

\$282,089,784



FannieMae®

**Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2007-3**

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

The Fannie Mae Guaranty

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

The Trust and its Assets

The trust will own Fannie Mae MBS.

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

<i>Class</i>	<i>Group</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>
FG	1	\$168,560,196	PT	(1)	FLT	31396PRM5	January 2037
SO(2)	1	23,529,588	PT	(3)	PO	31396PRN3	January 2037
SI(2)	1	23,529,588(4)	NTL	(1)	WAC/IO	31396PRP8	January 2037
FH	2	90,000,000	PT	(1)	FLT	31396PRT0	February 2037
SH	2	90,000,000(4)	NTL	(1)	INV/IO	31396PRU7	February 2037
R		0	NPR	0	NPR	31396PRV5	February 2037

- (1) Based on LIBOR.
(2) Exchangeable classes.
(3) Principal only class.

- (4) Notional balances. These classes are interest only classes. See page S-7 for a description of how their notional balances are calculated.

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 SA, SB and SC Classes are the RCR classes, 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 January 30, 2007.

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.

Goldman Sachs & Co.

The date of this Prospectus Supplement is December 14, 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 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 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, 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, 2004 (“2004 10-K”), which includes consolidated financial statements for 2004 and a restatement of previously issued financial information for 2002, 2003, and the first two quarters of 2004;
- 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 2004 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. 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 subsequently initiated an extensive restatement and re-audit of our financial statements with our new independent auditor, Deloitte & Touche LLP.

On December 6, 2006, we filed our 2004 10-K, which includes consolidated financial statements for 2004 and a restatement of previously issued financial information for 2002, 2003, and the first two quarters of 2004. Restatement adjustments relating to periods prior to January 1, 2002 are presented in our 2004 10-K as adjustments to retained earnings as of December 31, 2001.

Our Board and management initiated numerous internal and external reviews of our accounting processes and controls, our financial reporting processes, and our application of GAAP, including an external investigation 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. 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.

On July 20, 2006, the Federal Reserve Board implemented revisions to its payment systems risk policy requiring all government sponsored enterprises, including Fannie Mae, to fully fund their accounts with the Federal Reserve Banks before making payments to debt and mortgage-backed securities investors. Fannie Mae complied with this policy by entering into various funding agreements with market participants. In connection with this policy change, Fannie Mae also entered into a new fiscal agency agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In addition, Fannie Mae, as trustee for its mortgage-backed securities, invests collections on mortgage loans underlying our mortgage-backed securities in highly rated financial instruments, which may include Fannie Mae’s senior debt securities or other debt securities if certain rating requirements are satisfied.

On August 24, 2006, we announced that we had been advised by the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia that it was discontinuing its investigation of Fannie Mae’s accounting policies and practices, and did not plan to file charges against Fannie Mae. Please refer to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 24, 2006 for further information.

We filed our 2004 10-K with the SEC on December 6, 2006. We have not filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the first, second and third quarters of 2005 or the first, second and third quarters of 2006, nor have we filed our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. Subject to the foregoing, 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.

Assets Underlying Each Group of Classes

<u>Group</u>	<u>Assets</u>
1	Group 1 MBS
2	Group 2 MBS

Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Group 1 MBS (as of January 1, 2007)

The table in Exhibit A of this prospectus supplement lists certain assumed characteristics of the mortgage loans underlying the Group 1 MBS as of January 1, 2007. However, the actual characteristics of most of those mortgage loans will differ from the weighted averages in Exhibit A, perhaps significantly.

Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Group 2 MBS (as of January 1, 2007)

	<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>
Group 2 MBS	\$90,000,000	360	354	5	7.00%

The actual remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and interest rates of most of the mortgage loans underlying the Group 2 MBS 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 January 30, 2007.

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 combinations of the certificates eligible for exchange and the related RCR certificates.

Interest Rates

During each interest accrual period, the FG, SI, SA, SB and SC Classes will bear interest at the applicable annual interest rates described under the heading “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Interest—*The Group 1 Classes*” in this prospectus supplement.

