

Prospectus
Ginnie Mae I
Single-Family Mortgages

**U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development**
Government National Mortgage Association

\$ _____

____% Ginnie Mae I Mortgage-Backed Securities
(Single-Family Mortgages)

Guaranteed as to the Timely Payment of Principal and Interest
by the Government National Mortgage Association
(Backed by the Full Faith and Credit of the United States)

Issued by:

Ginnie Mae Pool No.:	First Payment Due:
Issue Date:	Maturity Date:
Depository: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Transfer Agent:

The securities offered hereby (the “Securities”) provide for the timely payment of principal and interest on the fifteenth day of each month, except as stated herein, commencing in the month following the month of issuance. Interest will accrue on the Securities at the per annum rate specified above; installments of principal will be payable in relation to payments of principal on the underlying pool of mortgages described herein. The maturity date for the Securities is based on the mortgage with the latest maturity. See “Maturity, Prepayment, and Yield” herein for a discussion of certain significant factors that should be considered by prospective investors in the Securities offered hereby.

The Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”) guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on the Securities. The Ginnie Mae guaranty is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America.

The Securities are exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and are “exempted securities” within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Ginnie Mae Guaranty

Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States of America within the Department of Housing and Urban Development with its principal office at 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410. Timely payment of the principal of and interest on the Securities is guaranteed by Ginnie Mae pursuant to Section 306(g) of the National Housing Act of 1934, as amended (the “National Housing Act”). Section 306(g) provides that “[t]he full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts which may be required to be paid under any guaranty under this subsection.” An opinion, dated December 9, 1969, of William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, states that such guaranties under Section 306(g) of mortgage-backed securities of the type offered hereby are authorized to be made by Ginnie Mae and “would constitute general obligations of the United States backed by its full faith and credit.”

Borrowing Authority–United States Treasury

Ginnie Mae, in its corporate capacity under Section 306(d) of the National Housing Act, may issue to the United States Treasury its general obligations in an amount outstanding at any one time sufficient to enable Ginnie Mae, with no limitations as to amount, to perform its obligations under its guaranty of the timely payment of the principal of and interest on the Securities offered hereby. The Treasury is authorized to purchase any obligations so issued.

The Treasury Department has indicated that it will make loans to Ginnie Mae, if needed, to implement the aforementioned guaranty as stated in the following letter:

<p>The Secretary of the Treasury Washington</p>	<p>February 13, 1970</p>
<p>Dear Mr. Secretary:</p>	
<p>I wish to refer to your letter of November 14, 1969 asking whether the timely payment of principal and interest on mortgage-backed securities of the pass-through type guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association under Section 306(g) of the National Housing Act under its management and liquidating function is a function for which the Association may properly borrow from the Treasury.</p>	
<p>It is the opinion of the Treasury Department that the Association may properly borrow from the Treasury for the purpose of assuring the timely payment of principal and interest on guaranteed pass-through type mortgage-backed securities as described in Chapter 3 paragraph 6 of the Mortgage-Backed Securities Guide dated December 1969. Accordingly, the Treasury will make loans to the Association for the foregoing purposes under the procedure provided in subsection (d) of Section 306 of Title III of the National Housing Act.</p>	
<p>Sincerely, DAVID M. KENNEDY</p>	
<p>The Honorable George Romney Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Washington, D.C. 20410</p>	

Single-Family Mortgages

The Securities are based on and backed by a pool of mortgage loans (the “Mortgages”) described below. The Issuer has represented that the Mortgages are single-family, level payment mortgages (“SF”) insured by the Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”) or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”), the Rural Development (“RD”) or the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”). The term “mortgage,” as used herein, includes both a note and the mortgage or deed of trust by which it is secured.

The Issuer has also represented, except as otherwise disclosed in the “Annex—Special Disclosure” (the “Annex”), that (a) there is no age limitation on the first scheduled monthly payment for each mortgage, (b) at least 80% of the original principal amount of the pool constitutes Mortgages that have maturities that are within 30 months of the maturity of the Mortgage with the latest stated maturity, (c) at least 90% of the original principal amount of the pool constitutes Mortgages that have original maturities of 20 years or more, (d) each Mortgage provides for repayment in equal monthly installments that are fully amortizing to maturity, (e) each Mortgage bears interest at a fixed rate of interest throughout the term thereof, which exceeds the interest rate of the Securities by 0.50%, and (f) no Mortgage is more than 60 days delinquent as to scheduled payments as of the Issue Date.

