



Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2006-32

The Certificates

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

Payments to Certificateholders

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

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

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

The Fannie Mae Guaranty

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

The Trust and its Assets

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

Class	Original Class Balance	Principal Type	Interest Rate	Interest Type	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
FP	\$137,149,504	PAC	(1)	FLT	31395B5 U 3	March 2036
FT	3,000,000	PAC	(1)	FLT	31395B5 V 1	May 2036
FC	74,136,210	SUP	(1)	FLT	31395B5W9	May 2036
SI	214,285,714 (2)	NLT	(1)	INV / IO	31395B5 X 7	May 2036
OA (3)	25,342,822	PAC	(4)	PO	31395B5 Y 5	May 2036
OB (3)	10,371,464	SUP	(4)	PO	31395B5 Z 2	May 2036
R	0	NPR	0	NPR	31395B6 A 6	May 2036

(1) Based on LIBOR.

(2) Notional balance. This class is an interest only class. See page S-7 for a description of how its notional balance is calculated.

(3) Exchangeable classes.

(4) Principal only classes.

If you own certificates of certain classes, you can exchange them for the corresponding RCR certificates to be issued at the time of the exchange. The PO Class is the RCR class, as further described in this prospectus supplement.

The dealer will offer the certificates from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the settlement date to be April 28, 2006.

Carefully consider the risk factors starting on page S-9 of this prospectus supplement and on page 10 of the REMIC prospectus. Unless you understand and are able to tolerate these risks, you should not invest in the certificates.

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

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

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



The date of this Prospectus Supplement is March 22, 2006.

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AVAILABLE INFORMATION

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

- our Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates dated May 1, 2002 (the “REMIC Prospectus”);
- our Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (Single-Family Residential Mortgage Loans) dated January 1, 2006 (the “MBS Prospectus”); and
- any information incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement as discussed below under the heading “Incorporation by Reference.”

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

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

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

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

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.
Syndicate Operations
Prospectus Department
60 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005
(telephone 212-469-5000).

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

In this prospectus supplement, we are incorporating by reference the MBS Prospectus described above. In addition, we are incorporating by reference the documents listed below. This means that we are disclosing information to you by referring you to these documents. These documents are considered part of this prospectus supplement, so you should read this prospectus supplement, and any applicable supplements or amendments, together with these documents.

You should rely only on the information provided or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the REMIC Prospectus and the MBS Prospectus and any applicable supplements or amendments.

We incorporate by reference the following documents we have filed, or may file, with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”):

- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 (“Form 10-K”);
- all other reports we have filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 since the end of the fiscal year covered by the Form 10-K until the date of this prospectus supplement, excluding any information “furnished” to the SEC on Form 8-K; and
- all proxy statements that we file with the SEC and all documents that we file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the date of this prospectus supplement and prior to the completion of the offering of the certificates, excluding any information we “furnish” to the SEC on Form 8-K.

Any information incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement is deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus supplement to the extent information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement modifies or supersedes such information. In such case, the information will constitute a part of this prospectus supplement only as so modified or superseded.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You can obtain copies of the periodic reports we file with the SEC without charge by calling or writing our Office of Investor Relations, Fannie Mae, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016, telephone: (202) 752-7115. The periodic and current reports that we file with the SEC are also available on our Web site. Information appearing on our Web site is not incorporated in this prospectus supplement except as specifically stated in this prospectus supplement.

In addition, you may read our SEC filings and other information about Fannie Mae at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Pacific Exchange. Our SEC filings are also available at the SEC's Web site at www.sec.gov. We are providing the address of the SEC's Web site solely for the information of prospective investors. Information appearing on the SEC's Web site is not incorporated in this prospectus supplement except as specifically stated in this prospectus supplement.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Our safety and soundness regulator, the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight ("OFHEO"), announced in July 2003 that it was conducting a special examination of our accounting policies and practices, and in September 2004 issued a preliminary report of its findings to date. This report raised questions about Fannie Mae's application of certain accounting practices. OFHEO subsequently identified additional accounting and internal control issues in February 2005.

On December 22, 2004, we reported that the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors (the "Board") had determined that our previously filed interim and audited financial statements and the independent auditor's reports thereon for the period from January 2001 through the second quarter of 2004 should no longer be relied upon because such financial statements were prepared using accounting principles that did not comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). We have subsequently initiated an extensive restatement and re-audit of our financial statements with our new independent auditor, Deloitte & Touche LLP. We anticipate that the impact of the restatement will be material to Fannie Mae's financial statements for many, if not all, of the periods involved.

Our Board and management have initiated numerous internal and external reviews of our accounting processes and controls, our financial reporting processes, and our application of GAAP. Investigations into our accounting policies and practices and our financial reporting also continue to be ongoing with OFHEO, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia. See "Risk Factors—There are numerous ongoing internal reviews and external investigations of Fannie Mae" in the MBS Prospectus. One of these external investigations was conducted by the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP ("Paul Weiss"), under the direction of former U.S. Senator Warren Rudman. On February 23, 2006, the Paul Weiss report to the Special Committee of the Board was publicly released, and included numerous findings about Fannie Mae's accounting policies, practices and systems, compensation practices, corporate governance, and internal controls. On February 24, 2006, we filed a Form 8-K with the SEC that includes the Paul Weiss report.

We have not filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2004 or the first, second and third quarters of 2005, nor have we filed our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the years ended December 31, 2004 or December 31, 2005. As we most recently reported in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 13, 2006, we estimate that it is unlikely we will complete our

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, which will include our restated results, prior to the second half of 2006. See “Risk Factors—There is a lack of financial information about us available in the market” in the MBS Prospectus.

Forms 8-K that we file with the SEC prior to the completion of the offering of the certificates are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. This means that we are disclosing information to you by referring you to those documents. You should refer to “Incorporation by Reference” above for further details on the information that we incorporate by reference in this prospectus supplement and where to find it.

REFERENCE SHEET

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

Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the MBS (as of April 1, 2006)

<u>Approximate Principal Balance</u>	<u>Original Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Approximate Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Approximate Weighted Average Loan Age (in months)</u>	<u>Approximate Weighted Average Coupon</u>
\$250,000,000	360	357	2	6.48%

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

Class Factors

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

Settlement Date

We expect to issue the certificates on April 28, 2006.

Distribution Dates

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

Book-Entry and Physical Certificates

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

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

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

Exchanging Certificates Through Combination and Recombination

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

Interest Rates

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>Initial Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maximum Interest Rate</u>	<u>Minimum Interest Rate</u>	<u>Formula for Calculation of Interest Rate (1)</u>
FP	5.09%	7.00%	0.30%	LIBOR + 30 basis points
FT	5.09%	7.00%	0.30%	LIBOR + 30 basis points
FC	5.09%	7.00%	0.30%	LIBOR + 30 basis points
SI	1.91%	6.70%	0.00%	6.7% – LIBOR

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

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

Notional Class

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

<u>Class</u>	
SI	100% of the <i>sum</i> of the FP, FT and FC Classes

Distributions of Principal

(a) 85.7142856000% as follows:

first, to the Aggregate Group to its Planned Balance;

second, to the FC Class to zero; and

third, to the Aggregate Group to zero, and

(b) 14.2857144000% as follows:

first, to the OA Class to its Planned Balance;

second, to the OB Class to zero; and

third, to the OA Class to zero.