During the initial interest accrual period, the FH and SH Classes will bear interest at the initial interest rates listed below. During subsequent interest accrual periods, the FH and SH 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>
FH	5.78%	6.50%	0.43%	LIBOR + 43 basis points
SH	0.72%	6.07%	0.00%	6.07% – 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 Classes

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

<u>Class</u>	
SI	100% of the SO Class
SH	100% of the FH Class

Distributions of Principal

Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount

To the FG and SO Classes, pro rata, to zero.

Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount

To the FH Class to zero.

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) *

<u>Group 1 Classes</u>	<u>CPR Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>55%</u>
FG, SO, SI, SA, SB and SC	19.7	6.7	3.1	1.9	1.3
<u>Group 2 Classes</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>275%</u>	<u>571%</u>	<u>850%</u>	<u>1100%</u>
FH and SH	21.1	5.8	3.1	2.2	1.8

* 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 related 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.

Hurricanes in the Gulf Coast region may present risk of increased mortgage loan prepayments. In August and September 2005, Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita resulted in catastrophic damage to the Gulf Coast of the United States, including portions of coastal and inland Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Hundreds of thousands of people were displaced and interruptions in the regional economy remain significant. A prolonged economic downturn in the Gulf Coast region could lead to increased borrower defaults on mortgage loans in the affected areas, 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 payments 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, inverse floating rate or weighted average coupon 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.

Absence of correlation between LIBOR and the One-Year WSJ LIBOR Index may adversely affect yields on the Group 1 Classes. After their initial fixed rate period following origination, the interest rates on the mortgage loans underlying the Group 1 MBS will adjust annually based on the One-Year WSJ LIBOR Index. The interest rates on the Group 1 Classes adjust monthly based in part on LIBOR. The absence of correlation between LIBOR and the One-Year WSJ LIBOR Index may adversely affect yields on the Group 1 Classes.

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 September 1, 2006 and a supplement thereto dated as of January 1, 2007 (the “Issue Date”). We will issue the Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates (the “REMIC Certificates”) pursuant to that trust agreement and supplement. 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 September 1, 2006 and a supplement thereto dated as of the Issue Date (together with the trust agreement and supplement 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 two groups of Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (the “Group 1 MBS” and “Group 2 MBS” and, together, the “MBS”).

Each Group 1 MBS represents a beneficial ownership interest in a pool of first lien, one- to four-family (“single-family”), adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans (the “Hybrid ARM Loans”) having the characteristics described in this prospectus supplement.

Each Group 2 MBS represents a beneficial ownership interest in a pool of first lien, single-family, fixed-rate residential mortgage loans (the “Fixed-Rate Loans” and, together with the Hybrid ARM Loans, the “Mortgage Loans”) having the characteristics described in this prospectus supplement.

Fannie Mae Guaranty. We guarantee that the following amounts will be available for distribution 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 the following amounts will be available for distribution 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, Principal 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 SO and SI Classes for a proportionate interest in the related RCR Certificates in the combinations 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 combinations listed on Schedule 1 are permitted.

The Group 1 MBS (Backed by Hybrid ARM Loans)

We expect the Group 1 MBS to have the characteristics listed on Exhibit A to this prospectus supplement and the general characteristics described in the MBS Prospectus. The Group 1 MBS provide that principal and interest on the Hybrid ARM Loans are passed through monthly, beginning in the month after we issue the Group 1 MBS. The Hybrid ARM Loans are conventional, adjustable-rate mortgage loans secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust on single-family residential properties. The Hybrid ARM Loans have original maturities of 30 years. See "Description of the Certificates," "The Mortgage Pools," "The Mortgage Loans—Adjustable Rate Mortgages (ARMs)" and "Yield, Maturity, and Prepayment Considerations" in the MBS Prospectus.

