

**Offering Circular Supplement
(To Base Offering Circular dated March 1, 2000)**

\$352,874,053

**Government National Mortgage Association
GINNIE MAE®**



**Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Securities
and MX Securities
Ginnie Mae REMIC Trust 2001-03**



The securities may not be suitable investments for you. You should consider carefully the risks of investing in them.

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-7 which highlights some of these risks.

The Securities

The Trust will issue the classes of securities listed on the inside front cover.

The Ginnie Mae Guaranty

Ginnie Mae will guarantee 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.

The Trust and its Assets

The Trust will own Ginnie Mae Certificates.

The Sponsor and the Co-Sponsor will offer the securities from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the closing date to be February 28, 2001.

You should read the Base Offering Circular as well as this Supplement.

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

LEHMAN BROTHERS

BLAYLOCK & PARTNERS, L.P.

The date of this Offering Circular Supplement is February 23, 2001.

Ginnie Mae REMIC Trust 2001-03

The Trust will issue the classes of securities listed in the table below. If you own exchangeable securities identified in the table, you can exchange them for the corresponding MX Securities, and vice versa.

<u>Class of REMIC Securities</u>	<u>Original Principal Balance(2)</u>	<u>Principal Type(3)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Interest Type(3)</u>	<u>Final Distribution Date(4)</u>	<u>CUSIP Number</u>
Security Group 1						
F	\$202,874,053	PT	(5)	FLT	February 2031	383739DH9
S	202,874,053	NTL(PT)	(5)	INV/IO	February 2031	383739DJ5
Security Group 2						
A	3,500,000	SUP	7.00%	FIX	June 2030	383739DK2
G	19,000,000	SCH	7.00	FIX	February 2031	383739DL0
M	9,494,000	SUP	7.00	FIX	February 2031	383739DM8
PB	12,865,000	PAC	7.00	FIX	March 2030	383739DN6
PC	12,800,000	PAC	7.00	FIX	February 2031	383739DP1
PI(1)	13,897,197	NTL(PAC)	7.00	FIX/IO	February 2029	383739DQ9
PQ(1)	82,441,000	PAC	5.82	FIX	February 2029	383739DR7
ZA	9,900,000	SUP	7.00	FIX/Z	March 2030	383739DS5
Residual						
RR	0	NPR	0.00	NPR	February 2031	383739DT3

(1) These securities may be exchanged for MX Securities described in Schedule I.

(2) Subject to increase as described under “Increase in Size” in this Supplement. The amount shown for each Notional Class (indicated by “NTL” under Principal Type) is its original Class Notional Balance and does not represent principal that will be paid.

(3) As defined under “Class Types” in Appendix I to the Base Offering Circular. The type of Class with which the Class Notional Balance of each Notional Class will be reduced is indicated in parentheses as described in this Supplement.

(4) See “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations — Final Distribution Date” in this Supplement.

(5) See “Terms Sheet — Interest Rates” in this Supplement.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

You should purchase the securities only if you have read and understood the following documents:

- this Supplement and
- the Base Offering Circular.

The Base Offering Circular is available on Ginnie Mae's website located at <http://www.ginniemae.gov>.

If you do not have access to the internet, call The Chase Manhattan Bank, which will act as information agent for the Trust, at (800) 234-GNMA, to order copies of the Base Offering Circular.

Please consult the description of Class Types included in the Base Offering Circular as Appendix I and the Glossary included in the Base Offering Circular as Appendix II for definitions of capitalized terms.

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TERMS SHEET

This terms sheet contains selected information for quick reference only. You should read this Supplement, particularly “Risk Factors,” and each of the other documents listed under “Available Information.”

Sponsor: Lehman Brothers Inc.

Trustee: Bank One Trust Company, N.A.

Tax Administrator: The Trustee

Closing Date: February 28, 2001

Distribution Dates: For the Group 1 Securities, the 16th day of each month or, if the 16th day is not a Business Day, the first Business Day thereafter, commencing in March 2001. For the Group 2 Securities, the 20th day of each month or, if the 19th day or the 20th day is not a Business Day, the first Business Day following the 20th day of each month, commencing in March 2001.

Trust Assets:

<u>Trust Asset Group</u>	<u>Trust Asset Type</u>	<u>Certificate Rate</u>	<u>Original Term To Maturity (in years)</u>
1	Ginnie Mae I	8.5%	30
2	Ginnie Mae II	7.0%	30

Security Groups: This series of Securities consists of multiple Security Groups, as shown on the inside front cover of this Supplement and on Schedule I to this Supplement. Payments on each Security Group will be based solely on payments on the Trust Asset Group with the same numerical designation.

Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Trust Assets¹:

<u>Principal Balance²</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Weighted Average Loan Age (in months)</u>	<u>Weighted Average Mortgage Rate³</u>
Group 1			
Trust Assets			
\$202,874,053	280	70	9.00%
Group 2			
Trust Assets			
\$150,000,000	355	4	7.75%

¹ As of February 1, 2001.

² Does not include Trust Assets that will be added to pay the Trustee Fee.

³ The Mortgage Loans underlying the Group 2 Trust Assets may bear interest at rates ranging from 0.5% to 1.5% per annum above the related Certificate Rate.

The actual remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and, in the case of the Group 2 Trust Assets, Mortgage Rates of many of the Mortgage Loans will differ from the weighted averages shown above, perhaps significantly. See “The Trust Assets — The Mortgage Loans” in this Supplement.

Modification and Exchange: If you own exchangeable Securities you will be able, upon notice and payment of an exchange fee, to exchange them for a proportionate interest in the related Securities shown on Schedule I to this Supplement. See “Description of the Securities — Modification and Exchange” in this Supplement.

Increased Minimum Denomination Classes: Each Class that constitutes an Interest Only Class. See “Description of the Securities — Form of Securities” in this Supplement.

Interest Rates: The Interest Rates for the Fixed Rate Classes are shown on the inside cover page of this Supplement or on Schedule I to this Supplement.

The Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will bear interest at per annum rates based on one-month LIBOR (hereinafter referred to as “LIBOR”) as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Interest Rate Formula(1)</u>	<u>Initial Interest Rate(2)</u>	<u>Minimum Rate</u>	<u>Maximum Rate</u>	<u>Delay (in days)</u>	<u>LIBOR for Minimum Interest Rate</u>
F	LIBOR + 0.40%	6.0%	0.4%	8.5%	0	0.00%
S	8.10% – LIBOR	2.5%	0.0%	8.1%	0	8.10%

(1) LIBOR will be established on the basis of the BBA LIBOR method, as described under “Description of the Securities — Interest Distributions — Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes” in this Supplement.

(2) The initial Interest Rate will be in effect during the first Accrual Period; the Interest Rate will adjust monthly thereafter.

Allocation of Principal: On each Distribution Date for a Security Group, the following distributions will be made to the related Securities:

SECURITY GROUP 1

Pass-Through { A percentage of the Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount will be applied to the Trustee Fee, and the remainder of the Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount (the “Group 1 Adjusted Principal Distribution Amount”) will be allocated to F, until retired.

SECURITY GROUP 2

A percentage of the Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount will be applied to the Trustee Fee, and the remainder of the Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount (the “Group 2 Adjusted Principal Distribution Amount”) and the Accrual Amount will be allocated as follows:

• The Accrual Amount in the following order of priority:

Scheduled and Accrual { 1. To G, until reduced to its First Scheduled Principal Balance for that Distribution Date
2. To ZA, until retired

• The Group 2 Adjusted Principal Distribution Amount in the following order of priority:

PAC { 1. To PQ, PB and PC, in that order, until reduced to their Aggregate Scheduled Principal Balance for that Distribution Date

Scheduled { 2. To G, until reduced to its First Scheduled Principal Balance for that Distribution Date

- Support { 3. To ZA, until retired
- { 4. To A, until retired
- Scheduled { 5. To G, until reduced to its Second Scheduled Principal Balance for that Distribution Date
- Support { 6. To M, until retired
- Scheduled { 7. To G, without regard to any Scheduled Principal Balance, until retired
- PAC { 8. To PQ, PB and PC, in that order, without regard to their Aggregate Scheduled Principal Balance, until retired

Scheduled Principal Balances: The Scheduled Principal Balances and Aggregate Scheduled Principal Balances for the Classes listed below are included in Schedule II to this Supplement. They were calculated using, among other things, the following Structuring Range and Rates:

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Range or Rate</u>
PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)	120% PSA through 275% PSA
G (First)	115% PSA
G (Second)	220% PSA

Accrual Class: Interest will accrue on the Accrual Class identified on the inside front cover of this Supplement at the per annum rate set forth on that page. However, no interest will be distributed to the Accrual Class as interest. Interest so accrued on the Accrual Class on each Distribution Date will constitute the Accrual Amount, which will be added to the Class Principal Balance of that Class on each Distribution Date and will be distributable as principal as set forth in this Terms Sheet under “Allocation of Principal.”

Notional Classes: The Notional Classes will not receive distributions of principal but have Class Notional Balances for convenience in describing their entitlements to interest. The Class Notional Balance of each Notional Class represents the percentage indicated below of, and reduces to that extent with, the Class Principal Balance indicated:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Original Class Notional Balance</u>	<u>Represents Approximately</u>
PI	\$ 13,897,197	16.8571428571% of PQ (PAC Class)
S	\$202,874,053	100% of F (Pass-Through Class)

Tax Status: Double REMIC Series. See “*Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences*” in this Supplement and in the Base Offering Circular.

Regular and Residual Classes: Class RR is a Residual Class and includes the Residual Interests of the Issuing REMIC and the Pooling REMIC; all other Classes of REMIC Securities are Regular Classes.