For a description of the Aggregate Group, see “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Principal—*Principal Distribution Amount*” in this prospectus supplement.

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

Weighted Average Lives (years) *

Classes	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	<u>0 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>220 %</u>	<u>250 %</u>	<u>500 %</u>
FP	16.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.6
FT	25.4	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.0
FC	27.9	20.1	7.9	6.0	1.7
SI and PO	20.8	11.3	7.1	6.4	3.7
OA	17.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	4.6
OB	28.3	20.1	5.4	3.3	1.5

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

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

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

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

Recent hurricanes in the Gulf Coast region may present risk of increased mortgage loan prepayments. In August and September 2005, Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita and related events caused catastrophic damage to extensive areas along the Gulf Coast of the United States, including portions of coastal and inland Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced and interruptions in the regional economy have been significant. Although the long-term effects are unclear, these events could lead to a general economic downturn in the Gulf Coast region, including job losses and declines in real estate values.

Accordingly, defaults on any mortgage loans in the affected areas may increase, in turn resulting in early payments of principal of the certificates backed by those mortgage loans. Additionally, casualty losses on mortgaged properties with hurricane or flood damage may result in early payment of principal of the related certificates.

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

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

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

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

Unpredictable timing of last payment affects yields on certificates. The actual final payment of your class is likely to occur earlier, and could occur much earlier, than the final distribution date listed on the cover page of this prospectus supplement. If you assume that the actual final payment will occur on the final distribution date specified, your yield could be lower than you expect.

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

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

Terrorist activities and related military and political actions by the U.S. government could

cause reductions in investor confidence and substantial market volatility in real estate and securities markets. It is impossible to predict the extent to which terrorist activities may occur or, if they do occur, the extent of the effect on the certificates. Moreover, it is uncertain what effects any past or future terrorist activities or any related military or political actions on the part of the United States government and others will have on the United States and world financial markets, local, regional and national economies, real estate markets across the United States, or particular business sectors, including those affecting the performance of mortgage loan borrowers. Among other things, reduced investor confidence could result in substantial volatility in securities markets and a decline in real estate-related investments. In addition, defaults on the mortgage loans could increase, causing early payments of principal to you and, regardless of the performance of the underlying mortgage loans, the liquidity and market value of the certificates may be impaired.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

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

General

Structure. We will create the Fannie Mae REMIC Trust specified on the cover of this prospectus supplement (the “Trust”) pursuant to a trust agreement dated as of April 1, 2006 (the “Issue Date”). We will issue the Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates (the “REMIC Certificates”) pursuant to that trust agreement. We will issue the Combinable and Recombinable REMIC Certificates (the “RCR Certificates” and, together with the REMIC Certificates, the “Certificates”) pursuant to a separate trust agreement dated as of the Issue Date (together with the trust agreement relating to the REMIC Certificates, the “Trust Agreement”). We will execute the Trust Agreement in our corporate capacity and as trustee (the “Trustee”). In general, the term “Classes” includes the Classes of REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our guarantees are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. See “Description of Certificates—The Fannie Mae Guaranty” in the REMIC Prospectus and “Description of the Certificates—Fannie Mae Guaranty” in the MBS Prospectus.

Characteristics of Certificates. We will issue the Certificates (except the R Class) in book-entry form on the book-entry system of the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks. Entities whose names appear on the book-entry records of a Federal Reserve Bank as having had Certificates deposited in their accounts are “Holders” or “Certificateholders.” A Holder is not necessarily the beneficial owner of a Certificate. Beneficial owners ordinarily will hold Certificates through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms and securities clearing organizations. See “Description of Certificates—Denominations and Form” in the REMIC Prospectus.

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

The Holder of the R Class will receive the proceeds of any remaining assets of the Trust, only by presenting and surrendering the related Certificate at the office of the Paying Agent. US Bank will be the initial Paying Agent.

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

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

We will issue the R Class as a single Certificate with no principal balance.

Distribution Dates. We will make monthly payments on the Certificates on the 25th day of each month (or, if the 25th is not a business day, on the first business day after the 25th). We refer to each

of these dates as a “Distribution Date.” We will make the first payments to Certificateholders the month after we issue the Certificates.

Record Date. On each Distribution Date, we will make each monthly payment on the Certificates to Holders of record on the last day of the preceding month.

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

No Optional Termination. We have no option to effect an early termination of the Trust. Further, we will not repurchase the Mortgage Loans underlying any MBS in a “clean-up call.” See “Description of the Certificates—Termination” in the MBS Prospectus.

Combination and Recombination

General. You are permitted to exchange all or a portion of the OA and OB Classes of REMIC Certificates for a proportionate interest in the related RCR Certificates in the combination shown on Schedule 1. You also may exchange all or a portion of the RCR Certificates for the related REMIC Certificates in the same manner. This process may occur repeatedly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- At the time of the proposed exchange, a Certificateholder must own Certificates of the related Class or Classes in the proportions necessary to make the desired exchange.
- A Certificateholder that does not own the Certificates may be unable to obtain the necessary REMIC Certificates or RCR Certificates.

- If, as a result of a proposed exchange, a Certificateholder would hold a REMIC Certificate or RCR Certificate of a Class in an amount less than the applicable minimum denomination for that Class, the Certificateholder will be unable to effect the proposed exchange.
- The Certificateholder of needed Certificates may refuse to sell them at a reasonable price (or any price) or may be unable to sell them.
- Certain Certificates may have been purchased and placed into other financial structures and thus be unavailable.
- Principal distributions will decrease the amounts available for exchange over time.
- Only the combination listed on Schedule 1 is permitted.

The MBS

The following table contains certain information about the MBS. The MBS will have the aggregate unpaid principal balance and Pass-Through Rate shown below and the general characteristics described in the MBS Prospectus. The MBS provide that principal and interest on the related Mortgage Loans are passed through monthly. The Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS are conventional, fixed-rate, fully-amortizing mortgage loans secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust on single-family residential properties. These Mortgage Loans have original maturities of up to 30 years. See “The Mortgage Pools” and “Yield, Maturity, and Prepayment Considerations” in the MBS Prospectus.