If any of the foregoing representations, or any other representation made by the Issuer, is incorrect with respect to any Mortgage, the Issuer may be required by Ginnie Mae to purchase the Mortgage from the pool. Additionally, if any Mortgage comes into default and continues in default for a period of 90 days or more, the Issuer is permitted to purchase it from the pool. In either event, the remaining principal balance of the Mortgage will be passed through to the Security Holders as an unscheduled recovery of principal. See “Maturity, Prepayment, and Yield” herein.

If any Mortgage is also a buydown mortgage, the Issuer is required to state that fact in the Annex. A buydown mortgage is a single-family, level payment mortgage loan for which funds have been provided by someone other than the borrower to reduce the borrower’s monthly payments during the early years of the loan. A buydown loan is based on an assessment that the borrower will be able to make higher payments in later years. Increases in the required monthly payments on such loans may result in a higher prepayment rate than that of non-buydown, single-family, level payment loans. Consequently, this may accelerate the payment of principal of the Securities.

The pool may contain one or more Mortgages that constitute high balance mortgages. A high balance mortgage is a single-family mortgage loan originated with a note date on or after October 1, 2008, with a high loan balance as defined in the Ginnie Mae Mortgage-Backed Securities Guide. If the suffix of the pool number on the cover hereof includes a “SF,” no more than 10% of the original principal balance of the pool may consist of high balance mortgages. If the suffix of the pool number on the cover hereof includes a “BD,” the pool does not contain any high balance mortgages.

Social Bonds

Based on certain attributes (i.e., collateral selection, targeted populations, use of proceeds, monthly reporting), prospective investors may deem the Securities “Social Bonds.”

Collateral selection is restricted by federal law. The Securities must be based on and backed by a pool of mortgage loans insured or guaranteed pursuant to mortgage insurance or guaranty programs of FHA, VA, RD, or HUD (the “Programs”) (see Single-Family Mortgages, above).

These Programs, authorized by Congress, have established guidelines to serve targeted populations in furtherance of their Congressional mandates. The government insurance or guaranties extended under the Programs reduce borrower credit risk, which promotes broader access to mortgage credit and/or less costly credit for borrowers in the targeted populations, thereby expanding homeownership access and/or homeownership affordability. In addition, the Ginnie Mae guaranty furthers the purpose of promoting access to mortgage credit throughout the Nation (including central cities, rural areas, and underserved areas) by improving the distribution of investment capital available for residential mortgage financing.

The Securities thus are backed by residential mortgage loans extended to borrowers in accordance with Federal programs that promote more affordable and/or accessible homeownership for the Nation’s low-to-moderate income (“LMI”) borrowers, veterans, senior citizens, rural communities, and/or tribal, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities. The Securities, as modified pass-through mortgage-backed securities, provide for payments to Security Holders that represent (as further described herein) principal and interest payments made by the borrowers on these mortgage loans. In addition, the Securities’ issuance makes investment capital more readily available for residential mortgage financing. The Issuer(s) may use proceeds from the sale of the Securities as a source of capital to finance residential mortgage loans to members of targeted populations, in accordance with one or more of the Programs.

Ginnie Mae updates the reported data on collateral characteristics and attributes for each MBS on a monthly basis.

Based on the attributes discussed above (i.e., collateral selection, targeted populations, use of proceeds, monthly reporting) or other factors, prospective investors may determine that the Securities are “Social Bonds”; however, they must reach their own conclusions in this regard.

Book-Entry Registration

The Securities initially will be issued and maintained in uncertificated, book-entry form. Subsequent to closing, however, an investor may request that its Security be issued in certificated form. So long as they are maintained in book-entry form, the Securities may be transferred only on the book-entry system of the Depository. In the case of book-entry Securities, Ginnie Mae guarantees only that payments will be made to the Depository in whose name the Security is registered.

Investors in book-entry Securities will ordinarily hold such Securities through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms, and securities clearing organizations. An investor in a book-entry Security may transfer its beneficial interest only by complying with

the procedures of the appropriate financial intermediary and must depend on its financial intermediary to enforce its rights with respect to a book-entry Security.

