John Hancock USA
All financial obligations under the group annuity contract are the sole obligation of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.).

- John Hancock is a division of Manulife Financial Corporation, a leading international financial services group that helps people achieve their dreams and aspirations by putting customers’ needs first and providing the right advice and solutions. We operate as John Hancock in the United States, and Manulife elsewhere. We provide financial advice, insurance and wealth and asset management solutions for individuals, groups and institutions. Assets under management and administration by Manulife and its subsidiaries were over CAD $1.1 trillion (US$794 billion) as of December 31, 2018. Manulife Financial Corporation trades as MFC on the TSX, NYSE, and PSE, and under 945 on the SEHK. Additional information about Manulife can be found at manulife.com.

- One of the largest life insurers in the United States, John Hancock supports approximately 10 million Americans with a broad range of financial products, including life insurance, annuities, investments, 401(k) plans, college savings plans, and certain forms of business insurance. Additional information about John Hancock may be found at johnhancock.com.
Allocating assets to only one or a small number of the investment options (other than the Target Date 'Lifecycle' or Target Risk 'Lifestyle' options) should not be considered a balanced investment program. In particular, allocating assets to a small number of options concentrated in particular business or market sectors will subject your account to increased risk and volatility. Examples of business or market sectors where this risk may be particularly high include: a) technology-related businesses, including Internet-related businesses, b) small-cap securities and c) foreign securities. John Hancock does not provide advice regarding appropriate investment allocations.

Risks Applicable to All Funds

Merger and Replacement Transition Risk for Sub-Account. Once the plan fiduciary has been notified and unless they elect otherwise, in the case of Fund mergers and replacements, the affected Funds that are being merged or replaced may implement the redemption of your interest by payment in cash or by distributing assets in kind. In either case, the redemption of your interest by the affected Fund, as well as the investment of the redemption proceeds by the "new" Fund, may result in transaction costs to the Funds because the affected Funds may find it necessary to sell securities and the "new" Funds will find it necessary to invest the redemption proceeds. Also, the redemption and reinvestment processes, including any transition period that may be involved in completing such mergers and replacements, could be subject to market gains or losses, including those from currency exchange rates. The transaction costs and potential market gains or losses could have an impact on the value of your investment in the affected Fund and in the "new" Fund, and such market gains or losses could also have an impact on the value of any existing investment that you or other investors may have in the "new" Fund. Although there can be no assurances that all risks can be eliminated, John Hancock will use its best efforts to manage and minimize such risks and costs.

Where the redemption of your interest is implemented through a distribution of assets in kind, the effective date of the merger or replacement may vary from the target date due to the transition period, commencing either before or after the date that is required to liquidate or transition the assets for investment in the "new" Fund.

Risk of increase in expenses for Sub-Account. Your actual costs of investing in the fund may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual fund operating expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if a fee limitation is changed or terminated or if average net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and fund expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

Risk Disclosures: Additional Risks

Commodity Investments in commodity-related instruments are subject to the risk that the performance of the overall commodities market declines and that weather, disease, political, tax, and other regulatory developments adversely impact the value of commodities, which may result in a loss of principal and interest. Commodity-linked investments face increased price volatility and liquidity, credit, and issuer risks compared with their underlying measures.

Convertible Securities Investments in convertible securities may be subject to increased interest-rate risks, rising in value as interest rates decline and falling in value when interest rates rise, in addition to their market value depending on the performance of the common stock of the issuer. Convertible securities, which are typically unrated or rated lower than other debt obligations, are secondary to debt obligations in order of priority during a liquidation in the event the issuer defaults.

Credit and Counterparty The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, counterparty to an OTC derivatives contract, or other borrower may not be able to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments on an obligation. In this event, the issuer of a fixed-income security may have its credit rating downgraded or defaulted, which may reduce the potential for income and value of the portfolio.

Derivatives Investments in derivatives may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the underlying security, interest rate, market index, or other financial asset, or that the value of the derivative does not correlate perfectly with either the overall market or the underlying asset from which the derivative’s value is derived. Because derivatives usually involve a small investment relative to the magnitude of liquidity and other risks assumed, the resulting gain or loss from the transaction will be disproportionately magnified. These investments may result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

Equity Securities The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.

ETF Investments in exchange-traded funds generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although they may be subject to greater liquidity risk and higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees. Shares of ETFs are subject to market trading risk, potentially trading at a premium or discount to net asset value.