RISK FACTORS

You should purchase securities only if you understand and are able to bear the associated risks. The risks applicable to your investment depend on the principal and interest type of your securities. This section highlights certain of these risks.

The rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans will affect the rate of principal payments on your securities. The rate at which you will receive principal payments will depend largely on the rate of principal payments, including prepayments, on the mortgage loans underlying the related trust assets. We expect the rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans to vary. Borrowers generally may prepay their mortgage loans at any time without penalty.

Rates of principal payments can reduce your yield. The yield on your securities probably will be lower than you expect if:

- you bought your securities at a premium (interest only securities, for example) and principal payments are faster than you expected, or
- you bought your securities at a discount and principal payments are slower than you expected.

In addition, if your securities are interest only securities or securities purchased at a significant premium, you could lose money on your investment if prepayments occur at a rapid rate.

The level of LIBOR will affect the yields on floating rate and inverse floating rate securities. If LIBOR performs differently from what you expect, the yield on your securities may be lower than you expect. Lower levels of LIBOR will generally reduce the yield on floating rate securities; higher levels of LIBOR will generally reduce the yield on inverse floating rate securities. You should bear in mind that the timing of changes in the level of LIBOR may affect your yield: generally, the earlier a change, the greater the effect on your yield. It's doubtful that LIBOR will remain constant.

An investment in the securities is subject to significant reinvestment risk. The rate of principal payments on your securities is uncertain. You may be unable to reinvest the payments on your securities at the same returns provided by the securities. Lower prevailing interest rates may result in an unexpected return of principal. In that interest rate climate, higher yielding reinvestment opportunities may be limited. Conversely, higher prevailing interest rates may result in slower returns of principal and you may not be able to take advantage of higher yielding investment opportunities. The final payment on your security may occur much earlier than the final distribution date.

Support securities will be more sensitive to rates of principal payments than other securities. If principal prepayments result in principal distributions on any distribution date equal to or less than the amount needed to produce scheduled payments on the PAC and Scheduled Classes, the support securities will not receive any principal distribution on that date (other than from any applicable accrual amount). If prepayments result in principal distributions on any distribution date greater than the amount needed to produce scheduled payments on the PAC and Scheduled Classes for that distribution date, this excess will be distributed to the support securities.

The securities may not be a suitable investment for you. The securities, in particular, the support, interest only, accrual and residual classes, are not suitable investments for all investors.

In addition, although the sponsor intends to make a market for the purchase and sale of the securities after their initial issuance, it has no obligation to do so. There is no assurance that a secondary market will develop, that any secondary market will continue, or that the price at which you can sell an invest-

ment in any class will enable you to realize a desired yield on that investment.

You will bear the market risks of your investment. The market values of the classes are likely to fluctuate. These fluctuations may be significant and could result in significant losses to you.

The secondary markets for mortgage-related securities have experienced periods of illiquidity and can be expected to do so in the future. Illiquidity can have a severely adverse effect on the prices of classes that are especially sensitive to prepayment or interest rate risk or that have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors.

The residual securities may experience significant adverse tax timing consequences. Accordingly, you are urged to consult tax advisors and to consider the after-tax effect of ownership of a residual security and the suitability of the residual securities to your investment objectives. See *“Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences”* in this supplement and in the base offering circular.

You are encouraged to consult advisors regarding the financial, legal, tax and other aspects of an investment in the securities. You should not purchase the securities of any class unless you understand and are able to bear the prepayment, yield, liquidity and market risks associated with that class.

The actual characteristics of the underlying mortgage loans will affect the weighted average lives and yields of your securities.

The yield and prepayment tables in this supplement are based on assumed characteristics which are likely to be different from the actual characteristics. As a result, the yields on your securities could be lower than you expected, even if the mortgage loans prepay at the constant prepayment rates set forth in the applicable table.

It is highly unlikely that the underlying mortgage loans will prepay at any of the prepayment rates assumed in this supplement, or at any constant prepayment rate.

THE TRUST ASSETS

General

The Sponsor intends to acquire the Trust Assets in privately negotiated transactions prior to the Closing Date and to sell them to the Trust according to the terms of a Trust Agreement between the Sponsor and the Trustee. The Sponsor will make certain representations and warranties with respect to the Trust Assets. All Trust Assets will evidence, directly or indirectly, Ginnie Mae Certificates.

The Trust MBS

The Group 1 Trust Assets are either:

1. Ginnie Mae I MBS Certificates guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, or
2. Ginnie Mae Platinum Certificates backed by Ginnie Mae I MBS Certificates and guaranteed by Ginnie Mae.

Each Mortgage Loan underlying a Ginnie Mae I MBS Certificate bears interest at a Mortgage Rate 0.50% per annum greater than the related Certificate Rate. The difference between the Mortgage Rate and the Certificate Rate is used to pay the related servicers of the Mortgage Loans a monthly servicing fee and Ginnie Mae a fee for its guaranty of the Ginnie Mae I MBS Certificates of 0.44% per annum and 0.06% per annum, respectively, of the outstanding principal balance of the Mortgage Loans.

The Group 2 Trust Assets are either:

1. Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificates guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, or
2. Ginnie Mae Platinum Certificates backed by Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificates and guaranteed by Ginnie Mae.

Each Mortgage Loan underlying a Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificate bears interest at a Mortgage Rate 0.50% to 1.50% per annum greater than the related Certificate Rate. Ginnie Mae receives a fee (the “Ginnie Mae Certificate Guaranty Fee”) for its guaranty of each Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificate of 0.06% per annum of the outstanding principal balance of each related Mortgage Loan. The difference between (a) the Mortgage Rate and (b) the sum of the Certificate Rate and the Ginnie Mae Certificate Guaranty Fee is used to pay the related servicers of the Mortgage Loans a monthly servicing fee.

The Mortgage Loans

The Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust Assets are expected to have, on a weighted average basis, the characteristics set forth in the Terms Sheet under “Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Trust Assets” and the general characteristics described in the Base Offering Circular. The Mortgage Loans will consist of first lien, single-family, fixed rate, residential mortgage loans that are insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Rural Housing Service or the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”). See “*The Ginnie Mae Certificates — General*” in the Base Offering Circular.

Specific information regarding the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans is not available. For purposes of this Supplement, certain assumptions have been made regarding the remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and, in the case of the Group 2 Trust Assets, Mortgage Rates of the Mortgage Loans. However, the actual remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and, in the case of the Group 2 Trust Assets, Mortgage Rates of many of the Mortgage Loans will differ from the characteristics assumed, perhaps significantly. This will be the case even if the weighted average characteristics of the Mortgage Loans are the same as the assumed characteristics. Small differences in the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans can have a significant effect on the weighted average lives and yields of the Securities. See “*Risk Factors*” and “*Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations*” in this Supplement.

The Trustee Fee

On each Distribution Date, the Trustee will retain a fixed percentage of all principal and interest distributions received on specified Trust Assets in payment of its fee (the “Trustee Fee”).

GINNIE MAE GUARANTY

The Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States of America within HUD, guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on the Securities (the “Ginnie Mae Guaranty”). The General Counsel of HUD has provided an opinion to the effect that Ginnie Mae has the authority to guarantee multiclass securities and that Ginnie Mae guaranties will constitute general obligations of the United States, for which the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged. See “*Ginnie Mae Guaranty*” in the Base Offering Circular.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SECURITIES

General

The description of the Securities contained in this Supplement is not complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of the Trust Agreement. See “*Description of the Securities*” in the Base Offering Circular.

Form of Securities

Each Class of Securities (other than the Residual Securities) initially will be issued and maintained in Book-Entry Form and may be transferred only on the book-entry system of the MBS Division of The Depository Trust Company (together with any successor, the “Book-Entry Depository”). Beneficial Owners of Securities in Book-Entry Form will ordinarily hold these Securities through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms and securities clearing organizations. By request accompanied by the payment of a transfer fee of \$25,000 per physical certificate to be issued, a Beneficial Owner may receive a Regular Security in certificated form.

The Residual Securities will not be issued in Book-Entry Form but will be issued in fully registered, certificated form and may be transferred or exchanged, subject to the transfer restrictions applicable to Residual Securities set forth in the Trust Agreement, at the Corporate Trust Office of the Trustee. See “*Description of the Securities — Forms of Securities; Book-Entry Procedures*” in the Base Offering Circular.

Each Class (other than the Increased Minimum Denomination Classes) will be issued in minimum dollar denominations of initial principal balance of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1 in excess of \$1,000. The Increased Minimum Denomination Classes will be issued in the following minimum denominations:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Minimum Denomination</u>
PI.....	\$ 535,000*
S	\$1,905,000*

* Notional balance

Distributions

Distributions on each Class of Securities will be made on each Distribution Date for that Class, as specified under “Terms Sheet — Distribution Dates” in this Supplement. On each Distribution Date, the Trustee will distribute the Distribution Amount to Holders of record as of the close of business on the last Business Day of the calendar month immediately preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs (each, a “Record Date”). For Book-Entry Securities, the Trustee will distribute principal and interest to the Book-Entry Depository, and Beneficial Owners will receive distributions through credits to accounts maintained for their benefit on the books and records of appropriate financial intermediaries. See “*Description of the Securities — Distributions*” and “*— Method of Distributions*” in the Base Offering Circular.

Interest Distributions

On each Distribution Date, the Interest Distribution Amount will be distributed to the Holders of all Classes of Securities entitled to distributions of interest.

- Interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

- Interest distributable on any Class on any Distribution Date will consist of 30 days' interest on its Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) as of the related Record Date.
- Investors can calculate the amount of interest to be distributed on each Class of Securities on any Distribution Date by using the Class Factors published in the preceding month. See “— Class Factors” below.

