Hercules Capital, Inc.
Form 497
June 13, 2018
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Filed Pursuant to Rule 497
Registration No. 333-224281

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To prospectus dated June 5, 2018)

6,000,000 Shares

Common Stock

We are offering 6,000,000 shares of our common stock. Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, under the trading symbol HTGC. The last sale price, as reported on the NYSE on June 7, 2018, was $12.34 per share. The net asset value per share of our common stock at March 31, 2018 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus supplement on which we determined net asset value) was $9.72.

We are an internally-managed, non-diversified, closed-end investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act. Our investment objective is to maximize our portfolio s total return by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our warrant and equity-related investments.

An investment in our common stock involves risks that are described in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 14 of the accompanying prospectus.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain important information you should know before investing in our common stock. Please read this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus before investing and keep it for future reference. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This information is available free of charge by contacting us at 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301, or by telephone by calling collect at (650) 289-3060 or on our website at www.htgc.com. The information on the websites referred to herein is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains information about us.

	Per Share	Total
Public offering price	$ 12.15	$ 72,900,000
Sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions)	$ 0.37	$ 2,220,000
Proceeds to us (before expenses)(1)	$ 11.78	$ 70,680,000

(1) Before deducting expenses payable by us related to this offering, estimated at $300,000. See Underwriting in this prospectus supplement for complete details of underwriters compensation.

The underwriters may also purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares from us at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions, to cover overallotments, if any, within 30 days of the date of this prospectus supplement. If the underwriters exercise this option in full, the total public offering price will be $83,835,000, the total sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions) paid by us will be $2,553,000, and total proceeds, before expenses, will be $81,282,000.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Delivery of the shares of common stock will be made on or about June 14, 2018.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Wells Fargo Securities **Morgan Stanley** **Jefferies** **Keefe, Bruyette & Woods,** ***A Stifel Company***

Lead Manager

Compass Point

The date of this prospectus supplement is June 12, 2018.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus supplement or such prospectus, as applicable. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the terms of this offering and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying prospectus. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which gives more general information and disclosure. To the extent the information contained in this prospectus supplement differs from the information contained in the accompanying prospectus, the information in this prospectus supplement shall control. You should read this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus together with the additional information described under the heading, Available Information before investing in our common stock.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus supplement and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read this entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the documents that are referenced in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, together with any accompanying supplements. In this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, the Company, Hercules, HTGC, we, us and our refer to Hercules Capital, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and its affiliated securitization trusts.

Our Company

We are a specialty finance company focused on providing senior secured loans to high-growth, innovative venture capital-backed companies in a variety of technology, life sciences and sustainable and renewable technology industries. Our investment objective is to maximize our portfolio s total return by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our warrant and equity-related investments. We are an internally-managed, non-diversified closed-end investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. Effective January 1, 2006, we elected to be treated for tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code.

As of March 31, 2018, our total assets were approximately $1.6 billion, of which our investments comprised $1.5 billion at fair value and $1.6 billion at cost. Since inception through March 31, 2018, we have made debt and equity commitments of more than $7.6 billion to our portfolio companies.

We also make investments in qualifying small businesses through our two wholly-owned small business investment companies, or SBICs. Our SBIC subsidiaries, Hercules Technology II, L.P., or HT II, and Hercules Technology III, L.P., or HT III, hold approximately $113.1 million and $285.8 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.7% and 14.4% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at March 31, 2018. At March 31, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in Small Business Administration, or SBA, guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries. See Regulation Small Business Administration Regulations in the accompanying prospectus for additional information regarding our SBIC subsidiaries.

As of March 31, 2018, our investment professionals, including Manuel A. Henriquez, our co-founder, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, are currently comprised of 33 professionals who have, on average, more than 15 years of experience in venture capital, structured finance, commercial lending or acquisition finance with the types of technology-related companies that we are targeting. We believe that we can leverage the experience and relationships of our management team to successfully identify attractive investment opportunities, underwrite prospective portfolio companies and structure customized financing solutions.

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Organizational Chart

The following chart summarizes our organizational structure as of June 7, 2018. This chart is provided for illustrative purposes only.

Our Market Opportunity

We believe that technology-related companies compete in one of the largest and most rapidly growing sectors of the U.S. economy and that continued growth is supported by ongoing innovation and performance improvements in technology products as well as the adoption of technology across virtually all industries in response to competitive pressures. We believe that an attractive market opportunity exists for a specialty finance company focused primarily on investments in structured debt with warrants in technology-related companies for the following reasons:

- technology-related companies have generally been underserved by traditional lending sources;
- unfulfilled demand exists for structured debt financing to technology-related companies due to the complexity of evaluating risk in these investments; and
- structured debt with warrants products are less dilutive and complement equity financing from venture capital and private equity funds.

Technology-Related Companies are Underserved by Traditional Lenders. We believe many viable technology-related companies backed by financial sponsors have been unable to obtain sufficient growth financing from traditional lenders, including financial services companies such as commercial banks and finance companies because traditional lenders have continued to consolidate and have adopted a more risk-averse approach to lending. More importantly, we believe traditional lenders are typically unable to underwrite the risk associated with these companies effectively.

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The unique cash flow characteristics of many technology-related companies typically include significant research and development expenditures and high projected revenue growth thus often making such companies difficult to evaluate from a credit perspective. In addition, the balance sheets of these companies often include a disproportionately large amount of intellectual property assets, which can be difficult to value. Finally, the speed of innovation in technology and rapid shifts in consumer demand and market share add to the difficulty in evaluating technology-related companies.

Due to the difficulties described above, we believe traditional lenders generally refrain from entering the structured debt financing marketplace, instead preferring the risk-reward profile of asset-based lending. Traditional lenders generally do not have flexible product offerings that meet the needs of technology-related companies. The financing products offered by traditional lenders typically impose on borrowers many restrictive covenants and conditions, including limiting cash outflows and requiring a significant depository relationship to facilitate rapid liquidation.

Unfulfilled Demand for Structured Debt Financing to Technology-Related Companies. Private debt capital in the form of structured debt financing from specialty finance companies continues to be an important source of funding for technology-related companies. We believe that the level of demand for structured debt financing is a function of the level of annual venture equity investment activity.

We believe that demand for structured debt financing is currently underserved. The venture capital market for the technology-related companies in which we invest has been active. Therefore, to the extent we have capital available, we believe this is an opportune time to be active in the structured lending market for technology-related companies.

Structured Debt with Warrants Products Complement Equity Financing From Venture Capital and Private Equity Funds. We believe that technology-related companies and their financial sponsors will continue to view structured debt securities as an attractive source of capital because it augments the capital provided by venture capital and private equity funds. We believe that our structured debt with warrants products provide access to growth capital that otherwise may only be available through incremental investments by existing equity investors. As such, we provide portfolio companies and their financial sponsors with an opportunity to diversify their capital sources. Generally, we believe many technology-related companies at all stages of development target a portion of their capital to be debt in an attempt to achieve a higher valuation through internal growth. In addition, because financial sponsor-backed companies have reached a more mature stage prior to reaching a liquidity event, we believe our investments could provide the debt capital needed to grow or recapitalize during the extended period sometimes required prior to liquidity events.

Our Business Strategy

Our strategy to achieve our investment objective includes the following key elements:

Leverage the Experience and Industry Relationships of Our Management Team and Investment Professionals. We have assembled a team of experienced investment professionals with extensive experience as venture capitalists, commercial lenders, and originators of structured debt and equity investments in technology-related companies.

Mitigate Risk of Principal Loss and Build a Portfolio of Equity-Related Securities. We expect that our investments have the potential to produce attractive risk-adjusted returns through current income, in the form of interest and fee income, as well as capital appreciation from warrant and equity-related securities. We believe that we can mitigate the risk of loss on our debt investments through the combination of loan principal

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amortization, cash interest payments, relatively short maturities (typically between 24 48 months), security interests in the assets of our portfolio companies, and on select investment covenants requiring prospective portfolio companies to have certain amounts of available cash at the time of our investment and the continued support from a venture capital or private equity firm at the time we make our investment.

Provide Customized Financing Complementary to Financial Sponsors Capital. We offer a broad range of investment structures and possess expertise and experience to effectively structure and price investments in technology-related companies.

Invest at Various Stages of Development. We provide growth capital to technology-related companies at all stages of development, including select publicly listed companies and select special opportunity lower middle market companies that require additional capital to fund acquisitions, recapitalizations and refinancings and established-stage companies.

Benefit from Our Efficient Organizational Structure. We believe that the perpetual nature of our corporate structure enables us to be a long-term partner for our portfolio companies in contrast to traditional investment funds, which typically have a limited life. In addition, because of our access to the equity markets, we believe that we may benefit from a lower cost of capital than that available to private investment funds.

Deal Sourcing Through Our Proprietary Database. We have developed a proprietary and comprehensive structured query language-based database system to track various aspects of our investment process including sourcing, originations, transaction monitoring and post-investment performance.

Recent Developments

Distribution Declaration

On April 25, 2018, our Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of $0.31 per share that was paid on May 21, 2018 to stockholders of record as of May 14, 2018. This distribution represents our fifty-first consecutive distribution since our initial public offering, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date to $14.33 per share.

Closed and Pending Commitments

As of June 7, 2018, we have:

- Closed debt and equity commitments of approximately $313.8 million to new and existing portfolio companies and funded approximately $224.2 million subsequent to March 31, 2018.

- Pending commitments (signed non-binding term sheets) of approximately $145 million.

The table below summarizes our year-to-date closed and pending commitments as follows:

Closed Commitments and Pending Commitments (in millions)	
January 1 March 31, 2018 Closed Commitments	$ 266.0
April 1 June 7, 2018 Closed Commitments[a]	$ 313.8
Pending Commitments (as of June 7, 2018)[b]	$ 145.0
Closed and Pending Commitments as of June 7, 2018	$ 724.8

a. Closed Commitments may include renewals of existing credit facilities. Not all Closed Commitments result in future cash requirements. Commitments generally fund over the two succeeding quarters from close.

b. Not all pending commitments (signed non-binding term sheets) are expected to close and they do not necessarily represent any future cash requirements.

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Unscheduled Early Principal Repayments Early Pay-Offs

As of June 8, quarter-to-date, we have received $59.1 million in early pay-offs, of which approximately $39.6 million was received from portfolio companies that previously had credit ratings of 3-5.

Amendment to Union Bank Credit Facility

On May 25, 2018, the Company, through a special purpose wholly-owned subsidiary, Hercules Funding III, LLC, entered into the Second Amendment (the Amendment) to the Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of May 5, 2016 (the Union Bank Facility), with MUFG Union Bank, N.A., as the arranger and administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto from time to time. The Amendment amends certain provisions of the Union Bank Facility to increase the commitments thereunder from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Redemption of 2024 Notes

On February 9, 2018, our Board of Directors approved a redemption of $100.0 million of our outstanding aggregate principal amount of 6.25% notes due 2024 (the 2024 Notes), which were redeemed on April 2, 2018.

ATM Equity Program Issuances

Subsequent to March 31, 2018 and as of June 7, 2018, we sold 1,953,100 shares of common stock for total accumulated net proceeds of approximately $23.9 million, including $217,000 of offering expenses, under our at-the-market, or ATM, equity distribution agreement, dated September 8, 2017, or the Equity Distribution Agreement, with JMP Securities LLC, or JMP. As of June 7, 2018, approximately 8.0 million shares remain available for issuance and sale under the Equity Distribution Agreement.

2025 Notes

On April 26, 2018, we issued $75.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.25% notes due 2025 (the 2025 Notes). The 2025 Notes were issued pursuant to the Fifth Supplemental Indenture to the Base Indenture, dated April 26, 2018 (the 2025 Notes Indenture), between us and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee. The sale of the 2025 Notes generated net proceeds of approximately $73.0 million. Aggregate estimated offering expenses in connection with the transaction, including the underwriter s discount and commissions, were approximately $2.0 million.

The 2025 Notes will mature on April 30, 2025, unless previously repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2025 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.25% per year payable quarterly in arrears on January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30 of each year, commencing on July 30, 2018.

The 2025 Notes will be our direct unsecured obligations and rank pari passu, or equally in right of payment, with all outstanding and future unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness issued by Hercules Capital, Inc.

We may redeem some or all of the 2025 Notes at any time, or from time to time, at the redemption price set forth under the terms of the indenture after April 30, 2021. No sinking fund is provided for the 2025 Notes. The 2025 Notes were issued in denominations of $25 and integral multiples of $25 thereof.

The 2025 Notes are listed on the NYSE, and trade on the NYSE under the symbol HCXZ.

Portfolio Company Developments

As of June 7, 2018, we held warrants or equity positions in three companies that have filed registration statements on Form S-1 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) in contemplation of potential

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initial public offerings, including Tricida, Inc. and two companies which filed confidentially under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012. There can be no assurance that companies that have yet to complete their initial public offerings will do so in a timely manner or at all. In addition, subsequent to March 31, 2018, the following companies announced or completed liquidity events:

1. In April 2018, our portfolio company, DocuSign, Inc. completed its initial public offering.

2. In May 2018, our portfolio company RazorGator Inc., an online ticket reselling platform for sports, theater and concert tickets, and vacation packages for sporting events, was acquired by TickPick, an online ticket marketplace to buy, bid on and sell tickets on sports, concerts and other live events. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

3. In May 2018, our portfolio company FanDuel, a leading U.S. daily fantasy sports operator, announced they had entered into a definitive agreement with Paddy Power Betfair plc, an international, multi-channel sports betting and gaming operator, to combine Paddy Power s U.S. business (Betfair US) with FanDuel. Under the agreement, Paddy Power will contribute its existing U.S. assets along with $158.0 million of cash. The cash contribution will be used to pay down existing FanDuel debt and fund working capital of the combined business.

4. In May 2018, our portfolio company PerfectServe, Inc., a comprehensive and secure care team collaboration platform for healthcare, was acquired by K1 Investment Management LLC, a private equity firm investing in high-growth private companies across North America. Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301, and our telephone number is (650) 289-3060. We also have offices in Boston, MA, New York, NY, Washington, DC, Hartford, CT, and San Diego, CA. We maintain a website on the Internet at www.htgc.com. We make available, free of charge, on our website our proxy statement, annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

We file annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. This information is available at the SEC s public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information about the operation of the SEC s public reference room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website, at www.sec.gov, that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including us, who file documents electronically with the SEC.

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THE OFFERING

Common stock offered by us	6,000,000 shares, or 6,900,000 shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares in full.
Common stock outstanding prior to this offering	87,206,795 shares
Common stock outstanding after this offering	93,206,795 shares, or 94,106,795 shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares in full
Use of Proceeds	We estimate that the net proceeds we receive from the sale of 6,000,000 shares of our common stock in this offering will be approximately $70.4 million after deducting the underwriting discount of approximately $2.2 million payable by us and estimated offering expenses of approximately $300,000 payable by us. We expect to use the net proceeds from this offering (i) to fund investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objective, (ii) to make acquisitions, and (iii) for other general corporate purposes.
Symbol on the New York Stock Exchange	HTGC
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan for our stockholders, which is an opt out dividend reinvestment plan. Under this plan, cash distributions to our stockholders are automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock unless a stockholder specifically opts out of our dividend reinvestment plan. If a stockholder opts out, that stockholder receives cash dividends or other distributions. Stockholders who receive distributions in the form of shares of common stock generally are subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as stockholders who elect to receive their distributions in cash but do not receive any corresponding cash distributions with which to pay any applicable taxes. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan in the accompanying prospectus.
Distributions	The timing and amount of our quarterly distributions, if any, are determined by our Board of Directors. While we intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally

available for distribution, we may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of our distributions from time to time. In addition, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions due to the asset coverage requirements applicable to us as a business development company under the 1940 Act. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax

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	consequences, including the possible loss of our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC. We cannot assure stockholders that they will receive any distributions. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Distributions in the accompanying prospectus.
Risk Factors	See Risk Factors in the accompanying prospectus and other information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before you decide whether to make an investment in shares of our common stock.
Custodian and Transfer Agent	Union Bank of California and U.S. Bank National Association serve as our custodians, and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC serves as our transfer agent, dividend paying and reinvestment agent and registrar. See Custodian, Transfer and Dividend Paying Agent and Registrar in the accompanying prospectus.