ETN Investments in exchange-traded notes may be subject to the risk that their value is reduced because of poor performance of the underlying index or a downgrade in the issuer’s credit rating, potentially resulting in default. The value of these securities may also be impacted by time to maturity, level of supply and demand, and volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying markets, among other factors. The portfolio bears its proportionate share of fees and expenses associated with investment in ETNs, and its decision to sell these holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

Fixed-Income Securities The value of fixed-income or debt securities may be susceptible to general movements in the bond market and are subject to interest-rate and credit risk.

Foreign Securities Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including
Hedging Strategies The advisor’s use of hedging strategies to reduce risk may limit the opportunity for gains compared with unhedged investments, and there is no guarantee that hedges will actually reduce risk.

High-Yield Securities Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality, commonly known as “junk bonds” or “high-yield securities,” may be subject to increased interest, credit, and liquidity risks.

Industry and Sector Investing Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

IPO Investing in initial public offerings may increase volatility and have a magnified impact on performance. IPO shares may be sold shortly after purchase, which can increase portfolio turnover and expenses, including commissions and transaction costs. Additionally, IPO shares are subject to increased market, liquidity, and issuer risks.

Large Cap Concentrating assets in large-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly as small- and mid-cap companies can to new competitive pressures and may lack the growth potential of those securities. Historically, large-cap companies do not recover as quickly as smaller companies do from market declines.

Loss of Money Because the investment’s market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

Management Performance is subject to the risk that the advisor’s asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return.

Market/Market Volatility The market value of the portfolio’s securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Mid-Cap Concentrating assets in mid-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Mid-cap companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of more limited product lines or financial resources, among other factors.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Investments in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to increased price volatility because of changes in interest rates, issuer information availability, credit quality of the underlying assets, market perception of the issuer, availability of credit enhancement, and prepayment of principal. The value of ABS and MBS may be adversely affected if interest rates increase or if the underlying assets experience significant credit events or if the underlying borrower fails to pay the loan included in the security.

Nondiversification A nondiversified investment, as defined under the Investment Act of 1940, may have an increased potential for loss because its portfolio includes a relatively small number of investments. Movements in the prices of the individual assets may have a magnified effect on a nondiversified portfolio. Any sale of the investment’s large positions could adversely affect stock prices if those positions represent a significant part of a company’s outstanding stock.

Not FDIC Insured The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

Other The investment’s performance may be impacted by its concentration in a certain type of security, adherence to a particular investing strategy, or a unique aspect of its structure and costs.

Preferred Stocks Investments in preferred stocks may be subject to the risks of deferred distribution payments, involuntary redemptions, subordination to debt instruments, a lack of liquidity compared with common stocks, limited voting rights, and sensitivity to interest-rate changes.

Restricted/Illiquid Securities Restricted and illiquid securities may fall in price because of an inability to sell the securities when desired. Investing in restricted securities may subject the portfolio to higher costs and liquidity risk.

Short Sale Selling securities short may be subject to the risk that an advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the security, resulting in a loss if a security must be purchased on the market above its initial borrowing price to return to the lender, in addition to interest paid to the lender for borrowing the security.

Small Cap Concentrating assets in small-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Smaller, less-seasoned companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with mid- and large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of limited product lines, management experience, market share, or financial resources, among other factors.

Target Date Portfolio Risk. A Target Date Portfolio is an investment option comprised of “fund of funds” which allocate their investments among multiple asset classes which can include U.S. and foreign equity and fixed income securities. The “target date” in a target date portfolio is the approximate date an investor plans to start withdrawing money. The Portfolio’s ability to achieve its investment objective will depend largely on the ability of the sub-adviser to select the appropriate mix of underlying funds and on the underlying funds’ ability to meet their investment objectives. The portfolio managers control security selection and asset allocation. There can be no assurance that either a Fund or the underlying funds will achieve their investment objectives. An investor should examine the asset allocation of the fund to ensure it is consistent with their own risk tolerance.

A Fund is subject to the same risks as the underlying funds in which it invests. Because target date funds are managed to specific retirement dates, investors may be taking on greater risk if the actual year of retirement differs dramatically from the original estimated date. Target date funds generally shift to a more conservative investment mix over time. While this may help to manage risk, it does not guarantee earnings growth nor is the fund’s principal value guaranteed at any time including at the target date. An investment in a target-date fund is not guaranteed, and you may experience losses, including losses near, at, or after the target date. There is no guarantee that the fund will provide adequate income at and through retirement. Consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses of the fund carefully before investing.
For a more complete description of these and other risks, please review the fund’s prospectus.