We expect the characteristics of the MBS and the related Mortgage Loans as of the Issue Date to be as follows:

Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance	\$250,000,000
MBS Pass-Through Rate	6.00%
Range of WACs (annual percentages)	6.25% to 8.50%
Range of WAMs	241 months to 360 months
Approximate Weighted Average WAM.....	357 months
Approximate Weighted Average WALA (weighted average loan age)	2 months

Final Data Statement

After issuing the Certificates, we will prepare a Final Data Statement containing certain information, including the Pool number, the current WAC (or original WAC, if the current WAC is not available) and the current WAM (or Adjusted WAM, if the current WAM is not available) of the Mortgage Loans underlying each of the MBS as of the Issue Date. The Final Data Statement also will include the weighted averages of all the current or original WACs and the weighted averages of all the current or Adjusted WAMs, based on the current unpaid principal balances of the Mortgage Loans underlying each of the MBS as of the Issue Date. You may obtain the Final Data Statement by telephoning us at 1-800-237-8627. In addition, the Final Data Statement is available on our corporate Web site at www.fanniemae.com.

Distributions of Interest

Categories of Classes

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

<u>Interest Type*</u>	<u>Classes</u>
Floating Rate	FP, FT and FC
Inverse Floating Rate	SI
Interest Only	SI
Principal Only	OA and OB
RCR**	PO
No Payment Residual	R

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Interest Accrual Periods</u>
The Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes	One-month period beginning on the 25th day of the month preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs

The Dealer will treat the Principal Only Classes as Delay Classes for the sole purpose of facilitating trading. For this purpose, a “Delay Class” refers to a class that for any Distribution Date accrues interest during the calendar month preceding the month in which such Distribution Date occurs (assuming that each calendar month in a year consists of 30 days).

Notional Class. The Notional Class will not have a principal balance. During each Interest Accrual Period, the Notional Class will bear interest on its notional principal balance at its applicable interest rate. The notional principal balance of the Notional Class will be calculated as specified under “Reference Sheet—Notional Class” in this prospectus supplement.

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

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

Changes in the specified interest rate index (the “Index”) will affect the yields with respect to the related Classes. These changes may not correspond to changes in mortgage interest rates. Lower

mortgage interest rates could occur while an increase in the level of the Index occurs. Similarly, higher mortgage interest rates could occur while a decrease in the level of the Index occurs.

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

Calculation of LIBOR

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

If we are unable to calculate LIBOR on the initial Index Determination Date, LIBOR for the following Interest Accrual Period will be equal to 4.79%.

Distributions of Principal

Categories of Classes

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

<u>Principal Type*</u>	<u>Classes</u>
PAC	FP, FT and OA
Support	FC and OB
Notional	SI
RCR**	PO
No Payment Residual	R

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

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

Principal Distribution Amount

On the Distribution Date in each month, we will pay principal on the Certificates in an amount (the “Principal Distribution Amount”) equal to the principal then paid on the MBS.

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

(a) 85.7142856000% of such amount as follows:

- first*, to the Aggregate Group (described below), until the Aggregate Balance (described below) is reduced to its Planned Balance for that Distribution Date; } PAC Group
- second*, to the FC Class, until its principal balance is reduced to zero; and } Support Class
- third*, to the Aggregate Group, without regard to its Planned Balance and until the Aggregate Balance is reduced to zero, and } PAC Group

(b) 14.2857144000% of such amount as follows:

- first*, to the OA Class, until its principal balance is reduced to its Planned Balance that Distribution Date, } PAC Class
- second*, to the OB Class, until its principal balance is reduced to zero; and } Support Class

third, to the OA Class, without regard to its Planned Balance and until its principal balance is reduced to zero. } PAC Class

The “Aggregate Group” consists of the FP and FT Classes. On each Distribution Date, we will apply payments of principal of the Aggregate Group, sequentially, to the FP and FT Classes, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to zero.

The “Aggregate Balance” is equal to the aggregate principal balance of the Classes in the Aggregate Group.

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

Structuring Assumptions

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

- the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS have the original terms to maturity, remaining terms to maturity, WALAs and interest rates specified under “Reference Sheet—Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the MBS” in this prospectus supplement;
- the Mortgage Loans prepay at the constant percentages of PSA specified in the related table;
- the settlement date for the sale of the Certificates is April 28, 2006; and
- each Distribution Date occurs on the 25th day of a month.

Prepayment Assumptions. Prepayments of mortgage loans commonly are measured relative to a prepayment standard or model. The model used in this prospectus supplement is The Bond Market Association’s standard prepayment model (“PSA”). To assume a specified rate of PSA is to assume a specified rate of prepayment each month of the then-outstanding principal balance of a pool of new mortgage loans computed as described under “Description of Certificates—Prepayment Models” in the REMIC Prospectus. It is highly unlikely that prepayments will occur at any *constant* PSA rate or at any other *constant* rate.

Structuring Ranges. The Principal Balance Schedules are found beginning on page B-1 of this prospectus supplement. The Principal Balance Schedules have been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the Mortgage Loans will prepay at a constant PSA rate within the applicable Structuring Ranges set forth below.

<u>Principal Balance Schedule References</u>	<u>Related Group (1) and Class</u>	<u>Structuring Ranges</u>
Planned Balances	Aggregate Group	Between 100% and 250% PSA
Planned Balances	OA Class	Between 100% and 250% PSA

(1) The Structuring Range for the Aggregate Group is associated with the related Aggregate Balance but not with the individual balances of the related Classes.

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

because of the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans, which may include recently originated Mortgage Loans, the Group and Class specified above may not be reduced to their scheduled balances, even if prepayments occur at a *constant* rate within the applicable Structuring Ranges.

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

<u>Group and Class</u>	<u>Initial Effective Ranges</u>
Aggregate Group	Between 100% and 250% PSA
OA	Between 100% and 250% PSA

The actual Effective Ranges at any time will be based upon the actual characteristics of the Mortgage Loans at that time, which are likely to vary (and may vary considerably) from the Pricing Assumptions. The actual Effective Ranges calculated on the basis of the actual characteristics are likely to differ from the Initial Effective Ranges. As a result, the applicable Group and Class might not be reduced to their scheduled balances even if prepayments were to occur at a *constant* PSA rate within the Initial Effective Ranges. This is so particularly if the rate were at the lower or higher end of this range. In addition, even if prepayments occur at rates falling within the actual Effective Ranges, principal distributions may be insufficient to reduce the applicable Group and Class to their scheduled balances if such prepayments do not occur at a *constant* PSA rate. It is highly unlikely that the Mortgage Loans will prepay at any *constant* PSA rate. In general, the actual Effective Ranges may narrow, widen or shift upward or downward to reflect actual prepayment experience over time.

The stability in principal payment of the Classes specified below will be supported by the corresponding supporting Classes as indicated in the follow table:

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Supporting Classes</u>
Aggregate Group	FC
OA	OB

When the supporting Classes are retired, the Classes they support, if still outstanding, may no longer have Effective Ranges and will be more sensitive to prepayments.

Yield Tables

General. The tables below illustrate the sensitivity of the pre-tax corporate bond equivalent yields to maturity of the applicable Classes to various constant percentages of PSA and, where specified, to changes in the Index. We calculated the yields set forth in the tables by

- determining the monthly discount rates that, when applied to the assumed streams of cash flows to be paid on the applicable Classes, would cause the discounted present values of the assumed streams of cash flows to equal the assumed aggregate purchase prices of those Classes, and
- converting the monthly rates to corporate bond equivalent rates.