Categories of Classes

For purposes of interest distributions, the Classes will be categorized as shown under “Interest Type” on the inside cover page of this Supplement and on Schedule I to this Supplement. The abbreviations used on the inside cover page and on Schedule I to this Supplement are explained under “Class Types” in Appendix I to the Base Offering Circular.

Accrual Periods

The Accrual Period for each Class is set forth in the table below:

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Accrual Periods</u>
Fixed Rate Classes	The calendar month preceding the related Distribution Date
Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes	From the 16th day of the month preceding the month of the related Distribution Date through the 15th day of the month of that Distribution Date

Fixed Rate Classes

Each Fixed Rate Class will bear interest at the per annum Interest Rate shown on the inside cover page of this Supplement or on Schedule I to this Supplement.

Accrual Class

Class ZA is an Accrual Class. Interest will accrue on the Accrual Class and be distributed as described under “Terms Sheet — Accrual Class” in this Supplement.

Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes

The Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will bear interest as shown under “Terms Sheet — Interest Rates” in this Supplement. The Interest Rates for the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will be based on LIBOR. LIBOR will be determined based on the BBA LIBOR method, as described under “Description of the Securities — Interest Rate Indices — Determination of LIBOR — BBA LIBOR” in the Base Offering Circular.

For information regarding the manner in which the Trustee determines LIBOR and calculates the Interest Rates for the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes, see “Description of the Securities — Interest Rate Indices — Determination of LIBOR” in the Base Offering Circular.

The determination of LIBOR and the calculation of the Interest Rates will be final, except in the case of clear error. Investors can obtain LIBOR levels and Interest Rates for the current and preceding Accrual Periods from gREX or by calling the Information Agent at (800) 234-GNMA.

Principal Distributions

The Adjusted Principal Distribution Amounts and the Accrual Amount will be distributed to the Holders entitled thereto as described above under “Terms Sheet — Allocation of Principal.” Investors can calculate the amount of principal to be distributed with respect to any Distribution Date by using the Class Factors published in the preceding and current months. See “— Class Factors” below.

Categories of Classes

For purposes of principal distributions, the Classes will be categorized as shown under “Principal Type” on the inside cover page of this Supplement and on Schedule I to this Supplement. The abbreviations used on the inside cover page, in the Terms Sheet and on Schedule I to this Supplement are explained under “Class Types” in Appendix I to the Base Offering Circular.

Notional Classes

The Notional Classes will not receive principal distributions. For convenience in describing interest distributions, the Notional Classes will have the original Class Notional Balances shown on the inside cover page of this Supplement. The Class Notional Balances will reduce as shown under “Terms Sheet — Notional Classes” in this Supplement.

Residual Securities

The Class RR Securities will represent the beneficial ownership of the Residual Interest in the Issuing REMIC and the beneficial ownership of the Residual Interest in the Pooling REMIC, as described under “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the Base Offering Circular. The Class RR Securities have no Class Principal Balance and do not accrue interest. The Class RR Securities will be entitled to receive the proceeds of the disposition of any assets remaining in the Trust REMICs after the Class Principal Balance of each Class of Regular Securities has been reduced to zero. However, any remaining proceeds are not likely to be significant. The Residual Securities may not be transferred to a Plan Investor, a Non-U.S. Person or a Disqualified Organization.

Class Factors

The Trustee will calculate and make available for each Class of Securities, no later than the day preceding the applicable Distribution Date, the factor (carried out to eight decimal places) 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 the distribution of principal to be made on the Securities (and any addition to the Class Principal Balance of the Accrual Class) on that Distribution Date (each, a “Class Factor”).

- The Class Factor for each Class for the month of issuance is 1.00000000.
- The Class Factor for any Class of Securities for any month following the issuance of the Securities will reflect its remaining Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) after giving effect to any principal distribution (or addition to principal) to be made on the Distribution Date occurring in that month.
- The Class Factors for the MX Classes and the Classes of REMIC Securities that are exchangeable for the MX Classes will be calculated assuming that the maximum possible amount of each Class is outstanding at all times, regardless of any exchanges that may occur.

- Based on the Class Factors published each month (and Interest Rates), investors in any Class (other than the Accrual Class) can calculate the amount of principal and interest to be distributed to that Class, and investors in the 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.
- Investors may obtain current Class Factors on gREX.

See “Description of the Securities — Distributions” in the Base Offering Circular.

Termination

The Trustee, at its option, may purchase or cause the sale of the Trust Assets and thereby terminate the Trust on any Distribution Date on which the aggregate of the Class Principal Balances of the Securities is less than 1% of the aggregate Original Class Principal Balances of the Securities. The Trustee will terminate the Trust and retire the Securities on any Distribution Date upon the Trustee’s determination that the REMIC status of either Trust REMIC has been lost or that a substantial risk exists that this status will be lost for the then current taxable year.

Upon any termination of the Trust, the Holder of any outstanding Security will be entitled to receive that Holder’s allocable share of the Class Principal Balance of that Class plus any accrued and unpaid interest thereon at the applicable Interest Rate, and any Holder of any Notional Class will be entitled to receive that Holder’s allocable share of any accrued and unpaid interest thereon at the applicable Interest Rate. The Residual Holders will be entitled to their pro rata share of any assets remaining in the related Trust REMIC after payment in full of the amounts described in the foregoing sentence. However, any remaining assets are not likely to be significant.

Modification and Exchange

All or a portion of the Classes of REMIC Securities specified on the inside cover page may be exchanged for a proportionate interest in the related MX Class shown on Schedule I to this Supplement. Similarly, all or a portion of the related MX Class may be exchanged for proportionate interests in the related Classes of REMIC Securities. This process may occur repeatedly.

Each exchange may be effected only in proportions that result in the principal and interest entitlements of the Securities received being equal to the entitlements of the Securities surrendered.

A Beneficial Owner proposing to effect an exchange must notify the Trustee through the Beneficial Owner’s Book Entry Depository participant. This 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 principal balance of the Securities to be included in the exchange and the proposed exchange date. The notice is required to be delivered to the Trustee in writing at its Corporate Trust Office, Bank One Trust Company, N.A., 153 West 51st Street, New York, New York 10009. The Trustee may be contacted by telephone at (212) 373-1139 and by fax at (212) 373-1384.

A fee will be payable to the Trustee in connection with each exchange equal to 1/32 of 1% of the outstanding principal balance of the Securities surrendered for exchange (but not less than \$2,000 or more than \$25,000); provided, however that no fee will be payable in respect of an interest only security. 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. The distribution will be made to the Holder of record as of the Record Date in the month of exchange.

See “*Description of the Securities — Modification and Exchange*” in the Base Offering Circular.

YIELD, MATURITY AND PREPAYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

General

The prepayment experience of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust Assets will affect the Weighted Average Lives of and the yields realized by investors in the related Class or Classes of Securities.

- The Mortgage Loans do not contain “due-on-sale” provisions, and any Mortgage Loan may be prepaid in full or in part at any time without penalty.
- The rate of payments (including prepayments and payments in respect of liquidations) on the Mortgage Loans is dependent on a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including prevailing market interest rates and general economic factors.

The rate of prepayments with respect to single-family mortgage loans has fluctuated significantly in recent years. Although there is no assurance that prepayment patterns for the Mortgage Loans will conform to patterns for more traditional types of conventional fixed-rate mortgage loans, generally:

- if mortgage interest rates fall materially below the Mortgage Rates on any of the Mortgage Loans (giving consideration to the cost of refinancing), the rate of prepayment of those Mortgage Loans would be expected to increase; and
- if mortgage interest rates rise materially above the Mortgage Rates on any of the Mortgage Loans, the rate of prepayment of those Mortgage Loans would be expected to decrease.

In addition, following any Mortgage Loan default and the subsequent liquidation of the underlying Mortgaged Property, the principal balance of the Mortgage Loan will be distributed through a combination of liquidation proceeds, Ginnie Mae Issuer advances and, to the extent necessary, proceeds of Ginnie Mae’s guaranty of the Ginnie Mae Certificates. As a result, a high level of defaults experienced on the Mortgage Loans will accelerate the distribution of principal of the Securities.

Under certain circumstances, the Trustee has the option to purchase the Trust’s assets, thereby effecting early retirement of the Securities. See “*Description of the Securities — Termination*” in this Supplement.

Securities that Receive Principal on the Basis of Schedules

As described in this Supplement, each PAC and Scheduled Class will receive principal payments in accordance with one or more schedules calculated on the basis of, among other things, a Structuring Range or Rate. See “*Terms Sheet — Scheduled Principal Balances*.” However, whether any such Class will adhere to its schedule or schedules, as the case may be, and receive “Scheduled Payments” on a Distribution Date will largely depend on the level of prepayments experienced by the related Mortgage Loans.

Each PAC and Scheduled Class exhibits an Effective Range or Rate of constant prepayment rates at which such Class will receive Scheduled Payments. That range or rate may differ from the Structuring Range or Rate used to create the related principal balance schedule. Based on the Modeling Assumptions, the *initial* Effective Ranges or Rates for the PAC and Scheduled Classes are as follows:

<u>PAC Classes</u>	<u>Initial Effective Range</u>
PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)	120% PSA through 275% PSA
<u>Scheduled Class</u>	<u>Initial Effective Rates</u>
G (First)	115% PSA
G (Second)	220% PSA

- The principal payment stability of the PAC Classes will be supported in part by the Scheduled and Support Classes.
- The principal payment stability of Class G will be supported by the Support Classes.

If all of the Classes supporting a given Class are retired before the Class being supported is retired, the outstanding Classes will no longer have an Effective Range or Rate and will become more sensitive to prepayments on the related Mortgage Loans.