Finally, we note that all of the Hybrid ARM Loans have a minimum annual servicing fee of 0.125%. See "The Mortgage Loans—Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (ARMs)—*Minimum servicing fee on ARM pools*" in the MBS Prospectus.

Characteristics of the Hybrid ARM Loans

Initial Fixed-Rate Period

For an initial period of approximately ten years from origination, the interest rate for each Hybrid ARM Loan is fixed (the "Initial ARM Rate").

The One-Year WSJ LIBOR Index

After the initial fixed-rate period, the interest rate on each Hybrid ARM Loan (the "ARM Rate") will vary to respond to changes in the average of the London Interbank Offered Rates for one-year U.S. dollar-denominated deposits, as published in *The Wall Street Journal* (the "One-Year WSJ LIBOR Index").

ARM Rate Changes

After the initial fixed-rate period, the ARM Rate of each Hybrid ARM Loan is set annually, subject to the caps and floor described below, to equal the *sum* of (i) the applicable One-Year WSJ LIBOR Index value *plus* (ii) a specified percentage amount (the “ARM Margin”) that the lender established when the Hybrid ARM Loan was originated.

Initial ARM Rate Change Cap

When, after the initial fixed-rate period, the ARM Rate for each ARM Hybrid Loan is first calculated to equal the One-Year WSJ LIBOR Index value *plus* the ARM Margin, the ARM Rate may not exceed 5 percentage points more than the Initial ARM Rate for that loan.

Subsequent ARM Rate Change Periodic Caps

On each annual ARM Rate adjustment date thereafter, the ARM Rate may not exceed 2 percentage points more or less than the ARM Rate in effect immediately prior to that adjustment date.

Lifetime Cap and Floor

The ARM Rate for each Hybrid ARM Loan, when adjusted on its annual adjustment date, may not be greater than the maximum ARM Rate (lifetime rate cap) or less than its minimum ARM Rate (lifetime floor), as specified in the related mortgage note.

Monthly Payments

The amount of a borrower’s monthly payment (the “Monthly Payment Amount”) is subject to change on each anniversary of the date specified in the related mortgage note. Each new Monthly Payment Amount will be calculated to equal an amount necessary to pay interest at the new ARM Rate, adjusted as described above, and to fully amortize the outstanding principal balance of the Hybrid ARM Loan on a level debt service basis over the remainder of its term.

The Group 2 MBS

The following table contains certain information about the Group 2 MBS. The Group 2 MBS will have the aggregate unpaid principal balance and Pass-Through Rate shown below and the general characteristics described in the MBS Prospectus. The Group 2 MBS provide that principal and interest on the Fixed-Rate Loans are passed through monthly. The Fixed-Rate Loans underlying the Group 2 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 Group 2 MBS and the Fixed-Rate Loans as of the Issue Date to be as follows:

Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance	\$90,000,000
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	354 months
Approximate Weighted Average WALA (weighted average loan age)	5 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 and certain additional information relating to interest on the Hybrid ARM Loans on an aggregate basis. 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>
Group 1 Classes	
Floating Rate	FG
Weighted Average Coupon	SI
Interest Only	SI
Principal Only	SO
RCR**	SA, SB and SC
Group 2 Classes	
Floating Rate	FH
Inverse Floating Rate	SH
Interest Only	SH
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 Classes.

General. We will pay interest on the Certificates at the applicable annual interest rates 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 applicable one-month period set forth below (each, an “Interest Accrual Period”).

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Interest Accrual Period</u>
All Floating Rate, Inverse Floating Rate and Weighted Average Coupon Classes (collectively, the “No-Delay 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 SO Class as a No-Delay Class for the sole purpose of facilitating trading.

Notional Classes. The Notional Classes will not have principal balances. During each Interest Accrual Period, the Notional Classes will bear interest on their notional principal balances at their applicable interest rates. The notional principal balances of the Notional Classes will be calculated as specified under “Reference Sheet—Notional Classes” 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 balances of the Notional Classes.

