prepayment Penalties.

THE GINNIE MAE MULTIFAMILY CERTIFICATES

General

Each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate securing a Series will be either (a) “fully-modified pass-through” mortgage-backed certificate issued and serviced by a multifamily mortgage banking company or other financial concern approved by Ginnie Mae (a “Ginnie Mae Issuer”) or (b) a Ginnie Mae Platinum Certificate issued by the Ginnie Mae Platinum Trust and backed by Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates.

The Sponsor will represent and warrant in the Trust Agreement that the information set forth in the Offering Circular Supplement or the Final Data Statement, if necessary, including the principal balance and Certificate Rate for each Trust MBS as of the Closing Date, is true and correct as of the Closing Date. If this representation and warranty is untrue for any Trust MBS, the Sponsor, at its option, may (a) cure the breach, (b) substitute another Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate for the affected Trust MBS, or (c) with Ginnie Mae’s consent, repurchase the affected

Trust MBS from the Trust, in each case only to the extent permitted under the Trust Agreement and REMIC Provisions.

The Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS will consist of FHA Loans secured by mortgages on properties housing five families or more or nursing facilities (collectively, “Mortgaged Properties”).

Ginnie Mae will have guaranteed the timely payment of principal and interest on each Trust MBS securing a Series in accordance with a Certificate Guaranty Agreement or a Ginnie Mae Platinum Guaranty Agreement, as the case may be. Ginnie Mae guarantees the timely payment of principal of and interest on each Trust MBS, and this obligation is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Ginnie Mae does not guarantee the payment of any Prepayment Penalties.

Each Trust MBS issued prior to March 1, 1997 will have an original maturity of not more than 40 years and will be based on and backed by one multifamily FHA Loan. Some outstanding Trust MBS, however, issued pursuant to a Ginnie Mae program (the “Tandem Program”) that has been discontinued, are based on and backed by two or more multifamily FHA Loans. In addition, effective with multifamily pools submitted for processing beginning March 1, 1997, Ginnie Mae adopted a program (the “Small Loan Program”) that permitted the issuance of Trust MBS based on and backed by from one to five small, multifamily FHA Loans, each with a maximum original principal balance of \$1,000,000 and a maximum original maturity of 35 years, and all with the same Mortgage Rate.

Each Trust MBS will provide for the payment to the registered holder of that Trust MBS of monthly payments of principal and interest equal to the aggregate amount of the scheduled monthly principal and interest payments on the FHA Loans underlying that Trust MBS, less applicable servicing and guaranty fees. In addition, each payment to a holder of a Trust MBS will include any prepayments and other unscheduled recoveries of principal and any Prepayment Penalties of an underlying FHA Loan received by the Ginnie Mae Issuer during the month preceding the month of the payment.

Each multifamily Mortgage Loan underlying any Trust MBS (other than a Trust MBS issued under the Small Loan Program) bears interest at a Mortgage Rate that is 0.25% to 0.50% per annum greater than the related Certificate Rate, unless Ginnie Mae has given its prior consent to a spread in excess of 0.50% per annum. Under the Small Loan Program, the Mortgage Rate on the FHA Loans backing the Trust MBS is required to be at least 0.50% greater than the Certificate Rate, but there is no maximum limit on this percentage.

Each Ginnie Mae Issuer is required to perform the routine functions required for servicing of Trust MBS and related FHA Loans for which it is responsible, including mortgagor billings, receipt and posting of payments, payment of property taxes, hazard insurance premiums, remittance, collections and customer service. Each Ginnie Mae Issuer will be obligated under its Certificate Guaranty Agreements with Ginnie Mae to service the FHA Loans in accordance with FHA requirements and with generally accepted practices in the mortgage lending industry. Each Ginnie Mae Issuer’s responsibilities with respect to its FHA Loans will include:

- collection of all principal and interest payments, Prepayment Penalties, if any, and payments made by the borrower or borrowers toward escrows established for taxes, insurance premiums and reserves for replacement;
- maintenance of necessary hazard insurance policies;
- institution of all actions necessary to foreclose on, or take other appropriate action with respect to, loans in default; and
- collection of insurance and guaranty benefits.

The Trust Asset Depository or its nominee, as registered holder (on behalf of the Trustee) of the Trust MBS securing a Series (or a Security Group), will have the right to proceed directly against Ginnie Mae under the terms of the Trust MBS for any amounts that are not paid when due.

FHA Insurance Programs

The FHA is an organizational unit within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. FHA was established to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, to provide an adequate home financing system by insuring housing mortgages and credit and to exert a stabilizing influence on the mortgage market.

FHA multifamily insurance programs generally are designed to assist private and public mortgagors in obtaining insured financing for the construction, purchase or rehabilitation of multifamily housing pursuant to the Housing Act or, with respect to a risk sharing pilot program, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, as amended. Mortgages are provided by FHA-approved institutions, which include mortgage banks, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, trust companies, insurance companies, pension funds, state and local housing finance agencies and certain other approved entities.

Mortgages insured under the programs described in the related Offering Circular Supplement have such maturities and amortization features as the FHA may approve. Generally the minimum mortgage term is at least ten years, and the maximum mortgage term does not exceed the lesser of 40 years and 75 percent of the estimated remaining economic life of the improvements on the mortgaged property.

Tenant eligibility for FHA-insured projects generally is not restricted by income, except for projects as to which rental subsidies are made available with respect to some of or all the units therein or to specified tenants.

The principal characteristics of the FHA Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates in a particular Trust, and the FHA Programs under which each FHA Loan is insured, will be described in the related Offering Circular Supplement.

UNDERLYING CERTIFICATES

If so specified in the related Offering Circular Supplement, the Trust Assets for a Series of Securities may include one or more previously issued certificates representing “regular interests” in a REMIC. Any such Underlying Certificate will evidence a direct or indirect beneficial ownership interest in a separate pool of Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and will have been issued and guaranteed as described in the disclosure document pursuant to which such Underlying Certificate was offered. Each Offering Circular Supplement will include a general description of the characteristics of each Underlying Certificate and will incorporate by reference the related Underlying REMIC Disclosure Documents. In the event that any issue arises under the trust agreement that governs the Underlying REMIC Trust, which requires a vote of the holders of Underlying Certificates, the Trustee will vote the Underlying Certificates in a manner that, in its sole judgment, is consistent with the best interests of the holders of such Underlying Certificates.

Investors in any Security representing an interest in one or more Underlying Certificates are urged to review, in particular, the related Underlying REMIC Disclosure Documents, which may be obtained from the Information Agent as described in the related Offering Circular Supplement.

YIELD, MATURITY AND PREPAYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

General

The prepayment experience of the Mortgage Loans underlying the related Trust Assets will affect the Weighted Average Life of, and the yield realized by investors in, the related Securities. The terms of most Mortgage Loans provide that, following any applicable prepayment lockout period and upon payment of any applicable mortgage loan Prepayment Penalty, the Mortgage Loan may be voluntarily prepaid in whole or in part. The rate of principal payments (including prepayments and payments in respect of liquidations) on the Mortgage Loans generally depends on a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including prevailing market interest rates and general economic factors. In addition, factors that influence the payment behavior of multifamily mortgage loans in particular may include: the remaining depreciable lives of the underlying properties; characteristics of the borrowers; the amount of borrowers’ equity; the availability of mortgage loan financing; the extent to which the Mortgage Loans are assumed or refinanced or the underlying properties are sold or conveyed; changes in local industry and population as they affect occupancy rates; population migration; and the attractiveness of other investment opportunities. These factors will also include the application of lockout periods and the assessment of Prepayment Penalties. No assurance can be given concerning the particular effect that any of these or other factors will have on the prepayment behavior of the Mortgage Loans. The relative contribution of these or other factors may vary over time.

If the prepayment rate on the Mortgage Loans increases during a period of declining interest rates, investors may receive increased principal distributions when those investors are

unable to reinvest at interest rates as favorable as the Interest Rates of the applicable Classes of Securities. If the prepayment rate on the Mortgage Loans decreases during a period of rising interest rates, investors may receive declining principal distributions when those investors otherwise may have been able to reinvest at higher interest rates than the Interest Rates of the applicable Classes of Securities.

Payment Delay

Distributions of interest on the Securities on any Distribution Date will include interest accrued thereon through the Accounting Date, which for Fixed-Rate Classes and Delay Classes is the last day of the month preceding the month in which such Distribution Date occurs. The effective yield to the Holders of such Securities will be lower than the yield otherwise produced by the applicable Interest Rate and purchase price because interest will not be distributed on Book-Entry Securities until the Distribution Date in the month following the month in which such interest accrues on the Trust MBS.

If the Trustee is unable to verify in any month whether a Ginnie Mae Issuer has reported correctly the payments that it plans to pay through to the Trustee in that month with respect to any Trust MBS, any portion of such payments in excess of scheduled principal payments and accrued interest on those scheduled principal payments will not be passed through as a principal payment on the Classes currently receiving principal until the Special Excess Distribution Date in that month. It will be assumed for interest accrual purposes, however, that such payments were passed through on the Distribution Date in that month. Accordingly, to the extent that payments on the Trust MBS are passed through on a Special Excess Distribution Date, the effective yield for a Class currently receiving principal will be less than the yield otherwise produced if all payments received on the Trust MBS in that month had been paid on the Distribution Date to Holders of the Securities.

Assumability of FHA Loans

FHA Loans do not contain “due-on-sale” clauses restricting sale or other transfer of the related Mortgaged Properties. Any transfer of a Mortgaged Property is subject to HUD review and approval under the terms of HUD’s Regulatory Agreement with the owner, which is incorporated by reference into the mortgage.

Weighted Average Life

The Weighted Average Life of a security refers to the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of its issuance until each dollar of principal of that security will be repaid to the investor. As a result, any projection of the Weighted Average Life of and yield on any Class of the Securities must include an assumption about the anticipated timing and amount of payments on those Securities, which will depend upon the rate of prepayments of the Mortgage Loans, including optional borrower prepayments and prepayments resulting from liquidation of defaulted Mortgage Loans. In general, prepayments of principal and defaults on the Mortgage Loans will shorten the Weighted Average Life and term to maturity of each related Class of Securities.

The Weighted Average Life of a Class is determined by (a) multiplying the amount of the net reduction, if any, of the Class Principal Balance of such Class from one Distribution Date to the next Distribution Date by the number of years from the Closing Date to such next Distribution Date, (b) summing the results and (c) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the net reductions in Class Principal Balance of such Class referred to in clause (a).

The Weighted Average Lives of the Securities will be influenced by, among other things, the rate at which principal is paid on the Mortgage Loans (or, in the case of a Security Group, on the Mortgage Loans underlying the related Trust Asset Group). In general, the Weighted Average Lives of the Securities will be shortened if the rate of prepayments of principal of the Mortgage Loans increases. However, the Weighted Average Lives will depend upon a variety of other factors, including the timing of changes in such rate of principal prepayments. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the Weighted Average Life of any Class. Further, to the extent the prices of the Securities represent discounts or premiums to their respective original principal balances, variability in the Weighted Average Lives of such Classes could result in variability in the related yields to maturity.

In general, changes in the rate of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans, whether as a result of borrower prepayments, payments in respect of liquidations, or cash payments by the Sponsor as a result of the Sponsor's breach of a representation or warranty, will have a greater effect on the yield of a Class of Securities having an earlier Final Distribution Date than for any Class having a later Final Distribution Date.

Prepayment Assumption Models

Based on a prepayment model or standard and assumptions identified therein, the Offering Circular Supplement for each Series will contain a table setting forth (i) the weighted average life of each related Class of Securities and (ii) the percentage of the initial Class Principal Balance of each related Class of Securities that would be outstanding on specified Distribution Dates for the related Series, in each case, based on the assumption that prepayments on the related Mortgage Loans are made at specified rates and based on such other assumptions as may be specified in such Offering Circular Supplement. The actual final distribution on each Class is likely to be made earlier, and could be made significantly earlier, than its Final Distribution Date because (i) the rate of distributions on the Securities of the related Series will be affected by the actual rate of payment (including prepayments) of principal on the related Mortgage Loans and (ii) except in those cases where the Final Distribution Dates are based on the actual characteristics of the Mortgage Loans, some of the related Mortgage Loans have stated maturities prior to the dates assumed and may have interest rates lower than those assumed. However, there can be no assurance that the final distribution of principal of any Class will be earlier than the Final Distribution Date specified for such Class in the related Offering Circular Supplement.

No representation is made about the anticipated rate of prepayments or foreclosures on the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS or about the anticipated yield to maturity of any Class of Securities. Investors are urged to base their decisions whether to invest in any Class of Securities upon a comparison of desired yield to maturity with the yield to maturity that would

result based on the price that the investor pays for the Securities and upon the investor's own determinations about anticipated rates of prepayments, foreclosures, substitutions and cash payments by the Sponsor with respect to the Mortgage Loans.

THE TRUSTS

Certain Policies of the Trusts

No Trust Agreement will authorize the Trust to engage in any activities other than the issuance of the related Securities (or Pooling REMIC Interests) and the purchase and disposition of the related Trust MBS and certain related activities. Each Trust Agreement may be amended only as set forth below under “— Amendment.”

Amendment

Subject to the limitations set forth below, the Sponsor and the Trustee (with Ginnie Mae's consent) may amend any Trust Agreement for any purpose, without the consent of any Holder, provided the Trustee receives an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that the proposed amendment will not result in a significant risk that any related Trust REMIC will lose its status as a REMIC. For that purpose, a significant risk is a risk that would have prevented counsel from giving an unqualified opinion with respect to the REMIC status of any related Trust REMIC had such amendment been an original term of the Trust Agreement. The Sponsor and the Trustee may not amend any Trust Agreement, however, if the effect of that amendment would be to alter the timing or amount of any required distribution of principal or interest (including distributions made pursuant to the Ginnie Mae Guaranty) or any Prepayment Penalty to any Holder, or the right of any Holder to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment, without the consent of each affected Holder.

The Trustee

The Trustee may resign at any time by giving written notice to Ginnie Mae. Upon notice of the Trustee's resignation, Ginnie Mae will appoint a successor Trustee. Ginnie Mae also may remove the Trustee and appoint a successor if the Trustee breaches its obligations under the Trust Agreement, if the Trustee ceases to be eligible to continue as the Trustee under the related Trust Agreement or if the Trustee becomes incapable of acting, or is adjudged a bankrupt or becomes insolvent, or a receiver for the Trustee or its property is appointed, or any public officer takes control of the Trustee or its property for the purpose of rehabilitation, conservation or liquidation of that property. Any resignation or removal of the Trustee and appointment of a successor Trustee will become effective only upon the acceptance of the appointment by a successor Trustee.

Tax Matters Person

The Tax Administrator will serve as the agent for the Tax Matters Person of each related Trust REMIC. Each Holder of a Residual Security, by its acquisition of such Security, consents to the appointment of the Tax Administrator as such agent on behalf of such Holder if that

Holder would by virtue of its ownership percentage be treated as the Tax Matters Person for the related Trust REMIC. No successor agent may be appointed without the consent of Ginnie Mae.

Tax Administrator

The Tax Administrator, which may be the same person as the Trustee, generally is responsible for the federal and state tax administration of the Trust and the related Trust REMIC or Trust REMICs. Foremost among the Tax Administrator's duties will be the preparation of the income tax returns and reports of the Trust and the Trust REMIC or Trust REMICs and the related underlying tax accounting. Additional information about the duties and activities of the Tax Administrator is set forth in "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences."

REMIC Reporting

Each Trust Agreement will require the Tax Administrator to undertake the following responsibilities, among others:

- (a) to cause an election to be made on behalf of the Trust, or each related Asset Pool, to be treated as a REMIC;
- (b) to prepare and cause to be filed annually, on a calendar year basis, Form 1066, U.S. Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit Income Tax Return, Form 8811, and any other required federal or state tax returns with respect to each related Trust REMIC and the Trust;
- (c) to prepare all information reports and returns required to be provided to Holders under federal or state tax provisions concerning REMICs, including Schedule Q to Form 1066, and to forward these reports and returns to the appropriate Holders; and
- (d) to pay when due, on behalf of the affected Trust REMIC or the Trust, the amount of any federal, state and local taxes imposed thereon, which amount generally will be paid from assets of the Trust.

Ginnie Mae does not guarantee the accuracy or timeliness of the tax administration and reporting.

CERTAIN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion, prepared by Ginnie Mae's Legal Advisor, is a summary of the anticipated material federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the Securities. The summary is based upon laws, regulations, rulings, and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change. The discussion does not purport to deal with the federal income tax consequences to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. The discussion focuses primarily on investors who will hold the Securities as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of section 1221 of the Code, although much of the discussion is applicable to other investors as well. Investors should note that, although final regulations under the REMIC Provisions of the Code (the

“REMIC Regulations”) have been issued by the Treasury, no currently effective regulations or other administrative guidance has been issued with respect to certain provisions of the Code that are or may be applicable to Holders, particularly the provisions dealing with market discount and stripped debt instruments. Although the Treasury issued final regulations dealing with original issue discount (“OID”) and premium (the “OID Regulations”), the OID Regulations do not address directly the treatment of “Regular Securities” (as defined below). Furthermore, the REMIC Regulations do not address all of the issues that arise in connection with the formation and operation of a REMIC. Hence, definitive guidance cannot be provided with respect to many aspects of the tax treatment of Holders. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (the “Service”) will not take positions that would be materially adverse to investors. Finally, the summary does not purport to address the anticipated state income tax consequences to investors of owning and disposing of the Securities. Consequently, investors should consult their own tax advisors in determining the federal, state, local, foreign, and any other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the Securities.

General

With respect to each Trust, counsel to the Trust (“Trust Counsel”) will deliver a separate opinion generally to the effect that, assuming timely filing of a REMIC election and compliance with all provisions of the related Trust Agreement and the other issuance and closing documents, the Trust, or one or more segregated pools of Trust assets (each, an “Asset Pool”), will qualify as one or more REMICs (each, a “Trust REMIC”) for federal income tax purposes. Trust Counsel also will deliver its opinion that the discussion set forth in this Offering Circular under “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences,” as amplified or modified by Trust Counsel in the related Offering Circular Supplement, is correct and complete in all material respects. The foregoing opinions will be based on existing law, but there can be no assurance that the law will not change or that contrary positions will not be taken by the Service.

The Securities (other than any MX Securities) will be designated either as one or more classes of “regular interests” in a Trust REMIC (“Regular Securities”), which generally are treated as debt for federal income tax purposes, or as “residual interests” in one or more Trust REMICs (“Residual Securities”), which generally are not treated as debt for such purposes, but rather as representing rights and responsibilities with respect to the taxable income or loss of the related Trust REMIC. The Offering Circular Supplement for each Trust will indicate which of the Securities in the Trust will be designated as Regular Securities and which will be designated as Residual Securities. In certain cases, a single Residual Security may represent the residual interest in more than one of the Trust REMICs relating to a particular Trust. In such cases, the discussion of Residual Securities set forth below should be interpreted as applying to each residual interest separately.

Securities held by a “domestic building and loan association” (a “DB&L”) will constitute assets described in section 7701(a)(19)(C)(xi) of the Code, Regular Securities held by a financial asset securitization investment trust (a “FASIT”) will qualify for treatment as “permitted assets” within the meaning of section 860L(c)(1)(G) of the Code; Securities held by a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) will constitute “real estate assets” within the meaning of section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code; and interest on such Securities will be considered “interest on

obligations secured by mortgages on real property” within the meaning of section 856(c)(3)(B), all in the same proportion that the related Trust REMIC’s assets would so qualify. If 95 percent or more of the assets of a given Trust REMIC constitute qualifying assets for DB&Ls and REITs, the related Securities and the income thereon will be treated entirely as qualifying assets and income for DB&Ls and REITs. In the case of a Trust for which two or more Trust REMICs will be created, all Trust REMICs will be treated as a single REMIC for purposes of determining the extent to which the related Securities and the income thereon will be treated as such assets and income. Regular and Residual Securities held by a financial institution to which section 585 of the Code applies will be treated as evidences of indebtedness for purposes of section 582(c)(1) of the Code. Regular Securities also will be “qualified mortgages” within the meaning of section 860G(a)(3) of the Code with respect to other REMICs.

Tax Treatment of Regular Securities

General

Except as described below for Regular Securities issued with OID or acquired with market discount or premium, interest paid or accrued on a Regular Security will be treated as ordinary income to the Holder and a principal payment on such Security will be treated as a return of capital to the extent that the Holder’s basis in the Security is allocable to that payment. Although the treatment of Payment Penalties is not certain, it is likely that Prepayment Penalties distributed in respect of a Regular Security will be treated as ordinary income, or interest income, for the period in which it is paid. Holders of Regular Securities must report income from such Securities under an accrual method of accounting, even if they otherwise would have used the cash receipts and disbursements method. The Tax Administrator will report annually to the Service and to Holders of record with respect to interest paid or accrued and OID, if any, accrued on the Securities.