There is no assurance that the related Mortgage Loans will have the characteristics assumed in the Modeling Assumptions, which were used to determine the initial Effective Ranges or Rates. If the initial Effective Ranges or Rates were calculated using the actual characteristics of the related Mortgage Loans, the initial Effective Ranges or Rates could differ from those shown in the above table. Therefore, even if the Mortgage Loans were to prepay at a constant rate within the initial Effective Range (or at the initial Effective Rate) shown for any Class in the above table, that Class could fail to receive Scheduled Payments.

Moreover, the Mortgage Loans will not prepay at any *constant* rate. Non-constant prepayment rates can cause any PAC or Scheduled Class not to receive Scheduled Payments, even if prepayment rates remain within the initial Effective Range (or if prepayment rates average the Effective Rate) for that Class. Further, the Effective Range or Rate for any PAC or Scheduled Class can narrow or shift over time depending on the actual characteristics of the related Mortgage Loans.

If the related Mortgage Loans prepay at rates that are generally below the Effective Range or Rate for any PAC or Scheduled Class, the amount available to pay principal on the Securities may be insufficient to produce Scheduled Payments on the PAC and Scheduled Classes and their Weighted Average Lives may be extended, perhaps significantly.

If the related Mortgage Loans prepay at rates that are generally above the Effective Range or Rate for any PAC or Scheduled Class, its supporting Classes may be retired earlier than that PAC or Scheduled Class, and the Weighted Average Life of the PAC or Scheduled Class may be shortened, perhaps significantly.

Assumability

Each Mortgage Loan is subject to assumption upon the sale of the related Mortgaged Property. See “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations — Assumability of Government Loans” in the Base Offering Circular.

Final Distribution Date

The Final Distribution Date for each Class, which is set forth on the inside cover page of this Supplement or on Schedule I to this Supplement, is the latest date on which the related Class Principal Balance or Class Notional Balance will be reduced to zero.

- The actual retirement of any Class may occur earlier than its Final Distribution Date.
- According to the terms of the Ginnie Mae Guaranty, Ginnie Mae will guarantee payment in full of the Class Principal Balance of each Class of Securities no later than its Final Distribution Date.

Modeling Assumptions

Unless otherwise indicated, the tables that follow have been prepared on the basis of the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust Assets and the following assumptions (the “Modeling Assumptions”), among others:

1. The Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust Assets have the assumed characteristics shown under “Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Trust Assets” in the Terms Sheet, except in the case of information set forth under the 0% PSA Prepayment Assumption Rate, for which each Mortgage Loan underlying the Trust Assets is assumed to have an original and a remaining term to maturity of 360 months and, in the case of Security Group 2, a Mortgage Rate of 1.5% per annum higher than the Certificate Rate for Security Group 2.

2. The Mortgage Loans prepay at the constant percentages of PSA (described below) shown in the related table.

3. Distributions on the Group 1 Securities and on the Group 2 Securities are always received on the 16th day of the month and the 20th day of the month, respectively, whether or not a Business Day, commencing in March 2001.

4. A termination of the Trust does not occur.

5. The Closing Date for the Securities is February 28, 2001.

6. No expenses or fees are paid by the Trust.

7. Each Class is held from the Closing Date and is not exchanged in whole or in part.

When reading the tables and the related text, investors should bear in mind that the Modeling Assumptions, like any other stated assumptions, are unlikely to be entirely consistent with actual experience.

- For example, most of the Mortgage Loans will not have the characteristics assumed, many Distribution Dates will occur on a Business Day after the 16th or 20th of the month, as applicable, and the Trustee may cause a termination of the Trust as described under “Description of the Securities — Termination” in this Supplement.
- In addition, distributions on the Securities are based on Certificate Factors and Calculated Certificate Factors, if applicable, which may not reflect actual receipts on the Trust Assets.

See “Description of the Securities — Distributions” in the Base Offering Circular.

Decrement Tables

Prepayments of mortgage loans are commonly measured by a prepayment standard or model. The model used in this Supplement (“PSA”) is the standard prepayment assumption model of The Bond Market Association. PSA represents an assumed rate of prepayment each month relative to the then outstanding principal balance of the Mortgage Loans to which the model is applied. See *“Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations — Standard Prepayment Assumption Models” in the Base Offering Circular.*

The decrement tables set forth below are based on the assumption that the Mortgage Loans prepay at the indicated percentages of PSA (the “PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates”). As used in the table, each of the PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates reflects a percentage of the 100% PSA assumed prepayment rate. **The Mortgage Loans will not prepay at any of the PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates and the timing of changes in the rate of prepayments actually experienced on the Mortgage Loans will not follow the pattern described for the PSA assumption.**

The decrement tables set forth below illustrate the percentage of the Original Class Principal Balance (or, in the case of a Notional Class, the original Class Notional Balance) that would remain outstanding following the distribution made each specified month for each Regular or MX Class, based on the assumption that the related Mortgage Loans prepay at the PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates. The percentages set forth in the following decrement tables have been rounded to the nearest whole percentage (including rounding down to zero).

The decrement tables also indicate the Weighted Average Life of each Class under each PSA Prepayment Assumption Rate. The Weighted Average Life of each Class is calculated by:

- (a) multiplying the net reduction, if any, of the Class Principal Balance (or the net reduction of the Class Notional Balance, in the case of any Notional Class) from one Distribution Date to the next Distribution Date by the number of years from the date of issuance thereof to the related Distribution Date,
- (b) summing the results, and
- (c) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal balance (or notional amount, as applicable) referred to in clause (a).

The information shown for each Notional Class is for illustrative purposes only, as the Notional Classes are not entitled to distributions of principal and have no weighted average lives. The weighted average life shown for each Notional Class has been calculated on the assumption that a reduction in the Class Notional Balance thereof is a distribution of principal.

The Weighted Average Lives are likely to vary, perhaps significantly, from those set forth in the tables below due to the differences between the actual characteristics of the Mortgage Loans underlying the related Trust Assets and the Modeling Assumptions.

**Percentages of Original Class Principal (or Class Notional) Balances
and Weighted Average Lives**

Distribution Date	Security Group 1 PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates				
	Classes F and S				
	0%	150%	300%	450%	600%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100
February 2002	99	90	81	72	63
February 2003	99	81	65	52	40
February 2004	98	72	53	37	25
February 2005	97	64	42	27	16
February 2006	96	57	34	19	10
February 2007	95	51	27	14	6
February 2008	94	45	22	10	4
February 2009	92	40	17	7	2
February 2010	91	35	14	5	1
February 2011	89	31	11	3	1
February 2012	88	27	9	2	1
February 2013	86	23	7	2	0
February 2014	84	20	5	1	0
February 2015	82	17	4	1	0
February 2016	79	15	3	1	0
February 2017	77	12	2	0	0
February 2018	74	10	2	0	0
February 2019	71	8	1	0	0
February 2020	67	6	1	0	0
February 2021	64	4	1	0	0
February 2022	59	3	0	0	0
February 2023	55	2	0	0	0
February 2024	50	0	0	0	0
February 2025	45	0	0	0	0
February 2026	39	0	0	0	0
February 2027	32	0	0	0	0
February 2028	25	0	0	0	0
February 2029	18	0	0	0	0
February 2030	9	0	0	0	0
February 2031	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)	21.0	7.6	4.5	3.0	2.2

Distribution Date	Security Group 2 PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates														
	Class A					Class G					Class M				
	0%	120%	220%	275%	450%	0%	120%	220%	275%	450%	0%	120%	220%	275%	450%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 2002	100	100	100	100	100	96	96	96	96	96	100	100	100	100	100
February 2003	100	100	100	18	0	92	92	92	92	65	100	100	100	100	0
February 2004	100	100	0	0	0	88	88	86	86	0	100	100	100	13	0
February 2005	100	100	0	0	0	83	83	59	55	0	100	100	100	0	0
February 2006	100	100	0	0	0	78	78	40	29	0	100	100	100	0	0
February 2007	100	100	0	0	0	73	73	26	12	0	100	100	100	0	0
February 2008	100	100	0	0	0	67	67	17	3	0	100	100	100	0	0
February 2009	100	100	0	0	0	61	61	13	0	0	100	100	100	0	0
February 2010	100	100	0	0	0	54	54	10	0	0	100	100	100	0	0
February 2011	100	100	0	0	0	47	47	6	0	0	100	100	100	0	0
February 2012	100	100	0	0	0	40	36	2	0	0	100	100	100	0	0
February 2013	100	100	0	0	0	32	19	0	0	0	100	100	95	0	0
February 2014	100	100	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	100	100	86	0	0
February 2015	100	100	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	100	100	77	0	0
February 2016	100	100	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	100	100	68	0	0
February 2017	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	60	0	0
February 2018	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	52	0	0
February 2019	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	45	0	0
February 2020	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	38	0	0
February 2021	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	32	0	0
February 2022	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	27	0	0
February 2023	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	22	0	0
February 2024	100	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	18	0	0
February 2025	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	14	0	0
February 2026	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	80	11	0	0
February 2027	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	61	8	0	0
February 2028	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	42	5	0	0
February 2029	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	25	3	0	0
February 2030	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	9	1	0	0
February 2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)	29.2	23.2	2.6	1.9	1.1	9.0	8.5	5.0	4.2	2.1	29.7	26.7	18.1	2.6	1.5