The Group 1 Classes

In connection with the description of the interest rates of the Group 1 Classes, the term “Pool Accrual Rate” means the weighted average of the mortgage interest rates (net of the sum of the servicing fee and Fannie Mae MBS guaranty fee) for each loan in the related pool. See “The Mortgage Loans—Adjustable-Rate Mortgages (ARMs)” in the MBS Prospectus.

The interest rate of the FG Class is subject to a minimum rate of 0.30% and the interest rates of the other Group 1 Classes are in each case subject to a minimum rate of 0.00%.

The FG Class. During the initial Interest Accrual Period, the FG Class will bear interest at an annual rate of 5.65%. During subsequent Interest Accrual Periods, the FG Class will bear interest at an annual rate equal to the *least* of:

- the *sum* of LIBOR *plus* 30 basis points,
 - 7.00%,
- or*
- the *product* of 1.13959160 *multiplied by* the weighted average of the Pool Accrual Rates of the Group 1 MBS, weighted on the basis of the aggregate principal balance of the Group 1 MBS as of the related Distribution Date (before giving effect to any distributions on that date).

The FG Class is subject to a maximum rate of 7.00%.

The SI Class. During the initial Interest Accrual Period, the SI Class will bear interest at an annual rate of 9.67107%. During subsequent Interest Accrual Periods, the SI Class will bear interest at an annual rate equal to:

- the *product* of 8.16375467 *multiplied by* the weighted average of the Pool Accrual Rates of the Group 1 MBS, weighted on the basis of the aggregate principal balance of the Group 1 MBS as of the related Distribution Date (before giving effect to any distributions on that date)
- minus*
- the *product* of 7.16375467 *multiplied by* the *lesser* of (x) the *sum* of LIBOR *plus* 30 basis points *or* (y) 7.00%.

The effect of the above formula is that the SI Class will receive interest on each Distribution Date in an amount equal to the *excess*, if any, of the amount of interest distributed on the Group 1 MBS on that date *over* the amount of interest payable on the FG Class on that date.

The SA Class. During each Interest Accrual Period, the interest rate on the SA Class will be equal to the interest rate on the SI Class.

The SB Class. During the initial Interest Accrual Period, the SB Class will bear interest at an annual rate of 4.83553%. During subsequent Interest Accrual Periods, the SB Class will bear interest at an annual rate equal to:

- the *product* of 4.08187734 *multiplied by* the weighted average of the Pool Accrual Rates of the Group 1 MBS, weighted on the basis of the aggregate principal balance of the Group 1 MBS as of the related Distribution Date (before giving effect to any distributions on that date)

minus

- the *product* of 3.58187734 *multiplied by* the lesser of (x) the *sum* of LIBOR *plus* 30 basis points or (y) 7.00%.

The SC Class. During the initial Interest Accrual Period, the SC Class will bear interest at an annual interest rate of 6.44738%. During subsequent Interest Accrual Periods, the SC Class will bear interest at an annual rate equal to:

- the *product* of 5.44250311 *multiplied by* the weighted average of the Pool Accrual Rates of the Group 1 MBS, weighted on the basis of the aggregate principal balance of the Group 1 MBS as of the related Distribution Date (before giving effect to any distributions on that date)

minus

- the product of 4.77583645 *multiplied by* the lesser of (x) the *sum* of LIBOR *plus* 30 basis points or (y) 7.00%

The Group 2 Classes. During each Interest Accrual Period, the Group 2 Classes will bear interest at rates determined as described under “Reference Sheet—Interest Rates” in this prospectus supplement.

Interest Rate Index. Changes in the specified interest rate index (“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 5.35%.

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>
Group 1 Classes	
Pass-Through	FG and SO
Notional	SI
RCR**	SA, SB and SC
Group 2 Classes	
Pass-Through	FH
Notional	SH
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 Classes.

Principal Distribution Amount

On the Distribution Date in each month, we will pay principal on the Certificates in an aggregate amount (the “Principal Distribution Amount”) equal to the sum of

- the principal then paid on the Group 1 MBS (the “Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount”) and
- the principal then paid on the Group 2 MBS (the “Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount”).

Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount, concurrently, as principal of the FG and SO Classes, pro rata (or 87.7507343129% and 12.2492656871%, respectively), until their principal balances are reduced to zero. } Pass-Through Classes

Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount as principal of the FH Class, until its principal balance is reduced to zero. } Pass-Through Class

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 (collectively, the “Pricing Assumptions”):

- the Hybrid ARM Loans have the aggregate characteristics set forth in Exhibit A to this prospectus supplement;
- the One-Year WSJ LIBOR Index value is and remains 5.33%;
- the Fixed-Rate Loans 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 Group 2 MBS” in this prospectus supplement;

- the Mortgage Loans prepay at the constant percentages of CPR or PSA, as applicable, specified in the related tables;
- the settlement date for the Certificates is January 30, 2007; 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 with respect to the Group 1 Classes is the constant prepayment model (“CPR”), which represents the annual rate of prepayments relative to the then outstanding principal balance of a pool of new mortgage loans. Thus, “0% CPR” means no prepayments, “30% CPR” means an annual prepayment rate of 30%, and so forth.

The model used in this prospectus supplement with respect to the Group 2 Classes is Securities Industry and Financial Markets 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* CPR rate or PSA rate, as applicable, or at any other *constant* rate.

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 CPR or PSA, as applicable, 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 CPR or PSA, as applicable. Moreover, it is unlikely that

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

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

The information shown in the yield table has been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the aggregate purchase price of the Principal Only Class (expressed as a percentage of original principal balance) is as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price</u>
SO	84.09375%

Sensitivity of the SO Class to Prepayments

	<u>CPR Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>3%</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>55%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	1.3%	2.8%	6.2%	10.0%	15.5%

The Weighted Average Coupon and Inverse Floating Rate Classes. **The yields on the Weighted Average Coupon and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will be sensitive in varying degrees to the rate of principal payments, including prepayments, of the related 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 tables below, it is possible that investors in the SI, SH, SA and SC Classes 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 tables has been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumptions that

- the interest rates for the Weighted Average Coupon and Inverse Floating Rate Classes for the initial Interest Accrual Period are the rates described under “—Distributions of Interest—*The Group 1 Classes*” above or 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 prices of those Classes (expressed in each case as a percentage of original principal balance) are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
SI	30.625000%
SH	2.750000%
SA	114.718750%
SB	99.406250%
SC	104.515625%

* The prices do not include accrued interest. Accrued interest has been added to the prices in calculating the yields set forth in the tables below.

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

LIBOR	CPR Prepayment Assumption				
	3%	12%	27%	40%	55%
1.35%	144.4%	129.2%	101.8%	75.6%	41.2%
3.35%	83.3%	70.5%	47.5%	25.5%	(3.3)%
5.35%	29.9%	19.2%	0.0%	(18.3)%	(42.1)%
6.70%	3.9%	(5.7)%	(23.0)%	(39.4)%	(61.6)%

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

LIBOR	PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	50%	275%	571%	850%	1100%
1.35%	214.4%	202.9%	187.2%	171.7%	157.2%
3.35%	111.0%	99.7%	84.2%	68.9%	54.6%
5.35%	23.3%	10.6%	(7.1)%	(25.1)%	(42.4)%
6.07%	*	*	*	*	*

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

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

LIBOR	CPR Prepayment Assumption				
	3%	12%	27%	40%	55%
1.35%	34.7%	33.0%	29.9%	26.9%	22.5%
3.35%	21.6%	19.9%	17.0%	14.1%	10.2%
5.35%	9.6%	7.5%	4.5%	1.9%	(1.7)%
6.70%	2.2%	(0.2)%	(3.6)%	(6.2)%	(9.5)%