Single Class REMICs

In the case of certain Trust REMICs that are considered to be “single-class REMICs” under temporary Treasury regulations, Holders of Regular Securities who are individuals, trusts, estates, or pass-through entities in which such persons hold interests may be required to recognize certain amounts of income in addition to interest and discount income. A single-class REMIC, in general, is a REMIC that (i) would be classified as an investment trust in the absence of a REMIC election or (ii) is substantially similar to an investment trust and was structured with the principal purpose of avoiding the allocation of “allocable investment expenses” (*i.e.*, expenses normally allowable under section 212 of the Code, which may include servicing and administrative fees and the guarantee fee with respect to the Trust Assets) to Holders of Regular Securities. Under the temporary Treasury regulations, each Holder of a regular or residual interest in a single-class REMIC is allocated (i) a share of the REMIC’s allocable investment expenses and (ii) a corresponding amount of additional income. Section 67 of the Code permits an individual, trust or estate to deduct miscellaneous itemized expenses (including section 212 expenses) only to the extent that such expenses, in the aggregate, exceed 2% of its adjusted gross income. Consequently, an individual, trust or estate that holds a regular interest in a single-class REMIC (either directly or through a pass-through entity) will recognize additional income with

respect to such regular interest to the extent that its share of allocable investment expenses, when combined with its other miscellaneous itemized deductions for the taxable year, is less than 2% of its adjusted gross income. Any such additional income will be treated as interest income. In addition, Code section 68 provides that the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for the taxable year for an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable amount (\$132,950, or \$66,475 in the case of a separate return by a married individual within the meaning of Code section 7703 for taxable year 2001 and adjusted for inflation each year thereafter) will be reduced by the lesser of (i) 3% of the excess of adjusted gross income over the applicable amount, or (ii) 80% of the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for such taxable year. The amount of such additional taxable income recognized by Holders who are subject to the limitations of either section 67 or section 68 may be substantial and may reduce the after-tax yield to such Holders of an investment in the Securities of an affected Trust. Where appropriate, the Offering Circular Supplement for a particular Trust will indicate that the Holders of related Securities may be required to recognize additional income as a result of the application of the limitations of either section 67 or section 68 of the Code. Non-corporate Holders of Regular Securities evidencing an interest in a single-class REMIC also should be aware that miscellaneous itemized deductions, including allocable investment expenses attributable to such REMIC, are not deductible for purposes of the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”).

Original Issue Discount

Overview. Certain Classes of Regular Securities may be issued with OID within the meaning of section 1273(a) of the Code. In general, such OID will equal the difference between the “stated redemption price at maturity” of the Regular Security and its issue price. Holders of Regular Securities as to which there is OID should be aware that they generally must include OID in income for federal income tax purposes on an annual basis under a constant yield accrual method that reflects compounding. In general, OID is treated as ordinary interest income and must be included in income in advance of the receipt of the cash to which it relates.

The amount of OID required to be included in a Regular Holder’s income in any taxable year will be computed in accordance with section 1272(a)(6) of the Code, which provides for the accrual of OID under a constant yield method on regular interests in a REMIC. Under section 1272(a)(6), as elaborated by the related legislative history, the amount and the rate of accrual of OID generally is to be calculated based on the prepayment rate for the REMIC’s mortgage collateral and the reinvestment rate on amounts held pending distribution that were assumed in pricing the Regular Securities (the “Pricing Prepayment Assumptions”). The OID Regulations do not address directly the treatment of instruments that are subject to section 1272(a)(6). However, until the Treasury issues guidance to the contrary, the Tax Administrator, in its capacity as party responsible for computing the amount of OID to be reported to a Regular Holder each taxable year, will base its computations on Code section 1272(a)(6) and the OID Regulations as described below. Prospective investors should be aware that because no regulatory guidance currently exists under Code section 1272(a)(6), there can be no complete assurance that the methodology described below represents the correct manner of calculating OID on the Regular Securities.

Amount of Original Issue Discount. The amount of OID on a Regular Security equals the excess, if any, of the Security’s “stated redemption price at maturity” over its “issue price.” Under the OID Regulations, a debt instrument’s stated redemption price at maturity is the sum of all payments provided by the instrument other than “qualified stated interest” (“Deemed Principal Payments”). Qualified stated interest, in general, is stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at (i) a single fixed rate or (ii) a variable rate that meets certain requirements set out in the OID Regulations. See “— Variable Rate Securities” below. Thus, in the case of any Regular Security, the stated redemption price at maturity will include all Deemed Principal Payments payable on that Security. Because an Accrual Security generally does not require unconditional payments of interest at least annually, all payments due thereon, whether designated as principal, accrued interest, or current interest will constitute Deemed Principal Payments. Consequently, all Accrual Securities will be considered to be issued with OID for federal income tax purposes. The issue price of a Regular Security generally will equal the initial price at which a substantial amount of Securities of the same Class is sold to the public (including any amounts paid for interest accrued as of the Closing Date under the terms of the Security).

Under a *de minimis* rule, a Regular Security will be considered to have no OID if the amount of OID is less than 0.25% of the Security’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by its weighted average maturity (“WAM”). For that purpose, the WAM of a Regular Security is the sum of the amounts obtained by multiplying the amount of each Deemed Principal Payment by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of complete years from the Security’s issue date until the payment is made, and the denominator of which is the Security’s stated redemption price at maturity. Although no guidance has been issued regarding the application of the *de minimis* rule to REMIC regular interests, it is expected that the WAM of a Regular Security will be computed using the Pricing Prepayment Assumptions. A Regular Holder will include *de minimis* OID in income on a *pro rata* basis as stated principal payments on the Security are received or, if earlier, upon disposition of the Security, unless the Holder makes the “Constant Yield Election” (as defined below).

Regular Securities may bear interest under terms that provide for a teaser rate period, interest holiday, or other period (a “Teaser Period”) during which the rate of interest payable on the Securities is lower than the rate payable during the remainder of the life of the Securities (“Teaser Securities”). The OID Regulations provide an alternative test under which a Teaser Security may be considered to have a *de minimis* amount of OID (the “Alternative *De Minimis* Amount”) even though the amount of OID on such Security would be more than *de minimis* as determined under the regular test. The Alternative *De Minimis* Amount applies only if the stated interest on a Teaser Security would be qualified stated interest but for the fact that the interest rate effective in the Teaser Period or Periods is below the rate applicable for the remainder of its term. Under the alternative test, the amount of OID on a Teaser Security that is measured against the Alternative *De Minimis* Amount is the greater of (i) the excess of the stated principal amount of the Security over its issue price (“True Discount”) and (ii) the amount of interest that would be necessary to be payable on the Security in order for all stated interest to be qualified stated interest (the “Additional Interest Amount”). If the amount of OID on a Teaser Security eligible for the alternative test exceeds the Alternative *De Minimis* Amount, the Security will be treated

as issued with OID. In that case, the stated redemption price at maturity of such Security would be deemed to include either (i) all of the stated interest on the Security or (ii) all stated interest on the Security in excess of the lowest effective interest rate on such Security in any Teaser Period. Consequently, the Holder of such a Security would be required to recognize in the Teaser Period ordinary income arising from OID in addition to any qualified stated interest for such Period.

If the First Distribution Period of a Current Interest Security is shorter than the interval between subsequent Distribution Dates, the effective rate of interest payable on a Security during the First Distribution Period will be higher than the stated rate of interest if a Holder receives interest on the first Distribution Date based on a full accrual period. To the extent that the interest payment due on the first Distribution Date exceeds the amount that would have been payable had the effective rate for that Period been equal to the stated interest rate, that payment (an “Excess Interest Payment”) will be treated as a Deemed Principal Payment. Consequently, a Security having an Excess Interest Payment may have OID, although the determination of whether such a Security has OID will also take into account (i) the fact that the Security’s issue price includes any interest accrued as of the Closing Date (which may equal or exceed the amount of the Excess Interest Payment) and (ii) the *de minimis* rules described above. In the absence of further guidance, the Tax Administrator will treat all interest payable on such Security other than the Excess Interest Payment as qualified stated interest, to the extent it otherwise would so qualify.

Accrual of Original Issue Discount. The Holder of a Regular Security generally must include in gross income the sum, for all days during his taxable year on which he holds the Regular Security, of the “daily portions” of the OID on such Security. In the case of an original Holder of a Regular Security, the daily portions of OID with respect to such Security generally will be determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period the Security’s ratable portion of the excess, if any, of (i) the sum of (a) the present value of all projected payments under the Security yet to be received as of the close of such period plus (b) the amount of Deemed Principal Payments received on the Security during such period over (ii) the Security’s “adjusted issue price” at the beginning of such period. The accrual period that will be used by the Tax Administrator for purposes of computing the daily portions on a Regular Security will be the one month (or shorter period) ending on each Payment Date. The present value of projected payments yet to be received on a Regular Security is to be computed using the Pricing Prepayment Assumptions and the Security’s original yield to maturity (adjusted to take into account the length of the particular accrual period), and taking into account Deemed Principal Payments actually received on the Security prior to the close of the accrual period. The adjusted issue price of a Regular Security at the beginning of the first accrual period is its issue price. The adjusted issue price at the beginning of each subsequent period is the adjusted issue price of the Security at the beginning of the preceding period increased by the amount of OID allocable to that period and reduced by the amount of any Deemed Principal Payments received during that period. Thus, an increased (or decreased) rate of prepayments received with respect to a Regular Security will be accompanied by a correspondingly increased (or decreased) rate of recognition of OID by the Holder of such Security.

The yield to maturity of a Regular Security is calculated based on the Pricing Prepayment Assumptions. Contingencies, such as the exercise of “mandatory redemptions,” that are taken

into account by the parties in pricing the Regular Security typically will be subsumed in the Pricing Prepayment Assumptions and thus will be reflected in the Security's yield to maturity.

If a subsequent Holder's adjusted basis in the Security immediately after the acquisition exceeds the adjusted issue price of the Security, but is less than or equal to the sum of the Deemed Principal Payments to be received under the Security after the acquisition date, the amount of OID on the Security will be reduced by a fraction, the numerator of which is the excess of the Security's adjusted basis immediately after its acquisition over the adjusted issue price of the Security and the denominator of which is the excess of the sum of all Deemed Principal Payments to be received on the Security after the acquisition date over the adjusted issue price of the Security. For that purpose, the adjusted basis of a Regular Security generally is reduced by the amount of any qualified stated interest that is accrued but unpaid as of the acquisition date. Alternatively, the subsequent Holder of a Regular Security having OID may make a Constant Yield Election with respect to the Security, as described below. If the subsequent Holder's adjusted basis in a Regular Security, immediately after its acquisition, exceeds the sum of all Deemed Principal Payments to be received on the Security after the acquisition date, the Holder will no longer be required to accrue OID on the Security, and the Holder can elect to reduce the amount of interest income recognized on the Security by the amount of amortizable premium. See "—Amortizable Premium" below.

Special Rules and Considerations. If the amount of OID computed for a Regular Security during an accrual period is negative ("Negative OID"), the amount of OID on such Security will be treated as zero for that period, and the Holder generally will be entitled to offset the Negative OID only against future positive OID on the Security. Although the law is unclear in some respects, a corporate Holder whose Regular Security has Negative OID may be entitled to deduct a loss when and to the extent that its adjusted basis in the Regular Security exceeds the maximum amount of future payments to which the Regular Security entitles it. Similarly, certain non-corporate Holders may be entitled to the same treatment if their Regular Securities are involved in their trade or business. It is unclear whether other non-corporate Holders may claim any tax benefit related to a Regular Security with Negative OID (other than an offset against future positive OID generated by such Security) prior to its maturity. Prospective Holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences to them of Negative OID.

The OID Regulations contain an aggregation rule (the "Aggregation Rule") under which two or more debt instruments issued in connection with the same transaction (or related transactions in certain circumstances) generally are treated as a single debt instrument for federal income tax accounting purposes if issued by a single issuer to a single Holder. The Aggregation Rule, however, does not apply if the debt instrument is part of an issue (i) a substantial portion of which is traded on an established market or (ii) a substantial portion of which is issued for cash (or property traded on an established market) to parties who are not related to the issuer or Holder and who do not purchase other debt instruments of the same issuer in connection with the same transaction or related transactions. In most cases, the Aggregation Rule will not apply to Regular Securities of different Classes that are sold to the public because one or both of the exceptions to the Aggregation Rule will have been met. Although the Tax Administrator will apply the Aggregation Rule to all regular interests in a Trust REMIC that are held by a related

Trust REMIC, it generally will not apply the Aggregation Rule to Regular Securities for purposes of reporting to Holders.

The OID Regulations provide that a Holder generally may make an election (a “Constant Yield Election”) to include in gross income all stated interest, OID, *de minimis* OID, market discount (as described below under “—Market Discount”), and *de minimis* market discount that accrues on a Regular Security (as reduced by any amortizable premium, as described below under “—Amortizable Premium” or acquisition premium, as described below) under the constant yield method used to account for OID. To make the Constant Yield Election, the Holder of the Security must attach a statement to its timely filed federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the Holder acquired the Security. The statement must identify the instruments to which the election applies. A Constant Yield Election is irrevocable unless the Holder obtains the consent of the Service. In general, the Constant Yield Election may be made on an obligation-by-obligation basis. If, however a Constant Yield Election is made for a debt instrument with market discount, the Holder is deemed to have made an election to include in income currently the market discount on all debt instruments with market discount subsequently acquired during the same tax year or thereafter by the Holder, as described in “—Market Discount” below. In addition, if a Constant Yield Election is made for a debt instrument with amortizable premium, the Holder is deemed to have made an election to amortize the premium on all of the Holder’s other debt instruments with amortizable premium under the constant yield method. See “—Amortizable Premium” below.

The federal income tax treatment of income on a Regular Security, the payments on which consist entirely or primarily of a specified nonvarying portion of the interest payable on one or more of the qualified mortgages held by the Trust REMIC (an “Interest Weighted Security”), is unclear. Until the Service provides contrary administrative guidance on the income tax treatment of an Interest Weighted Security, the Tax Administrator intends to take the position that an Interest Weighted Security does not bear qualified stated interest and will account for the income thereon as described in “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—Original Issue Discount—Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities” herein. Some Interest Weighted Securities may provide for a relatively small amount of principal and for interest that can be expressed as qualified stated interest at a very high fixed rate with respect to that principal (“Superpremium Securities”). Superpremium Securities technically are issued with amortizable premium. However, because of their close similarity to other Interest Weighted Securities, it appears more appropriate to account for Superpremium Securities in the same manner as for other Interest Weighted Securities. Consequently, in the absence of further administrative guidance, the Tax Administrator intends to account for Superpremium Securities in the same manner as other Interest Weighted Securities. However, there can be no assurance that the Service will not assert a position contrary to that taken by the Tax Administrator, and, therefore, Holders of Superpremium Securities should consider making a protective election to amortize premium on such Securities.

The OID Regulations provide that if a principal purpose in structuring a debt instrument, engaging in a transaction, or applying the OID Regulations is to achieve a result that is unreasonable in light of the purposes of the applicable statutes, the Service can apply or depart from the OID Regulations as necessary or appropriate to achieve a reasonable result. A result is

not considered unreasonable, however, in the absence of a substantial effect on the present value of a taxpayer's tax liability.

In view of the complexities and current uncertainties as to the manner of inclusion in income of OID on Regular Securities, each investor should consult his own tax advisor to determine the appropriate amount and method of inclusion in income of OID on such Securities for federal income tax purposes.

Variable Rate Securities

A Regular Security may pay interest at a variable rate (a "Variable Rate Security"). The rules applicable to variable rate debt instruments, as defined in the OID Regulations ("VRDIs"), apply to a Variable Rate Security only if: (i) such Security is not issued at a premium to its noncontingent principal amount in excess of the lesser of (a) .015 multiplied by the product of such noncontingent principal amount and the WAM (as that term is defined above in the discussion of the *de minimis* rule) of the Security or (b) 15 percent of such noncontingent principal amount (an "Excess Premium"); (ii) stated interest on the Security compounds or is payable unconditionally at least annually at (a) one or more "qualified floating rates," (b) a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, (c) a single "objective rate," or (d) a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a "qualified inverse floating rate"; and (iii) the qualified floating rate or the objective rate in effect during an accrual period is set at a current value of that rate (*i.e.*, the value of the rate on any day occurring during the interval that begins three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect under the Security and ends one year following that day). However, if the Variable Rate Security provides for any contingent payments (which do not include qualified stated interest), the Tax Administrator will account for the Variable Rate Security as described in "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—Original Issue Discount—Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities" herein.

A rate is a qualified floating rate if variations in the rate reasonably can be expected to measure contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated. A qualified floating rate may measure contemporaneous variations in borrowing costs for the issuer of the debt instrument or for issuers in general. A multiple of a qualified floating rate is considered a qualified floating rate only if the rate is equal to either (a) the product of a qualified floating rate and a fixed multiple that is greater than .65 but not more than 1.35 or (b) the product of a qualified floating rate and a fixed multiple that is greater than .65 but not more than 1.35, increased or decreased by a fixed rate. If a Security provides for two or more qualified floating rates that reasonably can be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the Security, the qualified floating rates together will constitute a single qualified floating rate. Two or more qualified floating rates conclusively will be presumed to have approximately the same values throughout the term of a Security if the values of all such rates on the issue date of the Security are within 25 basis points of each other.

A variable rate will be considered a qualified floating rate if it is subject to a restriction or restrictions on the maximum stated interest rate (a "Cap"), a restriction or restrictions on the minimum stated interest rate (a "Floor"), a restriction or restrictions on the amount of increase or

decrease in the stated interest rate (a “Governor”), or other similar restriction only if: (a) the Cap, Floor, or Governor is fixed throughout the term of the related Security or (b) the Cap, Floor, or Governor, or similar restriction is not reasonably expected, as of the issue date, to cause the yield on the Security to be significantly less or significantly more than the expected yield on the Security determined without such Cap, Floor, Governor, or similar restriction, as the case may be. Although the OID Regulations are unclear, it appears that a VRDI, the primary rate on which is subject to a Cap, Floor, or Governor that itself is a qualified floating rate, bears interest at an objective rate and not at a qualified floating rate.

An objective rate is a rate (other than a qualified floating rate) that (i) is determined using a single fixed formula, (ii) is based on objective financial or economic information, and (iii) is not based on information that is within the control of the issuer (or a related party) or that is unique to the circumstances of the issuer (or a related party), such as the level of the issuer’s dividends, profits, or stock value. The definition includes, for example, a rate that is based on changes in a general inflation index.

If interest on a Variable Rate Security is stated at a fixed rate for an initial period of less than one year followed by a variable rate that is either a qualified floating rate or an objective rate for a subsequent period, and the value of the variable rate on the issue date approximates the fixed rate, the fixed rate and the variable rate together constitute a single qualified floating rate or objective rate. A variable rate conclusively will be presumed to approximate an initial fixed rate if the value of the variable rate on the issue date does not differ from the value of the fixed rate by more than 25 basis points.

Under the OID Regulations, all interest payable on a Variable Rate Security that qualifies as a VRDI and provides for stated interest unconditionally payable in cash or property at least annually at a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate (a “Single Rate VRDI Security”) is treated as qualified stated interest. The amount and accrual of OID on a Single Rate VRDI Security is determined, in general, by converting such Security into a hypothetical fixed rate security and applying the rules applicable to fixed rate securities described under “Original Issue Discount” above to the hypothetical fixed rate security. Qualified stated interest or OID allocable to an accrual period with respect to a Single Rate VRDI Security must be increased (or decreased) if the interest actually accrued or paid during such accrual period exceeds (or is less than) the interest assumed to be accrued or paid during such accrual period under the related hypothetical fixed rate security.

Except as provided below, the amount and accrual of OID on a Variable Rate Security that qualifies as a VRDI but is not a Single Rate VRDI Security (a “Multiple Rate VRDI Security”) is determined by converting such Security into a hypothetical equivalent fixed rate security that has terms that are identical to those provided under the Multiple Rate VRDI Security, except that such hypothetical equivalent fixed rate security will provide for fixed rate substitutes in lieu of the qualified floating rates or objective rate provided for under the Multiple Rate VRDI Security. A Multiple Rate VRDI Security that provides for a qualified floating rate or rates or a qualified inverse floating rate is converted to a hypothetical equivalent fixed rate security by assuming that each qualified floating rate or the qualified inverse floating rate will remain at its value as of the issue date. A Multiple Rate VRDI Security that provides for an

objective rate or rates is converted to a hypothetical equivalent fixed rate security by assuming that each objective rate will equal a fixed rate that reflects the yield that reasonably is expected for the Multiple Rate VRDI Security. Qualified stated interest or OID allocable to an accrual period with respect to a Multiple Rate VRDI Security must be increased (or decreased) if the interest actually accrued or paid during such accrual period exceeds (or is less than) the interest assumed to be accrued or paid during such accrual period under the hypothetical equivalent fixed rate security.