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FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in our common stock will bear directly or indirectly, assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their over-allotment option. However, we caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. The footnotes to the fee table state which items are estimates. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by you or us or that we will pay fees or expenses, stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as investors in Hercules Capital, Inc.

Stockholder Transaction Expenses (as a percentage of the public offering price):	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)[1]	3.05%
Offering expenses	0.41%[2]
Dividend reinvestment plan fees	%[3]
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of the public offering price)	3.46%
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):[4]	
Operating expenses	5.68%[5][6]
Interest and fees paid in connection with borrowed funds	4.96%[7]
Total annual expenses	10.64%[8]

(1) Represents the underwriting discount with respect to the shares of our common stock sold by us in this offering.
(2) The percentage reflects estimated offering expenses of approximately $300,000 (including up to $10,000 in reimbursement of certain underwriters counsel fees).
(3) The expenses associated with the administration of our dividend reinvestment plan are included in Operating expenses. We pay all brokerage commissions incurred with respect to open market purchases, if any, made by the administrator under the plan. For more details about the plan, see Dividend Reinvestment Plan in the accompanying prospectus.
(4) Net assets attributable to common stock equals the weighted average net assets for the three-months ended March 31, 2018, which is approximately $850.9 million.
(5) Operating expenses represents our estimated operating expenses by annualizing our actual operating expenses incurred for the three-months ended March 31, 2018, including all fees and expenses of our consolidated subsidiaries and excluding interests and fees on indebtedness. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Management in the accompanying prospectus.
(6) We do not have an investment adviser and are internally managed by our executive officers under the supervision of our Board of Directors. As a result, we do not pay investment advisory fees, but instead we pay the operating costs associated with employing investment management professionals.
(7)

Interest and fees paid in connection with borrowed funds represents our estimated interest, fees and credit facility expenses by annualizing our actual interest, fees, and credit facility expenses incurred for the three-months ended March 31, 2018, including our $120.0 million revolving senior secured credit facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC (the Wells Facility), Union Bank Facility, 4.625% notes due 2022 (the 2022 Notes), the 2024 Notes, 4.375% convertible notes due 2022 (the 2022 Convertible Notes), fixed rate asset-backed notes (the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes) and the SBA debentures.

(8) Total annual expenses is the sum of operating expenses, and interest and fees paid in connection with borrowed funds. Total annual expenses is presented as a percentage of weighted average net assets attributable to common stockholders because the holders of shares of our common stock (and not the holders of our debt securities or preferred stock, if any) bear all of our fees and expenses, including the fees and expenses of our wholly-owned consolidated subsidiaries, all of which are included in this fee table presentation.

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Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. These amounts are based upon our payment of annual operating expenses at the levels set forth in the table above and assume no additional leverage.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 common stock investment, assuming a 5% annual return	$ 134	$ 318	$ 482	$ 820

The example and the expenses in the tables above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or lesser than those shown. Moreover, while the example assumes, as required by the applicable rules of the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or lesser than 5%. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all distributions at net asset value (NAV), participants in our dividend reinvestment plan may receive shares valued at the market price in effect at that time. This price may be at, above or below NAV. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan in the accompanying prospectus for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The matters discussed in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as well as in future oral and written statements by management of Hercules Capital, Inc. that are forward-looking statements are based on current management expectations that involve substantial risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. We generally identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, should, expects, plans, anticipates, could, intends, target, projects, believes, estimates, predicts, potential or continue or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions. Important assumptions include our ability to originate new investments, achieve certain margins and levels of profitability, the availability of additional capital, and the ability to maintain certain debt to asset ratios. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans or objectives will be achieved. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus include statements as to:

- our current and future management structure;
- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our prospective portfolio companies;
- the impact of investments that we expect to make;
- our informal relationships with third parties including in the venture capital industry;
- the expected market for venture capital investments and our addressable market;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;
- our ability to access debt markets and equity markets;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- our expected financings and investments;

- our regulatory structure and tax status;
- our ability to operate as a business development company, a SBIC and a RIC;
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies;
- the timing, form and amount of any distributions;
- the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on our business;
- the valuation of any investments in portfolio companies, particularly those having no liquid trading market; and
- our ability to recover unrealized losses.

For a discussion of factors that could cause our actual results to differ from forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, please see the discussion under Risk Factors in the accompanying prospectus.

You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements made in this prospectus relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made and are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, or the Securities Act. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this prospectus supplement.

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INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

We have compiled certain industry estimates presented in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus from internally generated information and data. While we believe our estimates are reliable, they have not been verified by any independent sources. The estimates are based on a number of assumptions, including increasing investment in venture capital and private equity-backed companies. Actual results may differ from projections and estimates, and this market may not grow at the rates projected, or at all. If this market fails to grow at projected rates, our business and the market price of our securities, including our common stock, could be materially adversely affected.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds we will receive from the sale of the 6,000,000 shares of our common stock in this offering will be approximately $70.4 million (or approximately $81.0 million if the underwriters fully exercise their overallotment option), after deducting the underwriting discount of approximately $2.2 million (or approximately $2.6 million if the underwriters fully exercise their overallotment option) payable by us and estimated offering expenses of approximately $300,000 payable by us.

We expect to use the net proceeds from this offering (i) to fund investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objective, (ii) to make acquisitions, and (iii) for other general corporate purposes.

We intend to seek to invest the net proceeds received in this offering as promptly as practicable after receipt thereof consistent with our investment objective. We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds from any offering of our securities will be used as described above within three to six months, depending on market conditions. We anticipate that the remainder will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes, including potential payments or distributions to shareholders. Pending such use, we will invest a portion of the net proceeds of this offering in short-term investments, such as cash and cash equivalents, which we expect will earn yields substantially lower than the interest income that we anticipate receiving in respect of investments in accordance with our investment objective.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth (i) our actual capitalization as of March 31, 2018, and (ii) our capitalization as adjusted to give effect to the sale of 6,000,000 million shares of our common stock in this offering (assuming no exercise of the overallotment option) at a price of $12.15 per share, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately $2.2 million payable by us and estimated offering expenses of approximately $300,000 payable by us. You should read this table together with the Use of Proceeds section and our statement of assets and liabilities included elsewhere in this prospectus supplement.

	As of March 31, 2018	
	Actual	As Adjusted[2]
	(in thousands)	
Investments at fair value	$ 1,483,578	$ 1,483,578
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 118,228	$ 188,608
Debt[1]:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 18,789	$ 18,789
Long-term SBA debentures	188,299	188,299
2022 Convertible Notes	223,878	223,878
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	33,156	33,156
2022 Notes	147,698	147,698
2024 Notes	179,161	79,161
Total debt	$ 790,981	$ 690,981
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock, par value $0.001 per share; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 85,238,626 shares issued and outstanding, actual, 91,238,626 shares issued and outstanding, as adjusted, respectively	$ 85	$ 91
Capital in excess of par value	916,738	987,112
Unrealized depreciation on investments	(94,957)	(94,957)
Accumulated realized gains (losses) on investments	(25,294)	(25,294)
Distributions in excess of investment income	32,159	32,159
Total stockholders equity	$ 828,731	$ 899,111
Total capitalization	$ 1,619,712	$ 1,590,092

(1) The above table reflects the principal amount of indebtedness outstanding net of the associated debt issuance costs as of March 31, 2018. As of June 7, 2018, the principal amount of indebtedness outstanding under the Wells Facility, the Union Bank Facility, the 2022 Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes, the 2024 Notes, the 2025 Notes, and the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes were $65.1 million, $66.3 million, $150.0 million, $230.0 million,

$83.5 million, $75.0 million, and $32.0 million, respectively. The net proceeds from the sale of the shares in this offering are expected to be used to fund investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objective, to make acquisitions, and for other general corporate purposes. See Use of Proceeds.

(2) The as adjusted amount reflects the April 2, 2018 redemption of $100.0 million of our outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes. The as adjusted amount does not include the $75.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes issued on April 26, 2018.

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PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol HTGC.

The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices of our common stock, the sales price as a percentage of NAV and the distributions declared by us for each fiscal quarter. The stock quotations are interdealer quotations and do not include markups, markdowns or commissions.

	NAV(1)	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Premium/ Discount of High Sales Price to NAV	Premium/ Discount of Low Sales Price to NAV	Cash Distribution per Share
2016						
First quarter	$ 9.81	$ 12.39	$ 10.03	26.3%	2.2%	$ 0.310
Second quarter	$ 9.66	$ 12.43	$ 11.74	28.7%	21.6%	$ 0.310
Third quarter	$ 9.86	$ 14.00	$ 12.42	41.9%	25.9%	$ 0.310
Fourth quarter	$ 9.90	$ 14.25	$ 12.90	43.9%	30.2%	$ 0.310
2017						
First quarter	$ 9.76	$ 15.43	$ 14.12	58.1%	44.7%	$ 0.310
Second quarter	$ 9.87	$ 15.56	$ 12.66	57.6%	28.3%	$ 0.310
Third quarter	$ 10.00	$ 13.50	$ 12.04	35.0%	20.4%	$ 0.310
Fourth quarter	$ 9.96	$ 13.94	$ 12.44	39.9%	24.9%	$ 0.310
2018						
First quarter	$ 9.72	$ 13.25	$ 11.89	36.3%	22.3%	$ 0.310
Second quarter (through June 7, 2018)	*	$ 12.64	$ 11.99	*	*	**

(1) NAV per share is generally determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per share on the date of the high and low sales prices. The NAVs shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.

* NAV has not yet been calculated for this period.

** Cash distribution per share has not yet been determined for this period.

The last reported price for our common stock on June 7, 2018 was $12.34 per share.

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the value of the net assets attributable to those shares. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from NAV or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term are separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV will decrease. At times, our shares of common stock have traded at a premium to NAV and at times our shares of common stock have traded at a discount to the net assets attributable to those shares. It is not possible to predict whether the shares offered hereby will trade at, above, or below NAV.

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UNDERWRITING

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement dated June 12, 2018, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters named below, for whom Wells Fargo Securities, LLC is acting as representative, the following respective numbers of shares of common stock at the offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement:

Underwriter	**Number of Shares**
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	2,190,000
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	1,884,000
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	918,000
Jefferies LLC	696,000
Compass Point Research & Trading, LLC	312,000
Total	6,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters are obligated to purchase all of the shares of common stock in the offering if any are purchased, other than those shares covered by the over-allotment option described below, subject to certain conditions precedent. The underwriting agreement also provides that if an underwriter defaults the purchase commitments of non-defaulting underwriters may be increased or the offering may be terminated.

The underwriters propose to offer the shares of common stock offered hereby from time to time for sale in one or more transactions on the NYSE, in the over-the-counter-market, through negotiated transactions or otherwise at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices, subject to receipt and acceptance by the underwriters and subject to the underwriters right to reject any order in whole or in part. The underwriters may effect such transactions by selling the shares of common stock to or through dealers and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriter and/or purchasers of shares of common stock for whom they may act as agents or to whom they may sell as principal. The difference between the price at which the underwriters purchase shares and the price at which the underwriters resell such shares, which may include a commission equivalent of up to $0.222 per share, may be deemed underwriting compensation.

We have granted to the underwriter a 30-day option to purchase on a pro rata basis up to 900,000 additional shares at a price of $11.78 per share. The option may be exercised only to cover any over-allotments of common stock.

The following table summarizes the compensation and estimated expenses that we will pay.

	Per Share	**Total**

	Without Over-allotment	With Over-allotment	Without Over-allotment	With Over-allotment
Public offering price	$ 12.15	$ 12.15	$ 72,900,000	$ 83,835,000
Underwriting discounts and commissions paid by us	$ 0.37	$ 0.37	$ 2,220,000	$ 2,553,000
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	$ 11.78	$ 11.78	$ 70,680,000	$ 81,282,000

Because the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, views the common stock offered hereby as interests in a direct participation program, the offering is being made in compliance with the requirements of FINRA Rule 2310. Investor suitability with respect to the common stock should be judged similarly to suitability with respect to other securities that are listed for trading on a national securities exchange.

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We expect that our expenses for this offering will be approximately $300,000 (including up to $10,000 in reimbursement of the underwriters counsel fees in connection with the review of the terms of the offering by FINRA), excluding underwriting discounts and commissions in connection with this offering.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in that respect.

We have agreed that we will not directly or indirectly sell, offer to sell, enter into any agreement to sell, or otherwise dispose of, any equity or equity related securities of the Company or securities convertible into such securities, without the prior written consent of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC for a period of 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement, except issuances of common stock pursuant to any employee or director compensation, dividend reinvestment, savings, or benefit plan, or distributions to the Company s directors upon that individual s election to receive shares of the Company s common stock in lieu of a cash retainer.

Our directors and senior executive officers have agreed that during the 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement, subject to certain exceptions, they will not, without the prior written consent of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC offer to sell, contract to sell, or otherwise sell, dispose of, loan, pledge or grant any rights with respect to (collectively, a Disposition), any shares of our common stock, any options or warrants to purchase any shares of our common stock or any securities convertible into or redeemable or exchangeable for shares of our common stock now owned or hereafter acquired directly by such person or with respect to which such person has or hereafter acquires the power of disposition. The foregoing restriction has been expressly agreed to preclude the holder of such securities from engaging in any hedging or other transaction which is designed to or reasonably expected to lead to or result in a Disposition of securities during the lock-up period, even if such securities would be disposed of by someone other than the holder. Such prohibited hedging or other transactions would include, without limitation, any short sale (whether or not against the box) or any purchase, sale or grant of any right (including, without limitation, any put or call option) with respect to any securities. These lock-up agreements will cover approximately 2,500,000 shares of our outstanding common stock and shares underlying warrants in the aggregate. These agreements will not cover shares acquired in connection with the participation in the Company s dividend reinvestment plan, shares acquired upon the exercise of stock options pursuant to the Company s stock option plan, pledges of securities in connection with their purchase upon the exercise of employee stock options following termination of employment with the Company, the sale of shares in connection with net issuances of shares to satisfy tax withholding obligations related to the vesting of shares of restricted stock or the exercise of stock options to purchase shares of the Company s common stock that were granted pursuant to the Company s equity compensation plans, or the exercise or conversion of any security into shares of our common stock so long as the shares received remain subject to the lock-up. The agreements also exclude dispositions (i) as a bona fide gift or gifts, (ii) as a distribution to partners or shareholders of such person (or in the case of a trust, to the beneficiaries thereof), (iii) to any corporation controlled by the transferor, (iv) to any trust for the direct or indirect benefit of the transferor or their immediate family, provided that such transfer does not involve a disposition for value other than for the benefit of the transferor s immediate family, and (v) charitable dispositions of securities that do not involve a disposition for value, provided that in each case (i)-(v) the recipient agrees in writing to be bound by the restrictions of the lock-up. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC may, in its sole discretion, allow any of these parties to dispose of common stock or other securities prior to the expiration of the 30 day period. There are, however, no agreements between Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and the parties that would allow them to do so as of the date of this prospectus supplement.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol HTGC.

Until the distribution of the common stock is completed, rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission may limit the ability of the underwriters and certain selling group members to bid for and purchase the common stock. As an exception to these rules, the underwriters are permitted to engage in certain transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the common stock.

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In connection with this offering, the underwriters may engage in stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions, penalty and market making bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Securities Act of 1934.

Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

Over-allotment transactions involve sales by the underwriters of the shares of common stock in excess of the number of shares the underwriters are obligated to purchase, which creates a syndicate short position. The short position may be either a covered short position or a naked short position. In a covered short position, the number of shares over-allotted by the underwriters is not greater than the number of shares that they may purchase in the over-allotment option. In a naked short position, the number of shares involved is greater than the number of shares in the over-allotment option, if any. The underwriters may close out any covered short position by either exercising its over-allotment option, if any, and/or purchasing shares in the open market.

Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the shares of common stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions. In determining the source of shares to close out the short position, the underwriter will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which it may purchase shares through the over-allotment option. If the underwriters sells more shares than could be covered by the over-allotment option, a naked short position, the position can only be closed out by buying shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there could be downward pressure on the price of the shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.

Penalty bids permit representatives to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the shares of common stock originally sold by the syndicate member are purchased in a stabilizing or syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions.

In passive market making, market makers in the common stock who are underwriters or prospective underwriters may, subject to limitations, make bids for or purchases of our common stock until the time, if any, at which a stabilizing bid is made.

These stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common stock or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common stock. As a result the price of our common stock may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions may be effected on the NYSE or otherwise and, if commenced may be discontinued at any time.

The underwriters and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

The underwriters will deliver an accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement to all purchasers of shares of common stock in the short sales. The purchases of shares of common stock in short sales are entitled to the same remedies under the federal securities laws as any other purchaser of shares of common stock covered by this prospectus supplement.

The underwriters are not obligated to engage in any of the transactions described above. If it does engage in any of these transactions, it may discontinue them at any time.

Other Relationships

The underwriters and their affiliates have provided in the past and may provide from time to time in the future in the ordinary course of their business certain commercial banking, financial advisory, investment

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banking and other services to Hercules or our portfolio companies for which they have received or will be entitled to receive separate fees. In particular, the underwriters or their affiliates may execute transactions with Hercules or on behalf of Hercules or any of our portfolio companies.

The underwriters or their affiliates may also trade in our securities, securities of our portfolio companies or other financial instruments related thereto for their own accounts or for the account of others and may extend loans or financing directly or through derivative transactions to us or any of our portfolio companies.

We may purchase securities of third parties from the underwriters or their affiliates after the offering. However, we have not entered into any agreement or arrangement regarding the acquisition of any such securities, and we may not purchase any such securities. We would only purchase any such securities if among other things we identified securities that satisfied our investment needs and completed our due diligence review of such securities.

After the date of this prospectus supplement, the underwriters and their affiliates may from time to time obtain information regarding specific portfolio companies or us that may not be available to the general public. Any such information is obtained by the underwriters and their affiliates in the ordinary course of its business and not in connection with the offering of the shares. In addition, after the offering period for the sale of the shares, the underwriters or their affiliates may develop analyses or opinions related to Hercules or our portfolio companies and buy or sell interests in one or more of our portfolio companies on behalf of their proprietary or client accounts and may engage in competitive activities. There is no obligation on behalf of these parties to disclose their respective analyses, opinions or purchase and sale activities regarding any portfolio company or regarding us to our noteholders or any other persons.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. Certain of the underwriters and their affiliates that have a lending relationship with us routinely hedge their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such underwriters and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities, including potentially the shares offered hereby. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the shares offered hereby. The underwriters and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

The principal business address of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC is 550 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Australia

No placement document, prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document has been lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, or ASIC, in relation to the offering. This prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus do not constitute a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act 2001, or Corporations Act, and do not purport to include the information required for a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the

Corporations Act.

Any offer in Australia of the common stock may only be made to persons known as the Exempt Investors who are sophisticated investors (within the meaning of section 708(8) of the Corporations Act), professional investors (within the meaning of section 708(11) of the Corporations Act) or otherwise pursuant to one or more

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exemptions contained in section 708 of the Corporations Act so that it is lawful to offer the common stock without disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act.

The common stock applied for by Exempt Investors in Australia must not be offered for sale in Australia in the period of 12 months after the date of allotment under the offering, except in circumstances where disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act would not be required pursuant to an exemption under section 708 of the Corporations Act or otherwise or where the offer is pursuant to a disclosure document which complies with Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act. Any person acquiring common stock must observe such Australian on-sale restrictions.

This prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus contain general information only and do not take account of the investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any particular person. They do not contain any securities recommendations or financial product advice. Before making an investment decision, investors need to consider whether the information in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus is appropriate to their needs, objectives and circumstances, and, if necessary, seek expert advice on those matters.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the Dubai International Financial Centre

This prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus relate to an Exempt Offer in accordance with the Offered Securities Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority, or DFSA. This prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus are intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in the Offered Securities Rules of the DFSA. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with Exempt Offers. The DFSA has not approved this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus nor taken steps to verify the information set forth herein and has no responsibility for the prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. The common stock to which this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus relate may be illiquid or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the common stock offered should conduct their own due diligence on the common stock. If you do not understand the contents of this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus you should consult an authorized financial advisor.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong

The common stock has not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than (a) to professional investors as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a prospectus as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance. No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the common stock has been or may be issued or has been or may be in the possession of any person for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to common stock which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Singapore

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined under Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the SFA)) under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a

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relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA, in each case subject to conditions set forth in the SFA.

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor, the securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation shall not be transferable for 6 months after that corporation has acquired the shares under Section 275 of the SFA except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA), (2) where such transfer arises from an offer in that corporation s securities pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, (3) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer, (4) where the transfer is by operation of law, (5) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA, or (6) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore (Regulation 32).

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an accredited investor, the beneficiaries rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferable for 6 months after that trust has acquired the shares under Section 275 of the SFA except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA), (2) where such transfer arises from an offer that is made on terms that such rights or interest are acquired at a consideration of not less than $200,000 (or its equivalent in a foreign currency) for each transaction (whether such amount is to be paid for in cash or by exchange of securities or other assets), (3) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer, (4) where the transfer is by operation of law, (5) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA, or (6) as specified in Regulation 32.

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MANAGEMENT

Solely as a result of their ownership of common stock in one of the underwriters in this offering, two of our independent directors, Doreen Woo Ho and Robert P. Badavas, will each be considered an interested person of Hercules Capital, Inc. as defined in the 1940 Act until the completion of this offering.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Dechert LLP, New York, NY. Certain legal matters in connection with the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for the underwriters by Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP, New York, NY.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017 and management s assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) as of December 31, 2017 included in the accompanying prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form N-2, together with all amendments and related exhibits, under the Securities Act, with respect to our securities offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The registration statement contains additional information about us and our securities being offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

We file annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Exchange Act. You may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus form a part and the related exhibits and schedules, at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 202-551-8090. The SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC which are available on the SEC s Internet website at http://www.sec.gov. Copies of these reports, proxy and information statements and other information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC s Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

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$750,000,000

Common Stock

Preferred Stock

Warrants

Subscription Rights

Debt Securities

This prospectus relates to the offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings or series, up to $750,000,000 of shares of our common stock, par value $0.001 per share, preferred stock, par value $0.001 per share, warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, subscription rights or debt securities, which we refer to, collectively, as the securities. The preferred stock, debt securities, subscription rights and warrants offered hereby may be convertible or exchangeable into shares of our common stock. We may sell our securities through underwriters or dealers, at-the-market to or through a market maker into an existing trading market or otherwise directly to one or more purchasers, including existing stockholders in a rights offering, or through agents or through a combination of methods of sale, including auctions. The identities of such underwriters, dealers, market makers or agents, as the case may be, will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus.

In the event we offer common stock, the offering price per share will not be less than the net asset value per share of our common stock at the time we make the offering except (1) in connection with a rights offering to our existing stockholders, (2) with the consent of the holders of the majority of our voting securities and approval of our Board of Directors, or (3) under such circumstances as the Securities and Exchange Commission may permit. See Risk Factors for more information.

We are a specialty finance company focused on providing senior secured loans to high-growth, innovative venture capital-backed companies in a variety of technology, life sciences and sustainable and renewable technology industries. We primarily finance privately-held companies backed by leading venture capital and private equity firms and publicly-traded companies that lack access to public capital or are sensitive to equity ownership dilution. We source our investments through our principal office located in Palo Alto, CA, as well as through additional offices in Boston, MA, New York, NY, Washington, DC, Hartford, CT and San Diego, CA. Our goal is to be the leading structured debt financing provider for venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries requiring sophisticated and customized financing solutions. We invest primarily in structured debt with warrants and, to a lesser extent, in senior debt and equity investments. We use the term structured debt with warrants to refer to any debt investment, such as a senior or subordinated secured loan, that is coupled with an equity component, including warrants, options or other rights to purchase common or preferred stock. Our structured debt with warrants investments typically are secured by some or all of the assets of the portfolio company. We invest primarily in private companies but also have investments in public companies.

Our investment objective is to maximize our portfolio total return by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our warrant and equity-related investments. We are an internally-managed, non-diversified closed-end investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol HTGC. On May 29, 2018, the last reported sale price of a share of our common stock on the NYSE, was $12.40. The net asset value per share of our common stock at March 31, 2018 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus on which we determined net asset value) was $9.72.

An investment in our securities may be speculative and involves risks including a heightened risk of total loss of investment. In addition, the companies in which we invest are subject to special risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 14 to read about risks that you should consider before investing in our securities, including the risk of leverage.

Please read this prospectus before investing and keep it for future reference. It contains important information about us that a prospective investor ought to know before investing in our securities. We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information about us with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The information is available free of charge by contacting us at 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301 or by telephone calling collect at (650) 289-3060 or on our website at www.htgc.com. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains such information.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of any securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

The date of this prospectus is June 5, 2018

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized any dealer, salesperson or other person to provide you with different information or to make representations as to matters not stated in this prospectus. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. This prospectus is not an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities by any person in any jurisdiction where it is unlawful for that person to make such an offer or solicitation or to any person in any jurisdiction to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation. The information in this prospectus is accurate only as of its date, and under no circumstances should the delivery of this prospectus or the sale of any securities imply that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any later date or that the affairs of Hercules Capital, Inc. have not changed since the date hereof. This prospectus will be updated to reflect material changes.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission using the shelf registration process. Under the shelf registration process, which constitutes a delayed offering in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), we may offer, from time to time, up to $750,000,000 of our common stock, preferred stock, warrants representing rights to purchase shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, subscription rights or debt securities on the terms to be determined at the time of the offering. We may sell our securities through underwriters or dealers, at-the-market to or through a market maker, into an existing trading market or otherwise directly to one or more purchasers, including existing stockholders in a rights offering, or through agents or through a combination of methods of sale. The identities of such underwriters, dealers, market makers or agents, as the case may be, will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. The securities may be offered at prices and on terms described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that we may offer. Each time we use this prospectus to offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. Please carefully read this prospectus and any such supplements together with the additional information described under Available Information in the Summary and Risk Factors sections before you make an investment decision.

A prospectus supplement may also add to, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information in this prospectus and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. For a more complete understanding of this offering, we encourage you to read this entire prospectus and the documents that are referenced in this prospectus, together with any accompanying supplements. In this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, the Company, Hercules, HTGC, we, us and our refer to Hercules Capital, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries and its affiliated securitization trusts on or after February 25, 2016 and Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries and its affiliated securitization trusts prior to February 25, 2016 unless the context otherwise requires.

Our Company

We are a specialty finance company focused on providing senior secured loans to high-growth, innovative venture capital-backed companies in a variety of technology, life sciences and sustainable and renewable technology industries. Our investment objective is to maximize our portfolio s total return by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our warrant and equity-related investments. We are an internally-managed, non-diversified, closed-end investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act. Effective January 1, 2006, we elected to be treated for tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code.

As of March 31, 2018, our total assets were approximately $1.6 billion, of which our investments comprised $1.5 billion at fair value and $1.6 billion at cost. Since inception through March 31, 2018, we have made debt and equity commitments of more than $7.6 billion to our portfolio companies.

We also make investments in qualifying small businesses through our two wholly-owned small business investment companies, or SBICs. Our SBIC subsidiaries, Hercules Technology II, L.P., or HT II, and Hercules Technology III, L.P., or HT III, hold approximately $113.1 million and $285.8 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.7% and 14.4% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at March 31, 2018. At March 31, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in Small Business Administration, or SBA, guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries. See Regulation Small Business Administration Regulations for additional information regarding our SBIC subsidiaries.

As of March 31, 2018, our investment professionals, including Manuel A. Henriquez, our co-founder, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, are currently comprised of 33 professionals who have, on average, more than 15 years of experience in venture capital, structured finance, commercial lending or acquisition finance with the types of technology-related companies that we are targeting. We believe that we can leverage the experience and relationships of our management team to successfully identify attractive investment opportunities, underwrite prospective portfolio companies and structure customized financing solutions.

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The following chart shows the ownership structure and relationship of certain entities with us.

Our Market Opportunity

We believe that technology-related companies compete in one of the largest and most rapidly growing sectors of the U.S. economy and that continued growth is supported by ongoing innovation and performance improvements in technology products as well as the adoption of technology across virtually all industries in response to competitive pressures. We believe that an attractive market opportunity exists for a specialty finance company focused primarily on investments in structured debt with warrants in technology-related companies for the following reasons:

- technology-related companies have generally been underserved by traditional lending sources;
- unfulfilled demand exists for structured debt financing to technology-related companies due to the complexity of evaluating risk in these investments; and
- structured debt with warrants products are less dilutive and complement equity financing from venture capital and private equity funds.

Technology-Related Companies are Underserved by Traditional Lenders. We believe many viable technology-related companies backed by financial sponsors have been unable to obtain sufficient growth financing from traditional lenders, including financial services companies such as commercial banks and finance companies because traditional lenders have continued to consolidate and have adopted a more risk-averse approach to lending. More importantly, we believe traditional lenders are typically unable to underwrite the risk associated with these companies effectively.

The unique cash flow characteristics of many technology-related companies typically include significant research and development expenditures and high projected revenue growth thus often making such companies

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difficult to evaluate from a credit perspective. In addition, the balance sheets of these companies often include a disproportionately large amount of intellectual property assets, which can be difficult to value. Finally, the speed of innovation in technology and rapid shifts in consumer demand and market share add to the difficulty in evaluating technology-related companies.

Due to the difficulties described above, we believe traditional lenders generally refrain from entering the structured debt financing marketplace, instead preferring the risk-reward profile of asset-based lending. Traditional lenders generally do not have flexible product offerings that meet the needs of technology-related companies. The financing products offered by traditional lenders typically impose on borrowers many restrictive covenants and conditions, including limiting cash outflows and requiring a significant depository relationship to facilitate rapid liquidation.

Unfulfilled Demand for Structured Debt Financing to Technology-Related Companies. Private debt capital in the form of structured debt financing from specialty finance companies continues to be an important source of funding for technology-related companies. We believe that the level of demand for structured debt financing is a function of the level of annual venture equity investment activity.

We believe that demand for structured debt financing is currently underserved. The venture capital market for the technology-related companies in which we invest has been active. Therefore, to the extent we have capital available, we believe this is an opportune time to be active in the structured lending market for technology-related companies.

Structured Debt with Warrants Products Complement Equity Financing From Venture Capital and Private Equity Funds. We believe that technology-related companies and their financial sponsors will continue to view structured debt securities as an attractive source of capital because it augments the capital provided by venture capital and private equity funds. We believe that our structured debt with warrants products provide access to growth capital that otherwise may only be available through incremental investments by existing equity investors. As such, we provide portfolio companies and their financial sponsors with an opportunity to diversify their capital sources. Generally, we believe many technology-related companies at all stages of development target a portion of their capital to be debt in an attempt to achieve a higher valuation through internal growth. In addition, because financial sponsor-backed companies have reached a more mature stage prior to reaching a liquidity event, we believe our investments could provide the debt capital needed to grow or recapitalize during the extended period sometimes required prior to liquidity events.