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

LIBOR	CPR Prepayment Assumption				
	3%	12%	27%	40%	55%
1.35%	20.3%	20.0%	19.8%	19.7%	19.5%
3.35%	13.1%	12.7%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%
5.35%	6.2%	5.6%	5.2%	5.2%	5.4%
6.70%	1.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%

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

LIBOR	CPR Prepayment Assumption				
	3%	12%	27%	40%	55%
1.35%	25.5%	24.7%	23.4%	22.3%	20.6%
3.35%	16.2%	15.3%	14.1%	13.0%	11.6%
5.35%	7.5%	6.3%	4.9%	4.0%	2.8%
6.70%	2.0%	0.6%	(1.0)%	(2.0)%	(3.1)%

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. 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 CPR or PSA rates, as applicable, 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% CPR or 0% PSA, as applicable, we assumed that the underlying Mortgage Loans have the original and remaining terms to maturity and bear interest at the annual rates specified in the table below.

<u>Mortgage Loans Relating to Trust Assets Specified Below</u>	<u>Original Terms to Maturity</u>	<u>Remaining Terms to Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>
Group 1 MBS	360 months	(1)	(1)
Group 2 MBS	360 months	360 months	9.00%

- (1) As specified under the column headed “Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (in Months) (‘WARM’) or ‘Weighted Average Initial ARM Rate (%)’,” as applicable, on Exhibit A to this prospectus supplement.

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* CPR or PSA level, as applicable.

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 CPR or PSA rates, as applicable, 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	FG, SO, SI†, SA, SB and SC Classes					FH and SH† Classes				
	CPR Prepayment Assumption					PSA Prepayment Assumption				
	0%	12%	27%	40%	55%	0%	275%	571%	850%	1100%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
January 2008	99	87	72	59	44	99	93	86	79	74
January 2009	98	76	52	35	20	99	80	62	47	35
January 2010	96	66	37	21	9	98	66	40	23	12
January 2011	95	57	27	12	4	97	54	26	11	4
January 2012	93	49	19	7	2	96	45	17	5	1
January 2013	92	43	14	4	1	95	37	11	3	*
January 2014	90	37	10	3	*	94	30	7	1	*
January 2015	88	32	7	1	*	92	25	5	1	*
January 2016	87	27	5	1	*	91	20	3	*	*
January 2017	85	24	4	1	*	89	16	2	*	*
January 2018	83	20	3	*	*	88	13	1	*	*
January 2019	81	17	2	*	*	86	11	1	*	*
January 2020	78	15	1	*	*	84	9	*	*	*
January 2021	76	13	1	*	*	82	7	*	*	*
January 2022	73	11	1	*	*	79	6	*	*	*
January 2023	70	9	*	*	*	77	5	*	*	*
January 2024	67	8	*	*	*	74	4	*	*	*
January 2025	64	6	*	*	*	71	3	*	*	0
January 2026	61	5	*	*	*	67	2	*	*	0
January 2027	57	4	*	*	*	64	2	*	*	0
January 2028	53	4	*	*	*	59	1	*	*	0
January 2029	48	3	*	*	*	55	1	*	*	0
January 2030	44	2	*	*	0	50	1	*	*	0
January 2031	38	2	*	*	0	45	1	*	*	0
January 2032	33	1	*	*	0	39	*	*	*	0
January 2033	27	1	*	*	0	32	*	*	0	0
January 2034	20	1	*	*	0	25	*	*	0	0
January 2035	13	*	*	*	0	18	*	*	0	0
January 2036	6	*	*	*	0	9	*	*	0	0
January 2037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	19.7	6.7	3.1	1.9	1.3	21.1	5.8	3.1	2.2	1.8

* 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 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 Classes and the Principal Only Class 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 Assumptions that will be used in determining the rate of accrual of OID will be as follows:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Prepayment Assumption</u>
1	27% CPR
2	571% 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 any of those rates 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