**Security Group 2
PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates**

Distribution Date	Class PB					Class PC					Classes PL, PQ, PD, PE, PG, PH, PJ, PK, PL and PM					Class ZA				
	0%	120%	220%	275%	450%	0%	120%	220%	275%	450%	0%	120%	220%	275%	450%	0%	120%	220%	275%	450%
	Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
February 2002	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	94	94	94	94	107	107	76	58	2
February 2003	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	83	83	83	83	115	115	21	0	0
February 2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	69	69	69	62	123	123	0	0	0
February 2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	57	57	57	36	132	132	0	0	0
February 2006	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92	45	45	45	17	142	142	0	0	0
February 2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	34	34	34	4	152	152	0	0	0
February 2008	100	100	100	100	61	100	100	100	100	100	87	24	24	24	0	163	163	0	0	0
February 2009	100	100	100	100	16	100	100	100	100	100	85	15	15	15	0	175	175	0	0	0
February 2010	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	83	82	7	7	7	0	187	184	0	0	0
February 2011	100	98	98	98	0	100	100	100	100	59	79	0	0	0	0	201	188	0	0	0
February 2012	100	62	62	62	0	100	100	100	100	42	76	0	0	0	0	215	195	0	0	0
February 2013	100	32	32	32	0	100	100	100	100	30	73	0	0	0	0	231	209	0	0	0
February 2014	100	7	7	7	0	100	100	100	100	21	69	0	0	0	0	248	224	0	0	0
February 2015	100	0	0	0	0	100	87	87	87	15	65	0	0	0	0	266	201	0	0	0
February 2016	100	0	0	0	0	100	70	70	70	11	60	0	0	0	0	285	176	0	0	0
February 2017	100	0	0	0	0	100	56	56	56	7	55	0	0	0	0	292	151	0	0	0
February 2018	100	0	0	0	0	100	45	45	45	5	50	0	0	0	0	292	126	0	0	0
February 2019	100	0	0	0	0	100	36	36	36	4	44	0	0	0	0	292	101	0	0	0
February 2020	100	0	0	0	0	100	28	28	28	2	38	0	0	0	0	292	76	0	0	0
February 2021	100	0	0	0	0	100	22	22	22	2	31	0	0	0	0	292	52	0	0	0
February 2022	100	0	0	0	0	100	17	17	17	1	23	0	0	0	0	292	29	0	0	0
February 2023	100	0	0	0	0	100	13	13	13	1	15	0	0	0	0	292	7	0	0	0
February 2024	100	0	0	0	0	100	10	10	10	1	6	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	0	0
February 2025	79	0	0	0	0	100	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	0	0
February 2026	12	0	0	0	0	100	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	0	0
February 2027	0	0	0	0	0	38	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	0	0
February 2028	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	0
February 2029	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	0
February 2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
February 2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average																				
Life (years)	24.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	7.3	25.9	17.5	17.5	17.5	11.4	15.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.5	27.8	17.6	1.5	1.1	0.6

Yield Considerations

An investor seeking to maximize yield should make a decision whether to invest in any Class based on the anticipated yield of that Class resulting from its purchase price, the investor's own projection of Mortgage Loan prepayment rates under a variety of scenarios, and, in the case of a Floating Rate or Inverse Floating Rate Class, the investor's own projection of levels of LIBOR under a variety of scenarios. **No representation is made regarding Mortgage Loan prepayment rates, LIBOR levels or the yield of any Class.**

Prepayments: Effect on Yields

The yields to investors will be sensitive in varying degrees to the rate of prepayments on the related Mortgage Loans.

- In the case of Regular Securities or MX Securities (especially Interest Only Securities) purchased at a premium, faster than anticipated rates of principal payments could result in actual yields to investors that are lower than the anticipated yields.
- Investors in the Interest Only Classes should also consider the risk that rapid rates of principal payments could result in the failure of investors to recover fully their investments.
- In the case of Regular Securities or MX Securities purchased at a discount, slower than anticipated rates of principal payments could result in actual yields to investors that are lower than the anticipated yields.

See “Risk Factors — Rates of principal payments can reduce your yield” in this Supplement.

Rapid rates of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans are likely to coincide with periods of low prevailing interest rates.

- During periods of low prevailing interest rates, the yields at which an investor may be able to reinvest amounts received as principal payments on the investor's Class of Securities may be lower than the yield on that Class.

Slow rates of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans are likely to coincide with periods of high prevailing interest rates.

- During periods of high prevailing interest rates, the amount of principal payments available to an investor for reinvestment at those high rates may be relatively low.

The Mortgage Loans will not prepay at any constant rate until maturity, nor will all of the Mortgage Loans underlying any Group of Trust Assets prepay at the same rate at any one time. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments may affect the actual yield to an investor, even if the average rate of principal prepayments is consistent with the investor's expectation. In general, the earlier a prepayment of principal on the Mortgage Loans, the greater the effect on an investor's yield. As a result, the effect on an investor's yield of principal prepayments occurring at a rate higher (or lower) than the rate anticipated by the investor during the period immediately following the Closing Date is not likely to be offset by a later equivalent reduction (or increase) in the rate of principal prepayments.

LIBOR: Effect on Yields of the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes

Low levels of LIBOR can reduce the yield of the Floating Rate Class. High levels of LIBOR can significantly reduce the yield of the Inverse Floating Rate Class.

Payment Delay: Effect on Yields of the Fixed Rate Classes

The effective yield on any Fixed Rate Class will be less than the yield otherwise produced by its Interest Rate and purchase price because (1) on the first Distribution Date, 30 days' interest will be payable on (or added to the principal amount of) that Class even though interest began to accrue approximately 50 days earlier and (2) on each subsequent Distribution Date, the interest payable will accrue during the related Accrual Period, which will end approximately 20 days earlier.

Yield Tables

The following tables show the pre-tax yields to maturity on a corporate bond equivalent basis of specified Classes at various constant percentages of PSA and, in the case of the Inverse Floating Rate Class, at various constant levels of LIBOR.

The Mortgage Loans will not prepay at any constant rate until maturity, and it is unlikely that LIBOR will remain constant. Moreover, the Mortgage Loans will have characteristics that differ from those of the Modeling Assumptions. **Therefore, the actual pre-tax yield of any Class may differ from those shown in the applicable table below for that Class even if the Class is purchased at the assumed price shown.**

The yields were calculated by

1. determining the monthly discount rates that, when applied to the applicable assumed streams of cash flows to be paid on the applicable Class, would cause the discounted present value of the assumed streams of cash flows to equal the assumed purchase price of that Class plus accrued interest, and
2. converting the monthly rates to corporate bond equivalent rates.

These calculations do not take into account variations that may occur in the interest rates at which investors may be able to reinvest funds received by them as distributions on their Securities and consequently do not purport to reflect the return on any investment in any Class when those reinvestment rates are considered.

The information set forth in the following tables was prepared on the basis of the Modeling Assumptions and the assumptions that (1) the Interest Rate applicable to the Inverse Floating Rate Class for each Accrual Period following the first Accrual Period will be based on the indicated level of LIBOR and (2) the purchase price of each Class (expressed as a percentage of its original Class Notional Balance) plus accrued interest is as indicated in the related table. **The assumed purchase price is not necessarily that at which actual sales will occur.**

SECURITY GROUP 1

Sensitivity of Class S to Prepayments Assumed Price 8.3125%*

<u>LIBOR</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates</u>			
	<u>150%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>450%</u>	<u>600%</u>
4.60%	32.7%	21.1%	8.9%	(4.2)%
5.60%	19.4%	8.4%	(3.2)%	(15.6)%
6.60%	6.0%	(4.3)%	(15.3)%	(27.0)%
8.10% and above	**	**	**	**

* The price does not include accrued interest. Accrued interest has been added to the price in calculating the yields set forth in the table.

** Indicates that investors will suffer a loss of virtually all of their investment.

SECURITY GROUP 2

Sensitivity of Class PI Securities to Prepayments (Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity) Assumed Price 18.75%*

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates</u>				
	<u>120%</u>	<u>220%</u>	<u>275%</u>	<u>450%</u>	<u>621%</u>
	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	12.6%	0.0%

* The price does not include accrued interest. Accrued interest has been added to the price in calculating the yields set forth in the table.

CERTAIN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following tax discussion, when read in conjunction with the discussion of “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the Base Offering Circular, describes the material federal income tax considerations for investors in the Securities. However, these two tax discussions do not purport to deal with all federal tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules.

Investors should consult their own tax advisors in determining the federal, state, local and any other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Securities.

REMIC Elections

In the opinion of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, for federal income tax purposes, the Trust will constitute a Double REMIC Series. Separate REMIC elections will be made for the Pooling REMIC and the Issuing REMIC (each, a “Trust REMIC”).

Regular Securities

The Regular Securities will be treated as debt instruments issued by the Issuing REMIC for federal income tax purposes. Income on the Regular Securities must be reported under an accrual method of accounting.

The Class PI and S Securities are “Interest Weighted Securities” as described in “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Tax Treatment of Regular Securities — Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities” in the Base Offering Circular. Although the tax treatment of Interest Weighted Securities is not entirely certain, Holders of the Interest Weighted Securities should expect to accrue all income on these Securities (other than income attributable to market discount or *de minimis* market discount) under the OID rules based on the expected payments on these securities at the prepayment assumption described below.

The Class ZA Securities are Accrual Securities. Holders of Accrual Securities are required to accrue all income from their Securities (other than income attributable to market discount or *de minimis* market discount) under the OID rules based on the expected payments on the Accrual Securities at the prepayment assumption described below.

Based on anticipated prices (including accrued interest), the assumed Mortgage Loan characteristics, the prepayment assumptions described below and, in the case of the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Securities, the constant LIBOR value described below no Classes of Regular Securities other than those described in the preceding two paragraphs are expected to be issued with OID.