Our Business Strategy

Our strategy to achieve our investment objective includes the following key elements:

Leverage the Experience and Industry Relationships of Our Management Team and Investment Professionals. We have assembled a team of experienced investment professionals with extensive experience as venture capitalists, commercial lenders, and originators of structured debt and equity investments in technology-related companies. Our investment professionals have, on average, more than 15 years of experience as equity investors in, and/or lenders to, technology-related companies. In addition, our team members have originated structured debt, debt with warrants and equity investments in over 420 technology-related companies, representing more than $7.6 billion in commitments from inception to March 31, 2018, and have developed a network of industry contacts with investors and other participants within the venture capital and private equity communities. In addition, members of our management team also have operational, research and development and finance experience with technology-related companies. We have established contacts with leading venture capital and private equity fund sponsors, public and private companies, research institutions and other industry participants, which we believe will enable us to identify and attract well-positioned prospective portfolio companies.

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We focus our investing activities generally in industries in which our investment professionals have investment experience. We believe that our focus on financing technology-related companies will enable us to leverage our expertise in structuring prospective investments, to assess the value of both tangible and intangible assets, to evaluate the business prospects and operating characteristics of technology-related companies and to identify and originate potentially attractive investments with these types of companies.

Mitigate Risk of Principal Loss and Build a Portfolio of Equity-Related Securities. We expect that our investments have the potential to produce attractive risk-adjusted returns through current income, in the form of interest and fee income, as well as capital appreciation from warrant and equity-related securities. We believe that we can mitigate the risk of loss on our debt investments through the combination of loan principal amortization, cash interest payments, relatively short maturities (typically between 24-48 months), security interests in the assets of our portfolio companies, and on select investment covenants requiring prospective portfolio companies to have certain amounts of available cash at the time of our investment and the continued support from a venture capital or private equity firm at the time we make our investment. Although we do not currently engage in hedging transactions, we may engage in hedging transactions in the future utilizing instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars, and floors.

Historically our structured debt investments to technology-related companies typically include warrants or other equity interests, giving us the potential to realize equity-like returns on a portion of our investment. In addition, in some cases, we receive the right to make additional equity investments in our portfolio companies, including the right to convert some portion of our debt into equity, in connection with future equity financing rounds. We believe these equity interests will create the potential for meaningful long-term capital gains in connection with the future liquidity events of these technology-related companies.

Provide Customized Financing Complementary to Financial Sponsors Capital. We offer a broad range of investment structures and possess expertise and experience to effectively structure and price investments in technology-related companies. Unlike many of our competitors that only invest in companies that fit a specific set of investment parameters, we have the flexibility to structure our investments to suit the particular needs of our portfolio companies. We offer customized financing solutions ranging from senior debt, including below-investment grade debt instruments (also known as junk bonds), to equity capital, with a focus on structured debt with warrants.

We use our relationships in the financial sponsor community to originate investment opportunities. Because venture capital and private equity funds typically invest solely in the equity securities of their portfolio companies, we believe that our debt investments will be viewed as an attractive and complimentary source of capital, both by the portfolio company and by the portfolio company s financial sponsor. In addition, we believe that many venture capital and private equity fund sponsors encourage their portfolio companies to use debt financing for a portion of their capital needs as a means of potentially enhancing equity returns, minimizing equity dilution and increasing valuations prior to a subsequent equity financing round or a liquidity event.

Invest at Various Stages of Development. We provide growth capital to technology-related companies at all stages of development, including select publicly listed companies and select special opportunity lower middle market companies that require additional capital to fund acquisitions, recapitalizations and refinancings and established-stage companies. We believe that this provides us with a broader range of potential investment opportunities than those available to many of our competitors, who generally focus their investments on a particular stage in a company s development. Because of the flexible structure of our investments and the extensive experience of our investment professionals, we believe we are well positioned to take advantage of these investment opportunities at all stages of prospective portfolio companies development.

Benefit from Our Efficient Organizational Structure. We believe that the perpetual nature of our corporate structure enables us to be a long-term partner for our portfolio companies in contrast to traditional investment

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funds, which typically have a limited life. In addition, because of our access to the equity markets, we believe that we may benefit from a lower cost of capital than that available to private investment funds. We are not subject to requirements to return invested capital to investors nor do we have a finite investment horizon. Capital providers that are subject to such limitations are often required to seek a liquidity event more quickly than they otherwise might, which can result in a lower overall return on an investment.

Deal Sourcing Through Our Proprietary Database. We have developed a proprietary and comprehensive structured query language-based (SQL) database system to track various aspects of our investment process including sourcing, originations, transaction monitoring and post-investment performance. As of March 31, 2018, our proprietary SQL-based database system included approximately 48,810 technology-related companies and approximately 10,400 venture capital firms, private equity sponsors/investors, as well as various other industry contacts. This proprietary SQL system allows us to maintain, cultivate and grow our industry relationships while providing us with comprehensive details on companies in the technology-related industries and their financial sponsors.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

We maintain an opt-out dividend reinvestment plan that provides for reinvestment of our distribution on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Those stockholders whose shares are held by a broker or other financial intermediary may receive distributions in cash by notifying their broker or other financial intermediary of their election.

Taxation

Effective January 1, 2006, we elected to be treated for tax purposes as a RIC under the Code. As a RIC, we generally will not be subject to corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to our stockholders, which allows us to reduce or eliminate our corporate level tax. See Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations. To maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC, we must meet specified source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute each taxable year dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes of an amount generally at least equal to 90% of the sum of our net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, out of assets legally available for distribution. There is no assurance that we will meet these tests and be able to maintain our RIC status. If we do not qualify as a RIC, we would be subject to tax as a C corporation.

Assuming we continue to be treated as a RIC under the Code, distributions from our taxable earnings (including net realized securities gains) paid to our U.S. resident shareholders generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at rates applicable to ordinary income or capital gains, as appropriate, and all or a portion of such distributions paid to qualifying shareholders not resident in the U.S. (*i.e.*, foreign shareholders) generally would not be subject U.S. nonresident withholding tax. See Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations.

Use of Proceeds

We intend to use the net proceeds from selling our securities to fund investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objectives, to make acquisitions, to retire certain debt obligations and for other general corporate purposes. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of proceeds from such offering.

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Leverage

We borrow funds to make additional investments, and we have granted, and may in the future grant, a security interest in our assets to a lender in connection with any such borrowings, including any borrowings by any of our subsidiaries. We use this practice, which is known as leverage, to attempt to increase returns to our common stockholders. However, leverage involves significant risks. See Risk Factors. With certain limited exceptions, we are only allowed to borrow amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% (or 150%, subject to certain approval and disclosure requirements) after such borrowing. We received an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, that allows us to exclude all SBA leverage from our asset coverage ratio. The amount of leverage that we employ will depend on our assessment of market and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Financial Condition, Liquidity, and Capital Resources for additional information related to our outstanding debt.

Distributions

As a RIC, we are required to distribute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes each taxable year to our stockholders of an amount at least equal to 90% of the sum of our net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any. We are not subject to corporate level income taxation on income we timely distribute as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to our stockholders. See Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations. We pay regular quarterly distributions based upon an estimate of annual taxable income available for distribution to stockholders as well as the amount of any taxable income carried over from the prior taxable year for distribution in the current taxable year.

Principal Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock may be speculative and involves certain risks relating to our structure and our investment objective that you should consider before deciding whether to invest. In addition, we expect that our portfolio will continue to consist primarily of securities issued by privately-held technology-related companies, which generally require additional capital to become profitable. These investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk, and they are generally illiquid. Our portfolio companies typically will require additional outside capital beyond our investment in order to succeed or to fully repay the amounts owed to us. A large number of entities compete for the same kind of investment opportunities as we seek.

We borrow funds to make our investments in portfolio companies. As a result, we are exposed to the risks of leverage, which may be considered a speculative investment technique. Borrowings magnify the potential for gain and loss on amounts invested and, therefore increase the risks associated with investing in our common stock. Also, we are subject to certain risks associated with valuing our portfolio, changing interest rates, accessing additional capital, fluctuating quarterly results, and operating in a regulated environment. See Risk Factors for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding whether to invest in our securities.

Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions

Our charter and bylaws, as well as certain statutes and regulations, contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for our company. This could delay or prevent a transaction that could give our stockholders the opportunity to realize a premium over the price for their securities.

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Recent Developments

Distribution Declaration

On April 25, 2018, our board of directors (the Board of Directors) declared a cash distribution of $0.31 per share to be paid on May 21, 2018 to stockholders of record as of May 14, 2018. This distribution represented our fifty-first consecutive distribution since our initial public offering, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date to $14.33 per share.

Closed and Pending Commitments

As of May 29, 2018, we have:

- Closed debt and equity commitments of approximately $303.8 million to new and existing portfolio companies and funded approximately $219.2 million subsequent to March 31, 2018.

- Pending commitments (signed non-binding term sheets) of approximately $155.0 million.

The table below summarizes our year-to-date closed and pending commitments as follows:

Closed Commitments and Pending Commitments (in millions)	
January 1 March 31, 2018 Closed Commitments	$ 266.0
April 1 May 29, 2018 Closed Commitments[a]	$ 303.8
Pending Commitments (as of May 29, 2018)[b]	$ 155.0
Closed and Pending Commitments as of May 29, 2018	$ 724.8

a. Closed Commitments may include renewals of existing credit facilities. Not all Closed Commitments result in future cash requirements. Commitments generally fund over the two succeeding quarters from close.

b. Not all pending commitments (signed non-binding term sheets) are expected to close and they do not necessarily represent any future cash requirements.

Redemption of 2024 Notes

On February 9, 2018, our Board of Directors approved a redemption of $100.0 million of our outstanding aggregate principal amount of 6.25% notes due 2024 (the 2024 Notes), which were redeemed on April 2, 2018.

ATM Equity Program Issuances

Subsequent to March 31, 2018 and as of May 29, 2018, we sold 1,542,000 shares of common stock for total accumulated net proceeds of approximately $18.8 million, including $171,000 of offering expenses, under the at-the-market, or ATM, equity distribution agreement, dated September 8, 2017, or the Equity Distribution Agreement, with JMP Securities LLC, or JMP. As of May 29, 2018, approximately 8.4 million shares remain available for issuance and sale under the Equity Distribution Agreement.

2025 Notes

On April 26, 2018, we issued $75.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.25% notes due 2025 (the 2025 Notes). The 2025 Notes were issued pursuant to the Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated April 26, 2018 (the 2025 Notes Indenture), between us and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee, to the indenture, dated April 17, 2012, between us and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee (the Base Indenture).

The sale of the 2025 Notes generated net proceeds of approximately $73.0 million. Aggregate estimated offering expenses in connection with the transaction, including the underwriter s discount and commissions, were approximately $2.0 million.

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The 2025 Notes will mature on April 30, 2025, unless previously repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2025 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.25% per year payable quarterly in arrears on January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30 of each year, commencing on July 30, 2018.

The 2025 Notes will be our direct unsecured obligations and rank pari passu, or equally in right of payment, with all outstanding and future unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness issued by Hercules Capital, Inc.

We may redeem some or all of the 2025 Notes at any time, or from time to time, at the redemption price set forth under the terms of the indenture after April 30, 2021. No sinking fund is provided for the 2025 Notes. The 2025 Notes were issued in denominations of $25 and integral multiples of $25 thereof.

The 2025 Notes are listed on the NYSE, and trade on the NYSE under the symbol HCXZ.

Portfolio Company Developments

As of May 29, 2018, the Company held warrants or equity positions in three companies that have filed registration statements on Form S-1 with the SEC in contemplation of potential initial public offerings. All three companies filed confidentially under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. There can be no assurance that companies that have yet to complete their initial public offerings will do so in a timely manner or at all. In addition, subsequent to March 31, 2018, the following companies announced or completed liquidity events:

1. In April 2018, our portfolio company, DocuSign, Inc. completed its initial public offering.

2. In May 2018, our portfolio company RazorGator Inc., an online ticket reselling platform for sports, theater and concert tickets, and vacation packages for sporting events, was acquired by TickPick, an online ticket marketplace to buy, bid on and sell tickets on sports, concerts and other live events. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

3. In May 2018, our portfolio company FanDuel, a leading U.S. daily fantasy sports operator, announced they had entered into a definitive agreement with Paddy Power Betfair plc, an international, multi-channel sports betting and gaming operator, to combine Paddy Power s U.S. business (Betfair US) with FanDuel. Under the agreement, Paddy Power will contribute its existing U.S. assets along with $158.0 million of cash. The cash contribution will be used to pay down existing FanDuel debt and fund working capital of the combined business.

4. In May 2018, our portfolio company PerfectServe, Inc., healthcare s most comprehensive and secure care team collaboration platform, was acquired by K1 Investment Management LLC, a private equity firm investing in high-growth private companies across North America. Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed.

General Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301, and our telephone number is (650) 289-3060. We also have offices in Boston, MA, New York, NY, Washington, DC, Hartford, CT and San Diego, CA. We maintain a website on the Internet at www.htgc.com. We make available, free of charge, on our website our proxy statement, annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus.

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We file annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. This information is available at the SEC s public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information about the operation of the SEC s public reference room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website, at www.sec.gov, that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including us, who file documents electronically with the SEC.

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FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in our common stock will bear directly or indirectly. However, we caution you that some of the percentages indicated in the table below are estimates and may vary. The footnotes to the fee table state which items are estimates. Except where the context suggests otherwise, whenever this prospectus contains a reference to fees or expenses paid by you or us or that we will pay fees or expenses, stockholders will indirectly bear such fees or expenses as investors in Hercules Capital, Inc.

Stockholder Transaction Expenses (as a percentage of the public offering price):	
Sales load (as a percentage of offering price)(1)	%
Offering expenses	%(2)
Dividend reinvestment plan fees	%(3)
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of the public offering price)	%(4)
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):(5)	
Operating expenses	5.68%(6)(7)
Interest and fees paid in connection with borrowed funds	4.96%(8)
Total annual expenses	10.64%(9)

(1) In the event that our securities are sold to or through underwriters, a corresponding prospectus supplement to this prospectus will disclose the applicable sales load.

(2) In the event that we conduct an offering of our securities, a corresponding prospectus supplement to this prospectus will disclose the estimated offering expenses.

(3) The expenses associated with the administration of our dividend reinvestment plan are included in Operating expenses. We pay all brokerage commissions incurred with respect to open market purchases, if any, made by the administrator under the plan. For more details about the plan, see Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

(4) Total stockholder transaction expenses may include sales load and will be disclosed in a future prospectus supplement, if any.

(5) Net assets attributable to common stock equals the weighted average net assets for the three-months ended March 31, 2018, which is approximately $850.9 million.

(6) Operating expenses represents our estimated operating expenses by annualizing or actual operating expenses incurred for the three-months ended March 31, 2018, including all fees and expenses of our consolidated subsidiaries and excluding interests and fees on indebtedness. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Management.

(7) We do not have an investment adviser and are internally managed by our executive officers under the supervision of our Board of Directors. As a result, we do not pay investment advisory fees, but instead we pay the operating costs associated with employing investment management professionals.

(8) Interest and fees paid in connection with borrowed funds represents our estimated interest, fees and credit facility expenses by annualizing our actual interest, fees and credit facility expenses incurred for the three-months ended March 31, 2018, including our Wells Facility, Union Bank Facility, the 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes, the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes and the SBA debentures, each of which is defined herein.

(9) Total annual expenses is the sum of operating expenses, and interest and fees paid in connection with borrowed funds. Total annual expenses is presented as a percentage of weighted average net assets attributable to common stockholders because the holders of shares of our common stock (and not the holders of our debt securities or preferred stock, if any) bear all of our fees and expenses, including the fees and expenses of our wholly-owned consolidated subsidiaries, all of which are included in this fee table presentation.

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Example

The following example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in our common stock. These amounts are based upon our payment of annual operating expenses at the levels set forth in the table above and assume no additional leverage.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 common stock investment, assuming a 5% annual return	$ 103	$ 294	$ 464	$ 813

The example and the expenses in the tables above should not be considered a representation of our future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or lesser than those shown. Moreover, while the example assumes, as required by the applicable rules of the SEC, a 5% annual return, our performance will vary and may result in a return greater or lesser than 5%. In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all distributions at net asset value (NAV), participants in our dividend reinvestment plan may receive shares valued at the market price in effect at that time. This price may be at, above or below NAV. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan for additional information regarding our dividend reinvestment plan.