**Target Date** Target-date funds, also known as lifecycle funds, shift their asset allocation to become increasingly conservative as the target retirement year approaches. Still, investment in target-date funds may lose value near, at, or after the target retirement date, and there is no guarantee they will provide adequate income at retirement.

**Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds** A portfolio’s risks are closely associated with the risks of the securities and other investments held by the underlying or subsidiary funds, and the ability of the portfolio to meet its investment objective likewise depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their objectives. Investment in other funds may subject the portfolio to higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees.
Sub-Account Details
Asset Class/Investment Style
Target Date

Performance**
Returns (as of 3-31-19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Index¹</th>
<th>Index²</th>
<th>Peer Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>3.59%</td>
<td>9.50%</td>
<td>4.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 year</td>
<td>5.65%</td>
<td>13.51%</td>
<td>6.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 year</td>
<td>4.22%</td>
<td>10.91%</td>
<td>5.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since inception</td>
<td>5.90%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expense Ratio (as of 3-31-19)****
Expense Ratio*** | 0.81% |
Cost Per $1,000 | $8.10 |

Sub-Account Inception Date: May 7, 2010
Underlying fund Inception Date: April 30, 2010

**The performance data presented represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. An investment in a sub-account will fluctuate in value to reflect the value of the underlying portfolio and, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost. Performance does not reflect any applicable contract-level or certain participant-level charges, or any redemption fees imposed by an underlying fund company. These charges, if included, would otherwise reduce the total return for a participant’s account. Performance information current to the most recent month-end is available on our website www.jhpensions.com.

Performance data for a sub-account for any period prior to the date introduced is shown in bold and is hypothetical based on the performance of the underlying fund.
The total revenue that John Hancock receives on this Fund is higher than those advised or sub-advised exclusively by unaffiliated entities. John Hancock and its affiliates provide graduated advisory and sub-advisory services for the underlying fund. For these services, John Hancock and its affiliates receive additional fees which are included in the underlying fund expense ratio (i.e. Fund Expense Ratio or FER).
The Index¹ is S&P 500.⁵⁸
The Index² is Russell 3000/11% MSCI ACWI ex-US/64% BarCap Agg Bond.⁵²
The peer group is Target Date 2025.⁴⁸
Principal risks include: Target Date portfolio, ETN, fixed-income securities, nondiversification, derivatives, merger and replacement, IPO, ETF, target date, high-yield securities, risk of increase expenses, restricted/liquid securities, loss of money, underlying fund/fund of funds, conflict of interest, industry and sector investing, other, credit and counterparty, large cap, equity securities, management, non-FDIC insured, foreign securities, mid-cap, preferred stocks, market/market volatility, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, short/sale, convertible securities, small cap, commodity and hedging strategies. For more details, see Risk Disclosures section of this booklet.

John Hancock Multi-Index 2025 Preservation Portfolio
Investing solely in John Hancock Funds II - Multi-Index 2025 Preservation Portfolio (Class 1)
Sub-advised by John Hancock Asset Management
Ticker Symbol*: JREOX

Fund Highlights
Investment Objective and Policies
• Seeks high total return until its’ target retirement date, with a greater focus on income as the target date approaches.

Why Consider this Fund
• You anticipate that you will re-evaluate your asset allocation strategy at your retirement date
• You want one-step diversification with exposure to domestic stocks, international stocks and fixed-income securities
• You’ve considered your risk tolerance and want your asset allocation to become more conservative over time such that your capital is protected near your retirement date

Holdings, Weightings and Allocations of the underlying fund
Note: The Board of Trustees of the underlying fund (“fund”) in which the sub-account invests may, in its discretion, determine to combine another fund with the target allocation of the fund materially matches the target allocation of the other fund. In such event, the fund’s investors (including the sub-account that invests in the fund) will become investors of the other fund. To the extent permitted by applicable regulatory requirements, such a combination would be implemented without seeking the approval of the fund’s investors. There is no assurance that the Board of Trustees at any point will determine to implement such a combination.