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

We cannot assure you that

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

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

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

The Inverse Floating Rate Class. The yield on the Inverse Floating Rate Class will be sensitive to the rate of principal payments, including prepayments, of the Mortgage Loans and to the level of the Index. The Mortgage Loans generally can be prepaid at any time without penalty. In addition, the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the Mortgage Loans is likely to vary, and may vary considerably, from pool to pool. As illustrated in the applicable table below, it is possible that investors in the Inverse Floating Rate Class would lose money on their initial investments under certain Index and prepayment scenarios.

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

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

- the interest rate for the Inverse Floating Rate Class for the initial Interest Accrual Period is the rate listed in the table under “Reference Sheet—Interest Rates” in this prospectus supplement and for each following Interest Accrual Period will be based on the specified level of the Index, and
- the aggregate purchase price of that Class (expressed as a percentage of original principal balance) is as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
SI	5.75%

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

Sensitivity of the SI Class to Prepayments and LIBOR (Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity)

<u>LIBOR</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>220%</u>	<u>250%</u>	<u>500%</u>
2.79%	72.4%	70.1%	64.8%	63.4%	52.0%
4.79%	31.4%	28.9%	22.8%	21.3%	8.1%
6.70%	*	*	*	*	*

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

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

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price</u>
OA	71.536975%
OB	84.000000%
PO.....	75.015625%

Sensitivity of the OA Class to Prepayments

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>220%</u>	<u>250%</u>	<u>500%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	3.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	7.9%

Sensitivity of the OB Class to Prepayments

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>220%</u>	<u>250%</u>	<u>500%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	0.7%	0.9%	3.5%	5.5%	11.8%

Sensitivity of the PO Class to Prepayments

	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>50%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>220%</u>	<u>250%</u>	<u>500%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	2.1%	2.7%	4.5%	4.9%	8.5%

Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates

The weighted average life of a Certificate is determined by

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

For a description of the factors which may influence the weighted average life of a Certificate, see “Description of Certificates—Weighted Average Life and Final Distribution Date” in the REMIC Prospectus.

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

- the timing of changes in the rate of principal payments,
- the priority sequence of payments of principal of the Classes, and
- the payment of principal of certain Classes in accordance with the Principal Balance Schedules.

See “—Distributions of Principal” above.

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

Decrement Tables

The following tables indicate the percentages of original principal balances of the specified Classes that would be outstanding after each date shown at various constant PSA rates, and the corresponding weighted average lives of those Classes. The tables have been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions. However, in the case of the information set forth for each Class under 0% PSA, we assumed that the underlying Mortgage Loans have the original and remaining term to maturity and bear interest at the annual rate specified in the table below.

<u>Original Term to Maturity</u>	<u>Remaining Term to Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
360 months	360 months	8.50%

It is unlikely

- that all of the underlying Mortgage Loans will have the interest rate, WALA or remaining term to maturity assumed or
- that the underlying Mortgage Loans will prepay at any *constant* PSA level.

In addition, the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans could produce slower or faster principal distributions than indicated in the tables at the specified constant PSA rates. This is the case even if the dispersion of weighted average remaining terms to maturity and the weighted average WALAs of the Mortgage Loans are identical to the dispersion specified in the Pricing Assumptions.

Percent of Original Principal Balances Outstanding

Date	FP Class					FT Class					FC Class				
	PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	100%	220%	250%	500%	0%	100%	220%	250%	500%	0%	100%	220%	250%	500%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 2007	99	96	96	96	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	93	80
April 2008	98	88	88	88	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	81	76	39
April 2009	96	77	77	77	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	65	57	0
April 2010	95	67	67	67	51	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	53	42	0
April 2011	93	58	58	58	34	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	43	31	0
April 2012	91	50	50	50	23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	37	24	0
April 2013	89	41	41	41	15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	32	19	0
April 2014	87	34	34	34	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	30	17	0
April 2015	85	26	26	26	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	28	16	0
April 2016	82	20	20	20	3	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	28	16	0
April 2017	79	15	15	15	2	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	27	16	0
April 2018	76	10	10	10	*	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	26	16	0
April 2019	73	7	7	7	0	100	100	100	100	80	100	91	25	16	0
April 2020	70	3	3	3	0	100	100	100	100	54	100	87	24	16	0
April 2021	66	1	1	1	0	100	100	100	100	36	100	82	23	16	0
April 2022	62	0	0	0	0	100	39	39	39	24	100	78	23	16	0
April 2023	57	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	16	100	71	20	14	0
April 2024	52	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	11	100	63	16	12	0
April 2025	47	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	7	100	56	13	9	0
April 2026	41	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	5	100	49	11	7	0
April 2027	34	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	3	100	43	9	6	0
April 2028	27	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	2	100	37	7	4	0
April 2029	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	100	31	5	3	0
April 2030	11	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	100	25	4	3	0
April 2031	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	*	100	20	3	2	0
April 2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	90	16	2	1	0
April 2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	70	11	1	1	0
April 2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	49	7	1	*	0
April 2035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	25	3	*	*	0
April 2036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	16.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.6	25.4	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.0	27.9	20.1	7.9	6.0	1.7

Date	SI† and PO Classes					OA Class					OB Class				
	PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	100%	220%	250%	500%	0%	100%	220%	250%	500%	0%	100%	220%	250%	500%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 2007	99	97	95	95	90	99	96	96	96	96	100	100	93	91	77
April 2008	98	92	85	84	71	98	89	89	89	89	100	100	77	72	27
April 2009	98	85	73	71	49	97	79	79	79	70	100	100	58	49	0
April 2010	97	79	63	59	34	95	71	71	71	48	100	100	44	31	0
April 2011	95	73	54	49	23	94	62	62	62	33	100	100	32	18	0
April 2012	94	68	46	41	16	92	54	54	54	23	100	100	25	9	0
April 2013	93	62	39	34	11	90	47	47	47	16	100	100	19	4	0
April 2014	92	58	33	29	8	88	40	40	40	11	100	100	16	1	0
April 2015	90	53	28	24	5	86	34	34	34	7	100	100	15	*	0
April 2016	89	49	24	20	4	84	28	28	28	5	100	99	14	*	0
April 2017	87	44	20	16	2	81	23	23	23	3	100	97	13	*	0
April 2018	85	41	17	14	2	79	19	19	19	2	100	93	12	*	0
April 2019	83	37	14	11	1	76	16	16	16	2	100	89	11	*	0
April 2020	81	34	12	9	1	73	13	13	13	1	100	84	10	*	0
April 2021	78	30	10	7	1	69	11	11	11	1	100	79	9	*	0
April 2022	75	27	8	6	*	65	9	9	9	*	100	73	8	*	0
April 2023	72	25	7	5	*	61	7	7	7	*	100	67	7	*	0
April 2024	69	22	6	4	*	57	6	6	6	*	100	62	6	*	0
April 2025	66	19	5	3	*	52	4	4	4	*	100	56	5	*	0
April 2026	62	17	4	3	*	46	4	4	4	*	100	50	4	*	0
April 2027	58	15	3	2	*	41	3	3	3	*	100	44	4	*	0
April 2028	53	13	2	2	*	34	2	2	2	*	100	38	3	*	0
April 2029	49	11	2	1	*	27	2	2	2	*	100	33	2	*	0
April 2030	43	9	1	1	*	20	1	1	1	*	100	27	2	*	0
April 2031	37	7	1	1	*	12	1	1	1	*	100	22	1	*	0
April 2032	31	5	1	*	*	3	1	1	1	*	100	17	1	*	0
April 2033	24	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	83	12	1	*	0
April 2034	17	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	58	8	*	*	0
April 2035	9	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30	3	*	*	0
April 2036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	20.8	11.3	7.1	6.4	3.7	17.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	4.6	28.3	20.1	5.4	3.3	1.5