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Senior Securities and the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere herein. The selected balance sheet data as of the end of fiscal year 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013 and the financial statement of operations data for fiscal years 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013 has been derived from our audited financial statements, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, but not all of which are presented in this Form N-2. The historical data are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any future period. The selected financial and other data for the three-months ended March 31, 2018 and other quarterly financial information is derived from our unaudited financial statements, but in the opinion of management, reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary to present fairly the results of such interim periods. Interim results as of and for the three-months ended March 31, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2018.

	For the Three-Months Ended March 31, (unaudited)		For the Year Ended December 31,				
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	**2018**	**2017**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**
Investment income:							
Interest	$ 42,981	$ 42,861	$ 172,196	$ 158,727	$ 140,266	$ 126,618	$ 123,671
Fees	5,719	3,504	18,684	16,324	16,866	17,047	16,042
Total investment income	48,700	46,365	190,880	175,051	157,132	143,665	139,713
Operating expenses:							
Interest	9,386	9,607	37,857	32,016	30,834	28,041	30,334
Loan fees	1,175	2,838	8,728	5,042	6,055	5,919	4,807
General and administrative:							
Legal expenses	576	726	4,572	4,823	3,079	1,366	1,440
Other expenses	3,433	3,338	11,533	11,283	13,579	8,843	7,914
Total general and administrative	4,009	4,064	16,105	16,106	16,658	10,209	9,354
Employee Compensation:							
Compensation and benefits	5,758	5,345	24,555	22,500	20,713	16,604	16,179
Stock-based compensation	2,309	1,833	7,191	7,043	9,370	9,561	5,974
Total employee compensation	8,067	7,178	31,746	29,543	30,083	26,165	22,153
Total operating expenses	22,637	23,687	94,436	82,707	83,630	70,334	66,648
Other income (loss)				8,000	(1)	(1,581)	
Net investment income	26,063	22,678	96,444	100,344	73,501	71,750	73,065
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(4,920)	3,237	(26,711)	4,576	5,147	20,112	14,836
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	(15,197)	(31,503)	9,265	(36,217)	(35,732)	(20,674)	11,545
Total net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(20,117)	(28,266)	(17,446)	(31,641)	(30,585)	(562)	26,381
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	$ 5,946	$ (5,588)	$ 78,998	$ 68,703	$ 42,916	$ 71,188	$ 99,446
Change in net assets per common share (basic)	$ 0.07	$ (0.07)	$ 0.95	$ 0.91	$ 0.60	$ 1.12	$ 1.67
Distributions declared per common share:	$ 0.31	$ 0.31	$ 1.24	$ 1.24	$ 1.24	$ 1.24	$ 1.11

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(in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three- Months Ended March 31, (unaudited) 2018	2017	2017	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016	2015	2014	2013
Balance sheet data:							
Investments, at value	$ 1,483,578	$ 1,406,267	$ 1,542,214	$ 1,423,942	$ 1,200,638	$ 1,020,737	$ 910,295
Cash and cash equivalents	118,228	148,140	91,309	13,044	95,196	227,116	268,368
Total assets	1,619,712	1,586,248	1,654,715	1,464,204	1,334,761	1,299,223	1,221,715
Total liabilities	790,981	778,352	813,748	676,260	617,627	640,359	571,708
Total net assets	828,731	807,896	840,967	787,944	717,134	658,864	650,007
Other Data:							
Total return[3]	(5.44%)	9.47%	1.47%	26.87%	(9.70%)	(1.75%)	58.49%
Total debt investments, at value	1,336,326	1,311,925	1,415,984	1,328,803	1,110,209	923,906	821,988
Total warrant investments, at value	33,253	32,011	36,869	27,485	22,987	25,098	35,637
Total equity investments, at value	113,999	62,331	89,361	67,654	67,442	71,733	52,670
Unfunded Commitments[2]	51,878	75,865	73,604	59,683	75,402	147,689	69,091
Net asset value per share[1]	$ 9.72	$ 9.76	$ 9.96	$ 9.90	$ 9.94	$ 10.18	$ 10.51

(1) Based on common shares outstanding at period end.
(2) Amount represents unfunded commitments, including undrawn revolving facilities, which are available at the request of the portfolio company. Amount excludes unfunded commitments which are unavailable due to the borrower having not met certain milestones.
(3) The total return equals the change in the ending market value over the beginning of the period price per share plus distributions paid per share during the period, divided by the beginning price assuming the distribution is reinvested on the date of the issuance. The total return does not reflect any sales load that must be paid by investors.

The following tables set forth certain quarterly financial information for each of the eight quarters up to and ending December 31, 2017 and the quarter ending March 31, 2018. This information was derived from the Company s unaudited consolidated financial statements. Results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year or for any future quarter.

(in thousands, except per share data)	Quarter Ended March 31, 2018
Total investment income	$ 48,700
Net investment income	26,063
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	5,946
Change in net assets resulting from operations per common share (basic)	$ 0.07

(in thousands, except per share data)	Quarter Ended March 31, 2017	June 30, 2017	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2017
Total investment income	$ 46,365	$ 48,452	$ 45,865	$ 50,198
Net investment income	22,678	25,275	23,973	24,518
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(5,588)	33,149	33,072	18,365
Change in net assets resulting from operations per common share (basic)	$ (0.07)	$ 0.40	$ 0.40	$ 0.22

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2016
Total investment income	$ 38,939	$ 43,538	$ 45,102	$ 47,472
Net investment income	20,097	23,354	23,776	33,117
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	14,295	9,475	30,812	14,121
Change in net assets resulting from operations per common share (basic)	$ 0.20	$ 0.13	$ 0.41	$ 0.18

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities may be speculative and involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the risks described below and all other information contained in this prospectus, including our financial statements and the related notes and the schedules and exhibits to this prospectus. The risks set forth below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or not presently deemed material by us may also impair our operations and performance. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, our NAV and the trading price of our securities could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to our Business Structure

As an internally managed business development company, we are subject to certain restrictions that may adversely affect our business.

As an internally managed business development company, the size and categories of our assets under management is limited, and we are unable to offer as wide a variety of financial products to prospective portfolio companies and sponsors (potentially limiting the size and diversification of our asset base). We therefore may not achieve efficiencies of scale and greater management resources available to externally managed business development companies.

Additionally, as an internally managed business development company, our ability to offer more competitive and flexible compensation structures, such as offering both a profit sharing plan and an equity incentive plan, is subject to the limitations imposed by the 1940 Act, which limits our ability to attract and retain talented investment management professionals. As such, these limitations could inhibit our ability to grow, pursue our business plan and attract and retain professional talent, any or all of which may have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As an internally managed business development company, we are dependent upon key management personnel for their time availability and for our future success, particularly Manuel A. Henriquez, and if we are not able to hire and retain qualified personnel, or if we lose any member of our senior management team, our ability to implement our business strategy could be significantly harmed.

As an internally managed business development company, our ability to achieve our investment objectives and to make distributions to our stockholders depends upon the performance of our senior management. We depend upon the members of our senior management, particularly Mr. Henriquez, as well as other key personnel for the identification, final selection, structuring, closing and monitoring of our investments. These employees have critical industry experience and relationships on which we rely to implement our business plan. If we lose the services of Mr. Henriquez or any senior management members, we may not be able to operate the business as we expect, and our ability to compete could be harmed, which could cause our operating results to suffer. Furthermore, we do not have an employment agreement with Mr. Henriquez or our senior management that restricts them from creating new investment vehicles subject to compliance with applicable law. We believe our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to identify, attract and retain sufficient numbers of highly skilled employees. If we do not succeed in identifying, attracting and retaining such personnel, we may not be able to operate our business as we expect. In connection with our recruiting, branding and marketing efforts, we may, among other things, make charitable contributions in amounts we believe to be immaterial. We believe that many of these contributions help us raise our profile in the communities and benefit us in attracting and retaining talent and investment opportunities.

As an internally managed business development company, our compensation structure is determined and set by our Board of Directors. This structure currently includes salary and bonus and incentive compensation, which is issued through grants and subsequent vesting of restricted stock. We are not generally permitted by the 1940 Act to employ an incentive compensation structure that directly ties performance of our investment portfolio and results of operations to compensation owing to our granting of restricted stock as incentive compensation.

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Members of our senior management may receive offers of more flexible and attractive compensation arrangements from other companies, particularly from investment advisers to externally managed business development companies that are not subject to the same limitations on incentive-based compensation that we, as an internally managed business development company are subject to. We do not currently have agreements with certain members of our senior management that prohibit them from leaving and competing with our business and certain States limit our ability to have such agreements. A departure by one or more members of our senior management could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business model depends to a significant extent upon strong referral relationships with venture capital and private equity fund sponsors, and our inability to develop or maintain these relationships, or the failure of these relationships to generate investment opportunities, could adversely affect our business.

We expect that members of our management team will maintain their relationships with venture capital and private equity firms, and we will rely to a significant extent upon these relationships to provide us with our deal flow. If we fail to maintain our existing relationships, our relationships become strained as a result of enforcing our rights with respect to non-performing portfolio companies in protecting our investments or we fail to develop new relationships with other firms or sources of investment opportunities, then we will not be able to grow our investment portfolio. In addition, persons with whom members of our management team have relationships are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities and, therefore, there is no assurance that such relationships will lead to the origination of debt or other investments.

We may be the target of litigation.

We may be the target of securities litigation in the future, particularly if the trading price of our common stock and our debt securities fluctuates significantly. We could also generally be subject to litigation, including derivative actions by our stockholders. Any litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management s attention and resources from our business and cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities, and we may not be able to compete effectively.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we plan to make in prospective portfolio companies. We compete with a large number of venture capital and private equity firms, as well as with other investment funds, business development companies, investment banks and other sources of financing, including traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks and finance companies. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and/or access to funding sources that are not available to us. This may enable some competitors to make loans with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates that we typically offer.

A significant increase in the number and/or the size of our competitors, including traditional commercial lenders and other financing sources, in technology-related industries could force us to accept less attractive investment terms. We may be unable to capitalize on certain opportunities if we do not match competitors pricing, terms and structure. If we do match competitors pricing, terms or structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit losses. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments, establish more relationships and build their market shares. An increasing number of competitors may also have the effect of compressing our margins, which could harm our ability to retain employees, increase our operating costs, and decrease the amount and frequency of future distributions. Furthermore, many potential competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a business

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development company or that the Code imposes on us as a RIC. If we are not able to compete effectively, our business, financial condition, and results of operations will be adversely affected. As a result of this competition, there can be no assurance that we will be able to identify and take advantage of attractive investment opportunities, or that we will be able to fully invest our available capital.

If we are unable to manage our future growth effectively, we may be unable to achieve our investment objective, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and cause the value of your investment to decline.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective will depend on our ability to sustain growth. Sustaining growth will depend, in turn, on our senior management team s ability to identify, evaluate, finance and invest in suitable companies that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of our marketing capabilities, our management of the investment process, our ability to provide efficient services and our access to financing sources on acceptable terms. Organizational growth and scale-up of our investments could strain our existing managerial, investment, financial and other resources. Management of our growth could divert financial resources from other projects. Failure to manage our future growth effectively could lead to a decrease in our future distributions and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because we intend to distribute substantially all of our income to our stockholders in order to qualify as a RIC, we will continue to need additional capital to finance our growth. If additional funds are unavailable or not available on favorable terms, our ability to grow will be impaired.

In order to satisfy the tax requirements applicable to a RIC and to minimize or avoid being subject to income and excise taxes, we intend to make distributions to our stockholders treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes generally of an amount at least equal to substantially all of our net ordinary income and realized net capital gains except for certain realized net capital gains, which we may retain, pay applicable income taxes with respect thereto and elect to treat as deemed distributions to our stockholders. As a business development company, we generally are required to meet a coverage ratio of total assets to total borrowings and other senior securities, which includes all of our borrowings and any preferred stock that we may issue in the future, of at least 200% (or 150%, subject to certain approval and disclosure requirements). This requirement limits the amount that we may borrow. This limitation may prevent us from incurring debt and require us to raise additional equity at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. We cannot assure you that debt and equity financing will be available to us on favorable terms, or at all, and debt financings may be restricted by the terms of any of our outstanding borrowings. If we are unable to incur additional debt, we may be required to raise additional equity at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, shares of closed-end investment companies have recently traded at discounts to their NAV.

This characteristic of closed-end investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV per share may decline. We cannot predict whether shares of our common stock will trade above, at or below our NAV. If our common stock trades below its NAV, we generally will not be able to issue additional shares of our common stock at its market price without first obtaining the approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. If additional funds are not available to us, we could be forced to curtail or cease new lending and investment activities, and our NAV could decline. In addition, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Because most of our investments typically are not in publicly-traded securities, there is uncertainty regarding the value of our investments, which could adversely affect the determination of our NAV.

At March 31, 2018, portfolio investments, whose fair value is determined in good faith by the Board of Directors, were approximately 91.6% of our total assets. We expect our investments to continue to consist

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primarily of securities issued by privately-held companies, the fair value of which is not readily determinable. In addition, we are not permitted to maintain a general reserve for anticipated loan losses. Instead, we are required by the 1940 Act to specifically value each investment and record an unrealized gain or loss for any asset that we believe has increased or decreased in value.

There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. We value these securities at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors, based on the recommendations of our Audit Committee. In making a good faith determination of the value of these securities, we generally start with the cost basis of each security, which includes the amortized original issue discount, or OID, and payment-in-kind, or PIK, interest, if any. The Audit Committee uses its best judgment in arriving at the fair value of these securities. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment while applying a valuation process for the types of investments we make, which includes but is not limited to deriving a hypothetical exit price.

However, the Board of Directors retains ultimate authority as to the appropriate valuation of each investment. Because such valuations are inherently uncertain and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would be assessed if a ready market for these securities existed. We adjust quarterly the valuation of our portfolio to reflect the Board of Directors determination of the fair value of each investment in our portfolio. Any changes in fair value are recorded in our statement of operations as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation. Our NAV could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of our investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such securities.

Because we have substantial indebtedness, there could be increased risk in investing in our company.

Lenders have fixed dollar claims on our assets that are superior to the claims of stockholders, and we have granted, and may in the future grant, lenders a security interest in our assets in connection with borrowings. In the case of a liquidation event, those lenders would receive proceeds before our stockholders. In addition, borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique. If the value of our assets increases, then leverage would cause the NAV attributable to our common stock to increase more than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our assets decreases, leverage would cause the NAV attributable to our common stock to decline more than it otherwise would have had we not used leverage. Similarly, any increase in our revenue in excess of interest expense on our borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage. Any decrease in our revenue would cause our net income to decline more than it would have had we not borrowed funds and could negatively affect our ability to make distributions on common stock. Our ability to service any debt that we incur will depend largely on our financial performance and will be subject to prevailing economic conditions and competitive pressures. We and, indirectly, our stockholders will bear the cost associated with our leverage activity. If we are not able to service our substantial indebtedness, our business could be harmed materially.

Our Credit Facilities, our 2022 Notes, our 2024 Notes, our 2025 Notes, our 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, and our 2022 Convertible Notes (as each term is defined herein) contain financial and operating covenants that could restrict our business activities, including our ability to declare dividend distributions if we default under certain provisions.

As of March 31, 2018, we had no borrowings outstanding under the $120.0 million revolving senior secured credit facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC (the Wells Facility) and the $75.0 million revolving senior secured credit facility with MUFG Union Bank, N.A. (the Union Bank Facility, and together with the Wells Facility, the Credit Facilities). In addition, as of March 31, 2018, we had approximately $190.2 million of indebtedness outstanding incurred by our SBIC subsidiaries, approximately $150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.625% notes due 2022 (the 2022 Notes), approximately $183.5 million in aggregate

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principal amount of 2024 Notes, approximately $33.6 million in aggregate principal amount of fixed rate asset-backed notes (the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes) in connection with our $237.4 million debt securitization (the 2014 Debt Securitization) and approximately $230.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.375% convertible notes due 2022 (the 2022 Convertible Notes). Additionally, subsequent to March 31, 2018, we had approximately $75.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 2025 Notes.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining any additional debt capital on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to obtain debt capital, then our equity investors will not benefit from the potential for increased returns on equity resulting from leverage to the extent that our investment strategy is successful and we may be limited in our ability to make new commitments or fundings to our portfolio companies.