Prospective investors in the Securities should be aware, however, that the foregoing expectations about OID could change because of differences (1) between anticipated purchase prices and actual purchase prices or (2) between the assumed characteristics of the Trust Assets and the characteristics of the Trust Assets actually delivered to the Trust. The prepayment assumption that should be used in determining the rates of accrual of OID, if any, on the Regular Securities is 300% PSA in the case of the Group 1 Securities and 220% in the case of the Group 2 Securities (as described in “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations” in this Supplement). In the case of the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes, the value of LIBOR to be used for these determinations is 5.6%. No representation is made, however, about the rate at which prepayments on the Mortgage Loans underlying any Group of Trust Assets actually will occur or the level of LIBOR at any time after the date of this Supplement. See “*Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences*” in the Base Offering Circular.

The Regular Securities generally will be treated as “regular interests” in a REMIC for domestic building and loan associations, “permitted assets” for financial asset securitization investment trusts (“FASITs”), and “real estate assets” for real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) as described in “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the Base Offering Circular. Similarly, interest on the Regular Securities will be considered “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property” for REITs.

Residual Securities

The Class RR Securities will represent the beneficial ownership of the Residual Interest in the Pooling REMIC and the beneficial ownership of the Residual Interest in the Issuing REMIC. The Residual Securities, *i.e.*, the Class RR Securities, generally will be treated as “residual interests” in a REMIC for domestic building and loan associations and as “real estate assets” for REITs, as described in “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the Base Offering Circular, but will not be treated as debt for federal income tax purposes. Instead, the Holders of the Residual Securities will be required to report, and will be taxed on, their pro rata shares of the taxable income or loss of the related Trust REMICs, and these requirements will continue until there are no outstanding regular interests in the respective Trust REMICs. Thus, Residual Holders will have taxable income attributable to the Residual Securities even though they will not receive principal or interest distributions, with respect to the Residual Securities, which could result in a negative after-tax return for the Residual Holders. It is not expected that the

Pooling REMIC will have a substantial amount of taxable income or loss in any period. However, even though the Holders of the Class RR Securities are not entitled to any stated principal or interest payments on the Class RR Securities, the Issuing REMIC may have substantial taxable income in certain periods, and offsetting tax losses may not occur until much later periods. Accordingly, a Holder of the Class RR Securities may experience substantial adverse tax timing consequences. Prospective investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors and consider the after-tax effect of ownership of the Residual Securities and the suitability of the Residual Securities to their investment objectives.

Prospective Holders of Residual Securities should be aware that, at issuance, based on the expected prices of the Regular and Residual Securities and the prepayment assumption described above, the residual interests represented by the Residual Securities will be treated as “noneconomic residual interests” as that term is defined in Treasury regulations.

On December 8, 2000, the IRS issued Revenue Procedure 2001-12, effective February 4, 2001 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 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. See *“Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Tax Treatment of Residual Securities — Non-Recognition of Certain Transfers for Federal Income Tax Purposes” in the Base Offering Circular.*

MX Securities

For a discussion of certain federal income tax consequences applicable to the MX Classes, see *“Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Tax Treatment of MX Securities”*, *“— Exchanges of MX Classes and Regular Classes”* and *“— Taxation of Foreign Holders of REMIC Securities and MX Securities”* in the Base Offering Circular.

ERISA MATTERS

Ginnie Mae guarantees distributions of principal and interest with respect to the Securities. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty is supported by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. The Securities will qualify as “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificates” within the meaning of a Department of Labor regulation, the effect of which is to provide that mortgage loans underlying a “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate” will not be considered assets of an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), solely by reason of the Plan’s purchase and holding of that certificate.

Plan investors should consult with their advisors, however, 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.

See “ERISA Considerations” in the Base Offering Circular.

The Residual Securities are not offered to, and may not be transferred to, Plans.

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 the Securities. **No representation is made about the proper characterization of any Class for legal investment or other purposes, or about the permissibility of the purchase by particular investors of any Class under applicable legal investment restrictions.**

Investors should consult their own legal advisors regarding applicable investment restrictions and the effect of any restrictions on the liquidity of the Securities prior to investing in the Securities.

See "Legal Investment Considerations" in the Base Offering Circular.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Sponsor Agreement, the Sponsor has agreed to purchase all of the Securities if any are sold and purchased. The Sponsor proposes to offer each Class to the public from time to time for sale in negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale, plus accrued interest from (1) February 1, 2001 on the Fixed Rate Classes and (2) February 16, 2001 on the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes. The Sponsor may effect these transactions by sales to or through certain securities dealers. These dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the Sponsor and/or commissions from any purchasers for which they act as agents. Some of the Securities may be sold through dealers in relatively small sales. In the usual case, the commission charged on a relatively small sale of securities will be a higher percentage of the sales price than that charged on a large sale of securities.

INCREASE IN SIZE

Before the Closing Date, Ginnie Mae, the Trustee and the Sponsor may agree to increase the size of this offering. In that event, the Securities will have the same characteristics as described in this Supplement, except that (1) the Original Class Principal Balance (or original Class Notional Balance) of each Class, and (2) if applicable, the Scheduled Principal Balances and Aggregate Scheduled Principal Balances of each Class or group of Classes receiving principal distributions from Trust Asset Group 2 will increase by the same proportion. The Trust Agreement, the Final Data Statement, the Final Schedules and the Supplemental Statement, if any, will reflect any increase in the size of the transaction.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for Ginnie Mae by Hunton & Williams, Richmond, VA, Washington, DC; for the Trust by Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, Washington, DC, and Marcell Solomon & Associates, P.C., Greenbelt, MD; and for the Trustee by Ungaretti & Harris, Chicago IL.

Available Combinations

REMIC Securities		MX Securities						
Class	Original Class Principal Balance	Related MX Class	Maximum Original Class Principal Balance(1)	Principal Type(2)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(2)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date(3)
Security Group 2								
Combination 1								
PQ	\$82,441,000	PD	\$82,441,000	PAC	5.9%	FIX	383739DU0	February 2029
PI	942,183							
Combination 2								
PQ	82,441,000	PE	82,441,000	PAC	6.0	FIX	383739DV8	February 2029
PI	2,119,912							
Combination 3								
PQ	82,441,000	PG	82,441,000	PAC	6.1	FIX	383739DW6	February 2029
PI	3,297,640							
Combination 4								
PQ	82,441,000	PH	82,441,000	PAC	6.2	FIX	383739DX4	February 2029
PI	4,475,369							
Combination 5								
PQ	82,441,000	PJ	82,441,000	PAC	6.3	FIX	383739DY2	February 2029
PI	5,653,098							
Combination 6								
PQ	82,441,000	PK	82,441,000	PAC	6.4	FIX	383739DZ9	February 2029
PI	6,830,826							
Combination 7								
PQ	82,441,000	PL	82,441,000	PAC	6.5	FIX	383739EA3	February 2029
PI	8,008,555							
Combination 8								
PQ	82,441,000	PM	82,441,000	PAC	7.0	FIX	383739EB1	February 2029
PI	13,897,197							

- (1) The amount shown for each MX Class represents the maximum Original Class Principal Balance of that Class, assuming it were to be issued on the Closing Date.
- (2) As defined under “Class Types” in Appendix I to the Base Offering Circular.
- (3) See “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations — Final Distribution Date” in this Supplement.

Schedule II

SCHEDULED PRINCIPAL BALANCES

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Classes PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)</u>	<u>Class G</u>	
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
Initial Balance	\$108,106,000.00	\$19,000,000.00	\$19,000,000.00
March 2001	107,845,555.23	18,942,250.00	18,942,250.00
April 2001	107,554,482.76	18,884,163.13	18,884,163.13
May 2001	107,232,883.12	18,825,737.41	18,825,737.41
June 2001	106,880,875.78	18,766,970.88	18,766,970.88
July 2001	106,498,599.10	18,707,861.54	18,707,861.54
August 2001	106,086,210.31	18,648,407.40	18,648,407.40
September 2001	105,643,885.35	18,588,606.44	18,588,606.44
October 2001	105,171,818.85	18,528,456.65	18,528,456.65
November 2001	104,670,223.96	18,467,955.98	18,467,955.98
December 2001	104,139,332.23	18,407,102.39	18,407,102.39
January 2002	103,579,393.46	18,345,893.82	18,345,893.82
February 2002	102,990,675.49	18,284,328.20	18,284,328.20
March 2002	102,373,464.04	18,222,403.45	18,222,403.45
April 2002	101,728,062.47	18,160,117.47	18,160,117.47
May 2002	101,054,791.57	18,097,468.15	18,097,468.15
June 2002	100,353,989.28	18,034,453.38	18,034,453.38
July 2002	99,626,010.43	17,971,071.03	17,971,071.03
August 2002	98,871,226.45	17,907,318.94	17,907,318.94
September 2002	98,090,025.08	17,843,194.97	17,843,194.97
October 2002	97,282,810.01	17,778,696.94	17,778,696.94
November 2002	96,450,000.58	17,713,822.67	17,713,822.67
December 2002	95,592,031.39	17,648,569.97	17,648,569.97
January 2003	94,709,351.95	17,582,936.63	17,582,936.63
February 2003	93,802,426.26	17,516,920.43	17,516,920.43
March 2003	92,871,732.45	17,450,519.13	17,450,519.13
April 2003	91,917,762.33	17,383,730.49	17,383,730.49
May 2003	90,969,689.36	17,316,552.25	17,316,552.25
June 2003	90,027,476.92	17,248,982.14	17,248,982.14
July 2003	89,091,088.64	17,181,017.87	17,181,017.87
August 2003	88,160,488.36	17,112,657.14	17,112,657.14
September 2003	87,235,640.14	17,043,897.64	17,043,897.64
October 2003	86,316,508.26	16,974,737.04	16,974,737.04
November 2003	85,403,057.25	16,905,173.01	16,905,173.01
December 2003	84,495,251.82	16,835,203.19	16,835,203.19
January 2004	83,593,056.93	16,764,825.20	16,764,825.20
February 2004	82,696,437.74	16,694,036.68	16,411,347.75
March 2004	81,805,359.65	16,622,835.23	15,926,783.31
April 2004	80,919,788.23	16,551,218.44	15,453,390.44
May 2004	80,039,689.32	16,479,183.88	14,991,004.80
June 2004	79,165,028.92	16,406,729.12	14,539,464.21
July 2004	78,295,773.28	16,333,851.70	14,098,608.58