Top Holdings (as of 3-31-19)α

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Holdings</th>
<th>(as of 3-31-19)α</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JHFunds2 Strategic Equity Alloc NAV</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanguard Total Bond Market ETF</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanguard Intern-Term Corp Bd ETF</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanguard Intern-Term Bond ETF</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanguard Short-Term Corporate Bond ETF</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPDR® Portfolio Short Term Corp Bd ETF</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iShares iBoxx $ Invt Grade Corp Bd ETF</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPDR® Blmbg Barclays High Yield Bd ETF</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invesco Senior Loan ETF</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals 84.2% of assets

Top Country Holdings (as of 3-31-19)α

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Country Holdings</th>
<th>(as of 3-31-19)α</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top Sector Weightings (as of 3-31-19)α

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Sector Weightings</th>
<th>(as of 3-31-19)α</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Cyclical</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Defensive</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Materials</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication Services</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Statistics (as of 3-31-19 unless noted)α

• Number of Holdings: 23
• Sharpe Ratio: 1.08
• Beta: 0.69 (Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD)
• R²: 95.75 (Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD)
• Turnover (annualized): 14.00
• Net Assets: $1.3 billion
• Underlying fund expense ratios:
  • Gross*: 0.70%
  • Net*: 0.40%
• Market Cap (millions): 44898.20

* The Net expense ratio shown is for the underlying fund and reflects any fee waivers or expense reimbursements and is subject to change. Please refer to the underlying prospectus or offering documents for additional information.⁶
Please call 1-800-395-1113 to obtain the Fund Sheet for the group annuity investment option sub-accounts and/or to obtain a prospectus (or Offering Memorandum/Trust Document) for the sub-accounts’ underlying fund, that are available on request. The prospectuses (or Offering Memorandum/Trust Documents) for the sub-accounts’ underlying funds contain complete details on investment objectives, risks, fees, charges and expenses as well as other information about the underlying funds which should be carefully considered before investing.

Fees and expenses are only one of several factors that you should consider when making investment decisions. The cumulative effect of fees and expenses can substantially reduce the growth of your retirement account. You can visit the Employee Benefit Security Administration’s Web site for an example demonstrating the long-term effect of fees and expenses.

Contributions under a group annuity contract issued by John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) (John Hancock USA) are allocated to investment options which include: (a) invest solely in shares of an underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or ETF; (b) invest in a combination of these; or (c) are Guaranteed Interest Accounts and which will be held in the John Hancock USA general account. For more information on a particular investment option, please refer to John Hancock USA’s Fund sheets, available through the Web site or your John Hancock USA representative.

Allocating assets to only one or a small number of the investment options (other than an asset allocation investment option such as a target date or target risk option) should not be considered a balanced investment program. In particular, allocating assets to a small number of investment options concentrated in particular business or market sectors could subject an account to increased risk and volatility.

* When contributions are allocated to Funds under your employer’s group annuity contract with John Hancock, they will be held in a sub-account (also referred to as “Fund”), which invests in shares of the specified underlying mutual fund, collective trust, ETF or a combination of these. The ticker symbols shown are for the underlying mutual fund, collective trusts or ETFs in which sub-accounts are invested. The ticker symbols do not directly apply to the John Hancock sub-account and therefore any public information accessed using these symbols will not reflect the unit value of the subaccount, nor will such information reflect sub-account, contract-level or participant-level charges under your plan’s group annuity contract.

**Information Concerning John Hancock’s Short-Term Trading Policy**

The group annuity contract is not designed for short-term trading. The effect of short-term trading may disrupt or be potentially disruptive to the management of the fund underlying an investment option and may thereby adversely impact the underlying fund’s performance, either by impacting fund management practices or by increasing fund transaction costs. These impacts are absorbed by other fund investors, including retirement plan participants. For the protection of the participants, account changes are subject to the following short-term trading guidelines when exchanging investment options under your company’s qualified retirement plan account with John Hancock. Requests may be cancelled if not within our guidelines.

Participants are allowed a maximum of two exchanges per calendar month. Exchanges defined as the full rebalacement of a participant’s account, or single or multiple fund-to-fund transfers that involve multiple investment options (also referred to as “inter-account transfers”) on one day, and may be made over the Web, by fax, courier or mail, through our toll-free participant services line, or with a client account representative.

Recognizing that there may be extreme market or other circumstances requiring a participant to make a further change, John Hancock will allow a participant to move 100% of their assets to a Money Market or Stable Value Fund (as available under the contract after the exchange limit has been reached; no subsequent exchanges may be made for 30 days. Once the 30-day hold has expired, participants can trade again in accordance with the above guidelines.

The guidelines do not apply to regular allocations, loans, or withdrawals.

