

**\$200,000,000**



**Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates  
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2006-68**

**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 (except in the case of the accrual class), 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.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Original Class Balance</i>	<i>Principal Type</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Interest Type</i>	<i>CUSIP Number</i>	<i>Final Distribution Date</i>
FM .....	\$100,000,000	PT	(1)	FLT	31396KGY2	August 2036
SM .....	100,000,000 (2)	NTL	(1)	INV / IO	31396KGZ9	August 2036
AB .....	34,665,000	SEQ	6.0%	FIX	31396KHA3	November 2027
BC .....	51,847,000	SEQ / AD	6.0	FIX	31396KHB1	July 2031
VA .....	3,488,000	SEQ / AD	6.0	FIX	31396KHC9	August 2011
ZA .....	10,000,000	SEQ	6.0	FIX / Z	31396KHD7	August 2036
R .....	0	NPR	0	NPR	31396KHE5	August 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.

**The Fannie Mae Guaranty**

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

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

**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.

**Carefully consider the risk factors starting on page S-8 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.

**Goldman Sachs & Co.**

The date of this Prospectus Supplement is June 15, 2006

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
<b>AVAILABLE INFORMATION</b> .....	S- 3	<i>Principal Distribution Amount</i> .....	S-14
<b>INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE</b> ....	S- 3	<i>ZA Accrual Amount</i> .....	S-14
<b>RECENT DEVELOPMENTS</b> .....	S- 4	<i>Cash Flow Distribution Amount</i> .....	S-14
<b>REFERENCE SHEET</b> .....	S- 6	STRUCTURING ASSUMPTIONS .....	S-14
<b>ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS</b> .....	S- 8	<i>Pricing Assumptions</i> .....	S-14
<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES</b> S- 9		<i>Prepayment Assumptions</i> .....	S-14
GENERAL .....	S- 9	YIELD TABLE .....	S-15
<i>Structure</i> .....	S- 9	<i>General</i> .....	S-15
<i>Fannie Mae Guaranty</i> .....	S-10	<i>The SM Class</i> .....	S-15
<i>Characteristics of Certificates</i> .....	S-10	WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES OF THE	
<i>Authorized Denominations</i> .....	S-11	CERTIFICATES .....	S-16
<i>Distribution Dates</i> .....	S-11	DECREMENT TABLES .....	S-17
<i>Record Date</i> .....	S-11	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE R CLASS .....	S-19
<i>Class Factors</i> .....	S-11	<b>CERTAIN ADDITIONAL FEDERAL</b>	
<i>No Optional Termination</i> .....	S-11	<b>INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES</b> .....	S-20
THE MBS .....	S-11	U.S. TREASURY CIRCULAR 230 NOTICE .....	S-20
FINAL DATA STATEMENT .....	S-12	REMIC ELECTION AND SPECIAL TAX	
DISTRIBUTIONS OF INTEREST .....	S-12	ATTRIBUTES .....	S-20
<i>Categories of Classes</i> .....	S-12	TAXATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF	
<i>General</i> .....	S-12	REGULAR CERTIFICATES .....	S-20
<i>Interest Accrual Periods</i> .....	S-13	TAXATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF	
<i>Accrual Class</i> .....	S-13	RESIDUAL CERTIFICATES .....	S-21
<i>Notional Class</i> .....	S-13	TAX RETURN DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS ..	S-21
<i>Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate</i>		<b>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</b> .....	S-21
<i>Classes</i> .....	S-13	<i>General</i> .....	S-21
CALCULATION OF LIBOR .....	S-13	<i>Increase in Certificates</i> .....	S-21
DISTRIBUTIONS OF PRINCIPAL .....	S-14	<b>LEGAL MATTERS</b> .....	S-21
<i>Categories of Classes</i> .....	S-14		

## 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](http://www.fanniemae.com).

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

Goldman, Sachs & Co.  
Prospectus Department  
85 Broad Street, Concourse Level  
New York, New York 10004  
(telephone 212-902-1171).

## INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

In this prospectus supplement, we are incorporating by reference the MBS Prospectus and the SMBS 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](http://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. OFHEO subsequently identified additional accounting and internal control issues in February 2005, and issued its Report of the Special Examination of Fannie Mae (the "OFHEO Report") on May 23, 2006.

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. 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 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") that includes the Paul Weiss report.