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

** Determined as specified under “—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” above.

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

Characteristics of the R Class

The R Class will not have a principal balance and will not bear interest. If any assets of the Trust remain after the principal balances of all Classes are reduced to zero, we will pay the Holder of the R Class the proceeds from those assets. Fannie Mae does not expect that any material assets will remain in that case.

A Residual Certificate will be subject to certain transfer restrictions. We will not permit transfer of record or beneficial ownership of a Residual Certificate to a “disqualified organization.” In addition, we will not permit transfer of record or beneficial ownership of a Residual Certificate to any person that is not a “U.S. Person” or a foreign person subject to United States income taxation on a net basis on income derived from that Certificate. Any transferee of a Residual Certificate must execute and deliver an affidavit and an Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 (or, if applicable, a Form W-8ECI) on which the transferee provides its taxpayer identification number. See “Description of Certificates—Special Characteristics of Residual Certificates” and “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus. The affidavit must also state that the transferee is a “U.S. Person” or a foreign person subject to United States income taxation on a net basis on income derived from that Certificate and that, if the transferee is a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, each person or entity that holds an interest (directly, or indirectly through a pass-through entity) in the partnership is a “U.S. Person” or a foreign person subject to United States income taxation on a net basis on income derived from that Certificate. In addition, the transferee must receive an affidavit containing these same representations from any new transferee. Transferors of a Residual Certificate should consult with their own tax advisors for further information regarding such transfers.

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

As discussed under the caption “Special Characteristics of Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus, the Regulations presume that a transferor does not have improper knowledge if two conditions are met. The Treasury Department has amended the Regulations to provide additional requirements that a transferor must satisfy to avail itself of the safe harbor regarding the presumed lack of improper knowledge. For transfers occurring on or after August 19, 2002, a transferor of a Residual Certificate is presumed not to have improper knowledge if, in addition to meeting the two conditions discussed in the REMIC Prospectus, both (i) the transferee represents that it will not cause income from the Residual Certificate to be attributed to a foreign permanent establishment or fixed base of the transferee or another taxpayer and (ii) the transfer satisfies either the “asset test” or the “formula test.” The representation described in (i) will be included in the affidavit discussed above. See “Description of Certificates—Special Characteristics of Residual Certificates” and “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

A transfer satisfies the asset test if (i) the transferee’s gross assets exceed \$100 million and its net assets exceed \$10 million (in each case, at the time of the transfer and at the close of each of the transferee’s two fiscal years preceding the year of transfer), (ii) the transferee is an “eligible corporation” and the transferee agrees in writing that any subsequent transfer of the Residual Certificate will be to an eligible corporation and will comply with the safe harbor and satisfy the asset test, and (iii) the facts and circumstances known to the transferor do not reasonably indicate that the

taxes associated with the Residual Certificate will not be paid. A transfer satisfies the formula test if the present value of the anticipated tax liabilities associated with holding the Residual Certificate is less than or equal to the present value of the sum of (i) any consideration given to the transferee to acquire the Residual Certificate, (ii) expected future distributions on the Residual Certificate, and (iii) anticipated tax savings associated with holding the Residual Certificate as the related REMIC trust generates losses. The Regulations contain additional details regarding their application and you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of the Regulations to a transfer of a Residual Certificate.

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

CERTAIN ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The Certificates and payments on the Certificates are not generally exempt from taxation. Therefore, you should consider the tax consequences of holding a Certificate before you acquire one. The following tax discussion supplements the discussion under the caption “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus. When read together, the two discussions describe the current federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of Certificates. These two tax discussions do not purport to deal with all federal tax consequences applicable to all categories of beneficial owners, some of which may be subject to special rules. In addition, these discussions may not apply to your particular circumstances for one of the reasons explained in the REMIC Prospectus. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of Certificates as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

U.S. Treasury Circular 230 Notice

The tax discussions contained in the REMIC Prospectus (including the sections entitled “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” and “ERISA Considerations”) and this prospectus supplement were not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding United States federal tax penalties. These discussions were written to support the promotion or marketing of the transactions or matters addressed in this prospectus supplement. You should seek advice based on your particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

REMIC Election and Special Tax Attributes

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

Because the Trust will qualify as a REMIC, the REMIC Certificates and any related RCR Certificates generally will be treated as “regular or residual interests in a REMIC” for domestic building and loan associations, as “real estate assets” for real estate investment trusts, and, except for the R Class, as “qualified mortgages” for other REMICs. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*REMIC Election and Special Tax Attributes*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates

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

The Prepayment Assumption that will be used in determining the rate of accrual of OID will be 220% PSA. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates*—Treatment of Original Issue Discount—*Daily Portions of Original Issue Discount*” in the REMIC Prospectus. No representation is made as to whether the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS will prepay at that rate or any other rate. See “Description of the Certificates—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement and “Description of Certificates—Weighted Average Life and Final Distribution Date” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates

For purposes of determining the portion of the taxable income of the Trust that generally will not be treated as excess inclusions, the rate to be used is 5.64% (which is 120% of the “federal long-term rate”). See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates*—Treatment of Excess Inclusions” and “—*Foreign Investors*—Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

The Treasury Department recently issued Regulations providing that, to clearly reflect income, an inducement fee paid to a transferee of a noneconomic residual interest in a REMIC must be included in income over a period that is reasonably related to the period during which the applicable REMIC is expected to generate taxable income or net loss allocable to the transferee. The Regulations set forth two safe harbor methods under which a taxpayer’s accounting for the inducement fee will be considered to clearly reflect income for these purposes. In addition, under the Regulations an inducement fee shall be treated as income from sources within the United States. The Regulations, which are effective for taxable years ending on or after May 11, 2004, contain additional details regarding their application. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of the Regulations to the transfer of a Residual Certificate.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates

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

The RCR Class (a “Combination RCR Class”) will represent the beneficial ownership of the underlying REMIC Certificates set forth in Schedule 1. Each Certificate of a Combination RCR Class (a “Combination RCR Certificate”) will represent beneficial ownership of undivided interests in two or more underlying REMIC Certificates.