Certificated Registration

By request made through the Issuer or a securities dealer, accompanied by a transfer fee, an investor in book-entry Securities may receive from the transfer agent (“TA”) for the Securities a Security in fully registered, certificated form.

Securities held in fully registered, certificated form will be fully transferable and assignable, but only on the security register maintained by the TA (the “Security Register”). A Security Holder of a fully registered, certificated Security or its designated representative may transfer ownership or obtain a denominational exchange of its Security on the Security Register upon surrender of the Security to the TA at its Ginnie Mae transfer window, or through the mail, if the Security is duly endorsed by the Security Holder using the form of assignment on the reverse side thereof or any other written instrument of transfer acceptable to Ginnie Mae. A service charge in an amount determined by Ginnie Mae will be imposed for any registration of transfer or denominational exchange of a Security, and payment sufficient to cover any tax or governmental charge in connection therewith will also be required.

Payments of Principal and Interest

The Issuer is required to pay principal and interest to registered holders of the Securities in monthly installments by the fifteenth calendar day of each month, except as stated below, with the first such payment to be made by the fifteenth calendar day of the first month following the month in which the Issue Date occurs.

Amounts payable on each Security in respect of interest on each monthly payment date will equal the product of (i) one-twelfth of the interest rate specified on the cover page hereof, and (ii) the remaining principal balance of such Security at the end of the prior month. Principal payments on each monthly payment date will equal the sum of (i) all scheduled principal payments due on the Mortgages on the first day of the month of such payment date, and (ii) all unscheduled payments (including prepayments) and other recoveries received on the Mortgages during the preceding month. The maturity date for the Securities is set forth on the cover page hereof and is based on the latest maturity date of any Mortgage included in the pool.

The Issuer is required to pay to investors holding certificated Securities and make available to the Depository, as Security Holder of book-entry Securities, the full amount described above on each monthly payment date regardless of whether sufficient amounts have been collected on the Mortgages.

Monthly payments on the Securities will be allocated among the holders of each Security in the proportion that the initial principal amount of such Security bears to the initial aggregate principal amount of the Securities.

Monthly payments on Securities held in book-entry form will be made available for Automated Clearing House (ACH) transfer on the fifteenth day of each month (or, if such day is not a

business day, the first business day following such fifteenth day) to the Depository for allocation and payment to the investors in accordance with the Depository's procedures.

Monthly payments on Securities held in fully registered, certificated form will be paid to the Security Holder in whose name the Securities are registered on the last day of the month preceding the month in which the payment is made. Payments will be made by check or, at the Issuer's election and with the consent of the Security Holder, by ACH transaction or other electronic transfer, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by Ginnie Mae. Final payment on a fully registered, certificated Security will be made only upon surrender of the outstanding certificate.

Denominations

The Securities will be issued in minimum dollar denominations representing initial principal balances of \$1,000 and in multiples of \$1 in excess thereof.

Servicing of the Mortgages

Under contractual arrangements between the Issuer and Ginnie Mae, the Issuer is responsible for servicing and otherwise administering the Mortgages in accordance with FHA, VA, RD or PIH requirements, as applicable, Ginnie Mae requirements, and servicing practices generally accepted in the mortgage lending industry.

As compensation for its servicing and administrative duties, the Issuer will be entitled to retain from each interest payment collected on a Mortgage one-twelfth of 0.50% of the actual principal amount of such Mortgage. Late payment fees and similar charges collected will be retained by the Issuer as additional compensation. The Issuer will pay (a) to Ginnie Mae monthly a guaranty fee of not more than one-twelfth of 0.06% of the outstanding principal amount of the Mortgages and (b) all other costs and expenses incident to the servicing of the Mortgages.

Custodial Agent

The underlying loan documentation for the Mortgages will be held in custody by a document custodian acceptable to Ginnie Mae.

Termination of Pool Arrangement

The pool arrangement may be terminated at any time prior to the maturity date of the Securities, provided that the Issuer and all holders of the outstanding Securities have entered into an agreement for such termination. Upon formal notification with satisfactory evidence that all parties to the termination agreement have concurred, and return of all certificated Securities to Ginnie Mae for cancellation, the guaranty will be terminated.