Under the OID Regulations, the amount and accrual of OID on a Multiple Rate VRDI Security that provides for stated interest at either one or more qualified floating rates or at a qualified inverse floating rate and in addition provides for stated interest at a single fixed rate (other than an initial fixed rate that is intended to approximate the subsequent variable rate) is determined using the method described above for all other Multiple Rate VRDI Securities except that prior to its conversion to a hypothetical equivalent fixed rate security, such Multiple Rate VRDI Security is treated as if it provided for a qualified floating rate (or a qualified inverse floating rate), rather than the fixed rate. The qualified floating rate (or qualified inverse floating rate) replacing the fixed rate must be such that the fair market value of the Multiple Rate VRDI Security as of its issue date would be approximately the same as the fair market value of an otherwise identical debt instrument that provides for the qualified floating rate (or qualified inverse floating rate), rather than the fixed rate.

The OID Regulations are unclear as to the treatment of a Variable Rate Security that is issued at an Excess Premium. Unless and until the Service provides contrary administrative guidance on the income tax treatment of such Securities, the Tax Administrator intends to account for such Securities as described in “—Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities.” Holders of such Securities should be aware, however, that some other method of tax accounting ultimately might be determined to apply.

Certain Regular Securities may provide for interest based on a weighted average of the interest rates on some or all of the qualified mortgages of the related Trust REMIC. Although the treatment of such Securities is not entirely clear under the OID Regulations, it appears that weighted average securities (“Weighted Average Securities”) bear interest at an “objective rate” and can be considered to have qualified stated interest, provided that the average value of the rate during the first half of the Security’s term is not reasonably expected to be either significantly less than or significantly greater than the average value of the rate during the final half of the Security’s term (*i.e.*, the rate will not result in a significant frontloading or backloading of interest). Until the Service provides contrary administrative guidance on the income tax treatment of Weighted Average Securities, or unless otherwise specified in the related Offering Circular Supplement, the Tax Administrator intends to account for such Securities as described above.

Certain Regular Securities may provide for the payment of interest at a rate determined as the difference between two interest rate parameters, one of which is a variable rate (including a multiple of a variable rate) and the other of which is a fixed rate (“Inverse Floater Securities”). Under the OID Regulations, Inverse Floater Securities generally bear interest at objective rates because their rates either constitute “qualified inverse floating rates” as defined under those

Regulations or, although not qualified floating rates themselves, are based on one or more qualified floating rates. Consequently, if such Securities are not issued at an Excess Premium and the interest payable thereon otherwise meets the test for qualified stated interest, the income on such Securities will be accounted for under the rules applicable to VRDI Securities described above. However, an Inverse Floater Security that has an interest rate parameter equal to the weighted average of the interest rates on some or all of the qualified mortgages (*i.e.*, the Trust MBS) of the related Trust REMIC does not bear interest at an objective rate or a qualified floating rate under the literal definitions thereof, and, consequently, may not be governed by the rules applicable to VRDI Securities described above. Absent further guidance on the income tax treatment of such Inverse Floater Securities, the Tax Administrator intends to account for such Inverse Floater Securities as described in “—Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities.”

Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities

The treatment of a Variable Rate Security that is issued at an Excess Premium, any other Variable Rate Security that does not qualify as a VRDI (including a Weighted Average Security with significantly frontloaded or backloaded interest) (each, a “Non-VRDI Security”) or an Interest Weighted Security is unclear under current law. The OID Regulations contain provisions (the “Contingent Payment Regulations”) that address the federal income tax treatment of debt obligations with one or more contingent payments (“Contingent Payment Obligations”). Under the Contingent Payment Regulations, any variable rate debt instrument that is not a VRDI is classified as a Contingent Payment Obligation. However, the Contingent Payment Regulations, by their terms, do not apply to REMIC regular interests (such as the Regular Securities) and other instruments that are subject to Code section 1272(a)(6). In the absence of further guidance, the Tax Administrator will account for Non-VRDI Securities, Interest Weighted Securities, and other Regular Securities that are Contingent Payment Obligations in accordance with Code section 1272(a)(6) and the accounting methodology described in this paragraph. Income will be accrued on such Securities based on a constant yield that is derived from a projected payment schedule as of the Closing Date. The projected payment schedule will take into account the Pricing Prepayment Assumptions and the other assumptions described below. To the extent that actual payments differ from projected payments, appropriate adjustments to interest income and expense accruals will be made in a manner corresponding to that described for VRDIs in “—Variable Rate Securities.” Where the Regular Security is a Weighted Average Security, an Interest Weighted Security, or a Variable Rate Security issued with an Excess Premium, the Tax Administrator will derive the projected payment schedule based on the assumption that, in the case of a Weighted Average Security, the Security’s weighted average rate in effect on the Closing Date will remain unchanged for the life of the Security and, in the case of an Interest Weighted Security or a Variable Rate Security with Excess Premium, that the interest rate or rate parameters on which the interest entitlement of the Security is based will remain unchanged for the life of the Security. In the case of an Interest Weighted Security having no principal entitlement that is “out of the money” as of the Closing Date (*i.e.*, one on which no payments would be made if the related index or indices were not to change), no income will be accrued in any period other than a period in which a payment becomes due. All payments received on such a Security effectively will be treated as returns of capital to the extent of the Holder’s basis in the

Security and thereafter will be treated as ordinary income to the Holder in the period in which such payments became due. As a technical matter, the Tax Administrator will describe any income accrued on Interest-Weighted Securities, Non-VRDI Securities, and other Regular Securities that are Contingent Payment Obligations as OID, rather than interest income.

The method described in the foregoing paragraph for accounting for Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities is consistent with Code section 1272(a)(6) and the legislative history thereto. Because of the uncertainty with respect to the treatment of such Securities under the OID Regulations, however, there can be no assurance that the Service will not assert successfully that a method less favorable to Holders will apply. In view of the complexities and the current uncertainties as to income inclusions with respect to Non-VRDI Securities and Interest Weighted Securities, investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine the appropriate amount and method of income inclusion on such Securities for federal income tax purposes.

Market Discount

A subsequent purchaser of a Regular Security at a discount from its outstanding principal amount (or, in the case of a Regular Security having OID, its adjusted issue price) will acquire such Security with “market discount.” The purchaser generally will be required to recognize the market discount (in addition to any OID remaining with respect to the Security) as ordinary income. A person who purchases a Regular Security at a price lower than the remaining outstanding Deemed Principal Payments but higher than its adjusted issue price does not acquire the Security with market discount, but will be required to report OID, appropriately adjusted to reflect the excess of the price paid over the adjusted issue price. See “—Tax Treatment of Regular Securities—Original Issue Discount.” A Regular Security will not be considered to have market discount if the amount of such market discount is *de minimis*, *i.e.*, less than the product of (i) 0.25% of the remaining principal amount of the Security (or, in the case of a Regular Security having OID, the adjusted issue price of such Security), multiplied by (ii) the WAM of the Security (as that term is defined above in “—Tax Treatment of Regular Securities—Original Issue Discount”) remaining after the date of purchase. Regardless of whether the subsequent purchaser of a Regular Security with more than a *de minimis* amount of market discount is a cash-basis or an accrual-basis taxpayer, market discount generally will be taken into income as principal payments (including, in the case of a Regular Security having OID, any Deemed Principal Payments) are received, in an amount equal to the lesser of (i) the amount of the principal payment received or (ii) the amount of market discount that has “accrued” (as described below), but that has not yet been included in income. The purchaser may make an election, which generally applies to all market discount instruments acquired by the purchaser in the taxable year of election or thereafter, to recognize market discount currently on an uncapped accrual basis (the “Current Recognition Election”). In addition, the purchaser may make a Constant Yield Election with respect to a Regular Security purchased with market discount. See “—Tax Treatment of Regular Securities—Original Issue Discount.”

The relevant legislative history indicates that, until the Treasury promulgates applicable regulations, the purchaser of a Regular Security with market discount generally may elect to accrue the market discount either: (i) on the basis of a constant interest rate; (ii) in the case of a

Regular Security not issued with OID, in the ratio of stated interest payable in the relevant period to the total stated interest remaining to be paid from the beginning of such period; or (iii) in the case of a Regular Security issued with OID, in the ratio of OID accrued for the relevant period to the total remaining OID at the beginning of such period. Regardless of which computation method is elected, the Pricing Prepayment Assumptions must be used to calculate the accrual of market discount.

A Holder who has acquired a Regular Security with market discount generally will be required to treat a portion of any gain on a sale or exchange of the Security as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount accrued to the date of disposition under one of the foregoing methods, less any accrued market discount previously reported as ordinary income as partial principal payments were received. Moreover, such Holder generally must defer interest deductions attributable to any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Security to the extent they exceed income on the Security. Any such deferred interest expense, in general, is allowed as a deduction not later than the year in which the related market discount income is recognized. If a Regular Holder makes a Current Recognition Election or a Constant Yield Election, the interest deferral rule will not apply. Under the Contingent Payment Regulations, a secondary market purchaser of a Non-VRDI Security or an Interest Weighted Security at a discount generally would continue to accrue interest and determine adjustments on such Security based on the original projected payment schedule devised by the issuer of such Security. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—Original Issue Discount—Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities” herein. The Holder of such a Security would be required, however, to allocate the difference between the adjusted issue price of the Security and its basis in the Security as positive adjustments to the accruals or projected payments on the Security over the remaining term of the Security in a reasonable manner (*e.g.*, based on a constant yield to maturity).

Treasury regulations implementing the market discount rules have not yet been issued, and uncertainty exists with respect to many aspects of those rules. For example, the treatment of a Regular Security subject to redemption at the option of the Tax Administrator that is acquired at a market discount is unclear. It appears likely, however, that the market discount rules applicable in such a case would be similar to the rules pertaining to OID. Due to the substantial lack of regulatory guidance with respect to the market discount rules, it is unclear how those rules will affect any secondary market that develops for a given Class of Regular Securities. Prospective investors in Regular Securities should consult their own tax advisors as to the application of the market discount rules to those Securities.

Amortizable Premium

A purchaser of a Regular Security who purchases the Security at a premium over the total of its Deemed Principal Payments may elect to amortize such premium under a constant yield method that reflects compounding based on the interval between payments on the Security. The relevant legislative history indicates that premium is to be accrued in the same manner as market discount. Accordingly, it appears that the accrual of premium on a Regular Security will be calculated using the Pricing Prepayment Assumptions. Under the Code, except as otherwise provided in Treasury regulations to be issued, amortized premium would be treated as an offset

to interest income on a Regular Security and not as a separate deduction item. If a Holder makes an election to amortize premium on a Regular Security, such election will apply to all taxable debt instruments (including all REMIC regular interests) held by the Holder at the beginning of the taxable year in which the election is made, and to all taxable debt instruments acquired thereafter by such Holder, and will be irrevocable without the consent of the Service. Purchasers who pay a premium for the Regular Securities should consult their tax advisors regarding the election to amortize premium and the method to be employed.

Under the Contingent Payment Regulations, a secondary market purchaser of a Non-VRDI Security or an Interest Weighted Security at a premium generally would continue to accrue interest and determine adjustments on such Security based on the original projected payment schedule devised by the issuer of such Security. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—Original Issue Discount—Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities” herein. The Holder of such a Security would allocate the difference between its basis in the Security and the adjusted issue price of the Security as negative adjustments to the accruals or projected payments on the Security over the remaining term of the Security in a reasonable manner (*e.g.*, based on a constant yield to maturity).

Prepayment Penalties

According to regulations issued by the Treasury Department, a REMIC may allocate among and pay to its regular interest holders any customary Prepayment Penalties that the REMIC receives with respect to its qualified mortgages. No authority addresses the tax consequences to Regular Securityholders upon the accrual or payment of these amounts. In the absence of further guidance, or unless otherwise stated in the related Offering Circular Supplement, the Tax Administrator intends to report any payment of a Prepayment Penalty as a payment of additional interest on the related Security (or as additional OID, if the related Security is a Notional or Accrual Class Security).

Gain or Loss on Disposition

If a Regular Security is sold, the Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and his adjusted basis in the Security. Similarly, a Holder who receives a scheduled or prepaid principal payment with respect to a Regular Security will recognize income or loss equal to the difference between the amount of the payment and the allocable portion of his adjusted basis in the Security. Any such income will be treated as ordinary income, rather than capital gain, to the extent such income reflects OID that is not *de minimis*. The adjusted basis of a Regular Security generally will equal the cost of the Security to the Holder, increased by any OID or market discount previously includible in the Holder’s gross income with respect to the Security, and reduced by the portion of the basis of the Security allocable to payments on the Security previously received by the Holder and by any amortized premium. Except to the extent that the market discount rules apply and except as provided below, any gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of a Regular Security generally will be capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss will be long-term gain or loss if the Security is held as a capital asset for more than one year.

If the Holder of a Regular Security is a bank, a mutual savings bank, a DB&L, or a similar institution described in section 582 of the Code, any gain or loss on the sale or exchange of the Regular Security will be treated as ordinary income or loss. In the case of other types of Holders, gain from the disposition of a Regular Security that otherwise would be capital gain will be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the amount actually includible in income with respect to the Security by the Holder during his holding period is less than the amount that would have been includible in income if the yield on that Security during the holding period had been 110% of a specified U.S. Treasury borrowing rate as of the date that the Holder acquired the Security. Although the relevant legislative history indicates that the portion of the gain from disposition of a Regular Security that will be recharacterized as ordinary income is limited to the amount of OID (if any) on the Security that was not previously includible in income, the applicable Code provision contains no such limitation.

The Code contains provisions that require the recognition of gain upon the “constructive sale of an appreciated financial position.” These provisions do not apply to Classes of Certificates other than the Notional Classes. Investors in the Notional Classes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the possible application of these provisions.

Tax Treatment of Residual Securities

Overview

Residual Securities will represent residual interests in the Trust REMIC or Trust REMICs to which they relate. A REMIC is an entity for federal income tax purposes consisting of a fixed pool of mortgages or other mortgage-backed assets (including Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates) in which investors hold multiple classes of interests. To be treated as a REMIC, the Trust (or one or more segregated pools of Trust assets) must meet certain continuing qualification requirements, and a REMIC election must be in effect. See “—REMIC Qualification.” A Trust REMIC generally will be treated as a pass-through entity for federal income tax purposes, *i.e.*, as not subject to entity-level tax. All interests in a Trust REMIC other than the Residual Securities must be regular interests, *i.e.*, Regular Securities or Pooling REMIC Regular Interests (as defined below). As described in “—Tax Treatment of Regular Securities” above, a regular interest generally is an interest whose terms are analogous to those of a debt instrument, and it generally is treated as such an instrument for federal income tax purposes. The Regular Securities will generate interest and OID deductions for the Trust REMIC or, in the case of a Double REMIC Series, the Issuing REMIC (as defined below). As a residual interest, a Residual Security has a right to the income generated by the related Trust REMIC assets in excess of the amount necessary to service the regular interests and pay such Trust REMIC’s expenses. In a manner similar to that employed in the taxation of partnerships, Trust REMIC taxable income or loss will be determined at the Trust REMIC level, but passed through to the related Residual Holders. Thus, Trust REMIC taxable income or loss will be allocated *pro rata* to such Residual Holders, and each Residual Holder will report his share of Trust REMIC taxable income or loss on his own federal income tax return. Prospective investors in Residual Securities should be aware that the obligation to account for the Trust REMIC’s income or loss will continue until all of the Regular Securities have been retired, which may not occur until well beyond the date on which the last payments, if any, on Residual Securities are made. In addition,

because of the way in which REMIC taxable income is calculated, a Residual Holder may recognize “phantom income” (*i.e.*, income recognized for tax purposes in excess of income as determined under financial accounting or economic principles) which will be matched in later years by a corresponding tax loss or reduction in taxable income, but which could lower the after-tax yield to Residual Holders due to the lower present value of such loss or reduction.

A portion of the income of Residual Holders in certain Trust REMICs will be treated unfavorably in three contexts: (i) for federal income tax purposes and purposes of the AMT, it may not be offset by current or net operating loss (“NOL”) deductions; (ii) it will be considered unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) to tax-exempt entities; and (iii) it is ineligible for any statutory or treaty reduction in the 30 percent withholding tax otherwise available to a foreign Residual Holder.

In the case of Double REMIC Series, two REMICs will be formed from the assets of the Trust. The Trust Assets will constitute the principal assets of one of such REMICs (the “Pooling REMIC”). The regular interests in the Pooling REMIC will be uncertificated interests formed pursuant to the related Trust Agreement (the “Pooling REMIC Regular Interests”). The Pooling REMIC Regular Interests will constitute the principal assets of the second REMIC (the “Issuing REMIC”). The Regular Securities will be the regular interests in the Issuing REMIC. The residual interest in the Pooling REMIC will be represented by a Class of Residual Securities, as will the residual interest in the Issuing REMIC. In some cases, as indicated in the Offering Circular Supplement, a Class of Residual Securities may represent the residual interest in both REMICs. Except where the context dictates otherwise, references in the discussion below to a Trust REMIC refer only to the Trust REMIC in which the Holder’s Residual Security represents a residual interest. Prospective investors in Residual Securities relating to a Double REMIC Series should consult with their tax advisors with respect to the special considerations involved with such Residual Securities.

If so specified in the related Offering Circular Supplement, separate REMIC elections may be made with respect to the related Trust Assets or, in the case of a Double REMIC Series, multiple Pooling REMICs may be established. In such cases, if so specified in the related Offering Circular Supplement, a single Class of Residual Securities may represent the residual interest in such REMICs.

The concepts presented in this overview are discussed more fully below.

Taxation of Residual Holders

A Residual Holder will recognize its share of Trust REMIC taxable income or loss for each day during its taxable year on which it holds the Residual Security. The amount so recognized will be characterized as ordinary income or loss. If a Residual Security is transferred during a calendar quarter, Trust REMIC taxable income or net loss for that quarter will be prorated between the transferor and the transferee on a daily basis.

A Trust REMIC generally will determine its taxable income or net loss in a manner similar to that of an individual using a calendar year and the accrual method of accounting. Trust

REMIC taxable income or loss generally will be characterized as ordinary income or loss and will consist of the Trust REMIC's gross income, including interest income and any original issue or market discount income on the Trust REMIC's assets (including temporary cash flow investments) and premium amortization on the Trust REMIC's Regular Interests less its deductions, including deductions for interest and OID expense on the Regular Interests, premium amortization and servicing fees on the Trust REMIC's assets, and the administration expenses of the Trust REMIC and the Regular Interests. However, the Trust REMIC may not take into account any items allocable to a "prohibited transaction." See "—Limitations on Offset or Exemption of REMIC Income—REMIC-Level Taxes." The deduction of Trust REMIC expenses by Residual Holders who are individuals is subject to certain limitations as described below in "Special Considerations for Certain Types of Investors-Individuals and Pass-Through Entities." Residual Holders should be aware that there are a number of ambiguities in the determination of interest, OID and premium on the Regular Securities and that some of these ambiguities may be resolved in a way that results in an acceleration of the income taxable to Residual Holders. See "Tax Treatment of Regular Securities" above.

The amount of the Trust REMIC's net loss with respect to a calendar quarter that may be deducted by a Residual Holder is limited to such Holder's adjusted basis in the Residual Security as of the end of that quarter (or time of disposition of the Residual Security, if earlier), determined without taking into account the net loss for that quarter. A Residual Holder's basis in its Residual Security initially is equal to the price paid for such Security. Such basis is increased by the amount of income recognized with respect to the Residual Security and decreased (but not below zero) by the amount of distributions made and the amount of net losses recognized with respect to that Security. The amount of the REMIC's net loss allocable to a Residual Holder that is disallowed under the basis limitation may be carried forward indefinitely, but may be used only to offset income with respect to the related Residual Security. The ability of Residual Holders to deduct net losses with respect to a Residual Security may be subject to additional limitations under the Code, as to which Holders should consult their tax advisors. A distribution with respect to a Residual Security is treated as a non-taxable return of capital up to the amount of the Residual Holder's adjusted basis in his Residual Security. If a distribution exceeds the adjusted basis of the Residual Security, the excess is treated as gain from the sale of such Residual Security.

Although the law is unclear in certain respects, a Residual Holder effectively should be able to recover some or all of the basis in its Residual Security as the Trust REMIC recovers the basis of its assets through either the amortization of premium on such assets or the allocation of basis to principal payments received on such assets. The Trust REMIC's initial aggregate basis in its assets will equal the sum of the issue prices of all related Residual Securities and Regular Interests. In general, the issue price of a Regular Security of a particular Class is the initial price at which a substantial amount of the Securities of such Class is offered to the public. In the case of a Regular Interest of a Class not offered to the public in substantial amounts, the issue price is either the price paid by the first purchaser of such Interest or the fair market value of the property received in exchange for such Interest, as appropriate. The Trust REMIC's aggregate basis will be allocated among its assets in proportion to their respective fair market values.