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Classes PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)</u>	<u>Class G</u>	
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
August 2004	\$ 77,431,888.84	\$16,260,549.17	\$13,668,279.91
September 2004	76,573,342.25	16,186,819.04	13,248,322.24
October 2004	75,720,100.37	16,112,658.82	12,838,581.65
November 2004	74,872,130.27	16,038,066.00	12,438,906.22
December 2004	74,029,399.22	15,963,038.05	12,049,146.00
January 2005	73,191,874.68	15,887,572.44	11,669,153.01
February 2005	72,359,524.33	15,811,666.61	11,298,781.18
March 2005	71,532,316.06	15,735,318.00	10,937,886.37
April 2005	70,710,217.92	15,658,524.02	10,586,326.31
May 2005	69,893,198.21	15,581,282.08	10,243,960.59
June 2005	69,081,225.37	15,503,589.55	9,910,650.62
July 2005	68,274,268.10	15,425,443.83	9,586,259.66
August 2005	67,472,295.23	15,346,842.25	9,270,652.73
September 2005	66,675,275.83	15,267,782.16	8,963,696.63
October 2005	65,883,179.14	15,188,260.89	8,665,259.92
November 2005	65,095,974.60	15,108,275.75	8,375,212.86
December 2005	64,313,631.83	15,027,824.02	8,093,427.43
January 2006	63,536,120.65	14,946,903.00	7,819,777.30
February 2006	62,763,411.06	14,865,509.93	7,554,137.78
March 2006	61,995,473.25	14,783,642.07	7,296,385.84
April 2006	61,232,277.59	14,701,296.65	7,046,400.07
May 2006	60,473,794.64	14,618,470.88	6,804,060.66
June 2006	59,719,995.14	14,535,161.96	6,569,249.36
July 2006	58,970,850.01	14,451,367.07	6,341,849.52
August 2006	58,226,330.36	14,367,083.38	6,121,746.00
September 2006	57,486,407.46	14,282,308.03	5,908,825.20
October 2006	56,751,052.77	14,197,038.16	5,702,975.02
November 2006	56,020,237.94	14,111,270.89	5,504,084.85
December 2006	55,293,934.77	14,025,003.30	5,312,045.54
January 2007	54,572,115.26	13,938,232.49	5,126,749.38
February 2007	53,854,751.56	13,850,955.51	4,948,090.12
March 2007	53,141,816.01	13,763,169.42	4,775,962.90
April 2007	52,433,281.12	13,674,871.24	4,610,264.25
May 2007	51,729,119.56	13,586,057.99	4,450,892.10
June 2007	51,029,304.18	13,496,726.66	4,297,745.73
July 2007	50,333,808.00	13,406,874.23	4,150,725.75
August 2007	49,642,604.19	13,316,497.66	4,009,734.13
September 2007	48,955,666.12	13,225,593.90	3,874,674.11
October 2007	48,272,967.28	13,134,159.86	3,745,450.26
November 2007	47,594,481.37	13,042,192.46	3,621,968.41
December 2007	46,920,182.22	12,949,688.58	3,504,135.66
January 2008	46,250,043.84	12,856,645.10	3,391,860.34
February 2008	45,584,040.40	12,763,058.86	3,285,052.03
March 2008	44,922,146.22	12,668,926.71	3,183,621.52
April 2008	44,264,335.78	12,574,245.45	3,087,480.79
May 2008	43,610,583.74	12,479,011.88	2,996,543.01
June 2008	42,960,864.89	12,383,222.78	2,910,722.54

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Classes PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)</u>	<u>Class G</u>	
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
July 2008	\$ 42,315,154.20	\$12,286,874.91	\$ 2,829,934.87
August 2008	41,673,426.77	12,189,965.02	2,754,096.63
September 2008	41,035,657.88	12,092,489.81	2,683,125.61
October 2008	40,401,822.94	11,994,446.00	2,616,940.67
November 2008	39,771,897.53	11,895,830.27	2,555,461.79
December 2008	39,145,857.38	11,796,639.28	2,498,610.04
January 2009	38,523,678.36	11,696,869.68	2,446,307.55
February 2009.....	37,905,336.50	11,596,518.09	2,398,477.52
March 2009	37,290,807.97	11,495,581.11	2,355,044.18
April 2009	36,680,069.10	11,394,055.33	2,315,932.80
May 2009	36,077,820.83	11,291,937.32	2,276,345.20
June 2009.....	35,485,026.67	11,189,223.62	2,235,221.76
July 2009	34,901,541.59	11,085,910.76	2,192,612.57
August 2009	34,327,222.75	10,981,995.24	2,148,566.66
September 2009	33,761,929.47	10,877,473.54	2,103,131.96
October 2009	33,205,523.20	10,772,342.14	2,056,355.42
November 2009	32,657,867.50	10,666,597.47	2,008,282.95
December 2009	32,118,827.99	10,560,235.95	1,958,959.46
January 2010	31,588,272.33	10,453,254.00	1,908,428.89
February 2010.....	31,066,070.18	10,345,647.98	1,856,734.23
March 2010	30,552,093.20	10,237,414.26	1,803,917.50
April 2010	30,046,214.97	10,128,549.17	1,750,019.84
May 2010	29,548,311.00	10,019,049.05	1,695,081.44
June 2010.....	29,058,258.68	9,908,910.16	1,639,141.62
July 2010	28,575,937.27	9,798,128.81	1,582,238.84
August 2010	28,101,227.86	9,686,701.23	1,524,410.69
September 2010	27,634,013.33	9,574,623.65	1,465,693.91
October 2010	27,174,178.36	9,461,892.29	1,406,124.43
November 2010	26,721,609.37	9,348,503.33	1,345,737.37
December 2010	26,276,194.50	9,234,452.93	1,284,567.06
January 2011	25,837,823.59	9,119,737.24	1,222,647.03
February 2011.....	25,406,388.16	9,004,352.37	1,160,010.07
March 2011	24,981,781.37	8,888,294.43	1,096,688.21
April 2011	24,563,898.00	8,771,559.48	1,032,712.75
May 2011	24,152,634.44	8,654,143.57	968,114.25
June 2011.....	23,747,888.64	8,536,042.74	902,922.60
July 2011	23,349,560.10	8,417,252.99	837,166.96
August 2011	22,957,549.87	8,297,770.30	770,875.83
September 2011	22,571,760.48	8,096,439.11	704,077.03
October 2011	22,192,095.94	7,848,985.74	636,797.73
November 2011	21,818,461.74	7,597,744.73	569,064.46
December 2011	21,450,764.78	7,342,787.49	500,903.12
January 2012	21,088,913.41	7,084,184.14	432,339.00
February 2012.....	20,732,817.34	6,822,003.45	363,396.76
March 2012	20,382,387.66	6,556,312.91	294,100.49
April 2012	20,037,536.83	6,287,178.74	224,473.68
May 2012	19,698,178.63	6,014,665.90	154,539.27

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Classes PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)</u>	<u>Class G</u>	
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
June 2012.....	\$ 19,364,228.15	\$ 5,738,838.11	\$ 84,319.61
July 2012	19,035,601.78	5,459,757.88	13,836.54
August 2012	18,712,217.16	5,177,486.53	0.00
September 2012	18,393,993.21	4,892,084.18	0.00
October 2012	18,080,850.08	4,603,609.81	0.00
November 2012	17,772,709.12	4,312,121.24	0.00
December 2012	17,469,492.89	4,017,675.18	0.00
January 2013	17,171,125.12	3,720,327.23	0.00
February 2013.....	16,877,530.72	3,420,131.88	0.00
March 2013	16,588,635.73	3,117,142.56	0.00
April 2013	16,304,367.31	2,811,411.66	0.00
May 2013	16,024,653.74	2,502,990.50	0.00
June 2013.....	15,749,424.40	2,191,929.38	0.00
July 2013	15,478,609.73	1,878,277.60	0.00
August 2013	15,212,141.24	1,562,083.47	0.00
September 2013	14,949,951.48	1,243,394.30	0.00
October 2013	14,691,974.03	922,256.46	0.00
November 2013	14,438,143.49	598,715.36	0.00
December 2013	14,188,395.44	272,815.47	0.00
January 2014	13,942,666.47	0.00	0.00
February 2014.....	13,700,894.11	0.00	0.00
March 2014	13,463,016.85	0.00	0.00
April 2014	13,228,974.12	0.00	0.00
May 2014	12,998,706.30	0.00	0.00
June 2014.....	12,772,154.64	0.00	0.00
July 2014	12,549,261.30	0.00	0.00
August 2014	12,329,969.35	0.00	0.00
September 2014	12,114,222.68	0.00	0.00
October 2014	11,901,966.08	0.00	0.00
November 2014	11,693,145.17	0.00	0.00
December 2014	11,487,706.40	0.00	0.00
January 2015	11,285,597.03	0.00	0.00
February 2015.....	11,086,765.13	0.00	0.00
March 2015	10,891,159.58	0.00	0.00
April 2015	10,698,730.02	0.00	0.00
May 2015	10,509,426.88	0.00	0.00
June 2015.....	10,323,201.33	0.00	0.00
July 2015	10,140,005.29	0.00	0.00
August 2015	9,959,791.43	0.00	0.00
September 2015	9,782,513.13	0.00	0.00
October 2015	9,608,124.49	0.00	0.00
November 2015	9,436,580.31	0.00	0.00
December 2015	9,267,836.08	0.00	0.00
January 2016	9,101,847.98	0.00	0.00
February 2016.....	8,938,572.86	0.00	0.00
March 2016	8,777,968.22	0.00	0.00
April 2016	8,619,992.22	0.00	0.00