The OFHEO Report presents OFHEO's findings about Fannie Mae's corporate culture, executive compensation programs, accounting policies and internal controls, internal and external auditors, senior management, and the Board. In conjunction with the release of the OFHEO Report, Fannie Mae entered into settlement agreements with both OFHEO and the SEC on May 23, 2006. The settlement agreements require Fannie Mae to pay civil penalties totaling \$400 million. In addition, the

settlement agreement with OFHEO requires Fannie Mae to undertake certain remedial actions within a specified time frame to address the recommendations contained in the OFHEO Report, including an undertaking by Fannie Mae not to increase its “mortgage portfolio” assets except as permitted by a plan to be submitted by Fannie Mae for approval by OFHEO. The settlement agreements constitute comprehensive settlements between Fannie Mae and both OFHEO and the SEC relating to the activities of Fannie Mae during the time period in question. Investigations into our accounting policies and practices and our financial reporting continue with the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia. Please refer to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 30, 2006 for further information about the OFHEO Report and the settlement agreements. A complete copy of the OFHEO Report is available on OFHEO’s website at [www.ofheo.gov](http://www.ofheo.gov).

We have not filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2004, the first, second and third quarters of 2005, or the first quarter of 2006, nor have we filed our Annual Reports 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 June 15, 2006, we currently estimate that we will complete our financial restatement by the end 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 July 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>
\$200,000,000	360	358	2	7.05%

\* As further described in this prospectus supplement, the mortgage loans underlying the MBS provide for interest only periods that may range from at least 7 to no more than 10 years following origination. The weighted average remaining term to expiration of the interest only periods for these mortgage loans is assumed to be approximately 118 months.

The actual remaining terms to maturity, 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 July 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

### Interest Rates

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

During the initial interest accrual period, the floating rate and inverse floating rate classes will bear interest at the initial interest rates listed below. During 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>
FM .....	5.65%	7.00%	0.45%	LIBOR + 45 basis points
SM .....	1.35%	6.55%	0.00%	6.55% – LIBOR

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

### 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 percentage of the outstanding balance specified below immediately before the related distribution date:

<u>Class</u>	
SM.....	100% of the FM Class

### Distributions of Principal

#### *Principal Distribution Amount*

##### *ZA Accrual Amount*

To the VA and BC Classes, in that order, to zero, and thereafter to the ZA Class.

##### *Cash Flow Distribution Amount*

- (a) 50% of such amount to the FM Class, to zero, and
- (b) 50% of such amount, sequentially, to the AB, BC, VA and ZA Classes, in that order, to zero.

### Weighted Average Lives (years) \*

<u>Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>308%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
FM and SM .....	22.9	12.6	5.8	3.9	3.3
AB .....	16.6	4.2	2.0	1.5	1.3
BC .....	19.4	12.3	5.9	4.0	3.4
VA .....	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
ZA .....	27.7	22.9	13.8	9.3	7.8

\* 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.

*The mortgage loans underlying the MBS provide for interest only payments for a lengthy initial period and thus may be more likely to be refinanced than other mortgage loans.* As further described in this prospectus supplement under “Description of the Certificates—The MBS,” the scheduled monthly payments on the mortgage loans underlying the MBS represent accrued interest only during periods that may range from seven to ten years following origination. Thereafter the scheduled monthly payments in each case are increased to amounts sufficient to pay current interest and to fully amortize each of these mortgage loans by its maturity date. As a result, borrowers may be more likely to refinance these mortgage loans on

or before the date on which the scheduled monthly payments increase. In addition, absent a refinancing some borrowers may find it increasingly difficult to remain current in their scheduled monthly payments following the increase in monthly payment amounts.

*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 mortgage 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.

*Delay classes have lower yields and market values.* Since certain classes do not receive interest immediately following each interest accrual period, those classes have lower yields and lower market values than they would if there were no such delay.

*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 (the “Trust Agreement”) dated as of July 1, 2006 (the “Issue Date”). We will issue the Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through

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

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

- The 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>Denominations</u>
The 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 (as well as any addition to principal in the case of the Accrual Class).

*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.

## **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. The Mortgage Loans have original maturities of up to 30 years. In addition, the scheduled monthly payments on those loans represent accrued interest only for periods that may range from at least seven to no more than ten years following origination. Beginning with the first monthly payment following the expiration of the applicable interest only period, the scheduled monthly payment on each of the Mortgage Loans will be increased by an amount sufficient to pay accrued interest and to fully amortize the Mortgage Loan by its scheduled maturity date. 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 .....	\$200,000,000
MBS Pass-Through Rate .....	6.50%
Range of WACs (annual percentages) .....	6.75% to 9.00%
Range of WAMs .....	241 months to 360 months
Approximate Weighted Average WAM .....	358 months*
Approximate Weighted Average WALA .....	2 months

\* As described above, the Mortgage Loans provide for interest only periods that may range from at least 7 to no more than 10 years following origination. The approximate weighted average remaining term to expiration of the interest only periods for the Mortgage Loans is expected to be approximately 118 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](http://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>
Fixed Rate	AB, BC, VA and ZA
Floating Rate	FM
Inverse Floating Rate	SM
Accrual	ZA
Interest Only	SM
No Payment Residual	R

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

*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 (except in the case of the Accrual Class) on each Distribution Date, beginning in the month after the Settlement Date specified in the Reference Sheet.