In addition, on an ongoing basis, participant account activity is reviewed for trading activity that, though within the monthly exchange limit, could be detrimental to an underlying fund and/or contrary to its exchange policies, as described in the fund’s prospectus. As a result of this review, or if requested by a fund company, additional restrictions may be imposed on a participant’s retirement account, including but not limited to:

- Applying redemption fees and/or trade restrictions as requested by the underlying fund manager. Such trade restrictions may be more restrictive than the above guidelines
- Restricting the number of exchanges made during a defined period
- Restricting the dollar amount of exchange
- Restricting the method used to submit exchanges (e.g., requiring exchange requests to be submitted in writing via U.S. mail)
- Restricting exchanges into and out of certain investment options

Participants can read about the short-term trading policy at www.jhpensions.com or www.jhpensions.com (for plans domiciled in New York) under the “modify your account - change account” feature. Redemption fees or market value adjustments associated with exchanges from particular investment options are described on applicable fund sheets, which are available online. For more information or to order prospectuses for the underlying investments, call 1-800-395-1113 and speak to a client account representative.

**Weightings - Applicable to only the Target Date and Target Risk (Lifestyle Portfolios)**

Each Target Risk/Target Date Portfolio has a target percentage allocation designed to meet the investment objectives of a corresponding investment orientation. Allocation percentages may vary or be adjusted due to market or economic conditions or other reasons as set out in the prospectus. Due to abnormal market conditions or redemption activity the fund may temporarily invest in cash and cash equivalents.

The underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or ETF has the right to restrict trade activity without prior notice if a participant’s trading is determined to be in excess of their exchange policy, as stated in the prospectus or offering memorandum.

The information shown is based on the most recent available information for the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or ETF (collectively referred to as underlying fund) as of the date of printing and is subject to change. Listed holdings do not represent all of the holdings in the underlying fund.

Average Credit Quality is from a Nationally Recognized Statistically Rating Organization (NRSRO).

1A. Your company’s qualified retirement plan offers participants the opportunity to contribute to investment options available under a group annuity contract with John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) (John Hancock USA). These investment options may be sub-accounts (pooled funds) investing directly in underlying mutual fund, collective trusts, or ETFs, or they may be Guaranteed Interest Accounts.

The Funds offered on the JH Signature platform are classified into five risk categories. The risk category in which a Fund is placed is determined based on where the 10 year Standard Deviation (defined below) of the underlying fund’s Morningstar Category falls on the following scale: If the 10 year Standard Deviation of the underlying fund’s Morningstar Category is 17.00 or higher, the Fund is classified as “Aggressive,” between 11.50 and 16.99 as “Growth,” between 6.50 and 11.49 as “Growth & Income,” between 2.50 and 6.49 as...
"Income," and 2.49 and below as "Conservative." If a 10 year Standard Deviation is not available for a Morningstar Category, then the 5 year Standard Deviation of the underlying fund’s Morningstar Category is used to determine the Fund’s risk category. If a 5 year Standard Deviation is not available for a Morningstar Category, then the 5 year Standard Deviation of the underlying fund’s Morningstar Category Index is used to determine the Fund’s risk category. Standard Deviation is defined by Morningstar as a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for an underlying fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time.

The placement of each investment option’s risk/return category is subject to change. This information is not intended as investment advice and there can be no assurance that any investment option will achieve its objectives or experience less volatility than another.

2A. Manager or Sub-Adviser refers to the manager of the underlying fund, or to the sub-adviser of the underlying John Hancock Trust, John Hancock Funds II, or John Hancock Funds III fund in which the sub-account invests. "Underlying fund" includes the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or ETF in which a sub-account invests.

3A. Date sub-account or Guaranteed Interest Account first available under group annuity contract. This class was introduced May 23, 2008. If the sub-account inception date is after May 23, 2008, then the class introduction date is the same as the sub-account inception date.

4A. The performance data for a sub-account for any period prior to the sub-account Inception Date is hypothetical based on the performance of the underlying investment since inception of the underlying investment. All other performance data is actual (except as otherwise indicated). Returns for any period greater than one year are annualized. Performance data reflects changes in the prices of a sub-account’s investments (including the shares of an underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or ETF), reinvestment of dividends and capital gains and deductions for the sub-account charges.

The performance data presented represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. An investment in a sub-account will fluctuate in value to reflect the value of the sub-account’s underlying fund and, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost. Performance does not reflect any applicable contract-level or participant-level charges, fees for guaranteed benefits if elected by participant under the group annuity contract or redemption fees imposed by the underlying Portfolio. These charges, if included, would otherwise reduce the total return for a participant’s account. All performance calculations shown have been prepared solely by John Hancock USA. The underlying fund company has not reviewed the sub-account’s performance.