The mortgage loans underlying the Trust Assets of certain Trust REMICs may have bases that exceed their principal amounts. Except as indicated in “Treatment by the Trust REMIC of Original Issue Discount, Market Discount, and Amortizable Premium,” the premium on such loans will be amortizable under the constant yield method and the same prepayment assumptions used in pricing the Securities. It should be noted, however, that the law concerning the amortization of premium on mortgage loans is unclear in certain respects. See “Treatment by the Trust REMIC of Original Issue Discount, Market Discount, and Amortizable Premium.” If the Service were to contend successfully that part or all of the premium on the assets underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates of certain Trust REMICs is not amortizable, the Residual Holders would recover the basis attributable to the unamortizable premium only as principal payments are received on such assets or upon the disposition or worthlessness of their Residual Securities. The inability to amortize part or all of the premium could give rise to timing differences between the Trust REMIC’s income and deductions, creating phantom income. Because phantom income arises from timing differences, it will be matched by a corresponding loss or reduction in taxable income in later years, during which economic or financial income will exceed Trust REMIC taxable income. Any acceleration of taxable income, however, could lower the after-tax yield to a Residual Holder, because the present value of the tax paid on that income will exceed the present value of the corresponding tax reduction in the later years. The amount and timing of any phantom income are dependent upon (i) the structure of the particular Trust REMIC, (ii) the prices at which Regular Securities and Residual Securities are sold, and (iii) the rate of prepayment on the mortgage loans underlying the Trust REMIC’s assets and, therefore, cannot be predicted without reference to a particular Trust REMIC.

A Residual Holder that is not the original purchaser of the Residual Security must report on its federal income tax return its daily share of the taxable income or loss of the related Trust REMIC for each day that such Holder owns the Residual Security, regardless of whether the price paid by such Holder was the same as the adjusted basis of the Residual Security in the hands of the original purchaser. Although the legislative history indicates that adjustments may be appropriate where that price differed from the original Holder’s adjusted basis, current law does not provide for any adjustments.

Limitations on Offset or Exemption of REMIC Income

A portion of the Trust REMIC’s taxable income may be subject to special (and unfavorable) treatment. That portion (known as “excess inclusion income”) generally is any taxable income beyond that which the Residual Holder would have recognized had the Residual Security been a conventional debt instrument bearing interest at 120 percent of the applicable long-term federal rate (based on quarterly compounding) as of the date on which the Residual Security was issued. Excess inclusion income, which is intended to approximate phantom income, may result in unfavorable tax consequences for certain investors.

Generally, a Residual Holder’s taxable income (or, if the Residual Holder is part of a consolidated filing group, the taxable income of the group) for any taxable year may not be less than such Holder’s excess inclusion income for that taxable year. Excess inclusion income for a residual interest is equal to the excess of Trust REMIC taxable income for the quarterly period for such residual interest over the product of (i) 120% of the long-term applicable federal rate

that would have applied to the residual interest if it were a debt instrument for federal income tax purposes on the Closing Date and (ii) the adjusted issue price of such residual interest at the beginning of such quarterly period. For this purpose, the adjusted issue price of a Residual Security at the beginning of a quarter is the issue price of the Residual Security, plus the amount of the daily accruals of Trust REMIC income (excluding excess inclusion income) for all prior quarters, decreased by any distributions made with respect to such Residual Security prior to the beginning of such quarterly period. If the Residual Holder is an organization subject to the tax on unrelated business income imposed by Code section 511, the Residual Holder's excess inclusion income will be treated as UBTI. In addition, under Treasury regulations yet to be issued, if a REIT or a RIC owns a Residual Security that generates excess inclusion income, a pro rata portion of the dividends paid by the REIT or the RIC generally will constitute excess inclusion income for the shareholders. With respect to variable contracts (within the meaning of section 817 of the Code), a life insurance company cannot adjust its reserve to the extent of any excess inclusion, except as provided in regulations. Finally, for purposes of the AMT, excess inclusion income cannot be offset by current losses or NOLs of a Residual Holder (although the Holder does not have to include in AMT income preference items for which the Holder received no benefit as a result of the foregoing restriction).

Non-Recognition of Certain Transfers for Federal Income Tax Purposes

In addition to the limitations specified above, the REMIC Regulations provide that the transfer of a "noneconomic residual interest" to a United States person will be disregarded for tax purposes unless no significant purpose of the transfer was to impede the assessment or collection of tax. A Residual Security will constitute a noneconomic residual interest unless, at the time the interest is transferred, (i) the present value of the expected future distributions with respect to the Residual Security equals or exceeds the product of the present value of the anticipated excess inclusion income and the highest corporate tax rate for the year in which the transfer occurs and (ii) the transferor reasonably expects that the transferee will receive distributions from the Trust REMIC in amounts sufficient to satisfy the taxes on excess inclusion income as they accrue. If a transfer of a residual interest is disregarded, the transferor would continue to be treated as the owner of the Residual Security and thus would continue to be subject to tax on its allocable portion of the net income of the related Trust REMIC. A significant purpose to impede the assessment or collection of tax exists if the transferor, at the time of the transfer, either knew or should have known that the transferee would be unwilling or unable to pay taxes due on its share of the taxable income of the REMIC (*i.e.*, the transferor had "improper knowledge"). Under the REMIC Regulations, a transferor is presumed not to have such improper knowledge if (i) the transferor conducted, at the time of the transfer, a reasonable investigation of the financial condition of the transferee and, as a result of the investigation, the transferor found that the transferee had historically paid its debts as they came due and found no significant evidence to indicate that the transferee would not continue to pay its debts as they come due and (ii) the transferee represents to the transferor that it understands that, as the Holder of a noneconomic residual interest, it may incur tax liabilities in excess of any cash flows generated by the interest and that it intends to pay the taxes associated with holding the residual interest as they become due.

Proposed Treasury regulations issued on February 4, 2000 (the “New Proposed Regulations”) would modify the safe harbor discussed above which, if satisfied, provides that transfers of noneconomic residual interests will not be disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under the New Proposed Regulations, a transfer of a noneconomic residual interest will not qualify under this safe harbor unless the present value of the anticipated tax liabilities associated with holding the residual interest does not exceed the sum of the present values of (i) any consideration given to the transferee to acquire the interest, (ii) the expected future distributions on the interest, and (iii) any anticipated tax savings associated with holding the interest as the REMIC generates losses. For purposes of this calculation, the present values generally are calculated using a discount rate equal to the applicable federal rate. The New Proposed Regulations indicate that the effective date of the modification to the safe harbor requirements could be as early as February 4, 2000.

In addition, on December 8, 2000, the IRS issued Revenue Procedure 2001-12, effective February 4, 2000 pending finalization of proposed regulations, which expands the safe harbor for transfers of noneconomic residual interests to include transfers to certain taxable domestic corporations with significant gross and net assets, provided that those corporations agree to transfer the residual interests only to other taxable domestic corporations in transactions qualifying for one of the safe harbor provisions. Eligibility for the expanded safe harbor requires, among other things, that the transferor not know of any facts or circumstances that reasonably indicate that the taxes associated with the residual interest will not be paid. The Revenue Procedure provides that transfers to foreign branches of domestic corporations or transfers involving arrangements that subject income from the residual interest to net tax by a foreign country or possession of the United States are not within the safe harbor, and also provides that if the amount of consideration given to the transferee to acquire the residual interest is so low that under any set of reasonable assumptions a reasonable person would conclude that the taxes associated with holding the residual interest will not be paid, then the transferor will be deemed to know that the transferee cannot or will not pay those taxes.

Ownership of Residual Interests by Disqualified Organizations

The Code contains three sanctions that are designed to prevent or discourage the direct or indirect ownership of a REMIC residual interest (such as a Residual Security) by the United States, any state or political subdivision thereof, any foreign government, any international organization, any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, any tax-exempt organization (other than a farmers’ cooperative described in section 521 of the Code) that is not subject to the tax on UBTI, or any rural electrical or telephone cooperative (each a “Disqualified Organization”). A corporation is not treated as an instrumentality of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof if all of its activities are subject to tax and, with the exception of FHLMC, a majority of its board of directors is not selected by such governmental unit.

First, the REMIC status of any REMIC created after March 31, 1988 is dependent upon the presence of reasonable arrangements designed to prevent a Disqualified Organization from acquiring record ownership of a residual interest. Residual Securities are not offered for sale to Disqualified Organizations. Furthermore, (i) Residual Securities will be registered as to both

principal and any stated interest with the Trustee (or its agent) and transfer of a Residual Security may be effected only by surrender of the old Residual Security and reissuance by the Trustee of a new Residual Security to the new Holder, (ii) the applicable Trust Agreement will prohibit the ownership of Residual Securities by Disqualified Organizations, and (iii) each Residual Security will contain a legend providing notice of that prohibition. Consequently, each Trust REMIC should be considered to have made reasonable arrangements designed to prevent the ownership of residual interests by Disqualified Organizations.

Second, the Code imposes a one-time tax on the transferor of a residual interest (including a Residual Security or an interest in a Residual Security) to a Disqualified Organization. The one-time tax equals the product of (i) the present value of the total anticipated excess inclusions with respect to the transferred residual interest for periods after the transfer and (ii) the highest marginal federal income tax rate applicable to corporations. Under the REMIC Regulations, the anticipated excess inclusions with respect to a transferred residual interest must be based on (i) both actual prior prepayment experience and the prepayment assumptions used in pricing the related REMIC's interests and (ii) any required or permitted clean up calls or required qualified liquidation provided for in the REMIC's organizational documents. The present value of anticipated excess inclusions is determined using a discount rate equal to the applicable federal rate that would apply to a debt instrument that was issued on the date the Disqualified Organization acquired the residual interest and whose term ends on the close of the last quarter in which excess inclusions are expected to accrue with respect to the residual interest. Where a transferee is acting as an agent for a Disqualified Organization, the transferee is subject to the one-time tax. Upon the request of such transferee or the transferor, the REMIC must furnish to the requesting party and to the Service information sufficient to permit the computation of the present value of the anticipated excess inclusions. For that purpose, the term "agent" includes a broker, nominee, or other middleman. The transferor of a residual interest (including a Residual Security or interest therein) will not be liable for the one-time tax if the transferee furnishes to the transferor an affidavit that states, under penalties of perjury, that the transferee is not a Disqualified Organization, and, as of the time of the transfer, the transferor does not have actual knowledge that such affidavit is false. The one-time tax must be paid by April 15th of the year following the calendar year in which the residual interest is transferred to a Disqualified Organization. The one-time tax may be waived by the Secretary of the Treasury if, upon discovery that a transfer is subject to the one-time tax, the Disqualified Organization promptly disposes of the residual interest and the transferor pays such amounts as the Secretary may require.

Third, the Code imposes an annual tax on any pass-through entity (*i.e.*, regulated investment company ("RIC"), REIT, common trust fund, partnership, trust, estate or cooperative described in Code section 1381) that owns a direct or indirect interest in a residual interest (including a Residual Security), if record ownership of an interest in the pass-through entity is held by one or more Disqualified Organizations. The tax imposed equals the highest corporate rate multiplied by the share of any excess inclusion income of the pass-through entity for the taxable year that is allocable to the interest in the pass-through entity held by Disqualified Organizations. The same tax applies to a nominee who acquires an interest in a residual interest (including a Residual Security) on behalf of a Disqualified Organization. For example, a broker

that holds an interest in a Residual Security in “street name” for a Disqualified Organization is subject to the tax. The tax due must be paid by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the taxable year of the pass-through entity in which the Disqualified Organization is a record Holder. Any such tax imposed on a pass-through entity would be deductible against that entity’s ordinary income in determining the amount of its required distributions. In addition, dividends paid by a RIC or a REIT are not considered preferential dividends within the meaning of section 562(c) of the Code solely because the RIC or REIT allocates such tax expense only to the shares held by Disqualified Organizations. A pass-through entity will not be liable for the annual tax if the record Holder of the interest in the pass-through entity furnishes to the pass-through entity an affidavit that states, under penalties of perjury, that the record Holder is not a Disqualified Organization and the pass-through entity does not have actual knowledge that such affidavit is false.

If an “electing large partnership” holds a Class RR Security, all interests in the electing large partnership are treated as held by disqualified organizations for purposes of the tax imposed upon a pass-through entity by section 860E(e) of the Code. An exception to this tax, otherwise available to a pass-through entity that is furnished certain affidavits by record holders of interests in the entity and that does not know such affidavits are false, is not available to an electing large partnership.

The Code and the REMIC Regulations also require that reasonable arrangements be made with respect to each REMIC to enable the REMIC to provide the Treasury and the transferor with information necessary for the application of the one-time tax described above. Consequently, the applicable Trust Agreement will provide for the Tax Administrator to perform such information services as may be required for the application of the one-time tax. If a Residual Holder transfers an interest in a Residual Security in violation of the relevant transfer restrictions and triggers the information requirement, the Tax Administrator may charge such Residual Holder a reasonable fee for providing the information.

Special Considerations for Certain Types of Investors

Dealers in Securities. Residual Holders that are dealers in securities should be aware that the Service has issued final regulations (the “Mark to Market Regulations”) under section 475 of the Code relating to the requirement that a securities dealer mark to market securities held for sale to customers. This mark-to-market requirement applies to all securities of a dealer, except to the extent that the dealer has specifically identified a security as held for investment. The Mark to Market Regulations provide that, for purposes of this mark-to-market requirement, a Residual Security is not treated as a security and thus may not be marked to market. The Mark to Market Regulations apply to all Residual Securities acquired on or after January 4, 1995.

Tax-exempt entities. Any excess inclusion income with respect to a Residual Security held by a tax-exempt entity, including a qualified profit-sharing, pension, or other employee benefit plan, will be treated as UBTI. Although the legislative history and statutory provisions imply otherwise, the Treasury conceivably could take the position that, under pre-existing Code provisions, substantially all income on a Residual Security (including non-excess inclusion

income) is to be treated as UBTI. See “—Tax Treatment of Residual Securities—Taxation of Residual Holders.”

Individuals and Pass-Through Entities. A Residual Holder who is an individual, trust, or estate will be able to deduct its allocable share of the fees or expenses relating to servicing the assets assigned to a Trust REMIC or administering the Trust REMIC under section 212 of the Code only to the extent that the amount of such fee, when combined with its other miscellaneous itemized deductions for the taxable year, exceeds two percent of its adjusted gross income. That same limitation will apply to individuals, trusts, or estates that hold Residual Securities indirectly through a grantor trust, a partnership, an S corporation, a common trust fund, or a nonpublicly offered RIC. A nonpublicly offered RIC is a RIC other than one whose shares are (i) continuously offered pursuant to a public offering, (ii) regularly traded on an established securities market, or (iii) held by no fewer than 500 persons at all times during the taxable year. In addition, that limitation will apply to individuals, trusts, or estates that hold Residual Securities through any other person (i) that is not generally subject to federal income tax and (ii) the character of whose income may affect the character of the income generated by that person for its owners or beneficiaries. In addition, Code section 68 provides that the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for the taxable year for an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable amount (\$132,950 or \$66,475 in the case of a separate return by a married individual within the meaning of Code section 7703 for taxable year 2001 and adjusted for inflation each year thereafter) will be reduced by the lesser of (i) 3% of the excess of adjusted gross income over the applicable amount or (ii) 80% of the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for such taxable year. In some cases, the amount of additional income that would be recognized as a result of the foregoing limitations by a Residual Holder who is an individual, trust, or estate could be substantial. Non-corporate Holders of Residual Securities also should be aware that miscellaneous itemized deductions, including allocable investment expenses attributable to the related Trust REMIC, are not deductible for purposes of the AMT. A Residual Holder’s share of the expenses will generally be determined by (i) allocating the amount of such expenses for each calendar quarter on a *pro rata* basis to each day in the calendar quarter, and (ii) allocating the daily amount among the Holders in proportion to their respective holding on such day. Finally, persons holding an interest in a Residual Security indirectly through an interest in a RIC, common trust fund or one of certain corporations doing business as a cooperative generally will recognize a share of any excess inclusion allocable to that Residual Security.

Employee benefit plans. See “—Limitations on Offset or Exemption of REMIC Income”; “—Special Considerations for Certain Types of Investors—Tax-exempt entities” and “ERISA Considerations.”

REITs and RICs. If the Residual Holder is a REIT and the Trust REMIC generates excess inclusion income, a portion of REIT dividends will be treated as excess inclusion income for the REIT’s shareholders, in a manner to be provided by regulations. Thus, shareholders in a REIT that invests in Residual Securities could face unfavorable treatment of a portion of their REIT dividend income for purposes of (i) using current deductions or NOL carryovers or carrybacks, (ii) UBTI in the case of tax-exempt shareholders, and (iii) withholding tax in the case of foreign shareholders (see “—Limitations on Offset or Exemption of REMIC Income—Foreign Residual

Holder” below). Moreover, because Residual Holders may recognize phantom income (see “—Tax Treatment of Residual Securities—Taxation of Residual Holders”), a REIT contemplating an investment in Residual Securities should consider carefully the effect of any phantom income upon its ability to meet its income distribution requirements under the Code. The same rules regarding excess inclusion income will apply to a Residual Holder that is a RIC, common trust fund, or one of certain corporations doing business as a cooperative.

A Residual Security held by a REIT will be treated as a real estate asset for purposes of the REIT qualification requirements in the same proportion that the Trust REMIC’s assets would be treated as real estate assets if held directly by the REIT, and interest income derived from such Residual Security will be treated as qualifying interest income for REIT purposes (“Qualifying REIT Interest”) to the same extent. If 95% or more of a Trust REMIC’s assets qualify as real estate assets for REIT purposes, 100% of that Trust REMIC’s regular and residual interests (including Residual Securities) will be treated as real estate assets for REIT purposes, and all of the income derived from such interests will be treated as Qualifying REIT Interest. The REMIC Regulations provide that payments of principal and interest on the qualified mortgages held by a Trust REMIC that are reinvested pending distribution to the Holders of the related REMIC’s Securities constitute real estate assets for REIT purposes. Multiple Trust REMICs that are part of a tiered structure (as in the case of a Double REMIC Series) will be treated as one REMIC for purposes of determining the percentage of the assets of each Trust REMIC that constitutes real estate assets. It is expected that at least 95% of the assets of a Trust REMIC will be real estate assets throughout the Trust REMIC’s life. The amount treated as a real estate asset in the case of a Residual Security apparently is limited to the REIT’s adjusted basis in the Security.

Partnerships. Partners in a partnership that acquires a Residual Security generally must take into account their allocable share of any income, including excess inclusion income, that is produced by the Residual Security. The partnership itself is not subject to tax on income from the Residual Security other than any excess inclusion income that is allocable to partnership interests owned by Disqualified Organizations.

Foreign Residual Holders. Residual Securities may not be transferred to a Non-U.S. Person.

Banks and certain other financial institutions. Residual Securities will be treated as qualifying real property loans and loans secured by interests in real property for DB&Ls in the same proportion that the assets of the Trust REMIC would be so treated. However, if 95% or more of the assets of a given Trust REMIC are qualifying assets for DB&Ls, 100% of that Trust REMIC’s regular and residual interests (including Residual Securities) would be treated as qualifying assets. In addition, the REMIC Regulations provide that payments of principal and interest on the qualified mortgages held by a Trust REMIC that are reinvested pending their distribution to the Holders of the Securities will be treated as qualifying real property loans for DB&Ls. Moreover, multiple Trust REMICs that are part of a tiered structure will be treated as one REMIC for purposes of determining the percentage of the assets of each Trust REMIC that constitute qualifying assets for DB&L purposes. It is expected that at least 95% of the assets of any Trust REMIC will be qualifying assets for DB&Ls throughout the Trust REMIC’s life. The

amount of a Residual Security treated as a qualifying asset for DB&Ls, however, cannot exceed the Holder's adjusted basis in that Residual Security.

Generally, gain or loss arising from the sale or exchange of Residual Securities held by certain financial institutions will give rise to ordinary income or loss, regardless of the length of the holding period for the Residual Securities. Those financial institutions include banks, mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, domestic building and loan institutions, savings and loan institutions, and similar institutions.

Disposition of Residual Securities

A Residual Holder will recognize gain or loss on the disposition of his Residual Security equal to the difference between the amount of proceeds (or the fair market value of any property) received and his adjusted basis in the Residual Security. If the Holder has held the Residual Security for more than the applicable holding period, such gain or loss generally will be characterized as long-term capital gain or loss. In the case of banks, Thrift Institutions, and certain other financial institutions, however, gain or loss on the disposition of a Residual Security will be treated as ordinary gain or loss, regardless of the length of the holding period. See “—Gain or Loss on Disposition” and “—Limitations on Offset or Exemption of REMIC Income—Special Considerations for Certain Types of Investors.”