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

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

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Interest Accrual Periods</u>
All Fixed Rate Classes (collectively, the “Delay Classes”)	Calendar month preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs
All 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

See “Additional Risk Factors—*Delay classes have lower yields and market values*” in this prospectus supplement.

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

*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 5.20%.

## 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>
Pass-Through	FM
Sequential Pay	AB, BC, VA and ZA
Accretion Directed	BC and VA
Notional	SM
No Payment Residual	R

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

### *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 (the “Cash Flow Distribution Amount”) plus any interest then accrued and added to the principal balance of the ZA Class (the “ZA Accrual Amount”).

### *ZA Accrual Amount*

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the ZA Accrual Amount, sequentially, as principal of the VA and BC Classes, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to zero. Thereafter, we will pay the ZA Accrual Amount as principal of the ZA Class.

} Accretion  
Directed  
Classes  
and Accrual  
Class

### *Cash Flow Distribution Amount*

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the Cash Flow Distribution Amount as principal of the Classes as follows:

- (a) 50% of such amount to the FM Class, until its principal balance is reduced to zero, and
- (b) 50% of such amount, sequentially, to the AB, BC, VA and ZA Classes, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to zero.

} Pass-Through  
Class

} Sequential  
Pay  
Classes

## 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 (collectively, the “Pricing Assumptions”):

- the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS have the original term to maturity, remaining term to maturity, WALA and interest rate 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 tables;
- the settlement date for the Certificates is July 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.

## Yield Table

*General.* The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the pre-tax corporate bond equivalent yield to maturity of the SM Class to various constant percentages of PSA and to changes in the Index. We calculated the yields set forth in the table by

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

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

We cannot assure you that

- the pre-tax yields on the applicable Certificates will correspond to any of the pre-tax yields shown here, or
- the aggregate purchase 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 SM Class.* The yield on the SM Class will be sensitive to the rate of principal payments, including prepayments, of the Mortgage Loans and to the level of the Index. The Mortgage Loans generally can be prepaid at any time without penalty. In addition, the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the Mortgage Loans is likely to vary, and may vary considerably, from pool to pool. As illustrated in the table below, it is possible that investors in the SM 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 SM 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 the SM Class (expressed as a percentage of original principal balance) is as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
SM.....	3.125%

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

### Sensitivity of the SM 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>308%</u>	<u>500%</u>	<u>600%</u>
1.20% .....	217.6%	215.6%	207.3%	199.5%	195.4%
3.20% .....	125.2%	123.1%	114.5%	106.3%	102.0%
5.20% .....	44.8%	42.4%	32.1%	22.4%	17.2%
6.55% .....	*	*	*	*	*

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

### Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates

The weighted average life of a Certificate is determined by

- (a) 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,
- (b) summing the results, and
- (c) 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 related Mortgage Loans increases. However, the weighted average lives will depend upon a variety of other factors, including

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

See “—Distributions of Principal” above.

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

## Decrement Tables

The following tables indicate the percentages of original principal balances of the specified Classes that would be outstanding after each date shown at various constant PSA rates, and the corresponding weighted average lives of those Classes. The tables have been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions. 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	9.00%

In addition, in the case of the information set forth for each Class under 0% PSA, we assumed that the Mortgage Loans have an original and a remaining interest only period of 120 months.

It is unlikely

- that all of the underlying Mortgage Loans will have the interest rates, WALAs or remaining terms 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, even if the weighted average remaining term to maturity and the weighted average loan age of the Mortgage Loans are identical to the weighted averages specified in the Pricing Assumptions. This is the case because pools of loans with identical weighted averages are nonetheless likely to reflect differing dispersions of the related characteristics.