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Classes PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)</u>	<u>Class G</u>	
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
May 2016	\$ 8,464,603.66	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
June 2016.....	8,311,761.97	0.00	0.00
July 2016	8,161,427.20	0.00	0.00
August 2016	8,013,560.03	0.00	0.00
September 2016	7,868,121.71	0.00	0.00
October 2016	7,725,074.12	0.00	0.00
November 2016	7,584,379.69	0.00	0.00
December 2016	7,446,001.47	0.00	0.00
January 2017	7,309,903.03	0.00	0.00
February 2017.....	7,176,048.52	0.00	0.00
March 2017	7,044,402.66	0.00	0.00
April 2017	6,914,930.68	0.00	0.00
May 2017	6,787,598.37	0.00	0.00
June 2017.....	6,662,372.01	0.00	0.00
July 2017	6,539,218.45	0.00	0.00
August 2017	6,418,105.00	0.00	0.00
September 2017	6,298,999.50	0.00	0.00
October 2017	6,181,870.28	0.00	0.00
November 2017	6,066,686.15	0.00	0.00
December 2017	5,953,416.42	0.00	0.00
January 2018	5,842,030.83	0.00	0.00
February 2018.....	5,732,499.64	0.00	0.00
March 2018	5,624,793.53	0.00	0.00
April 2018	5,518,883.64	0.00	0.00
May 2018	5,414,741.55	0.00	0.00
June 2018.....	5,312,339.30	0.00	0.00
July 2018	5,211,649.34	0.00	0.00
August 2018	5,112,644.54	0.00	0.00
September 2018	5,015,298.21	0.00	0.00
October 2018	4,919,584.05	0.00	0.00
November 2018	4,825,476.18	0.00	0.00
December 2018	4,732,949.12	0.00	0.00
January 2019	4,641,977.76	0.00	0.00
February 2019.....	4,552,537.41	0.00	0.00
March 2019	4,464,603.75	0.00	0.00
April 2019	4,378,152.81	0.00	0.00
May 2019	4,293,161.02	0.00	0.00
June 2019.....	4,209,605.18	0.00	0.00
July 2019	4,127,462.41	0.00	0.00
August 2019	4,046,710.23	0.00	0.00
September 2019	3,967,326.47	0.00	0.00
October 2019	3,889,289.32	0.00	0.00
November 2019	3,812,577.31	0.00	0.00
December 2019	3,737,169.29	0.00	0.00
January 2020	3,663,044.45	0.00	0.00
February 2020.....	3,590,182.30	0.00	0.00
March 2020	3,518,562.65	0.00	0.00

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Classes PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)</u>	<u>Class G</u>	
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
April 2020	\$ 3,448,165.65	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
May 2020	3,378,971.73	0.00	0.00
June 2020	3,310,961.65	0.00	0.00
July 2020	3,244,116.45	0.00	0.00
August 2020	3,178,417.46	0.00	0.00
September 2020	3,113,846.32	0.00	0.00
October 2020	3,050,384.95	0.00	0.00
November 2020	2,988,015.52	0.00	0.00
December 2020	2,926,720.52	0.00	0.00
January 2021	2,866,482.68	0.00	0.00
February 2021	2,807,285.01	0.00	0.00
March 2021	2,749,110.80	0.00	0.00
April 2021	2,691,943.57	0.00	0.00
May 2021	2,635,767.11	0.00	0.00
June 2021	2,580,565.46	0.00	0.00
July 2021	2,526,322.91	0.00	0.00
August 2021	2,473,024.01	0.00	0.00
September 2021	2,420,653.51	0.00	0.00
October 2021	2,369,196.44	0.00	0.00
November 2021	2,318,638.04	0.00	0.00
December 2021	2,268,963.77	0.00	0.00
January 2022	2,220,159.36	0.00	0.00
February 2022	2,172,210.70	0.00	0.00
March 2022	2,125,103.96	0.00	0.00
April 2022	2,078,825.49	0.00	0.00
May 2022	2,033,361.86	0.00	0.00
June 2022	1,988,699.85	0.00	0.00
July 2022	1,944,826.45	0.00	0.00
August 2022	1,901,728.84	0.00	0.00
September 2022	1,859,394.43	0.00	0.00
October 2022	1,817,810.80	0.00	0.00
November 2022	1,776,965.73	0.00	0.00
December 2022	1,736,847.18	0.00	0.00
January 2023	1,697,443.33	0.00	0.00
February 2023	1,658,742.52	0.00	0.00
March 2023	1,620,733.27	0.00	0.00
April 2023	1,583,404.30	0.00	0.00
May 2023	1,546,744.48	0.00	0.00
June 2023	1,510,742.88	0.00	0.00
July 2023	1,475,388.73	0.00	0.00
August 2023	1,440,671.42	0.00	0.00
September 2023	1,406,580.52	0.00	0.00
October 2023	1,373,105.76	0.00	0.00
November 2023	1,340,237.02	0.00	0.00
December 2023	1,307,964.36	0.00	0.00
January 2024	1,276,277.98	0.00	0.00
February 2024	1,245,168.23	0.00	0.00

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Classes PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)</u>	<u>Class G</u>	
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
March 2024	\$ 1,214,625.64	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
April 2024	1,184,640.85	0.00	0.00
May 2024	1,155,204.67	0.00	0.00
June 2024	1,126,308.06	0.00	0.00
July 2024	1,097,942.10	0.00	0.00
August 2024	1,070,098.03	0.00	0.00
September 2024	1,042,767.22	0.00	0.00
October 2024	1,015,941.18	0.00	0.00
November 2024	989,611.55	0.00	0.00
December 2024	963,770.09	0.00	0.00
January 2025	938,408.72	0.00	0.00
February 2025	913,519.46	0.00	0.00
March 2025	889,094.47	0.00	0.00
April 2025	865,126.03	0.00	0.00
May 2025	841,606.54	0.00	0.00
June 2025	818,528.51	0.00	0.00
July 2025	795,884.61	0.00	0.00
August 2025	773,667.56	0.00	0.00
September 2025	751,870.26	0.00	0.00
October 2025	730,485.68	0.00	0.00
November 2025	709,506.92	0.00	0.00
December 2025	688,927.18	0.00	0.00
January 2026	668,739.78	0.00	0.00
February 2026	648,938.13	0.00	0.00
March 2026	629,515.75	0.00	0.00
April 2026	610,466.28	0.00	0.00
May 2026	591,783.43	0.00	0.00
June 2026	573,461.03	0.00	0.00
July 2026	555,493.01	0.00	0.00
August 2026	537,873.39	0.00	0.00
September 2026	520,596.29	0.00	0.00
October 2026	503,655.91	0.00	0.00
November 2026	487,046.55	0.00	0.00
December 2026	470,762.62	0.00	0.00
January 2027	454,798.58	0.00	0.00
February 2027	439,149.02	0.00	0.00
March 2027	423,808.58	0.00	0.00
April 2027	408,772.01	0.00	0.00
May 2027	394,034.14	0.00	0.00
June 2027	379,589.87	0.00	0.00
July 2027	365,434.19	0.00	0.00
August 2027	351,562.18	0.00	0.00
September 2027	337,968.98	0.00	0.00
October 2027	324,649.81	0.00	0.00
November 2027	311,599.99	0.00	0.00
December 2027	298,814.89	0.00	0.00
January 2028	286,289.97	0.00	0.00

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Classes PQ, PB and PC (in the aggregate)</u>	<u>Class G</u>	
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
February 2028.....	\$ 274,020.74	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
March 2028.....	262,002.80	0.00	0.00
April 2028.....	250,231.83	0.00	0.00
May 2028.....	238,703.56	0.00	0.00
June 2028.....	227,413.79	0.00	0.00
July 2028.....	216,358.40	0.00	0.00
August 2028.....	205,533.34	0.00	0.00
September 2028.....	194,934.60	0.00	0.00
October 2028.....	184,558.25	0.00	0.00
November 2028.....	174,400.43	0.00	0.00
December 2028.....	164,457.33	0.00	0.00
January 2029.....	154,725.21	0.00	0.00
February 2029.....	145,200.39	0.00	0.00
March 2029.....	135,879.25	0.00	0.00
April 2029.....	126,758.21	0.00	0.00
May 2029.....	117,833.77	0.00	0.00
June 2029.....	109,102.49	0.00	0.00
July 2029.....	100,560.96	0.00	0.00
August 2029.....	92,205.85	0.00	0.00
September 2029.....	84,033.87	0.00	0.00
October 2029.....	76,041.79	0.00	0.00
November 2029.....	68,226.44	0.00	0.00
December 2029.....	60,584.68	0.00	0.00
January 2030.....	53,113.43	0.00	0.00
February 2030.....	45,809.68	0.00	0.00
March 2030.....	38,670.44	0.00	0.00
April 2030.....	31,692.78	0.00	0.00
May 2030.....	24,873.83	0.00	0.00
June 2030.....	18,210.74	0.00	0.00
July 2030.....	11,700.73	0.00	0.00
August 2030.....	5,341.07	0.00	0.00
September 2030 and thereafter.....	0.00	0.00	0.00



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