Combination RCR Class. A beneficial owner of a Combination RCR Certificate will be treated as the beneficial owner of a proportionate interest in the REMIC Certificates underlying that Combination RCR Certificate. Except in the case of a beneficial owner that acquires a Combination RCR Certificate in an exchange described under “—*Exchanges*” below, a beneficial owner of a Combination RCR Certificate must allocate its cost to acquire that Certificate among the underlying REMIC Certificates in proportion to their relative fair market values at the time of acquisition. Such an owner should account for its ownership interest in each underlying REMIC Certificate as described under “—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates” above and “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates*” in the REMIC Prospectus. When a beneficial owner sells a Combination RCR Certificate, the owner must allocate the sale proceeds among the underlying REMIC Certificates in proportion to their relative fair market values at the time of sale.

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

Tax Return Disclosure Requirements

Treasury Department Regulations that are directed at “tax shelters” could be read to apply to transactions generally not considered to be tax shelters. These Regulations require that taxpayers that participate in a “reportable transaction” disclose such transaction on their tax returns by attaching IRS Form 8886 and retain information related to the transaction. A transaction may be a “reportable transaction” based upon any of several indicia, one or more of which may be present with respect to the Certificates. You should consult your own tax advisor concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to your investment in the Certificates.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Sidley Austin LLP will provide legal representation for Fannie Mae. McKee Nelson LLP will provide legal representation for the Dealer.

Available Recombination (1) (2)

REMIC Certificates		RCR Certificates						
Classes	Original Principal Balances	RCR Class	Original Principal Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Type (3)	Principal Type (3)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
Recombination 1								
OA	\$25,342,822	PO	\$35,714,286	(4)	PO	PT	31395B6C2	May 2036
OB	10,371,464							

(1) In any exchange, the relative proportions of the REMIC Certificate to be delivered (or if applicable, received) in such exchange will equal the proportions reflected by the outstanding principal balances of the related REMIC Classes at the time of exchange.

(2) If, as a result of a proposed exchange, a Certificateholder would hold a REMIC Certificate or RCR Certificate of a Class in an amount less than the applicable minimum denomination for that Class, the Certificateholder will be unable to effect the proposed exchange. See “Description of the Certificates—General—*Authorized Denominations*” in this prospectus supplement.

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

(4) Principal only Class.

Principal Balance Schedules

Aggregate Group Planned Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
Initial Balance	\$140,149,504.00	December 2010	\$ 86,980,508.62	August 2015	\$ 36,207,637.06
May 2006	139,843,983.42	January 2011	85,938,602.03	September 2015	35,466,891.34
June 2006	139,501,785.87	February 2011	84,902,005.08	October 2015	34,736,869.78
July 2006	139,123,007.45	March 2011	83,870,690.47	November 2015	34,017,421.95
August 2006	138,707,763.24	April 2011	82,844,631.02	December 2015	33,308,399.48
September 2006	138,256,187.22	May 2011	81,823,799.68	January 2016	32,609,656.05
October 2006	137,768,432.28	June 2011	80,808,169.56	February 2016	31,921,047.39
November 2006	137,244,670.14	July 2011	79,797,713.89	March 2016	31,242,431.17
December 2006	136,685,091.26	August 2011	78,792,406.06	April 2016	30,573,667.06
January 2007	136,089,904.73	September 2011	77,792,219.57	May 2016	29,914,616.65
February 2007	135,459,338.21	October 2011	76,797,128.07	June 2016	29,265,143.43
March 2007	134,793,637.75	November 2011	75,807,105.36	July 2016	28,625,112.81
April 2007	134,093,067.69	December 2011	74,822,125.35	August 2016	27,994,392.01
May 2007	133,357,910.47	January 2012	73,842,162.09	September 2016	27,372,850.12
June 2007	132,588,466.45	February 2012	72,867,189.77	October 2016	26,760,358.02
July 2007	131,785,053.74	March 2012	71,897,182.71	November 2016	26,156,788.37
August 2007	130,948,007.99	April 2012	70,932,115.37	December 2016	25,562,015.61
September 2007	130,077,682.15	May 2012	69,971,962.33	January 2017	24,975,915.88
October 2007	129,174,446.25	June 2012	69,016,698.30	February 2017	24,398,367.06
November 2007	128,238,687.14	July 2012	68,066,298.12	March 2017	23,829,248.71
December 2007	127,270,808.22	August 2012	67,120,736.78	April 2017	23,268,442.04
January 2008	126,271,229.16	September 2012	66,179,989.37	May 2017	22,715,829.92
February 2008	125,240,385.60	October 2012	65,244,031.12	June 2017	22,171,296.83
March 2008	124,178,728.84	November 2012	64,312,837.40	July 2017	21,634,728.85
April 2008	123,086,725.51	December 2012	63,386,383.69	August 2017	21,106,013.63
May 2008	121,964,857.26	January 2013	62,464,645.59	September 2017	20,585,040.38
June 2008	120,813,620.36	February 2013	61,547,598.84	October 2017	20,071,699.84
July 2008	119,633,525.37	March 2013	60,635,219.31	November 2017	19,565,884.26
August 2008	118,425,096.76	April 2013	59,727,482.98	December 2017	19,067,487.37
September 2008	117,222,834.55	May 2013	58,824,365.96	January 2018	18,576,404.40
October 2008	116,026,707.01	June 2013	57,925,844.48	February 2018	18,092,532.00
November 2008	114,836,682.59	July 2013	57,031,894.90	March 2018	17,615,768.27
December 2008	113,652,729.88	August 2013	56,142,493.68	April 2018	17,146,012.70
January 2009	112,474,817.65	September 2013	55,257,617.43	May 2018	16,683,166.20
February 2009	111,302,914.82	October 2013	54,377,242.87	June 2018	16,227,131.02
March 2009	110,136,990.47	November 2013	53,501,346.82	July 2018	15,777,810.80
April 2009	108,977,013.84	December 2013	52,629,906.24	August 2018	15,335,110.47
May 2009	107,822,954.33	January 2014	51,762,898.22	September 2018	14,898,936.33
June 2009	106,674,781.50	February 2014	50,900,299.94	October 2018	14,469,195.93
July 2009	105,532,465.07	March 2014	50,042,088.71	November 2018	14,045,798.13
August 2009	104,395,974.89	April 2014	49,188,241.95	December 2018	13,628,653.05
September 2009	103,265,281.01	May 2014	48,338,737.21	January 2019	13,217,672.05
October 2009	102,140,353.58	June 2014	47,493,552.15	February 2019	12,812,767.71
November 2009	101,021,162.96	July 2014	46,652,664.54	March 2019	12,413,853.85
December 2009	99,907,679.62	August 2014	45,816,052.26	April 2019	12,020,845.46
January 2010	98,799,874.19	September 2014	44,983,693.32	May 2019	11,633,658.71
February 2010	97,697,717.47	October 2014	44,155,565.83	June 2019	11,252,210.96
March 2010	96,601,180.39	November 2014	43,331,648.02	July 2019	10,876,420.69
April 2010	95,510,234.04	December 2014	42,511,918.22	August 2019	10,506,207.51
May 2010	94,424,849.65	January 2015	41,696,354.89	September 2019	10,141,492.18
June 2010	93,344,998.61	February 2015	40,884,936.58	October 2019	9,782,196.51
July 2010	92,270,652.45	March 2015	40,077,641.96	November 2019	9,428,243.44
August 2010	91,201,782.85	April 2015	39,280,944.35	December 2019	9,079,556.96
September 2010	90,138,361.62	May 2015	38,495,755.19	January 2020	8,736,062.12
October 2010	89,080,360.75	June 2015	37,721,913.24	February 2020	8,397,685.00
November 2010	88,027,752.33	July 2015	36,959,259.47	March 2020	8,064,352.73