Effective generally for Residual Certificates first held on or after August 1, 2006, Temporary Regulations issued by the Treasury Department have modified the general rule that the taxable income of the Trust is not includible in the income of a foreign person (or, if excess inclusions, subject to withholding tax) until paid or distributed. 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. Under the Temporary Regulations, the amount of taxable income allocable to a foreign partner in a domestic partnership that is the beneficial owner of a Residual Certificate must be taken into account by the foreign partner on the last day of the partnership’s taxable year, except to the extent that some or all of that amount is required to be taken into account at an earlier time as a result of a distribution to the foreign partner or a disposition of the foreign partner’s indirect interest in the Residual Certificate. Similar rules apply to excess inclusions allocable to a foreign person that holds an interest in a real estate investment trust, regulated investment company, common trust fund or certain cooperatives.

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 December 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 has 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. 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 Classes 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 Classes (each, 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 Classes. 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 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 related 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 Group 1 MBS” or “—The Group 2 MBS,” as applicable, in this prospectus supplement. The proportion that the original principal balance of each Group 1 or Group 2 Class bears to the aggregate original principal balance of all Group 1 or Group 2 Classes, respectively, 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.

**Assumed Characteristics of the Hybrid ARM Loans Underlying the Group 1 MBS
as of January 1, 2007**

Issue Date Unpaid Principal Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Initial ARM Rate (%)	Weighted Average Net Initial ARM Rate (%)	Weighted Average Original Term (in Months)	Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (in Months) ("WARM")	Weighted Average Loan Age (in Months) ("WALA")	Weighted Average ARM Margin (%)	Weighted Average Initial Reset Cap (%)	Weighted Average Periodic Cap (%)	Weighted Average Lifetime Cap (%)	Weighted Average Lifetime Floor (%)	Weighted Average Months to Rate Change	Rate Reset Frequency (in Months)	Payment Reset Frequency (in Months)	Reset Index
18,814,817.37	6.405	6.012	360	357	3	2.276	5	2	11.012	1.012	117	12	12	One-Year WSJ LIBOR
28,948,654.36	6.397	6.048	360	353	7	2.210	5	2	11.252	1.252	117	12	12	One-Year WSJ LIBOR
7,903,918.49	6.385	6.063	360	353	7	2.250	5	2	11.127	1.127	117	12	12	One-Year WSJ LIBOR
7,974,414.40	6.404	6.065	360	355	5	2.255	5	2	11.134	1.134	112	12	12	One-Year WSJ LIBOR
2,991,922.77	6.403	6.089	360	355	5	2.250	5	2	11.249	1.249	116	12	12	One-Year WSJ LIBOR
14,029,372.32	6.438	6.090	360	354	6	2.251	5	2	11.291	1.291	119	12	12	One-Year WSJ LIBOR
19,221,141.65	6.473	6.148	360	358	2	2.255	5	2	11.300	1.300	119	12	12	One-Year WSJ LIBOR
92,205,542.78	6.577	6.221	360	359	1	2.254	5	2	11.330	1.330	118	12	12	One-Year WSJ LIBOR

Available Recombinations (1) (2)

REMIC Certificates		RCR Certificates						
Classes	Original Principal or Notional Principal Balances	RCR Classes	Original Principal Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Type (3)	Principal Type (3)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
Recombination 1								
SO	\$23,529,588	SA	\$23,529,588	(4)	WAC	PT	31396PRQ6	January 2037
SI	23,529,588 (5)							
Recombination 2								
SO	23,529,588	SB	23,529,588	(4)	WAC	PT	31396PRR4	January 2037
SI	11,764,794 (5)							
Recombination 3								
SO	23,529,588	SC	23,529,588	(4)	WAC	PT	31396PRS2	January 2037
SI	15,686,392 (5)							

(1) REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates may be exchanged only in the proportions shown in this Schedule 1.

(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) For a description of these interest rates, see “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Interest” in this prospectus supplement.

(5) Notional balances. This Class is an Interest Only Class. See page S-7 for a description of how its notional balance is calculated.

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.

\$282,089,784



**Guaranteed
REMIC Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2007-3**

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

December 14, 2006