A special version of the wash sale rules will apply to dispositions of Residual Securities. Under that version, losses on dispositions of Residual Securities generally will be disallowed where, within six months before or after the disposition, the seller of such Securities acquires any residual interest in a REMIC or any interest in a taxable mortgage pool. Regulations providing for appropriate exceptions to the application of the wash sale rules have been authorized, but have not yet been promulgated.

Liquidation of the REMIC

A REMIC may liquidate without the imposition of entity-level tax only in a “qualified liquidation.” A liquidation is considered a qualified liquidation if the REMIC (i) adopts a plan of complete liquidation, (ii) sells all of its non-cash assets within 90 days of the date on which it adopts the plan, and (iii) credits or distributes in liquidation all of the sale proceeds plus its cash (other than amounts retained to meet claims against it) to its Holders within the 90-day period. Under the REMIC Regulations, a plan of liquidation need not be in any special form. Furthermore, if a REMIC specifies the first day in the 90-day liquidation period in a statement attached to its final tax return, the REMIC will be considered to have adopted a plan of liquidation on that date.

Treatment by the Trust REMIC of Original Issue Discount, Market Discount, and Amortizable Premium

Original Issue Discount. Generally, a Trust REMIC's deductions for OID expense on its Regular Securities will be determined in the same manner as for determining the OID income of

the Holders of such Securities as described in “Tax Treatment of Regular Securities—Original Issue Discount” above, without regard to the *de minimis* rule described in that section.

Market Discount. In general, a Pooling REMIC or, in the case of a Series involving only a single Trust REMIC, that Trust REMIC (a “Single Trust REMIC”) will be considered to have acquired the mortgage loans underlying its Trust Assets with market discount if the basis of the Trust REMIC in such mortgage loans is exceeded by their adjusted issue prices by more than a statutory *de minimis* amount. The Trust REMIC’s aggregate initial basis in such mortgage loans (and any other assets transferred to the Trust REMIC on the Startup Day) equals the aggregate of the issue prices of the regular and residual interests in the Trust REMIC. That basis is allocated among the Trust REMIC’s assets based on their relative fair market values. Any market discount that accrues on the mortgage loans underlying the Trust REMIC’s Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates will be recognized currently as an item of Trust REMIC ordinary income. The amount of market discount income to be recognized in any period is determined in a manner generally similar to that used in the determination of OID, as if the mortgage loans had been issued (i) on the date they were acquired by the Trust REMIC and (ii) for a price equal to the Trust REMIC’s initial basis in the mortgage loans. The Pricing Prepayment Assumptions will be used to compute the yield to maturity of the mortgage loans underlying a Trust REMIC’s Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates. Pooling REMIC Regular Interests are acquired by Issuing REMICs at original issue, and thus the market discount rules do not apply to them.

Premium. Generally, if the basis of a Pooling REMIC or a Single Trust REMIC in the mortgage loans underlying its Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates exceeds the unpaid principal balances of those mortgage loans, such Trust REMIC will be considered to have acquired such mortgage loans at a premium equal to the amount of such excess. As stated above, such Trust REMIC’s basis in the mortgage loans underlying its Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates will equal the fair market value of such mortgage loans immediately after the transfer to the Trust REMIC or at such time prior to their transfer as is provided in Treasury regulations yet to be issued. As described above under “Tax Treatment of Regular Securities—Amortizable Premium,” such a Trust REMIC that holds its qualified mortgages as capital assets generally may elect under Code section 171 to amortize premium on the underlying mortgage loans under a constant interest method, to the extent such mortgage loans were originated, or treated as originated, after September 27, 1985, which will include all mortgage loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates eligible for inclusion in a Trust. All Pooling REMIC Regular Interests acquired by an Issuing REMIC will be treated as a single newly issued debt instrument in the hands of the Issuing REMIC, including for purposes of determining the amortization of premium, if any, by the Issuing REMIC.

REMIC-Level Taxes

A Trust REMIC may be subject to a number of taxes, including a 100 percent tax on its net income from any “prohibited transactions” and a 100 percent tax on certain contributions to the Trust REMIC after the closing date. The imposition of taxes on a Trust REMIC that could affect distributions to Holders is not anticipated.

REMIC Qualification

The Trust or one or more designated pools of the assets of the Trust will qualify under the Code as a REMIC in which the Regular Securities and Residual Securities will constitute the “regular interests” and “residual interests,” respectively, if a REMIC election is in effect and certain tests concerning (i) the composition of the Trust REMIC’s assets and (ii) the nature of the Holders’ interests in the Trust REMIC are met on a continuing basis. A loss of REMIC status could have a number of consequences for Holders. If, as the result of REMIC disqualification, the Trust were treated as an association taxable as a corporation, distributions on the Securities could be recharacterized in part as dividends from a non-includible corporation and in part as returns of capital. Alternatively, distributions on a Regular Security could continue to be treated as comprised of interest and principal notwithstanding REMIC disqualification, in which case a cash-basis Holder might not be required to continue to recognize interest and market discount with respect to the Security on the accrual basis. Under the first alternative, a loss of REMIC status would, and under the second alternative, a loss of REMIC status could cause the Securities and the associated distributions not to be qualified assets and income for the various purposes of DB&Ls, FASITs, and REITs described in the last paragraph under “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—General” above, although such a loss would not affect the status of the Securities as “government securities” for REITs. The Securities should continue to qualify as “government securities” for RICs, regardless of whether REMIC status is lost.

Tax Treatment of MX Securities

General

In the event that a Series provides for the issuance of one or more Classes of MX Securities, the arrangement pursuant to which the MX Classes are created, sold and administered (an “MX Pool”) will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of the Code. The interests in the Regular Classes that have been exchanged with Ginnie Mae for MX Classes (including any exchanges effective on the Closing Date) will be the assets of the MX Pool and the MX Classes will represent beneficial ownership of these interests in the Regular Classes. The REMIC Securities related to the MX Securities will be contributed to such trust on the Closing Date and such trust will issue the Modifiable Securities.

Tax Status

The MX Classes should be considered to represent “real estate assets” within the meaning of section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code and assets described in section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code. Original issue discount and interest accruing on the MX Classes should be considered to represent “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property” within the meaning of section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code. MX Classes will be “qualified mortgages” under section 860G(a)(3) of the Code for a REMIC.

Tax Accounting for MX Securities

An MX Class will represent beneficial ownership of an interest in one or more related Regular Classes. If it represents an interest in more than one Regular Class, a purchaser must allocate its basis in an MX Class among the interests in the Regular Classes in accordance with their relative fair market values as of the time of acquisition. Similarly, on the sale of such an MX Class, the Holder must allocate the amount received on the sale among the interests in the Regular Classes in accordance with their relative fair market values as of the time of sale.

The Holder of an MX Class must account separately for each interest in a Regular Class (there may be only one such interest). Where the interest represents a pro rata part of a Regular Class, the Holder of an MX Class should account for such interest as described under “—Tax Treatment of Regular Securities” above. Where the interest represents beneficial ownership of a disproportionate part of the principal and interest payments on a Regular Class (a “Strip”), the Holder 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 on such Regular Class. Although the tax treatment of a Strip is unclear, the Tax Administrator intends to treat each Strip as a single debt instrument for purposes of information reporting. The Internal Revenue Service, however, could take a different position. For example, the Internal Revenue Service could contend that a Strip should be treated as a pro rata part of the Regular Class to the extent that the Strip represents a pro rata portion thereof, and “stripped bonds” or “stripped coupons” with respect to the remainder. An investor should consult its tax advisor regarding this matter.

A Holder of an MX Class should calculate original issue discount with respect to each Strip and include it in ordinary income as it accrues, which may be prior to the receipt of cash attributable to such income, in accordance with a constant interest method that takes into account the compounding of interest. See “Tax Treatment of Regular Securities—Original Issue Discount” above. The Holder should determine its yield to maturity based on its purchase price allocated to the Strip and on a schedule of payments projected using a prepayment assumption, and then make periodic adjustments to take into account actual prepayment experience. With respect to a particular Holder, it is not clear whether the prepayment assumption used to calculate original issue discount would be determined at the time of purchase of the Strip or would be the original prepayment assumption with respect to the related Regular Class.

If OID accruing with respect to a Strip, computed as described above, is negative for any period, the MX Holder will be entitled to offset such amount only against future positive OID accruing from such Strip, and the Tax Administrator intends to report income in all cases in this manner. Although not entirely free from doubt, such a Holder may be entitled to deduct a loss to the extent that its remaining basis would exceed the maximum amount of future payments to which the Holder is entitled with respect to such Strip, assuming no further prepayments of the Mortgages (or, perhaps, assuming prepayments at a rate equal to the prepayment assumption with respect to the related Regular Class). Although the issue is not free from doubt, all or a portion of such loss may be treated as a capital loss if the Strip is a capital asset in the hands of the Holder. An investor should consult its tax advisor regarding this matter.

An MX Holder will realize gain or loss on the sale of a Strip in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and its adjusted basis in such Strip. The seller's adjusted basis generally is equal to the seller's allocated cost of the Strip, increased by income previously included, and reduced (but not below zero) by distributions previously received. Except as described below, any gain or loss on such sale will be capital gain or loss if the MX Holder has held its interest as a capital asset and will be long-term if the interest has been held for the long-term capital gain holding period (more than one year). Such gain or loss will be ordinary income or loss (i) for a bank or thrift institution or (ii) to the extent income recognized by the Holder is less than the income that would have been recognized if the yield on such interest were 110% of the applicable federal rate under section 1274(d) of the Code.

If an investor exchanges a Regular Class for several MX Classes and then sells one of such MX Classes, the sale will subject the investor to the coupon stripping rules of section 1286 of the Code. The investor must allocate its basis in the exchanged Regular Class between the part of the Regular Class underlying the MX Class sold and the part of the Regular Class underlying the MX Classes retained in proportion to their relative fair market values as of the date of such sale. The investor is treated as purchasing the interest retained for the amount of basis allocated to such interest. The investor must calculate original issue discount with respect to the retained interest as described above.

Although the matter is not free from doubt, an investor that acquires in one transaction a combination of MX Classes that may be exchanged for a Regular Class should be treated as owning the Regular Class.

Exchanges of MX Classes and Regular Classes

An exchange, as described under "Description of Securities—Modification and Exchange" herein, by a Beneficial Owner of (i) REMIC Securities for MX Securities, (ii) MX Securities for the related REMIC Securities or (iii) MX Securities for other MX Securities will not be a taxable exchange. Such Beneficial Owner will be treated as continuing to own after the exchange the same combination of interests in the related REMIC Securities that it owned immediately prior to the exchange.

Taxation of Foreign Holders of REMIC Securities and MX Securities

Regular Securities and MX Securities

Interest, including OID, paid on a Regular Security or MX Security to a Non-U.S. Person generally will be treated as "portfolio interest" and, therefore, will not be subject to any United States withholding tax, provided that (i) such interest is not effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States of the Holder, and (ii) the Trustee (or other person who would otherwise be required to withhold tax) is provided with appropriate certification that the beneficial owner of the Security is a Non-U.S. Person ("Foreign Person Certification"). If Foreign Person Certification is not provided, interest (including OID) paid on such a Security may be subject to either a 30 percent withholding tax or 31 percent backup withholding. See "Backup Withholding."

Final regulations dealing with withholding tax on income paid to foreign persons, backup withholding and related matters (the “New Withholding Regulations”) were issued by the Treasury Department on October 6, 1997. The New Withholding Regulations generally attempt to unify certification requirements and modify reliance standards. The New Withholding Regulations generally are effective for payments made after December 31, 2000, subject to certain transition rules. Prospective investors are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the New Withholding Regulations.

Residual Securities

Under each Trust Agreement, transfers of Residual Securities to Non-U.S. Persons will be prohibited.

Reporting and Tax Administration

Regular Securities

To the extent required by statute, regulation, or administrative ruling, reports will be made at least annually to Holders of record of Regular Securities and to the Service with respect to (i) interest paid or accrued on the Securities, (ii) OID, if any, accrued on the Securities, and (iii) information necessary to compute the accrual of any market discount or the amortization of any premium on the Securities.

Residual Securities

For purposes of federal income tax reporting and administration, a Trust REMIC generally will be treated as a partnership, and the related Residual Holders as its partners. A Trust REMIC will file an annual return on Form 1066 and will be responsible for providing information to Residual Holders sufficient to enable them to report properly their shares of the REMIC’s taxable income or loss, although it is anticipated that such information actually will be supplied by the Tax Administrator. The REMIC Regulations require reports to be made by a REMIC to its Residual Holders each calendar quarter in order to permit such Holders to compute their taxable income accurately. A person that holds a Residual Security as a nominee for another person is required to furnish those quarterly reports to the person for whom it is a nominee within 30 days of receiving such reports. A REMIC is required to file all such quarterly reports for a taxable year with the Service as an attachment to the REMIC’s income tax return for that year. As required by the Code, a Trust REMIC’s taxable year will be the calendar year.

Residual Holders should be aware that their responsibilities as Holders of the residual interest in a Trust REMIC, including the duty to account for their shares of the Trust REMIC’s income or loss on their returns, continue for the life of the Trust REMIC, even after the principal and interest on their Residual Securities have been paid in full.

Under the REMIC Regulations, a Residual Holder must be designated as the REMIC’s tax matters person (“TMP”) if there is more than one such Holder. The TMP generally has responsibility for overseeing and providing notice to the other Residual Holders of certain administrative and judicial proceedings regarding the REMIC’s tax affairs, although other

Holders of the Residual Securities of the same REMIC would be able to participate in such proceedings in appropriate circumstances. Ginnie Mae will obtain from the Residual Holders an irrevocable appointment to perform the functions of each Trust REMIC's TMP. Unless otherwise indicated in the related Offering Circular Supplement, Ginnie Mae will assign its rights and obligations under such appointment to the Tax Administrator for the related Trust REMIC. The Tax Administrator for a Trust REMIC will prepare and file the REMIC's federal and state income tax and information returns.

Temporary Treasury regulations provide that a Holder of a Residual Security is not required to treat items on its return consistently with their treatment on the Trust REMIC's return if a Holder owns 100% of the Residual Securities for the entire calendar year. Otherwise, each Holder of a Residual Security is required to treat items on its return consistently with their treatment on the REMIC's return, unless the Holder of the Residual Security either files a statement identifying the inconsistency or establishes that the inconsistency resulted from incorrect information received from the REMIC. The Service may assess a deficiency resulting from a failure to comply with the consistency requirement without instituting an administrative proceeding at the REMIC level. A Trust REMIC typically will not register as a tax shelter pursuant to Code section 6111 because it generally will not have a net loss for any of the first five taxable years of its existence. Any person that holds a Residual Security as a nominee for another person may be required to furnish the Trust REMIC, in a manner to be provided in Treasury regulations, with the name and address of such person and other specified information.

Backup Withholding

Under federal income tax law, a Holder may be subject to "backup withholding" under certain circumstances. Backup withholding may apply to a Holder who is a United States person if the Holder, among other things, (i) fails to furnish his social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("TIN") to the Trustee, (ii) furnishes the Trustee an incorrect TIN, (iii) fails to report properly interest and dividends, or (iv) under certain circumstances, fails to provide the Trustee or the Holder's securities broker with a certified statement, signed under penalties of perjury, that the TIN provided to the Trustee is correct and that the Holder is not subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding may apply, under certain circumstances, to a Holder who is a Foreign Person if the Holder fails to provide the Trustee or the Holder's securities broker with a Foreign Person Certification. Backup withholding applies to "reportable payments," which include interest payments and principal payments to the extent of accrued OID, as well as distributions of proceeds from the sale of Regular Securities or Residual Securities. The backup withholding rate is 31%. Backup withholding, however, does not apply to payments on a Security made to certain exempt recipients, such as tax-exempt organizations, and to certain Foreign Persons. Holders should consult their tax advisors for additional information concerning the potential application of backup withholding to payments received by them with respect to a Security.

DUE TO THE COMPLEXITY OF THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX RULES APPLICABLE TO HOLDERS AND THE CONSIDERABLE UNCERTAINTY THAT EXISTS WITH RESPECT TO MANY ASPECTS OF THOSE RULES, POTENTIAL INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE

TAX TREATMENT OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP, AND DISPOSITION OF THE SECURITIES.

STATE TAX CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the federal income tax consequences described in “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences,” potential investors should consider the state income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Securities. State income tax law may differ substantially from the corresponding federal law, and this discussion does not purport to describe any aspect of the income tax laws of any state. Therefore, potential investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the various state tax consequences of an investment in the Securities.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

Distributions of principal and interest with respect to the Securities are guaranteed by Ginnie Mae. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty is supported by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. Ginnie Mae does not guarantee the payment of any Prepayment Penalties.

A Department of Labor regulation (the “Regulation”) provides that, if an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), acquires a “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate,” then, for purposes of the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA and the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code, the plan’s assets include the certificate and all rights with respect to the certificate under applicable law, but do not, solely by reason of the plan’s holding of that certificate, include any of the mortgages underlying the certificate. For purposes of the Regulation, a guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate is a certificate backed by, or evidencing an interest in, specified mortgages or participation interests in mortgages and with respect to which interest and principal payable pursuant to the certificate is guaranteed by the United States or an agency or instrumentality of the United States. The effect of the Regulation is that the Sponsor, the Trustee and other Persons providing services with respect to mortgages in the pool will not be subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA or to the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code, merely by reason of the plan’s investment in a certificate. The Securities will qualify as “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificates” within the meaning of the Regulation.

Plan investors should be aware that the Regulation does not relieve fiduciaries, other parties in interest, or disqualified persons from provisions of ERISA and the Code other than those indicated above, including, for example, the general fiduciary responsibility provisions of section 404 of ERISA and the requirement of section 401(a) of the Code that a qualified plan must operate for the exclusive benefit of the employees of the employer maintaining the plan and their beneficiaries. Plan investors should consult with their advisors to determine whether the purchase, holding, or resale of a Security could give rise to a transaction that is prohibited or is not otherwise permissible under either ERISA or the Code. Prospective investors also should be

aware that because the Securities will not be rated by any rating agency, certain prohibited transaction exemptions that would otherwise be available will not apply to the purchase or holding of the Securities.

Residual Securities may not be transferred to a Plan Investor.

LEGAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Institutions whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations or to review by certain regulatory authorities may be subject to restrictions on investment in certain types of Securities. Any financial institution that is subject to the jurisdiction of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of Thrift Supervision, the National Credit Union Administration or other federal or state agencies with similar authority should review any applicable rules, guidelines and regulations prior to purchasing any Securities. In addition, financial institutions should consult their regulators concerning the risk-based capital treatment of any Securities. Investors should consult their own legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent Securities constitute legal investments, or are subject to restrictions on investment.

SECONDARY MARKET

There can be no assurance that a secondary market for the Securities in any Series will develop or, if a secondary market does develop, that it will provide the Holders of the Securities with liquidity of investment or that it will continue for the life of the Securities. Furthermore, because interests in each Trust are offered in multiple Classes, the liquidity of any Class may be less than it would be if only one Class of Securities were offered. Each of the Sponsors intends to establish a market in the Securities. None of the Sponsors, however, will be obligated to establish any market in the Securities or to maintain one if so established. For some Classes of Securities, no secondary trading market exists or is likely to develop. For that reason, investors must be able to bear the risks of their investment in such Securities for an indefinite period of time. See “Legal Investment Considerations” for a description of other factors that may limit the liquidity of certain of the Securities.

CLASS TYPES

The following list contains abbreviated definitions that do not describe all of the characteristics of the listed Class Types. These definitions are not intended as descriptions of the material risks associated with any Class. For discussion of such risks, investors should see “Risk Factors—Class Investment Considerations” in the related Offering Circular Supplement.

Standard Abbreviation	Category of Class	Definition
PRINCIPAL TYPES		
AD	Accretion Directed	Classes (1) that are designed to receive principal distributions from interest accretions on specified Accrual Classes and (2) that, on the basis of such structure, exhibit stable Weighted Average Lives from 0% of the assumed prepayment rate of the applicable prepayment model to either (a) the pricing percentage of the assumed prepayment rate of the applicable prepayment model or (b) a percentage of the assumed prepayment rate of the applicable prepayment model that, although lower than such pricing percentage, is close enough to satisfy Ginnie Mae. These Classes also may receive principal payments from principal paid in respect of Trust Assets.
CC	Callable Class	Classes that are designed to receive payments based on distributions on Underlying Callable Securities.
CPT	Component	Classes consisting of “Components.” The Components of a Component Class may have different principal and/or interest distribution characteristics but together constitute a single Class and are not separately transferable from the related Class. Each Component may be categorized according to one or more Class Types.
NPR	No Payment Residual	Classes that are designed to receive no residual distributions of principal.
NSJ	Non-Sticky Jump	Classes for which the principal distribution priorities change temporarily upon the occurrence of one or more “trigger” events. A Non-Sticky Jump Class “jumps” to its new priority on each Distribution Date when the trigger condition is met and reverts to its original priority (<i>i.e.</i> , does not “stick” to the new priority) on each Distribution Date when the trigger condition is not met.
NTL	Notional	Classes having only a Class Notional Balance.