Federal Income Tax Aspects

A Security Holder generally will be treated as owning a pro rata undivided interest in each of the Mortgages. Accordingly, each Security Holder will be required to include in income its pro rata share of the entire income from the Mortgages, including interest (without reduction for

servicing fees, to the extent those fees represent reasonable compensation for services) and discount, if any. The income must be reported in the same manner and at the same time as it would have been reported had the Security Holder held the Mortgages directly.

A Security Holder will generally be entitled to deduct its pro rata share of servicing fees, to the extent those fees represent reasonable compensation for services. However, an individual, trust, or estate that holds a Security directly or through a pass-through entity (e.g., a partnership) must treat servicing fees as miscellaneous itemized deductions, which are deductible only to a limited extent in computing taxable income and which are not deductible in computing alternative minimum taxable income.

Interest paid on the Securities will qualify as portfolio interest. Consequently, payment of interest to a Security Holder who is a non-resident alien or a foreign corporation will not be subject to withholding tax provided that the Security Holder properly certifies to the withholding agent the Security Holder's status as a foreign person.

Ginnie Mae does not allow any loan originated prior to 1985 to be included in pool or loan packages issued on or after September 1, 2004.

THE FOREGOING REPRESENTS ONLY A SUMMARY OF CERTAIN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATED TO AN INVESTMENT IN A SECURITY.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX TREATMENT OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP, AND DISPOSITION OF A SECURITY.

Certain ERISA Considerations – the Fiduciary Rule

Any purchaser, transferee or holder of the Securities or any interest therein that is a benefit plan investor as defined in 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101, as modified by Section 3(42) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) (a “Benefit Plan Investor”) or a fiduciary purchasing the Securities on behalf of a Benefit Plan Investor (a “Plan Fiduciary”), should consider the impact of the regulations promulgated by the Department of Labor at 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-21 on April 8, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 20,997) (the “Fiduciary Rule”). In connection with the Fiduciary Rule, each Benefit Plan Investor will be deemed to have represented by its acquisition of the Securities that:

(1) Neither Ginnie Mae nor the Issuer or any of their respective affiliates (the “Transaction Parties”), has provided or will provide advice with respect to the acquisition of the Securities by the Benefit Plan Investor, other than to the Plan Fiduciary which is “independent” (within the meaning of the Fiduciary Rule) of the Transaction Parties;

(2) the Plan Fiduciary either:

(a) is a bank as defined in Section 202 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), or similar institution that is regulated and supervised and subject to periodic examination by a State or Federal agency; or

(b) is an insurance carrier which is qualified under the laws of more than one state to

perform the services of managing, acquiring or disposing of assets of a Benefit Plan Investor;
or

(c) is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act, or, if not registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act by reason of paragraph (1) of Section 203A of the Advisers Act, is registered as an investment adviser under the laws of the state in which it maintains its principal office and place of business; or

(d) is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; or

(e) has, and at all times that the Benefit Plan Investor is invested in the Securities will have, total assets of at least U.S. \$50,000,000 under its management or control (provided that this clause (e) shall not be satisfied if the Plan Fiduciary is either (i) the owner or a relative of the owner of an investing individual retirement account or (ii) a participant or beneficiary of the Benefit Plan Investor investing in or holding the Securities in such capacity);

(3) the Plan Fiduciary is capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with respect to particular transactions and investment strategies, including the acquisition by the Benefit Plan Investor of the Securities;

(4) the Plan Fiduciary is a “fiduciary” within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code with respect to the Benefit Plan Investor and is responsible for exercising independent judgment in evaluating the Benefit Plan Investor’s acquisition of the Securities;

(5) none of the Transaction Parties has exercised any authority to cause the Benefit Plan Investor to invest in the Securities or to negotiate the terms of the Benefit Plan Investor’s investment in the Securities; and

(6) the Plan Fiduciary acknowledges and agrees that it has been informed by the Transaction Parties:

(a) that none of the Transaction Parties is undertaking to provide impartial investment advice or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity in connection with the Benefit Plan Investor’s acquisition of the Securities; and

(b) of the existence and nature of the Transaction Parties’ financial interests in the Benefit Plan Investor’s acquisition of the Securities.