As a business development company, under the 1940 Act, generally, we are not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing we have an asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200% (i.e., the amount of debt may not exceed 50% of the value of our assets). In addition, we may not be permitted to declare any cash distribution on our outstanding common shares, or purchase any such shares, unless, at the time of such declaration or purchase, we have asset coverage of at least 200% after deducting the amount of such distribution or purchase price. If this ratio declines below 200%, we may not be able to incur additional debt and may need to sell a portion of our investments to repay some debt when it is disadvantageous to do so, and we may not be able to make distributions. The Small Business Credit Availability Act, which was signed into law in March 2018, modifies this section of the 1940 Act and decreases this percentage from 200% to 150% (subject to either stockholder approval or approval of both a majority of the board of directors and a majority of directors who are not interested persons). As a result of this new law, we may be able to incur additional indebtedness subject to relevant approval and disclosure requirements and, therefore, your risk of an investment in us may increase. Rating agencies may also decide to review our credit ratings and those of other business development companies in light of this new law as well as any corresponding changes to asset coverage ratios and consider downgrading such ratings, including a downgrade from an investment grade rating to a non-investment grade rating. Such a downgrade in our credit ratings may adversely affect our securities. See A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of the credit rating assigned by a rating agency to us or our debt securities, if any, or change in the debt markets could cause the liquidity or market value of our debt securities to decline significantly.

As of March 31, 2018, our asset coverage ratio under our regulatory requirements as a business development company was 238.2% excluding our SBIC debentures as a result of our exemptive order from the SEC that allows us to exclude all SBA leverage from our asset coverage ratio and was 204.8% when including all SBA leverage.

Based on assumed leverage equal to 95.0% of our net assets as of March 31, 2018, our investment portfolio would have been required to experience an annual return of at least 2.6% to cover annual interest payments on our additional indebtedness.

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below.

	Annual Return on Our Portfolio (Net of Expenses)				
	-10%	**-5%**	**0%**	**5%**	**10%**
Corresponding return to stockholder[(1)]	(24.59%)	(14.82%)	(5.05%)	4.72%	14.50%

(1) Assumes $1.6 billion in total assets, $787.3 million in debt outstanding, $828.7 million in stockholders equity, and an average cost of funds of 5.3%, which is the approximate average cost of borrowed funds, including our SBA debentures, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, and Credit Facilities for the period ended March 31, 2018. Actual interest payments may be different.

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It is likely that the terms of any current or future long-term or revolving credit or warehouse facility we may enter into in the future could constrain our ability to grow our business.

Under our borrowings and our Credit Facilities, current lenders have, and any future lender or lenders may have, fixed dollar claims on our assets that are senior to the claims of our stockholders and, thus, will have a preference over our stockholders with respect to our assets pledged as collateral under the Credit Facilities. Our Credit Facilities and borrowings also subject us to various financial and operating covenants, including, but not limited to, maintaining certain financial ratios and minimum tangible net worth amounts. Future credit facilities and borrowings will likely subject us to similar or additional covenants. In addition, we may grant a security interest in our assets in connection with any such credit facilities and borrowings.

Our Credit Facilities generally contain customary default provisions such as a minimum net worth amount, a profitability test, and a restriction on changing our business and loan quality standards. In addition, our Credit Facilities require or are expected to require the repayment of all outstanding debt on the maturity which may disrupt our business and potentially the business of our portfolio companies that are financed through the facilities. An event of default under these facilities would likely result, among other things, in termination of the availability of further funds under the facilities and accelerated maturity dates for all amounts outstanding under the facilities, which would likely disrupt our business and, potentially, the business of the portfolio companies whose loans we finance through the facilities. This could reduce our revenues and, by delaying any cash payment allowed to us under our facilities until the lender has been paid in full, reduce our liquidity and cash flow and impair our ability to grow our business and our ability to make distributions sufficient to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC.

The terms of future available financing may place limits on our financial and operation flexibility. If we are unable to obtain sufficient capital in the future, we may be forced to reduce or discontinue our operations, not be able to make new investments, or otherwise respond to changing business conditions or competitive pressures.

In addition to regulatory requirements that restrict our ability to raise capital, our 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, and Credit Facilities contain various covenants which, if not complied with, could require accelerated repayment under the facility or require us to repurchase the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, or 2022 Convertible Notes thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions.

The credit agreements governing our 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, and Credit Facilities require us to comply with certain financial and operational covenants. These covenants require us to, among other things, maintain certain financial ratios, including asset coverage, debt to equity and interest coverage. Our ability to continue to comply with these covenants in the future depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our control. There are no assurances that we will be able to comply with these covenants. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in a default which, if we were unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders under our Credit Facilities and could accelerate repayment under the facilities or the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes or 2022 Convertible Notes and thereby have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay a sufficient amount of distributions and maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC. We may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to make repurchases. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition of Results of Operations Borrowings .

Acquisitions or investments that we may pursue could be unsuccessful, consume significant resources and require the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

We regularly consider acquisitions and investments that complement our existing business. These possible acquisitions and investments involve or may involve significant cash expenditures, debt incurrence, operating losses and expenses that could have a material effect on our financial condition and operating results.

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In particular, if we incur additional debt, our liquidity and financial stability could be impaired as a result of using a significant portion of available cash or borrowing capacity to finance an acquisition. Moreover, we may face an increase in interest expense or financial leverage if additional debt is incurred to finance an acquisition, which may, among other things, adversely affect our various financial ratios and our compliance with the conditions of our existing indebtedness. In addition, such additional indebtedness may be secured by liens on our assets.

Acquisitions involve numerous other risks, including:

- diversion of management time and attention;
- failures to identify material problems and liabilities of acquisition targets or to obtain sufficient indemnification rights to fully offset possible liabilities related to the acquired businesses;
- difficulties integrating the operations, technologies and personnel of the acquired businesses;
- inefficiencies and complexities that may arise due to unfamiliarity with new assets, businesses or markets;
- disruptions to our ongoing business;
- inaccurate estimates of fair value made in the accounting for acquisitions and amortization of acquired intangible assets which would reduce future reported earnings;
- the inability to obtain required financing for the new acquisition or investment opportunities and our existing business;
- the need or obligation to divest portions of an acquired business;
- challenges associated with operating in new geographic regions;
- difficulties in achieving anticipated cost savings, synergies, business opportunities and growth prospects;
- potential loss of our or the acquired business key employees, contractual relationships, suppliers or customers; and
- inability to obtain required regulatory approvals.

To the extent we pursue an acquisition that causes us to incur unexpected costs or that fails to generate expected returns, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected, and our ability to service indebtedness, including our outstanding notes, may be negatively impacted.

In addition, we may fail in our pursuit of an acquisition and, instead, one of our competitors may successfully obtain the target and deprive us of an important opportunity and allow them to grow larger giving them the ability to have a lower cost of capital and competitive advantage in the market (including by being able to offer better pricing and larger loans) and, as a larger company, potentially giving them more valuable equity currency to do other transactions.

We may be unable to obtain debt capital on favorable terms or at all, in which case we would not be able to use leverage to increase the return on our investments.

If we are unable to obtain debt capital, then our equity investors will not benefit from the potential for increased returns on equity resulting from leverage to the extent that our investment strategy is successful and we may be limited in our ability to make new commitments or fundings to our portfolio companies. An inability to obtain debt capital may also limit our ability to refinance existing indebtedness, particularly during periods of adverse credit market conditions when refinancing indebtedness may not be available under interest rates and other terms acceptable to us or at all.

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The Wells Facility and the Union Bank Facility mature in August 2019 and May 2020, respectively, and any inability to renew, extend or replace our Credit Facilities could adversely impact our liquidity and ability to find new investments or maintain distributions to our stockholders.

As of March 31, 2018, we had two available secured credit facilities, the Wells Facility and the Union Bank Facility, which mature in August 2019 and May 2020, respectively. There can be no assurance that we will be able to renew, extend or replace our Credit Facilities upon maturity on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. Our ability to renew, extend or replace the Credit Facility will be constrained by then-current economic conditions affecting the credit markets. In the event that we are not able to renew, extend or replace either Credit Facility at the time of its maturity, this could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to fund new investments, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and our ability to qualify as a RIC.

We are subject to certain risks as a result of our interests in connection with the 2014 Debt Securitization and our equity interest in the 2014 Securitization Issuer.

On November 13, 2014, in connection with the 2014 Debt Securitization and the offering of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes by Hercules Capital Funding Trust 2014-1 (the 2014 Securitization Issuer), we sold and/or contributed to Hercules Capital Funding 2014-1 LLC, as trust depositor (the 2014 Trust Depositor), certain senior loans made to certain of our portfolio companies (the 2014 Loans), which the 2014 Trust Depositor in turn sold and/or contributed to the 2014 Securitization Issuer in exchange for 100% of the equity interest in the 2014 Securitization Issuer, cash proceeds and other consideration. Following these transfers, the 2014 Securitization Issuer, and not the 2014 Trust Depositor or us, held all of the ownership interest in the 2014 Loans.

As a result of the 2014 Debt Securitization, we hold, indirectly through the 2014 Trust Depositor, 100% of the equity interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer. As a result, we consolidate the financial statements of the 2014 Trust Depositor and the 2014 Securitization Issuer, as well as our other subsidiaries, in our consolidated financial statements. Because the 2014 Trust Depositor and the 2014 Securitization Issuer is disregarded as an entity separate from its owners for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the sale or contribution by us to the 2014 Trust Depositor, and by the 2014 Trust Depositor to the 2014 Securitization Issuer, as applicable, did not constitute a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were to take a contrary position, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Further, a failure of the 2014 Securitization Issuer to be treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes would constitute an event of default pursuant to the indenture under the 2014 Debt Securitization, upon which the trustee under the 2014 Debt Securitization (the 2014 Trustee), may and will at the direction of a supermajority of the holders of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes (the 2021 Noteholders), declare the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, to be immediately due and payable and exercise remedies under the applicable indenture, including (i) to institute proceedings for the collection of all amounts then payable on the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, or under the applicable indenture, enforce any judgment obtained, and collect from the 2014 Securitization Issuer and any other obligor upon the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes monies adjudged due; (ii) institute proceedings from time to time for the complete or partial foreclosure of the applicable indenture with respect to the property of the 2014 Securitization Issuer; (iii) exercise any remedies as a secured party under the relevant Uniform Commercial Code and take other appropriate action under applicable law to protect and enforce the rights and remedies of the 2014 Trustee and the 2021 Noteholders; or (iv) sell the property of the 2014 Securitization Issuer or any portion thereof or rights or interest therein at one or more public or private sales called and conducted in any matter permitted by law. Any such exercise of remedies could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

An event of default in connection with the 2014 Debt Securitization could give rise to a cross-default under our other material indebtedness.

The documents governing our other material indebtedness contain customary cross-default provisions that could be triggered if an event of default occurs in connection with the 2014 Debt Securitization. An event of

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default with respect to our other indebtedness could lead to the acceleration of such indebtedness and the exercise of other remedies as provided in the documents governing such other indebtedness. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and may result in our inability to make distributions sufficient to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC.

We may not receive cash distributions in respect of our indirect ownership interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer.

Apart from fees payable to us in connection with our role as servicer of the 2014 Loans and the reimbursement of related amounts under the documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization, we receive cash in connection with the 2014 Debt Securitization only to the extent that the 2014 Trust Depositor receives payments in respect of its equity interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer. The respective holders of the equity interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer are the residual claimants on distributions, if any, made by the 2014 Securitization Issuer after the respective 2021 Noteholders and other claimants have been paid in full on each payment date or upon maturity of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, subject to the priority of payments under the 2014 Debt Securitization documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization. To the extent that the value of a 2014 Securitization Issuer s portfolio of loans is reduced as a result of conditions in the credit markets (relevant in the event of a liquidation event), other macroeconomic factors, distressed or defaulted loans or the failure of individual portfolio companies to otherwise meet their obligations in respect of the loans, or for any other reason, the ability of the 2014 Securitization Issuer to make cash distributions in respect of the 2014 Trust Depositor s equity interests would be negatively affected and consequently, the value of the equity interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer would also be reduced. In the event that we fail to receive cash indirectly from the 2014 Securitization Issuer, we could be unable to make distributions, if at all, in amounts sufficient to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC.

The interests of the 2021 Noteholders may not be aligned with our interests.

The 2021 Asset-Backed Notes are debt obligations ranking senior in right of payment to the rights of the holder of the equity interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer, as residual claimants in respect of distributions, if any, made by the 2014 Securitization Issuer. As such, there are circumstances in which the interests of the 2021 Noteholders may not be aligned with the interests of holders of the equity interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer. For example, under the terms of the documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization, the 2021 Noteholders have the right to receive payments of principal and interest prior to holders of the equity interests.

For as long as the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes remain outstanding, the respective 2021 Noteholders have the right to act in certain circumstances with respect to the 2014 Loans in ways that may benefit their interests but not the interests of the respective holders of the equity interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer, including by exercising remedies under the documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization.

If an event of default occurs, the 2021 Noteholders will be entitled to determine the remedies to be exercised, subject to the terms of the documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization. For example, upon the occurrence of an event of default with respect to the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, the 2014 Trustee may and will at the direction of the holders of a supermajority of the applicable 2021 Asset-Backed Notes declare the principal, together with any accrued interest, of the notes to be immediately due and payable. This would have the effect of accelerating the principal on such notes, triggering a repayment obligation on the part of the 2014 Securitization Issuer. The 2021 Asset-Backed Notes then outstanding will be paid in full before any further payment or distribution on the equity interest is made. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient funds through collections on the 2014 Loans or through the proceeds of the sale of the 2014 Loans in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency to repay in full the obligations under the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, or to make any distribution to holders of the equity interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer.

Remedies pursued by the 2021 Noteholders could be adverse to our interests as the indirect holder of the equity interests in the 2014 Securitization Issuer. The 2021 Noteholders have no obligation to consider any

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possible adverse effect on such other interests. Thus, there can be no assurance that any remedies pursued by the 2021 Noteholders will be consistent with the best interests of the 2014 Trust Depositor or that we will receive, indirectly through the 2014 Trust Depositor, any payments or distributions upon an acceleration of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes. Any failure of the 2014 Securitization Issuer to make distributions in respect of the equity interests that we indirectly hold, whether as a result of an event of default and the acceleration of payments on the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and may result in our inability to make distributions sufficient to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC.

Certain events related to the performance of 2014 Loans could lead to the acceleration of principal payments on the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes.

The following constitute rapid amortization events (Rapid Amortization Events) under the documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization: (i) the aggregate outstanding principal balance of delinquent 2014 Loans, and restructured 2014 Loans that would have been delinquent 2014 Loans had such loans not become restructured loans exceeds 10% of the current aggregate outstanding principal balance of the 2014 Loans for a period of three consecutive months; (ii) the aggregate outstanding principal balance of defaulted 2014 Loans exceeds 5% of the initial outstanding principal balance of the 2014 Loans determined as November 13, 2014 for a period of three consecutive months; (iii) the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes exceeds the borrowing base for a period of three consecutive months; (iv) the 2014 Securitization Issuer s pool of 2014 Loans contains 2014 Loans to ten or fewer obligors; and (v) the occurrence of an event of default under the documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization. After a Rapid Amortization Event has occurred, subject to the priority of payments under the documents governing the 2014 Debt Securitization, principal collections on the 2014 Loans will be used to make accelerated payments of principal on the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes until the principal balance of the 2021 Asset-Back Notes is reduced to zero. Such an event could delay, reduce or eliminate the ability of the 2014 Securitization Issuer to make distributions in respect of the equity interests that we indirectly hold, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and may result in our inability to make distributions sufficient to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC.