Standard Abbreviation	Category of Class	Definition
PAC	PAC (or Planned Amortization Class)	Classes that are designed to receive distributions of principal using a predetermined schedule derived by assuming two constant prepayment rates for the Mortgage Loans. These two rates are the endpoints for the “structuring range” for the PAC Class. The endpoints must be at least 30 percentage points above and below the pricing speed. The PAC Classes in any Series or Security Group may be subdivided into different categories (e.g., PAC I, PAC II) having different structuring ranges. The structuring range for a PAC I Class of a Series or Security Group usually is wider than the structuring range for a PAC II Class of such Series or Security Group, as applicable.
PT	Pass-Through	Classes that either individually or together with other Classes receive on each Distribution Date all or substantially all of the principal payments received on the related Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and that are not Strip or Sequential Pay Classes.
SC	Structured Collateral	Classes that are designed to receive payments based on distributions of Underlying Certificates.
SCH	Scheduled	Classes that are designed to receive distributions of principal using a predetermined schedule, but that do not fit the definitions of PAC or TAC Classes.
SEQ	Sequential Pay	Classes that receive distributions of principal in a prescribed sequence, that do not have predetermined schedules and that generally are designed to receive distributions of principal continuously from the first Distribution Date on which they receive principal until they are retired. Sequential Pay Classes may receive principal distributions concurrently with one or more other Sequential Pay Classes.
SJ	Sticky Jump	Classes for which the principal distribution priorities change permanently upon the occurrence of one or more “trigger” events. A Sticky Jump Class “jumps” to its new priority on the first Distribution Date when the trigger condition is met and retains (“sticks” to) that priority until retired.
STP	Strip	Classes that receive a constant proportion, or “strip,” of the principal payments on the underlying Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates.
SUP	Support (or Companion)	Classes that receive distributions of principal on any Distribution Date only if scheduled payments have been made on specified PAC, TAC and/or Scheduled Classes.
TAC	TAC (or Targeted Amortization Class)	Classes that are designed to receive distributions of principal using a predetermined schedule derived by assuming a single constant prepayment rate for the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates.

Standard Abbreviation	Category of Class	Definition
XAC	Index Allocation	Classes whose principal distribution allocations are based on the value of an index.
INTEREST TYPES		
ARB	Ascending Rate	Classes that have predetermined Interest Rates that increase changes one or more times on dates determined before issuance.
DLY	Delay	Any class for which there is a delay between the end of its Accrual Period and the related Distribution Date.
DIF	Differential	Classes with Interest Rates that are equal to the difference between two specified indices.
DRB	Descending Rate	Classes that have predetermined Interest Rates that decrease one or more times on dates determined before issuance.
EXE	Excess	Classes that receive any principal and interest paid on the underlying Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates in excess of the amount of the prescribed principal and interest required to be paid on all Classes in the Series. Excess Classes sometimes have specified principal amounts but no specified Interest Rates.
FIX	Fixed Rate	Classes with Interest Rates that are fixed throughout the lives of the Classes.
FLT	Floating Rate	Classes with Interest Rates that are reset periodically based on an index and that vary directly with changes in the index.
INV	Inverse Floating Rate	Classes with Interest Rates that are reset periodically based on an index and that vary inversely with changes in the index.
IO	Interest Only	Classes that receive some or all of the interest payments made on the underlying Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and little or no principal. Interest Only Classes have either a nominal or a notional principal amount. A nominal principal amount represents actual principal that will be paid on the Class. It is referred to as nominal because it is extremely small compared to other Classes. A notional principal amount is the amount used as a reference to calculate the amount of interest due on an Interest Only Class that is not entitled to any principal.
NPR	No Payment Residual	Residual Classes that are designed to receive no distributions of interest.
PO	Principal Only	Classes that are designed to receive no interest.

Standard Abbreviation	Category of Class	Definition
PZ	Partial Accrual	Classes that accrete a part of their interest, which is added to the outstanding principal balance, and simultaneously receive distributions of the remainder as interest. The interest that accrues on those Classes but is not distributed to those Classes is distributed to certain Accretion Directed Classes or other Classes as principal.
WAC	WAC (or Weighted Average Coupon)	Classes whose Interest Rates represent a blended interest rate that may change from period to period. WAC Classes may consist of Components, some of which have different interest rates.
Z	Accrual	Accrual Classes accrete all of their interest; that is, the interest is added to the outstanding principal balance of the Accrual Classes. This accretion may continue until these Classes begin receiving principal distributions, until some other event has occurred or until these Classes are retired. The interest accrued on the Accrual Classes may be distributed to certain Accretion Directed Classes or other Classes as principal.
OTHER TYPES		
IMD	Increased Minimum Denomination	Classes to be offered and sold in higher minimum denominations than those of other Classes.
SP	Special	Classes having characteristics other than those identified above.

GLOSSARY

The following list contains an abbreviated definition of certain capitalized terms used in this Multifamily Base Offering Circular, in Offering Circular Supplements and in Trust Agreements for any Multifamily Series. In addition, definitions of Class Types are set forth in Appendix I to the Multifamily Base Offering Circular. These definitions will apply unless otherwise specified in the text of the Multifamily Base Offering Circular or an Offering Circular Supplement. The Trust Agreement relating to a Multifamily Series may contain a more complete definition of certain of the terms defined herein, and reference should be made to the Trust Agreement for more complete definitions of all the terms.

Accountants.....	With respect to each Series, an accounting firm, designated in the related Sponsor Agreement, that is responsible for performing certain agreed-upon procedures relating to certain numerical information (a) in the Offering Circular and (b) on the Final Data Statement, Final Schedules and Supplemental Statement, if any.
Accounting Date	For any Class, with respect to each Distribution Date, the last day of the related Accrual Period.
Accretion Directed Class	Classes (1) that are designed to receive principal distributions from interest accretions on specified Accrual Classes and (2) that, on the basis of such structure, exhibit stable Weighted Average Lives from 0% of the assumed prepayment rate of the applicable prepayment model to either (a) the pricing percentage of the assumed prepayment rate of the applicable prepayment model or (b) a percentage of the assumed prepayment rate of the applicable prepayment model that, although lower than such pricing percentage, is close enough to satisfy Ginnie Mae. These Classes also may receive principal payments from principal paid in respect of Trust Assets.
Accredited Investor	An “accredited investor” as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
Accrual Amount.....	With respect to each Series (or, if the Series is segregated into Security Groups, each Security Group) and each Distribution Date, the amount of interest accrued on any related Accrual Class and not distributable as interest on such Class on that Distribution Date. When preceded by a Class designation (e.g., the “Class Z Accrual Amount”),

such amount with respect to the specified Accrual Class.

Accrual Class	A Class on which interest accrues during any Accrual Period and (a) is added to its principal amount on the related Distribution Date and (b) is not distributable as interest thereon until a later date or the occurrence of a specified future event, if ever.
Accrual Period	Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Trust Agreement, the Accrual Period relating to any Distribution Date will be (a) for Fixed Rate, Variable Rate and Delay Classes, the calendar month preceding the month of the Distribution Date or (b) for Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes that are not Delay Classes, the period from the 16th day of the month preceding the month of the Distribution Date through the 15th day of the month of the Distribution Date.
Accrual Security	A Security of an Accrual Class.
Adjusted Certificate Factor	With respect to each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate for which Excess Payments have been deposited in the Excess Payment Account on a Distribution Date, an adjusted certificate factor calculated by the Trustee on or promptly after the Distribution Date and reflecting the receipt of the principal portion of such Excess Payments.
Adjusted Class Factor	With respect to each Class, a number truncated to eight decimal places calculated by the Trustee and published or otherwise made available to investors on or about one Business Day preceding each Special Excess Distribution Date that, when multiplied by the Original Class Principal Balance (or original Class Notional Balance) of that Class, determines the Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance), after giving effect to any distribution of principal to be made on the Securities on that Special Excess Distribution Date.
Affiliate	With respect to any specified Person, any other Person controlling or controlled by or under common control with such specified Person. For the purposes of this definition, “control” when used with respect to any specified Person means the power to direct the management and policies of such Person, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of voting securities (including, without limitation, partnership interests or interests of members of a

limited liability company), by contract or otherwise; and the terms “controlling” and “controlled” have meanings correlative to the foregoing.

Aggregate Remaining Balance.....	For any Distribution Date, and with respect to the Termination Price for any Series, the aggregate of the remaining principal balances to which the Trust Assets underlying a specified Series would be reduced in the month in which that Distribution Date occurs, based on, in the case of Trust MBS and underlying callable securities, the related Certificate Factors, Corrected Certificate Factors and Calculated Certificate Factors, and in the case of underlying certificates, the related Underlying Certificate Factors.
Alternative Rate Event.....	The failure by the FHLB of San Francisco to publish COFI for a period of 65 calendar days.
Asset Pool	For any Trust, a group of assets identified in the Trust Agreement or Section 1.03 of the Standard Trust Provisions as comprising a Trust REMIC.
Base Offering Circular	The offering document containing basic information about Securities in general, to which, for each REMIC Series, an Offering Circular Supplement relates, to the extent related to Multifamily Certificates referred to as “Multifamily Base Offering Circular.”
BBA	British Bankers’ Association.
BBA Interest Settlement Rate	The rate, expressed as a percentage per annum for one-month U.S. Dollar deposits as it appears on the Dow Jones Telerate Service page 3750 (or such other page as may replace page 3750 on that service or such other service as may be nominated by the BBA for the purpose of displaying BBA Interest Settlement Rates) as of 11:00 a.m. London time on the related Floating Rate Adjustment Date.
Beneficial Owner	The beneficial owner of any Security.
Book-Entry Depository	The MBS Division of DTC, any successor to the MBS Division of DTC or any other depository selected by Ginnie Mae to act in the capacity of Book-Entry Depository.

Book-Entry Depository

Account.....	With respect to each Trust, a limited-purpose account maintained by the Trustee at the Book-Entry Depository, which account shall, among other things, be credited with all distributions in respect of the Trust Assets maintained through the book-entry system of the MBS Division of DTC, and from which amounts distributable to the holder of Book-Entry Securities will be payable.
Book-Entry Security.....	Any Security the beneficial ownership of which is reflected in book-entry form rather than certificated form through the facilities of the Book-Entry Depository.
Business Day.....	A day other than (a) a Saturday or Sunday, (b) a day on which the banking institutions in the State of New York are authorized or obligated by law or executive order to remain closed, or (c) a federal legal public holiday as defined in 5 U.S.C. § 6103.
Calculated Certificate Factor	With respect to any Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate for which a Certificate Factor (a) is not available on the Certificate Factor Date, or (b) if available, cannot be verified by the Trustee as correct and has not been replaced by a Corrected Certificate Factor, by 12:00 noon on the second Business Day preceding a Distribution Date, a factor calculated by the Trustee for such Distribution Date by assuming receipt of all scheduled principal and interest on such Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate.
Call Class	Any Class of Call Class Securities.
Call Class Security	Any Ginnie Mae Guaranteed Callable Pass-Through Security denominated as a Call Class Security.
Callable Class.....	Classes that are designed to receive payments based on distributions on Underlying Callable Securities.
Callable Class Security	Any Ginnie Mae Guaranteed Callable Pass-Through Security denominated as a Callable Class Security and guaranteed by Ginnie Mae under the Ginnie Mae Multiclass Securities Program.
Callable Series	A Series of Ginnie Mae Guaranteed Callable Pass-Through Securities issued pursuant to a Trust Agreement and having the numerical or other designation specified in the related Trust Agreement.

Callable Trust.....	A trust created pursuant to a Trust Agreement for the purpose of issuing Call and Callable Class Securities.
Certificate Factor.....	With respect to each Trust MBS or Underlying Callable Security, the factor for the related Certificate Factor Date.
Certificate Factor Date	With respect to each Distribution Date (for each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate), the seventh Business Day of the month in which that Distribution Date occurs. With respect to each Distribution Date and any Underlying Callable Security, the Business Day during the month in which that Distribution Date occurs on which the Certificate Factor therefor is published.
Certificate Guaranty Agreement.....	With respect to each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate, an agreement under which, among other things, (a) the related Ginnie Mae Issuer has agreed to advance its own funds in order to make timely payments on the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate, even if the amounts received on the underlying Mortgage Loans are less than required to make these payments, and (b) Ginnie Mae has agreed to guarantee payments on the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates.
Certificate Rate	For any Distribution Date and as to any Trust MBS, the per annum interest rate payable on the Trust MBS on the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date. For any Distribution Date and as to any Underlying Certificate, the per annum interest rate payable on such Underlying Certificate on the applicable Underlying Certificate Payment Date. For any Distribution Date and as to any Underlying Callable Security, the per annum interest rate payable on such Underlying Callable Security on the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date.
Class.....	All of the Securities that together represent one of the Regular Interests in a particular Trust REMIC or all of the Securities that together represent the Residual Interest in that Trust. As to any Callable Series, all securities sharing the same designation. As to each Trust, the designations, Original Class Principal Balances (if any), original Class Notional Balances (if any), Interest Rates (if any) and other specific characteristics of each Class of Securities shall be as set forth in the related Trust Agreement.

Class Factor.....	With respect to each Class, a number truncated to eight decimal places calculated by the Trustee and published or otherwise made available to investors on or about one Business Day preceding each Distribution Date that, when multiplied by the Original Class Principal Balance (or original Class Notional Balance) of that Class, determines the Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) after giving effect to any distribution of principal to be made on the Securities (and any addition to the Class Principal Balance of any Accrual Class) on that Distribution Date.
Class Notional Balance	The balance used as a reference to calculate the amount of interest due on a Notional Class.
Class Principal Balance.....	As to any Class as of any Distribution Date, the Original Class Principal Balance of that Class less all principal previously allocated to that Class (plus amounts, if any, added to the Class Principal Balance) on previous Distribution Dates, except as otherwise provided in the related Offering Circular and Trust Agreement.
Class R Security	A Security that represents a Residual Interest in a Trust REMIC.
Class RI Security.....	A Security that represents a Residual Interest in an Issuing REMIC.
Class RP Security.....	A Security that represents a Residual Interest in a Pooling REMIC.
Class RR Security	A Security that represents (i) a Residual Interest in one or more Pooling REMICs and/or an Issuing REMIC or (ii) a Residual Interest in two or more Trust REMICs.
Class Type.....	An Interest Type, Principal Type or Other Type.
Closing Date.....	For each Series, the date upon which the Sponsor, pursuant to the Trust Agreement, deposits the Trust Assets in the Trust in exchange for the Securities and settles and pays for the Securities.
Closing Documents.....	With respect to each Series, those documents, specified in the related Sponsor Agreement, that are to be executed by the parties to the transaction on or before the Closing Date.

Code	The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
COFI.....	The weighted average cost of funds for member savings institutions of the Eleventh Federal Home Loan Bank District.
COFI Class.....	A Class bearing interest at a rate determined by reference to COFI.
Collection Account	With respect to any Trust, a separate Eligible Account, established and maintained by the Trustee to the extent required by the applicable Trust Agreement.
Combination.....	Each “Combination” specified in the Combination Schedule.
Combination Schedule	The schedule entitled “Available Combinations” and attached as an exhibit to an Offering Circular Supplement.
Component.....	With respect to any Component Class, one of the component parts of such Class. The Components of a Component Class may have different principal and/or interest distribution characteristics, but together they constitute a single Class and are not separately transferable from the related Class. Each Component may be categorized according to one or more Class Types.
Component Class	A Class comprised of Components.
Component Principal Balance....	As to any Component as of any Distribution Date, the Original Component Principal Balance of that Component less all principal previously allocated to that Component (plus amounts, if any, added to the Component Principal Balance) on previous Distribution Dates, except as otherwise provided in the related Offering Circular and Trust Agreement.
Corporate Trust Office	With respect to a Series, the meaning specified in the related Trust Agreement.
Corrected Certificate Factor	With respect to any Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate for which an incorrect Certificate Factor is reported, a corrected certificate factor agreed to by the related Ginnie Mae Issuer and the Trustee by 12:00 noon Eastern time on the second Business Day preceding a Distribution Date.

Co-Sponsor	With respect to a REMIC Series, the Person, identified in the Sponsor Agreement, with whom the Sponsor has entered into an agreement pursuant to which the Co-Sponsor at its election may distribute certain of the Securities.
Co-Trust Counsel	With respect to a REMIC Series, a law firm, identified in the Sponsor Agreement, whom the Sponsor has retained to perform legal work assisting Trust Counsel in the discharge of Trust Counsel’s responsibilities.
CUSIP Number	A unique nine-character designation assigned by the CUSIP Service Bureau to each Class.
Cut-off Date	With respect to a Series, the date specified in the related Offering Circular Supplement.
Delay Class	A Class whose Accrual Period is a calendar month.
Depository	A Book-Entry Depository or Trust Asset Depository, as the context requires.
Depository Account	Either a Book-Entry Depository Account or a Trust Asset Depository Account, as the context requires.
Disqualified Organization	Either (a) the United States, (b) any state or political subdivision thereof, (c) any foreign government, (d) any international organization, (e) any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, (f) any tax-exempt organization (other than a cooperative described in section 521 of the Code) that is exempt from federal income tax unless that organization is subject to tax under the unrelated business taxable income provisions of the Code, (g) any organization described in section 1381(a)(2)(C) of the Code, (h) an “electing large partnership” as defined in Section 775 of the Code or (i) any other entity identified as a disqualified organization by the REMIC Provisions. A corporation will not be treated as an instrumentality of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof if all of its activities are subject to tax and, with the exception of Freddie Mac, a majority of its board of directors is not selected by that governmental unit.
Distribution Amount	With respect to each Series (or, if the Series is segregated into Security Groups, each Security Group) and each

Distribution Date, the sum of the Principal Distribution Amount (less principal, if any, payable to the Trustee as a Trustee Fee), the Interest Distribution Amount and the Accrual Amount(s) for the Series (or Security Group).

Distribution Date.....	The date upon which distributions, other than distributions of any Special Excess Distribution, are required to be made to Holders of Book-Entry Securities. For each Series (or, if the Series is segregated into Security Groups all of which do not have the same Distribution Date, each Security Group), the Distribution Date shall be specified in the related Trust Agreement.
Distribution Date Statement.....	With respect to each Series and each Distribution Date, instructions, in such form as is approved by the Trustee, the Book-Entry Depository and Ginnie Mae, based on the applicable Class Factors and Interest Rates and providing for the disbursement of funds from the Trust Accounts for the payment of the Trustee Fee and all amounts distributable to Holders of the related Series.
Double REMIC Series	A REMIC Series with respect to which two REMIC elections are made, forming two Trust REMICs, the Issuing REMIC and the Pooling REMIC. If so specified in the related Offering Circular Supplement, a Double REMIC Series may include multiple Pooling REMICs as well as an Issuing REMIC.
DTC.....	The Depository Trust Company.
Effective Range.....	With respect to any PAC, Scheduled or TAC Class or Component, the range of constant prepayment rates for which such Class or Component adheres to its schedule of Scheduled Principal Balances.
Eligible Account	An account or accounts maintained with (a) the Trustee in its corporate trust department acting in its fiduciary capacity or (b) a federal or state chartered depository institution or trust company the long-term unsecured debt obligations of which (or, in the case of a depository institution or trust company that is the principal subsidiary of a holding company, the long-term unsecured debt obligations of that holding company) are rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization in one of its two highest long-term rating categories at the time any amounts are held on

	deposit therein.
ERISA	The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.
Excess MBS Portion	The excess of the principal balance of the Trust MBS underlying a Callable Class Security over the Class Principal Balance of such Callable Class Security.
Exchange Fee	The greater of (i) \$5,000 or (ii) the lesser of \$15,000 or 1/32 of 1% of the outstanding principal balance of the Callable Class being redeemed.
Excess Payment Account	With respect to each Trust that issues Securities backed by Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, an Eligible Account established and maintained by the Trustee, which account will be credited with all amounts, if any, received on the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates on or before a Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date in excess of the portion of such receipts required to be distributed on the related Distribution Date to Classes currently receiving principal, and from which Principal Prepayments and Prepayment Penalties will be payable on the related Special Excess Distribution Date as set forth in the related Trust Agreement.
Excess Payments	With respect to a Series and a Special Excess Distribution Date, all amounts in the Excess Payment Account immediately preceding that Special Excess Distribution Date.
FHA	The Federal Housing Administration
FHA Loans	With respect to a Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate, multifamily mortgage loans insured by FHA or coinsured by FHA and a mortgage lender.
FHLB of San Francisco	The Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco.
Final Data Statement	If, as of the Closing Date, any of the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS differ from the characteristics described in Exhibit A to the related Offering Circular Supplement, the list prepared by the Sponsor and delivered on the Closing Date to the

	Information Agent that enumerates any such differences.
Final Distribution Date	As to each Class, the Distribution Date, set forth in the related Trust Agreement, on or before which the final payment due on that Class will be made. With respect to each Pooling REMIC Regular Interest, the Final Distribution Date shall be the latest of the Final Distribution Dates of the corresponding Security or Securities.
Final Schedule.....	With respect to any PAC, Scheduled or TAC Class or Component, a final schedule of Scheduled Principal Balances, which schedule will be attached to the related Trust Agreement.
Final Structure Date	The date by which the Sponsor must submit a final Securities Structure to Ginnie Mae.
Financial Advisor.....	The entity, chosen by Ginnie Mae, that serves as financial advisor to Ginnie Mae in connection with the Ginnie Mae Multiclass Securities Program. The name and address of the current Financial Advisor is contained in the Ginnie Mae REMIC Guide in the document entitled “Ginnie Mae REMIC Transaction Participants.”
Fixed Rate Class	A Class with an Interest Rate that is fixed throughout the life of the Class.
Floating Rate Adjustment Date	With respect to REMIC Securities that evidence beneficial ownership interest in Trust MBS, unless otherwise provided in the related Trust Agreement, as to any Accrual Period (after the initial Accrual Period), the second business day before that Accrual Period begins, or, in the case of a COFI Class that is also a Delay Class, the second business day of that Accrual Period. With respect to securities that evidence beneficial ownership interest in Underlying Certificates, unless otherwise provided in the related Trust Agreement, as to any Accrual Period (after the first), the business day on which the Certificate Rate for such Underlying Certificate is determined. For this purpose, “business day” means a day on which banks are open for dealing in foreign currency and exchange in New York City or London.
Floating Rate Class	A Class with an Interest Rate that is reset periodically based

on an index and that varies directly with changes in that index.