**Performance of the sub-account**
The performance data for a sub-account for any period prior to the sub-account Inception Date is hypothetical based on the performance of the underlying portfolio. This class was introduced May 23, 2008. If the sub-account inception date is after May 23, 2008, then the class introduction date is the same as the sub-account inception date.

Performance data does not reflect any applicable contract-level or certain participant-level charges, fees for guaranteed benefits if elected by participant under the group annuity contract or redemption fees imposed by the underlying Portfolio. These charges, if included, would otherwise reduce the total return for a participant’s account. All performance calculations shown have been prepared solely by John Hancock USA. The underlying fund company has not reviewed the sub-account’s performance.

**Morningstar Portfolio Ratings**
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Morningstar assigns categories by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor Morningstar uses as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund’s prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative factors are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

The materials shown are specific unit class for investment options available under a John Hancock group annuity contract. The Expense Ratio (“ER”) shown represents the total annual operating expenses for the investment options made available by John Hancock. It is made up of John Hancock’s (i) "Revenue from Sub-account", and (ii) the expenses of the underlying fund (based on expense ratios reported in the most recent prospectuses available as of the date of printing. "FER"). In the case where an underlying fund has either waived a portion of, or capped, its fees, the FER used to determine the ER of the sub-account that invests in the underlying fund is the net expense ratio of the underlying fund. “Underlying fund” or “fund” refers to the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or exchanged traded fund (“ETF”) in which the investment option invests. The FER is determined by the underlying fund and is subject to fluctuation. Any change in the FER of an underlying fund will affect the Expense Ratio of the investment option which invests in the underlying fund. The ER applies daily at a rate equivalent to the annual rate shown, and may vary to reflect changes in the expenses of an underlying fund and other factors.

When calculating the Expense Ratio of the sub-account, the net expense ratio of the underlying fund is used. Returns shown reflect the Expense Ratio of the
The amounts displayed below represent the gross and net expense ratios of the underlying fund in which the sub-account invests. Where the figures are different, the underlying fund has either waived a portion of, or capped its fees, and the result of such fee waiver or cap is reflected in the net expense ratio. The waiver or cap is subject to expiration, in which case the Expense Ratio and performance of the sub account may be impacted. Refer to the prospectus of the underlying fund for details. When calculating the Expense Ratio of the sub-account, the net expense ratio of the underlying fund is used. Returns shown reflect the Expense Ratio of the sub-account.

The Turnover Ratio shown is based on the most recent available financial statements for the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or ETF as of the date of printing and is subject to change.

Key Statistics

The Turnover Ratio shown is based on the most recent available financial statements for the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or ETF as of the date of printing and is subject to change.

Target Date Benchmark History

JH Multi-Index Preservation Portfolios

Target Date 2025: Russell 3000 Index/ MSCI ACWI ex-US Index/Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index

This custom blended benchmark (Custom Benchmark) is based on the fund’s asset allocation glide path shown above and will reflect a more conservative asset allocation over time. The information shows how the fund’s performance compares with the returns of an index of funds with similar investment objectives. From December 1, 2016 to November 30, 2017, the Custom Benchmark consisted of the following indices and approximate weightings: 28% Russell 3000 Index, 12% MSCI ACWI ex-US Index, and 60% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The weightings of the indices in the Custom Benchmark are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the fund’s target asset allocation in accordance with the annual roll-down of the glide path described above and differed in periods prior to December 1, 2016.

Key Statistics

The Turnover Ratio shown is based on the most recent available financial statements for the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or ETF as of the date of printing and is subject to change.

Wrap Provider Exposure

S&P

Credit ratings of AA- or better are considered to be high credit quality; credit ratings of BBB- are good credit quality and the lowest category of investment grade; credit ratings BB+ and below are lower-rated securities (“junk bonds”); and credit ratings of CCC+ or below have high default risk. The credit quality breakdown does not give effect to the impact of any credit derivative investments made by the fund.

Moody’s

The rating scale, running from a high of Aaa to a low of C, comprises 21 notches. It is divided into two sections, investment grade and speculative grade. The lowest investment-grade rating is Ba1. Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa.

Fund availability subject to regulatory approval and may vary from state to state. The availability of products, Funds and contract features may be subject to Broker-Dealer Firm approval, State approval, Broker Licensing requirements, tax law requirements, or other contract-related requirements. From time to time, changes are made to Funds, and the availability of these changes may be subject to State approvals or other compliance requirements. Please confirm with your local John Hancock Representative if you have any questions about product, Fund or contract feature availability.