We have certain repurchase obligations with respect to the 2014 Loans transferred in connection with the 2014 Debt Securitization.

As part of the 2014 Debt Securitization, we entered into a sale and contribution agreement and a sale and servicing agreement under which we would be required to repurchase any 2014 Loan (or participation interest therein) which was sold to the 2014 Securitization Issuer in breach of certain customary representations and warranty made by us or by the 2014 Trust Depositors with respect to such 2014 Loan or the legal structure of the 2014 Debt Securitization. To the extent that there is a breach of such representations and warranties and we fail to satisfy any such repurchase obligation, a 2014 Trustee may, on behalf of the 2014 Securitization Issuer, bring an action against us to enforce these repurchase obligations.

Our investments in a portfolio company, whether debt, equity, or a combination thereof, may lead to our receiving material non-public information (MNPI) or obtaining control of the target company. Our ability to exit an investment where we have MNPI or control could be limited and could result in a realized loss on the investment.

If we receive MNPI, or a controlling interest in a portfolio company, our ability to divest ourselves from a debt or equity investment could be restricted. Causes of such restriction could include market factors, such as liquidity in a private stock, or limited trading volume in a public company s securities, or regulatory factors, such as the receipt of MNPI or insider blackout periods, where we are under legal obligation not to sell. Additionally, we may choose not to take certain actions to protect a debt investment in a control investment portfolio company. As a result, we could experience a decrease in the value of our portfolio company holdings and potentially incur a realized loss on the investment.

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Regulations governing our operations as a business development company may affect our ability to, and the manner in which, we raise additional capital, which may expose us to risks.

Our business will require a substantial amount of capital. We may acquire additional capital from the issuance of senior securities, including borrowings, securitization transactions or other indebtedness, or the issuance of additional shares of our common stock. However, we may not be able to raise additional capital in the future on favorable terms or at all. We may issue debt securities, other evidences of indebtedness or preferred stock, and we may borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as senior securities, up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing we have an asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200% (i.e., the amount of debt may not exceed 50% of the value of our assets). In addition, we may not be permitted to declare any cash distribution on our outstanding common shares, or purchase any such shares, unless, at the time of such declaration or purchase, we have asset coverage of at least 200% after deducting the amount of such distribution or purchase price. Our ability to pay distributions or issue additional senior securities would be restricted if our asset coverage ratio were not at least 200%. The Small Business Credit Availability Act, which was signed into law in March 2018, modifies this section of the 1940 Act and decreases this percentage from 200% to 150% (subject to either stockholder approval or approval of both a majority of the board of directors and a majority of directors who are not interested persons). As a result of this new law, we may be able to incur additional indebtedness subject to relevant approval and disclosure requirements and, therefore, your risk of an investment in us may increase. Rating agencies may also decide to review our credit ratings and those of other business development companies in light of this new law as well as any corresponding changes to asset coverage ratios and consider downgrading such ratings, including a downgrade from an investment grade rating to a non-investment grade rating. Such a downgrade in our credit ratings may adversely affect our securities. See A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of the credit rating assigned by a rating agency to us or our debt securities, if any, or change in the debt markets could cause the liquidity or market value of our debt securities to decline significantly.

If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, we may be required to liquidate a portion of our investments and repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such transaction may be disadvantageous. As a result of issuing senior securities, we would also be exposed to risks associated with leverage, including an increased risk of loss. If we issue preferred stock, the preferred stock would rank senior to common stock in our capital structure, preferred stockholders would have separate voting rights and might have rights, preferences, or privileges more favorable than those of our common stockholders and the issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in your best interest. It is likely that any senior securities or other indebtedness we issue will be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility. Additionally, some of these securities or other indebtedness may be rated by rating agencies, and in obtaining a rating for such securities and other indebtedness, we may be required to abide by operating and investment guidelines that further restrict operating and financial flexibility.

To the extent that we are constrained in our ability to issue debt or other senior securities, we will depend on issuances of common stock to finance operations. Other than in certain limited situations such as rights offerings, as a business development company, we are generally not able to issue our common stock at a price below NAV without first obtaining required approvals from our stockholders and our independent directors. If we raise additional funds by issuing more common stock or senior securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, our common stock, then the percentage ownership of our stockholders at that time will decrease, and you might experience dilution. Moreover, we can offer no assurance that we will be able to issue and sell additional equity securities in the future, on favorable terms or at all.

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When we are a debt or minority equity investor in a portfolio company, we may not be in a position to control the entity, and management of the company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

We make both debt and minority equity investments; therefore, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the stockholders and management of such company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could fail to qualify as a business development company or be precluded from investing according to our current business strategy.

As a business development company, we may not acquire any assets other than qualifying assets as defined under the 1940 Act, unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. See Regulation.

We believe that most of the senior loans we make will constitute qualifying assets. However, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe are attractive investments if such investments are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 1940 Act. If we do not invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could lose our status as a business development company, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, a rise in the equity markets may result in increased market valuations of certain of our existing and prospective portfolio companies, which may lead to new investments with such companies being qualified as non-eligible portfolio company assets and would require we invest in qualified assets or risk losing our status as a business development company. Similarly, these rules could prevent us from making follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies (which could result in the dilution of our position) or could require us to dispose of investments at inopportune times in order to comply with the 1940 Act. If we need to dispose of such investments quickly, it would be difficult to dispose of such investments on favorable terms. For example, we may have difficulty in finding a buyer and, even if we do find a buyer, we may have to sell the investments at a substantial loss.

A failure on our part to maintain our qualification as a business development company would significantly reduce our operating flexibility.

If we fail to continuously qualify as a business development company, we might be subject to regulation as a registered closed-end investment company under the 1940 Act, which would significantly decrease our operating flexibility, and lead to situations where we might have to restrict our borrowings, reduce our leverage, sell securities and pursue other activities that we are allowed to engage in as a business development company. In addition, failure to comply with the requirements imposed on business development companies by the 1940 Act could cause the SEC to bring an enforcement action against us. For additional information on the qualification requirements of a business development company, see Regulation.

To the extent OID and PIK interest constitute a portion of our income, we will be exposed to risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash representing such income.

Our investments may include OID instruments and contractual PIK interest arrangements, which represents contractual interest added to a loan balance and due at the end of such loan s term. To the extent OID or PIK interest constitute a portion of our income, we are exposed to risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash, including the following:

The higher interest rates of OID and PIK instruments reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with these instruments, and OID and PIK instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans.

Even if the accounting conditions for income accrual are met, the borrower could still default when our actual collection is supposed to occur at the maturity of the obligation, which could lead to future losses.

OID and PIK instruments may have unreliable valuations because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. OID and PIK income may also create uncertainty about the source of our cash distributions.

For accounting purposes, any cash distributions to stockholders representing OID and PIK income are not treated as coming from paid-in capital, even though the cash to pay them comes from the offering proceeds. As a result, despite the fact that a distribution representing OID and PIK income could be paid out of amounts invested by our stockholders, the 1940 Act does not require that stockholders be given notice of this fact by reporting it as a return of capital.

The deferral of PIK interest may have a negative impact on our liquidity as it represents non-cash income that may require cash distributions to our stockholders in order to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC.

Recent tax legislation requires that income be recognized for tax purposes no later than when recognized for financial reporting purposes.

If we are unable to satisfy Code requirements for qualification as a RIC, then we will be subject to corporate-level income tax, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We elected to be treated as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes with the filing of our federal corporate income tax return for 2006. We will not qualify for the tax treatment allowable to RICs if we are unable to comply with the source of income, asset diversification and distribution requirements contained in Subchapter M of the Code, or if we fail to maintain our election to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason and become subject to a corporate-level income tax, the resulting taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution to our stockholders and the actual amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us, the NAV of our common stock and the total return, if any, earned from your investment in our common stock.

We may have difficulty paying our required distributions under applicable tax rules if we recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income.

In accordance with U.S. federal tax requirements, we are required to include in income for tax purposes certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as OID and contractual PIK interest arrangements, which represent contractual interest added to a loan balance and due at the end of such loan s term. In addition to the cash yields received on our loans, in some instances, our loans generally include one or more of the following: exit fees, balloon payment fees, commitment fees, success fees or prepayment fees. In some cases our loans also include contractual PIK interest arrangements. The increases in loan balances as a result of contractual PIK arrangements are included in income for the period in which such PIK interest was accrued, which is often in advance of receiving cash payment, and are separately identified on our statements of cash flows. We also may be required to include in income for tax purposes certain other amounts prior to receiving the related cash. Also, recent tax legislation requires that income be recognized for tax purposes no later than when recognized for financial reporting purposes.

Any warrants that we receive in connection with our debt investments will generally be valued as part of the negotiation process with the particular portfolio company. As a result, a portion of the aggregate purchase price for the debt investments and warrants will be allocated to the warrants that we receive. This will generally result in OID for tax purposes, which we must recognize as ordinary income, increasing the amount that we are required to distribute in order to be subject to tax as a RIC. Because these warrants generally will not produce

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distributable cash for us at the same time as we are required to make distributions in respect of the related OID, if ever, we would need to obtain cash from other sources or to pay a portion of our distributions using shares of newly issued common stock, consistent with IRS guidelines and the Code, to satisfy such distribution requirements.

Other features of the debt instruments that we hold may also cause such instruments to generate OID in excess of current cash interest received. Since in certain cases we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the RIC tax requirement to make distributions each taxable year to our stockholders treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes generally of an amount equal to at least 90% of our investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid. Under such circumstances, we may have to sell some of our assets, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources and are otherwise unable to satisfy such distribution requirements, we may fail to qualify to be subject to tax as a RIC and, thus, become subject to a corporate-level income tax on all our taxable income (including any net realized securities gains).

Furthermore, we may invest in the equity securities of non-U.S. corporations (or other non-U.S. entities classified as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that could be treated under the Code and U.S. Treasury regulations as passive foreign investment companies (PFICs) and/or controlled foreign corporations (CFCs). The rules relating to investment in these types of non-U.S. entities are designed to ensure that U.S. taxpayers are either, in effect, taxed currently (or on an accelerated basis with respect to corporate level events) or taxed at increased tax rates at distribution or disposition. In certain circumstances, these rules also could require us to recognize taxable income or gains where we do not receive a corresponding payment in cash. Furthermore, under recently proposed Treasury Regulations, certain income derived by us either from a PFIC with respect to which we have made a certain U.S. tax election or from a CFC would generally constitute qualifying income for purposes of determining our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC only to the extent the PFIC or CFC respectively makes distributions of that income to us. As such, we may be restricted in our ability to make QEF elections with respect to our holdings in issuers that could either be treated as PFICs or CFCs in order to limit our tax liability or maximize our after-tax return from these investments.

Our portfolio investments may present special tax issues.

Investments in below-investment grade debt instruments and certain equity securities may present special tax issues for us. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when we may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless debt in equity securities, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and interest income, as well as whether exchanges of debt instruments in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. Such matters could cause us to recognize taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, even in the absence of cash or economic gain, and require us to make taxable distributions to our stockholders to maintain our RIC status or preclude the imposition of either U.S. federal corporate income or excise taxation. Additionally, because such taxable income may not be matched by corresponding cash received by us, we may be required to borrow money or dispose of other investments to be able to make distributions to our stockholders. These and other issues will be considered by us, to the extent determined necessary, in order that we minimize the level of any U.S. federal income or excise tax that we would otherwise incur. See Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company.

FATCA withholding may apply to payments made to certain foreign entities.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act provisions of the Code and the related Treasury Regulations and other administrative guidance promulgated thereunder (collectively, FATCA) generally requires us to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of interest and taxable dividends as well as, effective January 1, 2019, redemption proceeds and certain capital gain dividends made to a foreign financial institution or non-financial

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foreign entity (including such an institution or entity acting as an intermediary) unless the foreign financial institution or non-financial foreign entity complies with certain information reporting, withholding, identification, certification and related requirements imposed by FATCA. Persons located in jurisdictions that have entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the United States to implement FATCA may be subject to different rules. Stockholders may be requested to provide additional information to enable us to determine whether such withholding is required.

Legislative or regulatory tax changes could adversely affect you.

At any time, the U.S. federal income tax laws governing RICs or the administrative interpretations of those laws or regulations may be amended. Any of those new laws, regulations or interpretations may take effect retroactively and could adversely affect the taxation of us or of you as a stockholder. Therefore, changes in tax laws, regulations or administrative interpretations or any amendments thereto could diminish the value of an investment in our shares or the value or the resale potential of our investments.

There is a risk that you may not receive distributions or that our distributions may not grow over time.

We intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results, or our business may not perform in a manner that will allow us to make a specified level of distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a business development company, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. Also, our Credit Facilities limit our ability to declare distributions to our stockholders if we default under certain provisions of our Credit Facilities. Furthermore, while we may have undistributed earnings, those earnings may not yield distributions because we may incur unrealized losses or otherwise be unable to distribute such earnings.

We have and may in the future choose to pay distributions in our own stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive.

Under applicable Treasury regulations and other general guidelines issued by the IRS, RICs are permitted to treat certain distributions payable in their stock, as taxable dividends that will satisfy their annual distribution obligations for U.S. federal income tax and excise tax purposes provided that stockholders have the opportunity to elect to receive all or a portion of such distribution in cash. Taxable stockholders receiving distributions will be required to include the full amount of such distributions as ordinary income (or as long-term capital gain to the extent such distribution is properly reported as a capital gain dividend) to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. stockholder may be required to pay tax with respect to such distributions in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the stock it receives as a distribution in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the distribution, depending on the market price of our stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. stockholders, we may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax with respect to such distributions, including in respect of all or a portion of such distribution that is payable in stock. In addition, if a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our stock in order to pay taxes owed on such distributions, then such sales may put downward pressure on the trading price of our stock. We may in the future determine to distribute taxable distributions that are partially payable in our common stock.

We are exposed to risks associated with changes in interest rates, including fluctuations in interest rates which could adversely affect our profitability or the value of our portfolio

General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on our investments and investment opportunities, and, accordingly, may have a material adverse effect on our investment objective and rate of return on investment capital. A portion of our income will depend upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the interest rate on the debt securities in which we invest. Because we will borrow money to make investments and may issue debt securities, preferred stock or other securities, our net investment income is

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dependent upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay interest or dividends on such debt securities, preferred stock or other securities and the rate at which we invest these funds. Typically, we anticipate that our interest-earning investments will accrue and pay interest at both variable and fixed rates, and that our interest-bearing liabilities will generally accrue interest at fixed rates.

A significant increase in market interest rates could harm our ability to attract new portfolio companies and originate new loans and investments. In addition to potentially increasing the cost of our debt, increasing interest rates may also have a negative impact on our portfolio companies ability to repay or service their loans, which could enhance the risk of loan defaults. We expect that most of our current initial investments in debt securities will be at floating rate with a floor. However, in the event that we make investments in debt securities at variable rates, a significant increase in market interest rates could also result in an increase in our non-performing assets and a decrease in the value of our portfolio because our floating-rate loan portfolio companies may be unable to meet higher payment obligations. As of March 31, 2018, approximately 96.5% of our loans were at floating rates or floating rates with a floor and 3.5% of the loans were at fixed rates.

In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase, resulting in a decrease in our net investment income. In addition, a decrease in interest rates may reduce net income, because new investments may be made at lower rates despite the increased demand for our capital that the decrease in interest rates may produce. We may, but will not be required to, hedge against the risk of adverse movement in interest rates in our short-term and long-term borrowings relative to our portfolio of assets. If we engage in hedging activities, it may limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portfolio. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Additionally, in July 2017, the head of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority announced that it will no longer persuade or compel banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021. At this time, it is not possible to predict the effect of this announcement as there is no definitive information regarding the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate.

We may expose ourselves to risks if we engage in hedging transactions.