Aggregate Group (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
April 2020	\$ 7,735,993.44	March 2021	\$ 4,432,676.85	February 2022	\$ 1,636,735.57
May 2020	7,412,536.26	April 2021	4,158,737.94	March 2022	1,405,053.57
June 2020	7,093,911.31	May 2021	3,888,923.86	April 2022	1,176,890.20
July 2020	6,780,049.67	June 2021	3,623,175.53	May 2022	952,194.86
August 2020	6,470,883.39	July 2021	3,361,434.73	June 2022	730,917.67
September 2020	6,166,345.46	August 2021	3,103,644.02	July 2022	513,009.42
October 2020	5,866,369.81	September 2021	2,849,746.78	August 2022	298,421.62
November 2020	5,570,891.29	October 2021	2,599,687.18	September 2022	87,106.43
December 2020	5,279,845.65	November 2021	2,353,410.17	October 2022 and thereafter	0.00
January 2021	4,993,169.53	December 2021	2,110,861.46		
February 2021	4,710,800.46	January 2022	1,871,987.52		

OA Class Planned Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
Initial Balance	\$25,342,822.00	October 2009	\$19,007,963.54	April 2013	\$11,939,151.71
May 2006	25,291,901.90	November 2009	18,821,431.77	May 2013	11,788,632.20
June 2006	25,234,868.98	December 2009	18,635,851.21	June 2013	11,638,878.62
July 2006	25,171,739.24	January 2010	18,451,216.97	July 2013	11,489,887.02
August 2006	25,102,531.87	February 2010	18,267,524.18	August 2013	11,341,653.48
September 2006	25,027,269.20	March 2010	18,084,768.00	September 2013	11,194,174.11
October 2006	24,945,976.71	April 2010	17,902,943.60	October 2013	11,047,445.01
November 2006	24,858,683.02	May 2010	17,722,046.20	November 2013	10,901,462.33
December 2006	24,765,419.87	June 2010	17,542,071.03	December 2013	10,756,222.24
January 2007	24,666,222.11	July 2010	17,363,013.33	January 2014	10,611,720.90
February 2007	24,561,127.69	August 2010	17,184,868.40	February 2014	10,467,954.52
March 2007	24,450,177.62	September 2010	17,007,631.53	March 2014	10,324,919.31
April 2007	24,333,415.94	October 2010	16,831,298.04	April 2014	10,182,611.52
May 2007	24,210,889.73	November 2010	16,655,863.31	May 2014	10,041,027.39
June 2007	24,082,649.06	December 2010	16,481,322.69	June 2014	9,900,163.21
July 2007	23,948,746.94	January 2011	16,307,671.59	July 2014	9,760,015.28
August 2007	23,809,239.32	February 2011	16,134,905.43	August 2014	9,620,579.90
September 2007	23,664,185.01	March 2011	15,963,019.66	September 2014	9,481,853.41
October 2007	23,513,645.69	April 2011	15,792,009.75	October 2014	9,343,832.16
November 2007	23,357,685.84	May 2011	15,621,871.19	November 2014	9,206,512.52
December 2007	23,196,372.68	June 2011	15,452,599.50	December 2014	9,069,890.89
January 2008	23,029,776.17	July 2011	15,284,190.22	January 2015	8,933,963.66
February 2008	22,857,968.91	August 2011	15,116,638.91	February 2015	8,798,727.28
March 2008	22,681,026.11	September 2011	14,949,941.16	March 2015	8,664,178.17
April 2008	22,499,025.56	October 2011	14,784,092.58	April 2015	8,531,395.24
May 2008	22,312,047.52	November 2011	14,619,088.79	May 2015	8,400,530.37
June 2008	22,120,174.70	December 2011	14,454,925.46	June 2015	8,271,556.71
July 2008	21,923,492.20	January 2012	14,291,598.24	July 2015	8,144,447.75
August 2008	21,722,087.43	February 2012	14,129,102.86	August 2015	8,019,177.35
September 2008	21,521,710.39	March 2012	13,967,435.01	September 2015	7,895,719.73
October 2008	21,322,355.80	April 2012	13,806,590.45	October 2015	7,774,049.47
November 2008	21,124,018.39	May 2012	13,646,564.95	November 2015	7,654,141.49
December 2008	20,926,692.94	June 2012	13,487,354.27	December 2015	7,535,971.08
January 2009	20,730,374.23	July 2012	13,328,954.24	January 2016	7,419,513.84
February 2009	20,535,057.09	August 2012	13,171,360.68	February 2016	7,304,745.73
March 2009	20,340,736.36	September 2012	13,014,569.45	March 2016	7,191,643.03
April 2009	20,147,406.92	October 2012	12,858,576.40	April 2016	7,080,182.34
May 2009	19,955,063.67	November 2012	12,703,377.45	May 2016	6,970,340.60
June 2009	19,763,701.53	December 2012	12,548,968.49	June 2016	6,862,095.07
July 2009	19,573,315.46	January 2013	12,395,345.48	July 2016	6,755,423.29
August 2009	19,383,900.43	February 2013	12,242,504.35	August 2016	6,650,303.16
September 2009	19,195,451.44	March 2013	12,090,441.10	September 2016	6,546,712.84