## Percent of Original Principal Balances Outstanding

Date	FM and SM† Classes					AB Class					BC Class				
	PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	100%	308%	500%	600%	0%	100%	308%	500%	600%	0%	100%	308%	500%	600%
Initial Percent .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
July 2007 .....	100	98	95	91	90	100	95	85	75	70	100	100	100	100	100
July 2008 .....	100	94	83	73	68	100	83	50	21	6	100	100	100	100	100
July 2009 .....	100	89	68	51	44	100	67	7	0	0	100	100	100	73	58
July 2010 .....	100	83	55	36	28	100	52	0	0	0	100	100	80	43	28
July 2011 .....	100	78	45	25	18	100	38	0	0	0	100	100	61	22	8
July 2012 .....	100	74	37	18	11	100	24	0	0	0	98	98	43	6	0
July 2013 .....	100	69	30	12	7	100	11	0	0	0	97	97	28	0	0
July 2014 .....	100	65	24	9	5	100	0	0	0	0	95	94	16	0	0
July 2015 .....	100	61	20	6	3	100	0	0	0	0	93	85	5	0	0
July 2016 .....	100	57	16	4	2	100	0	0	0	0	91	75	0	0	0
July 2017 .....	98	53	13	3	1	95	0	0	0	0	89	64	0	0	0
July 2018 .....	96	48	10	2	1	89	0	0	0	0	86	53	0	0	0
July 2019 .....	94	44	8	1	*	82	0	0	0	0	84	43	0	0	0
July 2020 .....	91	40	6	1	*	75	0	0	0	0	81	32	0	0	0
July 2021 .....	89	36	5	1	*	67	0	0	0	0	79	23	0	0	0
July 2022 .....	86	33	4	*	*	59	0	0	0	0	76	13	0	0	0
July 2023 .....	83	29	3	*	*	50	0	0	0	0	73	3	0	0	0
July 2024 .....	79	26	2	*	*	40	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0
July 2025 .....	75	23	2	*	*	29	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0
July 2026 .....	71	20	1	*	*	16	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0
July 2027 .....	66	18	1	*	*	3	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0
July 2028 .....	61	15	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
July 2029 .....	56	13	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
July 2030 .....	50	11	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
July 2031 .....	43	9	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2032 .....	36	7	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2033 .....	28	5	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2034 .....	20	3	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2035 .....	10	1	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2036 .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)** .....	22.9	12.6	5.8	3.9	3.3	16.6	4.2	2.0	1.5	1.3	19.4	12.3	5.9	4.0	3.4

Date	VA Class					ZA Class				
	PSA Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	100%	308%	500%	600%	0%	100%	308%	500%	600%
Initial Percent .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
July 2007 .....	82	82	82	82	82	106	106	106	106	106
July 2008 .....	64	64	64	64	64	113	113	113	113	113
July 2009 .....	44	44	44	44	44	120	120	120	120	120
July 2010 .....	22	22	22	22	22	127	127	127	127	127
July 2011 .....	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	135	135	135
July 2012 .....	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	143	143	114
July 2013 .....	0	0	0	0	0	152	152	152	123	73
July 2014 .....	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	161	86	47
July 2015 .....	0	0	0	0	0	171	171	171	60	30
July 2016 .....	0	0	0	0	0	182	182	161	42	19
July 2017 .....	0	0	0	0	0	193	193	128	29	12
July 2018 .....	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	102	20	7
July 2019 .....	0	0	0	0	0	218	218	81	13	5
July 2020 .....	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	64	9	3
July 2021 .....	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	50	6	2
July 2022 .....	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	39	4	1
July 2023 .....	0	0	0	0	0	277	277	31	3	1
July 2024 .....	0	0	0	0	0	294	262	24	2	*
July 2025 .....	0	0	0	0	0	312	233	18	1	*
July 2026 .....	0	0	0	0	0	331	205	14	1	*
July 2027 .....	0	0	0	0	0	351	178	10	1	*
July 2028 .....	0	0	0	0	0	373	154	8	*	*
July 2029 .....	0	0	0	0	0	396	130	6	*	*
July 2030 .....	0	0	0	0	0	421	108	4	*	*
July 2031 .....	0	0	0	0	0	433	87	3	*	*
July 2032 .....	0	0	0	0	0	362	67	2	*	*
July 2033 .....	0	0	0	0	0	283	48	1	*	*
July 2034 .....	0	0	0	0	0	197	30	1	*	*
July 2035 .....	0	0	0	0	0	103	13	*	*	*
July 2036 .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)** .....	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	27.7	22.9	13.8	9.3	7.8

\* 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 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 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 Accrual Class will be issued with original issue discount (“OID”), and certain other Classes of Certificates may be issued with OID. If a Class is issued with OID, a beneficial owner of a Certificate of that Class generally must recognize some taxable income in advance of the receipt of the cash attributable to that income. See “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 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 308% 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 120% of the “federal long-term rate.” The rate will be published on or about June 20, 2006. 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.

### **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 Goldman, Sachs & Co., 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.

### **LEGAL MATTERS**

Sidley Austin LLP will provide legal representation for Fannie Mae. Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP will provide legal representation for the Dealer.

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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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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Table of Contents .....	S- 2
Available Information .....	S- 3
Incorporation by Reference .....	S- 3
Recent Developments .....	S- 4
Reference Sheet .....	S- 6
Additional Risk Factors .....	S- 8
Description of the Certificates .....	S- 9
Certain Additional Federal Income Tax Consequences .....	S-20
Plan of Distribution .....	S-21
Legal Matters .....	S-21

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**\$200,000,000**



**Guaranteed  
REMIC Pass-Through Certificates  
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2006-68**

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## PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

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**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

**June 15, 2006**

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