Ginnie Mae.....	The Government National Mortgage Association.
Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date.....	For any Trust MBS, the day of each month on which payment is required to be made to the holder of that Trust MBS; and to each Callable Class Security, the day of each month on which payment is required to be made to the holder of that Callable Class Security.
Ginnie Mae Guaranty.....	The guaranty of Ginnie Mae with respect to the timely payment of all principal and interest on each Security in accordance with the terms of that Security as set forth in the related Trust Agreement. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty is set forth on each Security. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty does not extend to the payment of Prepayment Penalties.
Ginnie Mae Guaranty Fee.....	The fee payable to Ginnie Mae in exchange for the Ginnie Mae Guaranty relating to a particular Series. The fee consists of a percentage of the aggregate Original Class Principal Balance of the related Securities, payable to Ginnie Mae on the Closing Date, plus any rebate that otherwise would be credited to the related Book-Entry Depository Account, plus amounts earned on investment of amounts held in the Excess Payment Account.
Ginnie Mae Guaranty Fee Percentage.....	With respect to a Series, the percentage used to calculate the Ginnie Mae Guaranty Fee, as specified in the related Trust Agreement.
Ginnie Mae Guaranty Payment.....	Any payment made by Ginnie Mae pursuant to the Ginnie Mae Guaranty.
Ginnie Mae I Program.....	The program governed by the provisions contained in Ginnie Mae Handbook 5500.1 or its successor.
Ginnie Mae Issuer.....	A Person who has issued a Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate or such Person's successors and assigns.
Ginnie Mae Multiclass Securities Guide.....	The Ginnie Mae Multiclass Securities Guide, as amended from time to time, which includes the Ginnie Mae REMIC Guide in Parts I and II and the Ginnie Mae Platinum Guide

in Part III.

Ginnie Mae Multiclass Securities Program	The program established by Ginnie Mae pursuant to Section 306(g) of the National Housing Act, as amended, for the issuance of Securities.
Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate.....	A certificate, directly or indirectly, backed by a pool of one or more multifamily Mortgage Loans, guaranteed by Ginnie Mae pursuant to a Certificate Guaranty Agreement and issued pursuant to the Ginnie Mae I Program or a Ginnie Mae Platinum Certificate issued by a Ginnie Mae Platinum Trust and backed by Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates.
Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate Group	One of two or more groups into which the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates sold to a Trust may be segregated as described in the related Trust Agreement.
Ginnie Mae Platinum Certificate.....	One of the certificates issued by the Ginnie Mae Platinum Trust and transferred to a depositor of the Ginnie Mae Platinum Trust in exchange for the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates transferred to the Ginnie Mae Platinum Trust by the depositor.
Ginnie Mae Platinum Trust.....	The trust, formed pursuant to a trust agreement, that issues Ginnie Mae Platinum Certificates.
Ginnie Mae REMIC Guide	Parts I and II of the Ginnie Mae Multiclass Securities Guide.
Ginnie Mae REMIC Security.....	A Ginnie Mae Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Security.
Ginnie Mae REMIC Trust.....	A trust created according to the terms of a Trust Agreement for the purpose of issuing Ginnie Mae REMIC Securities with respect to which one or more REMIC elections is made.
GNMA	Ginnie Mae.
gREX.....	The Ginnie Mae REMIC Exchange system, an electronic bulletin board service established by Ginnie Mae.

Guaranty Agreement	With respect to each Series, the agreement pursuant to which Ginnie Mae guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on the Securities in accordance with their terms.
Guide	The Ginnie Mae Multiclass Securities Guide.
Holder	In the case of a Certificated Security, any person whose name appears on the books and records of the Registrar as the record holder of that Security; or, in the case of a Book-Entry Security, the entity acting as nominee for the Book-Entry Depository in holding that Security. Notwithstanding the foregoing, where used under “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the Offering Circular, the term “Holder” refers to Beneficial Owners of the Securities, regardless of whether the Beneficial Owner is also the registered Holder, except where the context indicates otherwise.
HUD	The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Increased Minimum Denomination Class	A Class or Classes designated in the Trust Agreement, each of which is to be offered and sold in higher minimum denominations than those of other Classes.
Information Agent	The Chase Manhattan Bank, or another Person designated by Ginnie Mae, that will among other things (a) provide information about the factors on the Trust Assets to the Trustee of the Trust that owns those Trust Assets and (b) make certain information about the Securities available to the public (by posting it on gREX) and forward that information to Ginnie Mae and the Holders as provided in the related Standard Trust Provisions and (c) keep and furnish to investors, upon request, copies of any Underlying REMIC Disclosure Documents and disclosure documents relating to any Underlying Callable Securities.
Initial Redemption Date	The initial date upon which a Callable Class Security may be redeemed, as specified in the related Trust Agreement.
Interest Distribution Amount	With respect to each Series (or, if the Series is segregated into Security Groups, each Security Group) and each Distribution Date, the aggregate interest accrued at the Interest Rate of each related Class for the applicable

	Accrual Period other than any related Accrual Amount.
Interest Only Class	A Class that (a) does not have a Class Principal Balance (other than a Class Notional Balance) and is entitled to payments of interest only or (b) has only a nominal Class Principal Balance and a disproportionately high Interest Rate.
Interest Only Security.....	A Security of an Interest Only Class.
Interest Rate	As of any date of determination, with respect to each Class (including each Modifiable or MX Class) or Pooling REMIC Interest, the annual interest rate on that Class (including each Modifiable or MX Class) or Pooling REMIC Interest, as set forth in, or determined in accordance with, the related Trust Agreement.
Interest Type.....	With respect to a Security, the category of its interest payment allocation, as identified in Appendix I of the Multifamily Base Offering Circular.
Inverse Floating Rate Class.....	A Class with an Interest Rate that is reset periodically based on an index and that varies inversely with changes in that index.
Issue Date	The date of issuance of a Trust Asset.
Issuing Portion	With respect to any Double REMIC Series, the portion of the Certificated Security Account that relates to the Residual Securities that represent interests in the Issuing REMIC.
Issuing REMIC	With respect to any Double REMIC Series, the Trust REMIC consisting primarily of the Pooling REMIC Regular Interests as more fully provided in the related Trust Agreement.
Legal Advisor.....	With respect to each Series, a law firm designated by Ginnie Mae to act as legal advisor to Ginnie Mae. The names and addresses of the current Legal Advisors are contained in the Ginnie Mae REMIC Guide in the document entitled “Ginnie Mae REMIC Transaction Participants.”

LIBOR.....	The arithmetic mean of the London interbank offered quotations for Eurodollar deposits with a maturity of one month, or, if so specified in the related Trust Agreement and the Offering Circular Supplement, a maturity of three months, one year or some other specified duration.
LIBOR Class.....	A REMIC Class bearing interest at a rate determined by reference to the applicable LIBOR.
Maturity Date	With respect to a Trust MBS or Underlying Callable Security, the final Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date for such Trust MBS or Underlying Callable Security. With respect to an Underlying Certificate, the final Underlying Certificate Payment Date for such Underlying Certificate.
MBS Division of DTC.....	The Mortgage-Backed Securities Division of The Depository Trust Company.
Modifiable Class	Each Class included in a combination that is not identified under the heading “Related MX Class” as an MX Class for such combination.
Monthly Information.....	With respect to each Series, the information, such as the Class Factors and Interest Rates, posted on gREX on a monthly basis.
Mortgage	A first or second lien multifamily mortgage, insured by FHA or coinsured by FHA and the related mortgage lender, that underlies a Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate.
Mortgage Loan	With respect to each Trust Asset, one of the mortgage loans in the pool underlying such Trust Asset.
Mortgage Note	The instrument evidencing the debt underlying the related Mortgage.
Mortgaged Property	The multifamily property, including a nursing facility located in any one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia or any U.S. territory, commonwealth or possession, securing or the subject of a Mortgage Loan.
Mortgage Rate.....	With respect to any Mortgage Loan, the per annum interest rate on the related Mortgage Note.
Mortgagor.....	The obligor on a Mortgage Note.
Multifamily Base Offering	

Circular	A Base Offering Circular for Guaranteed REMIC Pass-through Security backed primarily by Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates.
Multifamily Series.....	A series of Government National Mortgage Association Multifamily REMIC Pass-Through Securities issued pursuant to a Trust Agreement and having the numerical or other designation specified in the related Trust Agreement.
Net Certificate Rate.....	For any Distribution Date as to any Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate, the applicable Certificate Rate less the Trustee Fee Rate, if any, for the related Series.
Nonpermitted Transferee	Any person that acquires an Ownership Interest in a Transfer that is considered null and void by the Trustee under the Standard Trust Provisions.
Non-U.S. Person	A Person other than (i) a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or entity treated as a corporation for tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; (iii) a partnership (or entity treated as a partnership for tax purposes) organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any state (unless provided otherwise by Future Treasury regulations) none of the interests of which are owned, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediate entities, by any person that is not a United States person, (iv) an estate whose income is includable in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; (v) a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. Persons have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust (notwithstanding the last clause of the preceding sentence, to the extent provided in Treasury regulations, certain trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as U.S. Persons prior to such date, may elect to continue to be U.S. Persons); or (vi) a foreign person who would be subject to United States income taxation on a net basis on income derived from a Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate.
Notional Class.....	A Class that does not have a Class Principal Balance (but rather has a Class Notional Balance) and is entitled to payments of interest only.

Offering Circular.....	In connection with each offering of Securities, the Multifamily Base Offering Circular therefor and related Offering Circular Supplement.
Offering Circular Supplement....	The supplement to the Multifamily Base Offering Circular constituting a part of the Offering Circular and all supplements, if any, to the supplement.
Opinion of Counsel.....	A written opinion of counsel, given by counsel reasonably acceptable to the addressee and Ginnie Mae, upon which Ginnie Mae is authorized to rely.
Original Class Principal Balance.....	As to each Class, the original principal amount of those Securities, as set forth in the related Offering Circular Supplement and Trust Agreement.
Other Type	With respect to a Security, the category of a characteristic other than principal or interest payment allocation, as identified in Appendix I of the Multifamily Base Offering Circular.
Outside Reserve Fund.....	As to any REMIC Series, a fund or account that is not part of the related REMIC. An Outside Reserve Fund is an “outside reserve fund” within the meaning of section 1.860G-2(h) of the Treasury Regulations. For all federal income tax purposes, an Outside Reserve Fund shall be treated as owned by the Trustee or by such other Person as is designated as its owner in the Trust Agreement (or the related Standard Trust Provisions), and amounts transferred by a Trust REMIC to an Outside Reserve Fund shall be treated as distributed by the Trust REMIC to the Trustee or such other person.
Ownership Interest	Any ownership interest in a Residual Interest, including any interest in that Residual Interest as the Holder of the Residual Interest and any other interest in the Residual Interest, whether direct or indirect, legal or beneficial.
PAC Class	A Class that is designed to receive distributions of principal using a predetermined schedule derived by assuming two constant prepayment rates for the underlying Mortgage Loans. These two rates are the endpoints for the Structuring Range for the PAC Class. The endpoints must be at least 30 percentage points above and below the pricing speed. The PAC Classes in any Series or Security

Group may be subdivided into different categories (e.g., PAC I, PAC II) having different structuring ranges. The structuring range for a PAC I Class of a Series or Security Group usually is wider than the structuring range for a PAC II Class of such Series or Security Group, as applicable.

PAC Component	A Component that is designed to receive distributions of principal using a predetermined schedule derived by assuming two constant prepayment rates for the underlying Mortgage Loans. These two rates are the endpoints for the Structuring Range for the PAC Component. The endpoints must be at least 30 percentage points above and below the pricing speed. The PAC Component in any Series or Security Group may be subdivided into different categories (e.g., PAC I, PAC II) having different structuring ranges. The structuring range for a PAC I Component of a Series or Security Group usually is wider than the structuring range for a PAC II Component of such Series or Securities Group, as applicable.
Participant	With respect to a Series, a Person named in the related Sponsor Agreement as Sponsor, Participating Affiliate, Co-Sponsor (if any), Trust Counsel, Co-Trust Counsel (if any), Accountants, Trustee or Trustee's Counsel.
Participating Affiliate.....	As specified in the Sponsor Agreement, an Affiliate of the Sponsor, which Affiliate is participating in the related transaction.
Paying Agent.....	The Book-Entry Depository or another Person appointed with Ginnie Mae's consent to act, pursuant to the Trust Agreement, as paying agent.
Percentage Interest	As to any Security or Pooling REMIC Interest, for purposes of allocating distributions, the percentage interest evidenced thereby in distributions required to be made on the related Class, that percentage interest being (a) set forth on the face of that Security or Pooling REMIC Interest or (b) equal to the percentage obtained by dividing the denomination of that Security or Pooling REMIC Interest, as applicable, by the aggregate of the denominations of all Securities or Pooling REMIC Interests, as applicable, of the related Class.
Permitted Transferee	Any person that acquires an Ownership Interest through a Transfer that is not considered null and void by the Trustee

under the Standard Trust Provisions.

Person.....	Any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust (including any beneficiary thereof), unincorporated organization or government or agency or political division thereof.
Plan	A plan subject to ERISA, a Qualified Plan, an IRA or any other plan described in Code § 4975.
Plan Asset Regulations	The Department of Labor regulations set forth in 29 C.F.R. § 2510.3-101, as amended from time to time.
Plan Investor	Any of the following: (a) a “benefit plan investor” that is described in or subject to the Plan Asset Regulations; (b) a plan or arrangement that is subject to Code section 4975; (c) a “governmental plan” as defined in section 3(32) of ERISA; (d) any plan or arrangement that is subject to any federal, state, or local law that is substantially similar to the Plan Asset Regulations, Code section 4975, or ERISA section 3(32); (e) any person acting on behalf of or utilizing the assets of any of the foregoing; and (f) any insurance company that is considered to be a Plan Investor pursuant to the following sentence. An insurance company is a Plan Investor unless all funds used by the insurance company in acquiring a Security were held by the insurance company in its general account, the insurance company will hold the Security in its general account, and the insurance company reasonably believes that its general account and the Security do not and will not constitute “plan assets” for purposes of ERISA and the Plan Asset Regulations.
Pool Information Date.....	For each Series, the date, specified in the Sponsor Agreement, by which the Sponsor creates a list of the actual Trust Assets to be transferred to the Trust on the Closing Date.
Pooling Portion	With respect to any Double REMIC Series, the portion of the Certificated Security Account that relates to the Certificated Securities that represent interests in the Pooling REMIC and from which the Trustee Fee shall be deemed paid.
Pooling REMIC	With respect to any Double REMIC Series, as more fully provided in the Trust Agreement, the Trust REMIC

	consisting primarily of the Trust Assets.
Pooling REMIC Interest.....	Each of the Pooling REMIC Regular Interests and each Pooling REMIC Residual Interest.
Pooling REMIC Regular Interest.....	Each of the Regular Interests in a Pooling REMIC.
Pooling REMIC Residual Interest	The Residual Interest in a Pooling REMIC.
Pooling REMIC Subaccounts	In the case of a Double REMIC Series, the accounts established by the Trustee for tax purposes that represent the Pooling REMIC Regular Interests.
Prepayment Penalty.....	With respect to any Mortgage Loan, a fee, equal to a specified percentage of the principal amount of the Mortgage Loan, that is required by the terms of the Mortgage Loan to be paid in connection with voluntary and certain involuntary prepayments.
Prime Rate.....	The prime lending rate of major banks as published in The Wall Street Journal or, if not available from The Wall Street Journal, as determined by the Trustee in accordance with the Trust Agreement.
Prime Rate Class.....	A Class bearing interest at a rate determined by reference to the Prime Rate.
Principal Distribution Amount...	With respect to each REMIC Series and each Distribution Date, the sum of (I) with respect to each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate for which no Adjusted Certificate Factor was calculated during the preceding month, the amount by which (a) the product of (i) the original principal amount of that Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate and (ii) the Certificate Factor, Corrected Certificate Factor or Calculated Certificate Factor, as applicable, for the preceding Distribution Date exceeds (b) the product of (i) the original principal amount of the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate and (ii) the Certificate Factor, Corrected Certificate Factor or Calculated Certificate Factor, as applicable, for the current Distribution Date; and (II) with respect to each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate for which an Adjusted Certificate Factor was calculated during the preceding month, the amount by which (a) the product of (i) the original principal amount of the Ginnie

Mae Multifamily Certificate and (ii) the Adjusted Certificate Factor for the preceding Special Excess Distribution Date exceeds (b) the product of (i) the original principal amount of the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate and (ii) the Certificate Factor, Corrected Certificate Factor or Calculated Certificate Factor, as applicable, for the current Distribution Date; and (III) with respect to each Underlying Certificate (or Underlying Callable Security), the amount by which (a) the product of (i) the original principal amount of that Underlying Certificate (or Underlying Callable Security) and (ii) the Underlying Certificate Factor (or Certificate Factor) for the preceding Distribution Date exceeds (b) the product of (i) the original principal amount of the Underlying Certificate (or Underlying Callable Security) and (ii) the Underlying Certificate Factor (or Certificate Factor) for the current Distribution Date; provided however, that the amount calculated pursuant to clause (III) is subject to adjustment pursuant to the applicable Trust Agreement in the event that Underlying Certificate Factors (or Certificate Factors) are unavailable in respect of any Distribution Date. (For the first Distribution Date, the product in clause (I)(a), (II)(a) and III(a) above shall be the principal amount of the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate as of the Closing Date.) The sum of the amounts so calculated for each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate conveyed to a Trust for a Series (or, if the Series is segregated into Security Groups, for each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate included in the related Trust Asset Group) is the Principal Distribution Amount for that Series (or Security Group(s)).

With respect to each Callable Series and each Distribution Date and, in the case of a Callable Series that has more than one Security Group, each such Security Group, the amount by which (a) the product of (i) the original principal amount of the related Trust MBS and (ii) the Certificate Factor for the preceding Distribution Date exceeds (b) the product of (i) the original principal amount of the related Trust MBS and (ii) the Certificate Factor for the current Distribution Date; provided however, that (i) such amount shall be reduced by the principal portion of any related Trustee Fee; and (ii) such amount is subject to adjustment pursuant to Section 3.04 of the Standard Trust Provisions for Callable Trusts in the event that Certificate Factors are unavailable in respect of any Distribution Date. For the first

Distribution Date, the product in clause (a) above shall be the principal amount of the related Trust MBS as of the Closing Date. When preceded by a group designation (e.g., the “Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount”), such amount for the specified Trust Asset Group.