OA Class (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
October 2016	\$ 6,444,630.83	August 2021	\$ 2,501,845.12	June 2026	\$ 868,802.27
November 2016	6,344,035.88	September 2021.....	2,459,528.92	July 2026	851,718.75
December 2016	6,244,907.09	October 2021	2,417,852.32	August 2026	834,908.87
January 2017	6,147,223.80	November 2021	2,376,806.15	September 2026.....	818,368.61
February 2017	6,050,965.66	December 2021	2,336,381.36	October 2026	802,093.99
March 2017	5,956,112.60	January 2022	2,296,569.04	November 2026	786,081.07
April 2017.....	5,862,644.82	February 2022	2,257,360.38	December 2026	770,325.99
May 2017	5,770,542.80	March 2022	2,218,746.71	January 2027	754,824.95
June 2017	5,679,787.29	April 2022.....	2,180,719.48	February 2027	739,574.17
July 2017	5,590,359.29	May 2022	2,143,270.26	March 2027	724,569.95
August 2017	5,502,240.09	June 2022	2,106,390.73	April 2027	709,808.64
September 2017.....	5,415,411.21	July 2022	2,070,072.69	May 2027	695,286.65
October 2017	5,329,854.45	August 2022	2,034,308.05	June 2027	681,000.41
November 2017	5,245,551.86	September 2022.....	1,999,088.85	July 2027	666,946.42
December 2017	5,162,485.71	October 2022	1,964,407.23	August 2027	653,121.25
January 2018	5,080,638.54	November 2022	1,930,255.43	September 2027.....	639,521.49
February 2018	4,999,993.14	December 2022	1,896,625.82	October 2027	626,143.78
March 2018	4,920,532.52	January 2023	1,863,510.85	November 2027	612,984.82
April 2018.....	4,842,239.93	February 2023	1,830,903.11	December 2027	600,041.35
May 2018	4,765,098.84	March 2023	1,798,795.27	January 2028	587,310.16
June 2018	4,689,092.98	April 2023.....	1,767,180.09	February 2028	574,788.09
July 2018	4,614,206.27	May 2023	1,736,050.47	March 2028	562,472.02
August 2018.....	4,540,422.88	June 2023	1,705,399.38	April 2028.....	550,358.86
September 2018.....	4,467,727.19	July 2023	1,675,219.90	May 2028	538,445.59
October 2018	4,396,103.79	August 2023	1,645,505.21	June 2028	526,729.21
November 2018	4,325,537.49	September 2023.....	1,616,248.56	July 2028	515,206.79
December 2018	4,256,013.31	October 2023	1,587,443.34	August 2028	503,875.42
January 2019	4,187,516.48	November 2023	1,559,082.98	September 2028.....	492,732.23
February 2019	4,120,032.42	December 2023	1,531,161.06	October 2028	481,774.40
March 2019	4,053,546.78	January 2024	1,503,671.19	November 2028	470,999.15
April 2019.....	3,988,045.38	February 2024	1,476,607.12	December 2028	460,403.74
May 2019	3,923,514.25	March 2024	1,449,962.66	January 2029	449,985.46
June 2019	3,859,939.63	April 2024	1,423,731.71	February 2029	439,741.66
July 2019	3,797,307.91	May 2024	1,397,908.27	March 2029	429,669.71
August 2019	3,735,605.72	June 2024	1,372,486.41	April 2029.....	419,767.01
September 2019.....	3,674,819.83	July 2024	1,347,460.28	May 2029	410,031.02
October 2019	3,614,937.22	August 2024	1,322,824.13	June 2029	400,459.22
November 2019	3,555,945.04	September 2024.....	1,298,572.27	July 2029	391,049.13
December 2019	3,497,830.62	October 2024	1,274,699.11	August 2029	381,798.32
January 2020	3,440,581.48	November 2024	1,251,199.13	September 2029.....	372,704.36
February 2020	3,384,185.30	December 2024	1,228,066.89	October 2029	363,764.90
March 2020	3,328,629.92	January 2025	1,205,297.01	November 2029	354,977.58
April 2020.....	3,273,903.37	February 2025	1,182,884.21	December 2029	346,340.11
May 2020	3,219,993.84	March 2025	1,160,823.27	January 2030	337,850.21
June 2020	3,166,889.68	April 2025.....	1,139,109.05	February 2030	329,505.63
July 2020	3,114,579.40	May 2025	1,117,736.48	March 2030	321,304.19
August 2020	3,063,051.69	June 2025	1,096,700.56	April 2030.....	313,243.68
September 2020.....	3,012,295.37	July 2025	1,075,996.37	May 2030	305,321.98
October 2020	2,962,299.43	August 2025	1,055,619.04	June 2030	297,536.97
November 2020	2,913,053.01	September 2025.....	1,035,563.78	July 2030	289,886.56
December 2020	2,864,545.40	October 2025	1,015,825.88	August 2030	282,368.71
January 2021	2,816,766.04	November 2025	996,400.67	September 2030.....	274,981.38
February 2021	2,769,704.53	December 2025	977,283.57	October 2030	267,722.58
March 2021	2,723,350.60	January 2026	958,470.06	November 2030	260,590.35
April 2021.....	2,677,694.11	February 2026	939,955.66	December 2030	253,582.75
May 2021	2,632,725.10	March 2026	921,735.99	January 2031	246,697.86
June 2021	2,588,433.71	April 2026.....	903,806.71	February 2031	239,933.82
July 2021	2,544,810.24	May 2026	886,163.54	March 2031	233,288.76

OA Class (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
April 2031.....	\$ 226,760.85	December 2032	\$ 118,212.21	August 2034	\$ 43,661.05
May 2031	220,348.29	January 2033	113,765.99	September 2034.....	40,647.64
June 2031	214,049.32	February 2033	109,402.79	October 2034	37,694.47
July 2031	207,862.17	March 2033	105,121.29	November 2034	34,800.58
August 2031	201,785.12	April 2033.....	100,920.22	December 2034	31,965.01
September 2031.....	195,816.48	May 2033	96,798.30	January 2035	29,186.82
October 2031	189,954.57	June 2033	92,754.29	February 2035	26,465.08
November 2031	184,197.73	July 2033	88,786.96	March 2035	23,798.88
December 2031	178,544.35	August 2033	84,895.09	April 2035.....	21,187.31
January 2032	172,992.82	September 2033.....	81,077.49	May 2035	18,629.49
February 2032	167,541.56	October 2033	77,332.98	June 2035	16,124.54
March 2032	162,189.01	November 2033	73,660.40	July 2035	13,671.61
April 2032.....	156,933.63	December 2033	70,058.62	August 2035	11,269.84
May 2032	151,773.93	January 2034	66,526.49	September 2035.....	8,918.39
June 2032	146,708.40	February 2034	63,062.92	October 2035	6,616.45
July 2032	141,735.58	March 2034	59,666.82	November 2035	4,363.20
August 2032	136,854.02	April 2034.....	56,337.09	December 2035	2,157.85
September 2032.....	132,062.30	May 2034	53,072.69	January 2036 and thereafter	0.00
October 2032	127,359.01	June 2034	49,872.57		
November 2032	122,742.77	July 2034	46,735.69		

No one is authorized to give information or to make representations in connection with the Certificates other than the information and representations contained in this Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents. You must not rely on any unauthorized information or representation. This Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents do not constitute an offer or solicitation with regard to the Certificates if it is illegal to make such an offer or solicitation to you under state law. By delivering this Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents at any time, no one implies that the information contained herein or therein is correct after the date hereof or thereof.

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

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\$250,000,000



**Guaranteed REMIC
Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2006-32**

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT



March 22, 2006
