

Vanguard Federal Money Market Investor



Volatility Meter*

The Investment volatility, when shown, is a function of the investment option's Morningstar 3-year Risk Rating. The Asset Category volatility is based on the average standard deviation of investment options in this asset category.

Low	Moderate	High
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▲ Asset Category

***For illustrative purposes only.** The Asset Category volatility measure will always be displayed. If the Investment volatility measure is not displayed, the investment may have fewer than three years of history or the data may not be available.

Fund Issuer

Vanguard

Investment Adviser

Vanguard Group Inc

Portfolio Managers

John Lanius

Asset Category

Money Market-Taxable

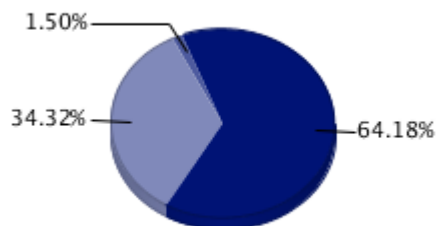
Investment Objective & Strategy

The investment seeks to provide current income while maintaining liquidity and a stable share price of \$1. The fund invests primarily in high-quality, short-term money market instruments. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the fund's assets are invested in securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities. It maintains a dollar-weighted average maturity of 60 days or less and a dollar-weighted average life of 120 days or less. The fund generally invests 100% of its assets in government securities and therefore will satisfy the 99.5% requirement for designation as a government money market fund.

Risk Profile

The investment may be most appropriate for someone wanting to safeguard principal value or to balance a portfolio which contains more aggressive investments. The investor may be seeking stability and asset liquidity. **You could lose money by investment in a money market fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.**

Asset Allocation¹



	% of Assets
Cash.....	64.18
U.S. Bond.....	34.32
Other.....	1.50

Bond Sector Diversification

	% of Assets
Cash & Equivalents.....	65.15
Government.....	18.82
AgencyMtgBacked.....	16.02

Largest Holdings

	% of Assets
Federal Reserve Bank Of New York (Dated 2/28/17, Repurchase Value \$5,240,07 03/01/17	7.38
United States Treasury Bill 0.471%-0.536% 04/20/17	3.17

Largest Holdings

	% of Assets
United States Treasury Bill 0.53% 03/09/17	2.82
Federal Home Loan Bank Discount Notes 0.556% 05/26/17	2.78
Federal Home Loan Bank Discount Notes 0.535%-0.536% 04/12/17 ..	2.60
United States Treasury Bill 0.627% 05/18/17	2.46
United States Treasury Bill 0.491% 04/06/17	2.39
United States Treasury Bill 0.647% 08/17/17	2.39
United States Treasury Bill 0.647% 06/15/17	2.32
United States Treasury Bill 0.647% 06/22/17	2.32
Percent of Total Net Assets	30.62%
Number of Holdings	113

Risk Statistics (3 Year)[^]

Sharpe Ratio.....	-2.10
Standard Deviation.....	0.06

[^]Risk Statistics are measured using the Citi Treasury Bill 3 Mon USD benchmark, where applicable. The rating, risk, and return values are relative to each fund's asset category.

For more information about this investment option please go to www.vanguard.com.

Net Expense Ratio	Gross Expense Ratio	Total Net Assets (MM)	Inception Date	Data Effective Date	Ticker
.11%	.11%	\$74,922.514	07/13/1981	02/28/2017	VFMFX ♦

Please consider the investment objectives, risks, fees and expenses carefully before investing. For this and other important information about investments offered through your Plan, you may obtain mutual fund prospectuses for registered investment options and/or disclosure documents from your registered representative or Plan website. Read them carefully before investing.

The gross and net expense ratio, if shown, reflect the most current data available at the time of production, which may differ from the data effective date. The Net expense ratio shown is net of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

Glossary & Investment Option Disclosures

3-Year Risk Rating	An annualized measure of a fund's downside volatility over a three-year period. Morningstar Risk Rating is derived directly from Morningstar Risk, which is an assessment of the variations in a fund's monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison to similar funds. In each Morningstar Category, the top 10% of investments earn a High rating, the next 22.5% Above Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Below Average, and the bottom 10% Low. Investments with less than three years of performance history are not rated.
Alpha	Alpha is a measure of the difference between a portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive Alpha figure indicates the portfolio has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative Alpha indicates the portfolio has underperformed, given the expectations established by beta.
Beta	Beta is a measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to market movements. The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. Morningstar calculates beta by comparing a portfolio's excess return over T-bills to the benchmark's excess return over T-bills, so a beta of 1.10 shows that the portfolio has performed 10% better than its benchmark in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the portfolio's excess return is expected to perform 15% worse than the benchmark's excess return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.
Fixed Income Style Box	The model for the fixed income style box is based on the two pillars of fixed-income performance: interest-rate sensitivity and credit quality. The three interest sensitivity groups are limited, moderate and extensive and the three credit quality groups are high, medium and low. These groupings display a portfolio's effective duration and third party credit ratings to provide an overall representation of the fund's risk orientation given the sensitivity to interest rate and credit rating of bonds in the portfolio. On a monthly basis Morningstar calculates duration breakpoints based around the 3 year effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI). By using the MCBI as the duration benchmark, Morningstar is letting the effective duration bands to fluctuate in lock-steps with the market which will minimize market-driven style box changes. Municipal bond funds with duration of 4.5 years or less qualify as low; more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years, medium; and more than 7 years, high. For hybrid funds, both equity and fixed-income style boxes appear.
Portfolio Turnover	Portfolio turnover is a measure of the portfolio manager's trading activity which is computed by taking the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding all securities with maturities of less than one year) and dividing by average monthly net assets. A turnover ratio of 100% or more does not necessarily suggest that all securities in the portfolio have been traded. In practical terms, the resulting percentage loosely represents the percentage of the portfolio's holdings that have changed over the past year.
R² R-squared	R ² , also known as the Coefficient of Determination, reflects the percentage of a portfolio's movement that can be explained by the movement of its primary benchmark over the past three years. An R-squared of 100 indicates that all movement of a fund can be explained by the movement of the index.
Sharpe Ratio	A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing a fund's annualized excess returns by the standard deviation of a fund's annualized excess returns. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing a fund that is an investor's sole holding. The Sharpe Ratio can be used to compare two funds directly on how much risk a fund had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate.
Standard Deviation	Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over the past three years. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. Standard deviation is most appropriate for measuring risk if it is for a fund that is an investor's only holding. The figure can not be combined for more than one fund because the standard deviation for a portfolio of multiple funds is a function of not only the individual standard deviations, but also of the degree of correlation among the funds' returns. If a fund's returns follow a normal distribution, then approximately 68 percent of the time they will fall within one standard deviation of the mean return for the fund, and 95 percent of the time within two standard deviations. Morningstar computes standard deviation using the trailing monthly total returns for the appropriate time period. All of the monthly standard deviations are then annualized.

All Glossary terms are sourced from Morningstar, Inc., except "Fixed" and/or "Stable Value" when shown.

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A benchmark index is not actively managed, does not have a defined investment objective, and does not incur fees or expenses. Therefore, performance of a fund will generally be less than its benchmark index. You cannot invest directly in a benchmark index.

The Inception Date listed is the date the fund began operations. The Data Effective Date is the date for which the most current data is available. The Period Ending Date is the date for which the fund fact sheet is produced.

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¹The allocations shown here are subject to change. The fund allocations are based on an investment strategy based on risk and return.

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