Principal Only Class.....	A Class that is designed to receive no interest.
Principal Only Security	A Security of a Principal Only Class.
Principal Type	With respect to a Security, the category of its principal allocation, as identified in Appendix I of the Multifamily Base Offering Circular.
Program Legal Advisor	A law firm designated by Ginnie Mae to act as legal advisor to Ginnie Mae in connection with the Ginnie Mae Multiclass Securities Program. The name and address of the current Program Legal Advisor are contained in the Ginnie Mae REMIC Guide in the document entitled “Ginnie Mae REMIC Transaction Participants.”
Qualified Plan	A Plan described in Code section 401(a).
Record Date	For each Security with respect to each Distribution Date, unless otherwise specified in the related Trust Agreement, the last Business Day of the month immediately preceding the month in which that Distribution Date occurs.
Redemption Amount.....	With respect to a Callable Class Security that is being redeemed, the sum of (i) the outstanding principal balance of the Trust MBS underlying such Callable Class, based on the Certificate Factors published for such Trust MBS for the month prior to the month of redemption, and (ii) an amount equal to the interest that would be payable on such Callable Class Security for the period from the first day of the month of redemption to the Redemption Date, calculated on the basis of its Interest Rate and the Class Factor published in the month preceding redemption.
Redemption Date	The Distribution Date on or after the Initial Redemption Date on which a Callable Class Security is redeemed.
Redemption Price.....	With respect to a Callable Class Security that is being redeemed, the sum of (a) 100% of the outstanding principal balance of such Callable Class Security; (b) accrued interest at the Interest Rate borne by such Callable Class Security for the Accrual Period preceding the Redemption Date,

based on its outstanding principal balance; and
(c) additional accrued interest at such Interest Rate for the period from the first day of the month of redemption to the Redemption Date, calculated on a reduced principal balance determined on the basis of the Class Factor for the Callable Class Security that would have been published in the month of redemption were no redemption to occur.

Reference Banks	The four leading banks engaged in transactions in Eurodollar deposits in the international Eurocurrency market (a) with an established place of business in London, (b) whose quotations appear on the Reuters Screen LIBO Page on the Floating Rate Adjustment Date in question and (c) which have been designated as such by the Trustee and are able and willing to provide those quotations to the Trustee on each Floating Rate Adjustment Date. If any Reference Bank designated by the Trustee should be removed from the Reuters Screen LIBO Page or in any other way fails to meet the qualifications of a Reference Bank, the Trustee may, in its sole discretion, designate an alternative Reference Bank.
Register	The register maintained by the Registrar for the Holders with respect to each Trust.
Registrar	With respect to each Series, the Trustee or any successor registrar appointed pursuant to the related Trust Agreement.
Regular Class	A Class of Regular Securities.
Regular Holder	A Holder of a Regular Security.
Regular Interest	An interest in a Trust REMIC that is designated as a “regular interest” under the REMIC Provisions. In the case of a Double REMIC Series, the Regular Interests in the Pooling REMIC will be the Pooling REMIC Subaccounts.
Regular Security	Any Security that is a Regular Interest in a Trust REMIC.
REMIC	A real estate mortgage investment conduit within the meaning of Section 860D(a) of the Code.
REMIC Provisions	Provisions of the federal income tax law relating to REMICs, which appear at Section 860A through 860G of Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Code, and related provisions, and regulations and administrative pronouncements promulgated thereunder, as the foregoing

may be in effect from time to time.

REMIC Series	A series of Ginnie Mae REMIC Securities issued pursuant to a Trust Agreement and having the numerical or other designation specified in the related Trust Agreement.
Reserve Interest Rate	With respect to each Trust, the rate per annum that the related Trustee determines to be either (a) the arithmetic mean (rounding such arithmetic mean upwards, if necessary, to the nearest whole multiple of 1/16%) of the Eurodollar lending rates of the applicable maturity that the New York City banks selected by the Trustee are quoting, on the relevant Floating Rate Adjustment Date, to the principal London offices of leading banks in the London interbank market or (b) in the event that the Trustee can determine no such arithmetic mean, the lowest Eurodollar lending rate of the applicable maturity that the New York City banks selected by the Trustee are quoting on that Floating Rate Adjustment Date to leading European banks.
Residual Class.....	A Class representing the entire Residual Interest in one or more Trust REMICs.
Residual Holder	A Holder of a Residual Security.
Residual Interest.....	An interest in a Trust REMIC that is designated in the Trust Agreement as a “residual interest” under the REMIC Provisions.
Residual Security	Any Security that represents a Residual Interest in one or more Trust REMICs.
Reuters Screen LIBO Page.....	The display designated as page “LIBO” on the Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service (or such other page as may replace the LIBO page on that service for the purpose of displaying London interbank offered quotations of major banks).
Scheduled Class	A Class that is designed to receive distributions of principal using a predetermined schedule, but that fits neither the definition of a PAC Class, nor the definition of a TAC Class.
Scheduled Component	A Component that is designed to receive distributions of principal using a predetermined schedule, but that fits neither the definition of a PAC Component, nor the

	definition of a TAC Component.
Scheduled Principal Balance.....	For any PAC, Scheduled or TAC Class or Component on a Distribution Date, an amount indicated on the related Final Schedule.
Securities Structure	The structure of a particular Series, including, as applicable, the designation, Original Class Principal Balance or original Class Notional Balance, Interest Rate and Class Type of each Class, the priority of distributions among the Classes and any call rights related to a Class.
Security	A Ginnie Mae Guaranteed Multifamily REMIC Pass-Through Security including an MX or Modifiable Security or Ginnie Mae Guaranteed Callable Pass-Through Security.
Security Group	One of two or more groups into which the Securities of a Series may be segregated as described in the related Trust Agreement and Offering Circular Supplement.
Series.....	A Multifamily Series of Securities issued pursuant to the terms of a Trust Agreement and having the numerical or other designation specified in the related Trust Agreement.
Single REMIC Series	A Series as to which one REMIC election is made (or, in the case of a single tier of side-by-side Trust REMICs, as to which a corresponding number of REMIC elections are made).
Special Excess Distribution	With respect to a Series, a distribution of principal and/or Prepayment Penalties, if applicable, made on a Special Excess Distribution Date.

Special Excess Distribution
Amount With respect to each REMIC Series and each Special Excess Distribution Date, if any, the sum of, with respect to each Trust MBS, the Prepayment Penalties, if any, paid plus the amount by which (a) the product of (i) the original principal amount of the Trust MBS and (ii) the Certificate Factor, Corrected Certificate Factor or Calculated Certificate Factor, as applicable, for the preceding Distribution Date exceeds (b) the product of (i) the original principal amount of the Trust MBS and (ii) the Adjusted Certificate Factor for the current Special Excess Distribution Date. The sum of the amounts so calculated for each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate conveyed to a Trust for a Series (or, if the Series is segregated into Security Groups, for each Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate included in the related Trust Asset Group) is the Special Excess Distribution for that Series (or Security Group(s)).

Special Excess Distribution
Date The 25th day of each month in which a Special Excess Distribution is required to be distributed to Holders of Book-Entry Securities backed by Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates or, if the 25th day is not a Business Day, the first Business Day thereafter.

Special Excess Distribution
Date Statement With respect to each Series backed by Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, instructions, in such form as is approved by the Trustee, the Book-Entry Depository and Ginnie Mae, based on the Adjusted Class Factors and providing for the disbursement of funds from the Trust Accounts for the payment of the Trustee Fee and all amounts distributable to Holders of the related Series on the Special Excess Distribution Date.

Special Tax Consent The written consent of the Holder of a Residual Security to any tax (or risk thereof) arising out of a proposed transaction or activity that may be imposed upon that Holder or that may affect adversely the value of that Holder's Residual Security.

Special Tax Opinion With respect to a Trust, an Opinion of Counsel that a proposed transaction or activity will not (a) affect adversely the status of any Trust REMIC as a REMIC or (b) give rise to a tax upon the Trust or any Trust REMIC that exceeds

	the amount available for distribution on the related Residual Securities in the month in which the tax is due.
Sponsor	With respect to any Trust, the Person, identified in the related Trust Agreement, who establishes the Trust by (a) executing such Trust Agreement, and (b) depositing the Trust Assets in the Trust in exchange for the Securities.
Sponsor Agreement.....	An agreement, into which the related Standard Sponsor Provisions are incorporated, pursuant to which, among other things, the Sponsor agrees, subject to certain conditions, to convey the Trust Assets to the Trust and to purchase the Securities from the Trust, and Ginnie Mae agrees, subject to certain conditions, to guarantee the Securities.
Standard Sponsor Provisions	With respect to each Series, the Standard Sponsor Provisions in effect as of the date of the related Sponsor Agreement.
Standard Trust Provisions.....	With respect to each Series, the Standard Trust Provisions for Multifamily REMIC Trusts in effect as of the date of the related Trust Agreement.
Startup Day	With respect to a Trust REMIC, the first date on which Securities are issued or, as permitted by applicable law, such other date as is specified in the related Trust Agreement.
Structural Excess.....	With respect to each Trust REMIC in a Single REMIC Series, as of any Distribution Date, the excess of (a) the interest that would have been received on the Trust Assets included in such Trust REMIC for the current period based on the Structural Excess Assumptions over (b) amounts then due on the related Securities, the allocable portion of the Trustee Fee then due, and any other unpaid related administrative expenses of the Trust. With respect to each Pooling REMIC in a Double REMIC Series, as of any Distribution Date, the excess of (a) the interest that would have been received on the Trust Assets included in such Pooling REMIC for the current period based on the Structural Excess Assumptions over (b) amounts then due on the related Pooling REMIC Regular Interests, the allocable portion of the Trustee Fee then due, and any other unpaid related administrative expenses of the Trust.

Structural Excess Assumptions.....	The assumptions that (a) no defaults or late payments occur on the Trust Assets and (b) the amount of principal received on the Trust Assets in the Accrual Period related to a Distribution Date is equal to the aggregate amount of principal to be distributed to Holders on that Distribution Date.
Structuring Range	With respect to a PAC Class or Component or group of PAC Classes or Components or a Scheduled Class or Component or group of Scheduled Classes or Components, the range of constant prepayment rates that was used to calculate its Scheduled Principal Balances.
Structuring Rate	With respect to a TAC Class or Component or group of TAC Classes or Components, the constant prepayment rate that was used to calculate its Scheduled Principal Balances.
Supplemental Statement.....	A statement posted on gREX after a transaction closes showing any characteristics of the Securities that differ significantly from those shown in the Offering Circular.
Supplemental Trustee Fee.....	For each Series, with respect to the Special Excess Distribution Date, if any, the fee payable to the Trustee as provided in the related Trust Agreement.
TAC Class.....	A Class that is designed to receive distributions of principal using a predetermined schedule derived by assuming a single constant prepayment rate for the underlying Mortgage Loans.
TAC Component.....	A Component that is designed to receive distributions of principal using a predetermined schedule derived by assuming a single constant prepayment rate for the underlying Mortgage Loans.
Tax Administrator	With respect to a Trust, the Person designated in the Trust Agreement to perform certain tax administrative functions for the Trust.
Tax Matters Person	The Person or Persons designated from time to time in the Trust Agreement to act as tax matters person (within the meaning of the REMIC Provisions) of a Trust REMIC.
Termination Account	The account established under the Trust Agreement into which amounts are deposited upon the termination of the

	Trust.
Termination Date	A date, if any, specified in the Trust Agreement for a Series, on which the Trust will terminate.
Termination Price.....	The Aggregate Remaining Balance as of the Termination Date, plus thirty days of accrued interest on the outstanding Trust Assets.
Terms Sheet	The portion of the Offering Circular summarizing the basic terms of the transaction.
Transfer	Any direct or indirect transfer, sale or other form of assignment of any Ownership Interest.
Transfer Affidavit	An affidavit, in the form provided in the Standard Trust Provisions, required in connection with any Transfer from the related Transferor.
Transferee.....	Any Person who is acquiring an Ownership Interest.
Transferor.....	Any Person who is disposing of an Ownership Interest.
Treasury	The United States Treasury Department.
Treasury Index	Either (i) the auction average (investment) yield on three-month or six-month U.S. Treasury bills or (ii) the weekly average yield on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one, three, five, seven or ten years or to some other constant maturity, in each case as specified in the related Trust Agreement.
Treasury Index Class.....	A Class bearing interest at a rate determined by reference to the applicable Treasury Index.
Treasury Regulations	The regulations, including proposed regulations and temporary regulations, promulgated under the Code from time to time.
Trust	A Ginnie Mae REMIC Trust or Callable Trust, as applicable.
Trust Accounts	Collectively, the Book-Entry Depository Account, the Trust Asset Depository Account, if any, the Collection Account, if any, the Variance Account, the Termination Account and the Excess Payment Account.

Trust Agreement	With respect to each Trust, an agreement between the Sponsor and the Trustee that identifies and establishes the Trust and the particular Securities (and Pooling REMIC Interests, if any) issued in respect of that Trust. Each Trust Agreement incorporates the related Standard Trust Provisions by reference and may modify, amend or supplement the conditions of the Standard Trust Provisions in any respect.
Trust Asset	As to any Trust, any Trust MBS, Underlying Certificate, and Underlying Callable Class Security conveyed thereto by the related Sponsor.
Trust Asset Depository.....	Any depository institution acceptable to Ginnie Mae at which a Trust Asset Depository Account is established.
Trust Asset Depository Account.....	With respect to each Trust, to the extent required by the applicable Trust Agreement, a limited-purpose account maintained by the Trustee at one or more Trust Asset Depositories, which account shall be credited with all distributions in respect of Trust Assets (other than Trust Assets maintained through the book-entry system of the MBS Division of DTC) held in the related Trust Asset Depository.
Trust Asset Group	One of two or more groups into which the Trust Assets conveyed to a Trust may be segregated as described in the related Trust Agreement and Offering Circular. Each Trust Asset Group will be identified by numerical designation.
Trust Asset Payment Date.....	A Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date or Underlying Certificate Payment Date, as the context requires.
Trust Counsel	With respect to each Series, the law firm, designated in the Sponsor Agreement, responsible for preparing the Offering Circular Supplement and Closing Documents, for coordinating preclosing and closing and for providing certain Opinions of Counsel.
Trust Fund.....	The corpus of the Trust established by a Trust Agreement, as further described in the Trust Agreement.
Trustee.....	The trustee for a Trust. The Trustee for each Trust will be identified in the related Trust Agreement.

Trustee Fee.....	For each Series, with respect to the Distribution Date and, if any, Special Excess Distribution Date in each month, the fee payable to the Trustee, as provided in the related Trust Agreement.
Trustee Fee Rate.....	The per annum fee rate, if any, designated in the Trust Agreement, at which the Trustee Fee accrues.
Trust MBS.....	As to any Trust (or a Security Group), any Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate conveyed thereto by the related Sponsor.
Trust REMIC	Any REMIC formed from an Asset Pool of a Trust.
Underlying Callable Security	As to any Ginnie Mae REMIC Trust, any Callable Class Security conveyed thereto by the related Sponsor.
Underlying Certificate.....	As to any Ginnie Mae REMIC Trust, any previously issued REMIC Certificate backed by Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates conveyed thereto by the related Sponsor.
Underlying Certificate Factor	With respect to each Underlying Certificate, the factor provided by the related issuer, information agent or trustee for such Underlying Certificate.
Underlying Certificate Payment Date.....	With respect to an Underlying Certificate, the day of each month on which payment is required to be made to the holder of such Underlying Certificate.
Underlying REMIC Disclosure Documents	The prospectus, offering circular or other disclosure document pursuant to which an Underlying Certificate was offered.
Underlying Series.....	As to each Underlying Certificate, the related series of certificates.
Underlying Trust.....	As to any Underlying Series, the related segregated trust.
U.S. Person.....	A Person other than a Non-U.S. Person.
Variable Rate Class.....	A REMIC Class with an Interest Rate that varies on a basis other than an index.
Variance Account.....	With respect to each Trust, an Eligible Account maintained by the Trustee in accordance with the Trust Agreement,

which account is an Outside Reserve Fund, the owner of which solely for federal income tax purposes (and not for any other purpose) is Ginnie Mae.

Voting Rights

The voting rights of the Securities.

Weighted Average Certificate Rate

With respect to a Series (or, if the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates are segregated into Trust Asset Groups, the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates in a designated Trust Asset Group), and for any Distribution Date, the per annum rate of interest equal to the average, expressed as a percentage, of the Certificate Rates of all Trust MBS in a designated Trust Asset Group or Groups, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Trust MBS immediately following the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date in the month preceding the month of that Distribution Date.

With respect to designated Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and a Cut-off Date, the per annum rate of interest equal to the average, expressed as a percentage, of the Mortgage Rates of all the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, less, in the case of each Mortgage Loan, the applicable servicing fee and Ginnie Mae Guaranty Fee, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans after giving effect to all payments of principal due on or before the Cut-off Date.

Weighted Average Coupon

With respect to a Series (or, if the Trust MBS are segregated into Trust Asset Groups, the Trust MBS in a designated Trust Asset Group), and for any Distribution Date, the average of the Mortgage Rates of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans immediately following the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date in the month preceding the month of that Distribution Date.

With respect to any Trust MBS, for any Distribution Date, the average of the Mortgage Rates of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans immediately following the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date in the

month preceding the month of that Distribution Date.

With respect to designated Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and a Cut-off Date, the per annum rate of interest equal to the average, expressed as a percentage of the Mortgage Rates of all the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans after giving effect to all payments of principal due on or before the Cut-off Date.

Weighted Average Debt Service Coverage Ratio.....

With respect to designated Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and a Cut-off Date, the average, expressed as a ratio, of the DSCRs, as of the Cut-off Date, of all the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans after giving effect to all payments of principal due on or before the Cut-off Date.

Weighted Average Life

With respect to any Class, the average amount of time (in years) that will elapse from the date of its issuance until each dollar of principal has been repaid to the investor, determined by (a) multiplying the amount of the net reduction, if any, of the Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) of such Class from one Distribution Date to the next Distribution Date by the number of years from the Closing Date to such next Distribution Date, (b) summing the results and (c) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the net reductions of the Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) of such Class referred to in clause (a).

Weighted Average Loan Age

With respect to a Series (or, if the Trust MBS are segregated into Trust Asset Groups, the Trust MBS in a designated Trust Asset Group), and for any Distribution Date, the average loan age (in months) of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans immediately following the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date in the month preceding the month of that Distribution Date.

With respect to any Trust MBS, for any Distribution Date, the average loan age (in months) of the Mortgage Loans

underlying that Trust MBS, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans immediately following the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date in the month preceding the month of that Distribution Date.

With respect to designated Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and a Cut-off Date, the average loan age, expressed in months, as of the Cut-off Date, of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans after giving effect to all payments of principal due on or before the Cut-off Date.

Weighted Average Net
Certificate Rate

With respect to a Series (or, if the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates are segregated into Trust Asset Groups, the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates in a designated Trust Asset Group), for any Distribution Date, the per annum rate of interest equal to the average, expressed as a percentage, of the Net Certificate Rates of all Trust MBS in a designated Trust Asset Group or Groups, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Trust MBS immediately following the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date in the month preceding the month of that Distribution Date.

Weighted Average Original
Term to Maturity

With respect to designated Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and a Cut-off Date, the average, expressed in months, of the original terms to maturity of all the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans all payments of principal due on or before the Cut-off Date.

Weighted Average Remaining
Lockout Period

With respect to designated Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and a Cut-off Date, the average, expressed in months, of the remaining lockout periods, as of the Cut-off Date, of all the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans after giving effect to all payments of principal due on

or before the Cut-off Date.

Weighted Average Remaining
Period From Issuance.....

With respect to designated Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and a Cut-off Date, the average, expressed in months, of the remaining period from issuance, as of the Cut-off Date, of all the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans after giving effect to all payments of principal due on or before the Cut-off Date. For purposes of this definition “issuance” means the later of (a) one month prior to the first interest rate payment date after the most recent FHA endorsement and (b) the Cut-off Date of the related Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate.

Weighted Average Remaining
Term to Maturity.....

With respect to a Series (or, if the Trust MBS are segregated into Trust Asset Groups, the Trust MBS in a designated Trust Asset Group), and for any Distribution Date, the average of the remaining terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans immediately following the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date in the month preceding the month of that Distribution Date.

With respect to any Trust MBS, for any Distribution Date, the average of the remaining terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans underlying that Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificate, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans immediately following the applicable Ginnie Mae Certificate Payment Date in the month preceding the month of that Distribution Date.

With respect to designated Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and a Cut-off Date, the average, expressed in months, of the remaining terms to maturity, as of the Cut-off Date, of all the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans after giving effect to all payments of principal due on or before the Cut-off Date.

Weighted Average Term to End
of Mortgage Premium Fee
Period

With respect to designated Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates and a Cut-off Date, the average, expressed in months, of the remaining periods during which Prepayment penalty will be payable, as of the related Cut-off Date, of all the Mortgage Loans underlying the Ginnie Mae Multifamily Certificates, weighted on the basis of the respective current principal balances of those Mortgage Loans after giving affect to all payments of principal due on or before the related Cut-off Date.