None of the Transaction Parties is undertaking to provide impartial investment advice, or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity, in connection with the acquisition of any Securities by any Benefit Plan Investor.

Ginnie Mae is neither selling any Security nor providing any advice with respect to any Security to a Benefit Plan Investor, a Plan Fiduciary or any other Person.

These representations and statements are intended to comply with the Department of Labor regulations at 29 C.F.R. Sections 2510.3-21(a) and (c)(1) as promulgated on April 8, 2016 (81Fed. Reg. 20,997). If these sections of the Fiduciary Rule are revoked, repealed or no

longer effective, these representations and statements shall be deemed to be no longer in effect.

This discussion does not purport to deal with all aspects of ERISA or the Code or, to the extent not preempted, any state laws that may be relevant to Benefit Plan Investors or the investment by Benefit Plan Investors in the Securities.

Maturity, Prepayment, and Yield

An investor considering a purchase of the Securities should consider the following factors.

1. The rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the Mortgages underlying the Securities will affect their weighted average lives and the yields realized by investors in the Securities. The Mortgages do not contain “due-on-sale” provisions. Any Mortgage may be prepaid in full or in part at any time without penalty. The rate of payments (including prepayments and recoveries in respect of liquidations) on the Mortgages depends on a variety of economic, geographic, social, and other factors, including prevailing market interest rates. The rate of prepayments with respect to single-family mortgage loans has fluctuated significantly over the years. Also, there is no assurance that prepayment patterns for the Mortgages will conform to patterns for conventional fixed-rate mortgage loans. In general, if prevailing mortgage interest rates fall materially below the stated interest rates on the Mortgages (giving consideration to the cost of refinancing), the rate of prepayment of those Mortgages would be expected to increase. Conversely, if mortgage interest rates rise materially above the stated interest rates on the Mortgages, the rate of prepayment of those Mortgages would be expected to decrease.

2. Following any Mortgage default and the subsequent liquidation of the underlying mortgaged property, Ginnie Mae guarantees that the principal balance of the Mortgage will be paid to Security Holders. As a result, defaults experienced on the Mortgages will accelerate the distribution of principal of the Securities. Prepayments may also result from the repurchase of any Mortgage as described herein.

3. The yields to investors will be sensitive in varying degrees to the rate of prepayments (including liquidations and repurchases) on the Mortgages. In the case of Securities purchased at a premium, faster than anticipated rates of principal payments could result in actual yields to investors that are lower than the anticipated yields. In the case of Securities purchased at a discount, slower than anticipated rates of principal payments could result in actual yields to investors that are lower than the anticipated yields.

4. Rapid rates of prepayments on the Mortgages are likely to coincide with periods when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rates on the Mortgages. During such periods, the yields at which an investor may be able to reinvest amounts received as principal payments on the investor’s Securities may be lower than the yield on those Securities. Slow rates of prepayments on the Mortgages are likely to coincide with periods when prevailing interest rates are higher than the interest rates on the Mortgages. During such periods, the amount of principal payments available to an investor for reinvestment at such high rates may be relatively low.

5. It is highly unlikely that the Mortgages will prepay at any constant rate until maturity or that all of the Mortgages will prepay at the same rate at any one time. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments may affect the actual yield to an investor, even if the average rate of principal prepayments is consistent with the investor's expectation. In general, the earlier a prepayment of principal occurs on the Mortgages, the greater the effect on an investor's yield. As a result, the effect on an investor's yield of principal prepayments occurring at a rate higher (or lower) than the rate anticipated by the investor during the period immediately following the Issue Date is not likely to be offset by a later equivalent reduction (or increase) in the rate of principal prepayments.

6. The effective yield on any Security will be less than the yield otherwise produced by its stated interest rate and purchase price because interest will not be paid to the Security Holder until the fifteenth calendar day of the month following the month in which interest accrues on the Security.

7. The high balance mortgages may respond differently to prepayment factors than other mortgages that generally back Ginnie Mae I MBS securities. Borrowers of high balance mortgages may be more likely to refinance their mortgages than borrowers who have otherwise similar mortgages with lower principal balances. No assurances can be made about the performance of the high balance mortgages.

Annex
Special Disclosure