If we engage in hedging transactions, we may expose ourselves to risks associated with such transactions. We may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the underlying portfolio positions should increase. It may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that we are not able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, we may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and there can be no assurance that any such hedging arrangements will achieve the desired effect. During the year ended March 31, 2018, we did not engage in any hedging activities.

Recently passed legislation may allow us to incur additional leverage.

Historically, as a business development company, under the 1940 Act generally we are not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing we have an asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200% (i.e., the amount of debt may not exceed 50% of the value of our assets). The Small Business Credit Availability Act, which was signed into law in March 2018, modifies this section of the 1940 Act and decreases this percentage from 200% to 150% (subject to either stockholder approval or approval of both a majority of the

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board of directors and a majority of directors who are not interested persons). As a result of this new law, we may be able to incur additional indebtedness subject to relevant approval and disclosure requirements and, therefore, your risk of an investment in us may increase. Rating agencies may also decide to review our credit ratings and those of other business development companies in light of this new law as well as any corresponding changes to asset coverage ratios and consider downgrading such ratings, including a downgrade from an investment grade rating to a non-investment grade rating. Such a downgrade in our credit ratings may adversely affect our securities. See A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of the credit rating assigned by a rating agency to us or our debt securities, if any, or change in the debt markets could cause the liquidity or market value of our debt securities to decline significantly.

Two of our wholly-owned subsidiaries are licensed by the U.S. SBA, and as a result, we will be subject to SBA regulations, which could limit our capital or investment decisions.

Our wholly-owned subsidiaries HT II and HT III are licensed to act as SBICs and are regulated by the SBA. HT II and HT III hold approximately $113.1 million and $285.8 million in assets, respectively, and they accounted for approximately 5.7% and 14.4% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at March 31, 2018. The SBIC licenses allow our SBIC subsidiaries to obtain leverage by issuing SBA-guaranteed debentures, subject to the issuance of a capital commitment by the SBA and other customary procedures.

The SBA regulations require that a licensed SBIC be periodically examined and audited by the SBA to determine its compliance with the relevant SBA regulations. The SBA prohibits, without prior SBA approval, a change of control of an SBIC or transfers that would result in any person (or a group of persons acting in concert) owning 10.0% or more of a class of capital stock of a licensed SBIC. If either HT II or HT III fail to comply with applicable SBA regulations, the SBA could, depending on the severity of the violation, limit or prohibit HT II s or HT III s use of debentures, declare outstanding debentures immediately due and payable, and/ or limit HT II or HT III from making new investments. Such actions by the SBA would, in turn, negatively affect us because HT II and HT III are our wholly owned subsidiaries.

HT II and HT III were in compliance with the terms of the SBIC s leverage as of March 31, 2018 as a result of having sufficient capital as defined under the SBA regulations. Compliance with SBA requirements may cause HT II and HT III to forego attractive investment opportunities that are not permitted under SBA regulations. See Regulation Small Business Administration Regulations.

SBA regulations limit the outstanding dollar amount of SBA guaranteed debentures that may be issued by an SBIC or group of SBICs under common control.

The SBA regulations currently limit the dollar amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures that can be issued by any one SBIC to $150.0 million or to a group of SBICs under common control to $350.0 million.

An SBIC may not borrow an amount in excess of two times (and in certain cases, up to three times) its regulatory capital. As of March 31, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in SBA-guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries, which is the maximum combined capacity for our SBIC subsidiaries under our existing licenses. During times that we reach the maximum dollar amount of SBA-guaranteed debentures permitted, and if we require additional capital, our cost of capital is likely to increase, and there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms.

Moreover, the current status of our SBIC subsidiaries as SBICs does not automatically assure that our SBIC subsidiaries will continue to receive SBA-guaranteed debenture funding. Receipt of SBA leverage funding is dependent upon our SBIC subsidiaries continuing to be in compliance with SBA regulations and policies and available SBA funding. The amount of SBA leverage funding available to SBICs is dependent upon annual Congressional authorizations and in the future may be subject to annual Congressional appropriations. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient debenture funding available at the times desired by our SBIC subsidiaries.

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The debentures guaranteed by the SBA have a maturity of ten years and require semi-annual payments of interest. HT II and HT III have debentures outstanding that become due starting in March 2019 and September 2020, respectively. Our SBIC subsidiaries will need to generate sufficient cash flow to make required interest payments on the debentures. If our SBIC subsidiaries are unable to meet their financial obligations under the debentures, the SBA, as a creditor, will have a superior claim to our SBIC subsidiaries assets over our stockholders in the event we liquidate our SBIC subsidiaries or the SBA exercises its remedies under such debentures as the result of a default by us.

Our wholly-owned SBIC subsidiaries may be unable to make distributions to us that will enable us to maintain RIC status, which could result in the imposition of an entity-level tax.

In order for us to continue to qualify for RIC tax treatment and to minimize corporate-level taxes, we will be required to distribute substantially all of our investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, and net capital gains, including income from certain of our subsidiaries, which includes the income from our SBIC subsidiaries. We will be partially dependent on our SBIC subsidiaries for cash distributions to enable us to meet the RIC distribution requirements. Our SBIC subsidiaries may be limited by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended, and SBA regulations governing SBICs, from making certain distributions to us that may be necessary to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC. We may have to request a waiver of the SBA s restrictions for our SBIC subsidiaries to make certain distributions to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC. We cannot assure you that the SBA will grant such waiver. If our SBIC subsidiaries are unable to obtain a waiver, compliance with the SBA regulations may result in loss of RIC tax treatment and a consequent imposition of an entity-level tax on us.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, stockholders could lose confidence in our financial and other public reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our common stock.

Effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, are designed to prevent fraud. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. In addition, any testing by us conducted in connection with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm (when undertaken, as noted below), may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses or that may require prospective or retroactive changes to our consolidated financial statements or identify other areas for further attention or improvement. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors and lenders to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Our Board of Directors may change our investment objective, operating policies and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval, the effects of which may be adverse.

Our Board of Directors has the authority, except as otherwise provided in the 1940 Act, to modify or waive certain of our operating policies and strategies without prior notice and without stockholder approval. However, absent stockholder approval, we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or withdraw our election as, a business development company. We cannot predict the effect any changes to our current operating policies and strategies would have on our business, operating results and the market price of our common stock. Nevertheless, any such changes could materially and adversely affect our business and impair our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

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Significant U.S. federal tax legislation was recently enacted and the impact of this new legislation on us and on entities in which we may invest is uncertain.

Significant U.S. federal tax reform legislation was recently enacted that, among many other changes, permanently reduces the maximum federal corporate income tax rate, reduces the maximum individual income tax rate (effective for taxable years 2018 through 2025), restricts the deductibility of business interest expense, changes the rules regarding the calculation of net operating loss deductions that may be used to offset taxable income, and, under certain circumstances, requires accrual method taxpayers to recognize income for U.S. federal income tax purposes no later than the income is taken into account as revenue in an applicable financial statement. The new legislation also makes extensive changes to the U.S. international tax system. The impact of this new legislation on us and on entities in which we may invest is uncertain. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the effects of the new legislation on an investment in us.

Changes in laws or regulations governing our business could negatively affect the profitability of our operations.

Changes in the laws or regulations, or the interpretations of the laws and regulations, which govern business development companies, SBICs, RICs or non-depository commercial lenders could significantly affect our operations and our cost of doing business. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations, in addition to applicable foreign and international laws and regulations, and are subject to judicial and administrative decisions that affect our operations, including our loan originations maximum interest rates, fees and other charges, disclosures to portfolio companies, the terms of secured transactions, collection and foreclosure procedures, and other trade practices. If these laws, regulations or decisions change, or if we expand our business into jurisdictions that have adopted more stringent requirements than those in which we currently conduct business, then we may have to incur significant expenses in order to comply or we may have to restrict our operations. In addition, if we do not comply with applicable laws, regulations and decisions, then we may lose licenses needed for the conduct of our business and be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon our business results of operations or financial condition.

Our business is subject to increasingly complex corporate governance, public disclosure and accounting requirements that could adversely affect our business and financial results.

We are subject to changing rules and regulations of federal and state government as well as the stock exchange on which our common stock is listed. These entities, including the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC and NYSE have issued a significant number of new and increasingly complex requirements and regulations over the course of the last several years and continue to develop additional regulations and requirements in response to laws enacted by Congress. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Protection Act, as amended, or the Dodd-Frank Act, contains significant corporate governance and executive compensation-related provisions, and the SEC has adopted, and will continue to adopt, additional rules and regulations that may impact us. Our efforts to comply with these requirements have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, an increase in expenses and a diversion of management s time from other business activities.

In addition, our failure to maintain compliance with such rules, or for our management to appropriately address issues relating to our compliance with such rules fully and in a timely manner, exposes us to an increasing risk of inadvertent non-compliance. While our management team takes reasonable efforts to ensure that we are in full compliance with all laws applicable to its operations, the increasing rate and extent of regulatory change increases the risk of a failure to comply, which may result in our ability to operate our business in the ordinary course or may subject us to potential fines, regulatory findings or other matters that may materially impact our business.

Many of the requirements called for in the Dodd-Frank Act are expected to be implemented over time, most of which will likely be subject to implementing regulations over the course of several years. However, the new

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presidential administration has announced its intention to repeal, amend, or replace certain portions of the Dodd-Frank Act and the regulations implemented thereunder. Given the uncertainty associated with the manner in which and whether the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented, repealed, amended or replaced, the full impact such requirements will have on our business, results of operations or financial condition is unclear. The changes resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act or any changes to the regulations already implemented thereunder may require us to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make necessary changes in order to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements. Failure to comply with any such laws, regulations or principles, or changes thereto, may negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. While we cannot predict what effect any changes in the laws or regulations or their interpretations would have on our business as a result of recent financial reform legislation, these changes could be materially adverse to us and our stockholders.

We incur significant costs as a result of being a publicly traded company.

As a publicly traded company, we incur legal, accounting and other expenses, including costs associated with the periodic reporting requirements applicable to a company whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act as well as additional corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other rules implemented by the SEC.

Results may fluctuate and may not be indicative of future performance.

Our operating results may fluctuate and, therefore, you should not rely on current or historical period results to be indicative of our performance in future reporting periods. Factors that could cause operating results to fluctuate include, but are not limited to, variations in the investment origination volume and fee income earned, changes in the accrual status of our debt investments, variations in timing of prepayments, variations in and the timing of the recognition of net realized gains or losses and changes in unrealized appreciation or depreciation, the level of our expenses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets, and general economic conditions.

We face cyber-security risks and the failure in cyber security systems, as well as the occurrence of events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems and management continuity planning could impair our ability to conduct business effectively.

Our business operations rely upon secure information technology systems for data processing, storage and reporting. Despite careful security and controls design, implementation and updating, our information technology systems could become subject to cyber-attacks. Network, system, application and data breaches could result in operational disruptions or information misappropriation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The occurrence of a disaster such as a cyber-attack, a natural catastrophe, an industrial accident, a terrorist attack or war, events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems, or a support failure from external providers, could have an adverse effect on our ability to conduct business and on our results of operations and financial condition, particularly if those events affect our computer-based data processing, transmission, storage, and retrieval systems or destroy data. If a significant number of our managers were unavailable in the event of a disaster, our ability to effectively conduct our business could be severely compromised.

We depend heavily upon computer systems to perform necessary business functions. Despite our implementation of a variety of security measures, our computer systems could be subject to cyber-attacks and unauthorized access, such as physical and electronic break-ins or unauthorized tampering. Like other companies, we may experience threats to our data and systems, including malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, system failures and disruptions. If one or more of these events occurs, it could potentially jeopardize the confidential, proprietary and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer

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systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations, which could result in damage to our reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties and/or customer dissatisfaction or loss.

Terrorist attacks, acts of war or natural disasters may affect any market for our securities, impact the businesses in which we invest and harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Terrorist acts, acts of war or natural disasters may disrupt our operations, as well as the operations of the businesses in which we invest. Such acts have created, and continue to create, economic and political uncertainties and have contributed to global economic instability. Future terrorist activities, military or security operations, or natural disasters could further weaken the domestic/global economies and create additional uncertainties, which may negatively impact the businesses in which we invest directly or indirectly and, in turn, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition. Losses from terrorist attacks and natural disasters are generally uninsurable.

We are dependent on information systems and systems failures could significantly disrupt our business, which may, in turn, negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay distributions.

Our business is dependent on our and third parties communications and information systems. Any failure or interruption of those systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any third-party service providers, could cause delays or other problems in our activities. Our financial, accounting, data processing, backup or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors including events that are wholly or partially beyond our control and adversely affect our business. There could be:

- sudden electrical or telecommunication outages;
- natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes;
- disease pandemics;
- events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts; and
- cyber-attacks.

These events, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and negatively affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

We may be subject to restrictions on our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Restrictions imposed on the declaration of dividends or other distributions to holders of our common stock, by both the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies, might impair our ability to make the required distributions to our stockholders in order to be subject to tax as a RIC. While we intend to prepay our Notes and other debt to the extent necessary to enable us to distribute our income as required to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC, there can be no assurance that such actions can be effected in time or in a manner to satisfy the requirements set forth in the Code.

Further downgrades of the U.S. credit rating, automatic spending cuts or another government shutdown could negatively impact our liquidity, financial condition and earnings.

Recent U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns have increased the possibility of additional credit-rating downgrades and economic slowdowns, or a recession in the U.S. Although U.S. lawmakers passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling on multiple occasions, ratings agencies have lowered or threatened to

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lower the long-term sovereign credit rating on the United States. The impact of this or any further downgrades to the U.S. government s sovereign credit rating or its perceived creditworthiness could adversely affect the U.S. and global financial markets and economic conditions. These developments could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. In addition, disagreement over the federal budget has caused the U.S. federal government to shut down for periods of time. Continued adverse political and economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Current Economic and Market Conditions

Capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability and we cannot predict when these conditions will occur. Such market conditions could materially and adversely affect debt and equity capital markets in the United States and abroad, which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The global capital markets have experienced a period of disruption as evidenced by a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk and the failure of certain major financial institutions. While the capital markets have improved, these conditions could deteriorate again in the future. During such market disruptions, we may have difficulty raising debt or equity capital, especially as a result of regulatory constraints.

Market conditions may in the future make it difficult to extend the maturity of or refinance our existing indebtedness and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if required. As a result, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded our investments. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets, including the disruption and volatility, have had, and may in the future have, a negative effect on the valuations of our investments and on the potential for liquidity events involving our investments. An inability to raise capital, and any required sale of our investments for liquidity purposes, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Various social and political tensions in the United States and around the world, including in the Middle East, Eastern Europe North Korea, and Russia, may continue to contribute to increased market volatility, may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. In addition, uncertainty regarding the United Kingdom referendum decision to leave the European Union (Brexit), continuing signs of deteriorating sovereign debt conditions in Europe and an economic slowdown in China create uncertainty that could lead to further disruptions, instability and weakening consumer, corporate and financial confidence. We may in the future have difficulty accessing debt and equity capital markets, and a severe disruption in the global financial markets, deterioration in credit and financing conditions or uncertainty regarding U.S. government spending and deficit levels, Brexit, European sovereign debt, Chinese economic slowdown or other global economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The broader fundamentals of the United States economy remain mixed. In the event that the United States economy contracts, it is likely that the financial results of small to mid-sized companies, like many of our portfolio companies, could experience deterioration or limited growth from current levels, which could ultimately lead to difficulty in meeting their debt service requirements and an increase in defaults. In addition, declines in oil and natural gas prices could adversely affect the credit quality of our debt investments and the underlying operating performance of our equity investments in energy-related businesses. In addition, volatility in the equity markets could impact our portfolio companies access to the debt and equity capital markets, which could ultimately limit their ability to grow, satisfy existing financing and other arrangements and impact their ability to perform. Volatility in the equity markets could also impact our ability to liquidate or achieve value from warrants and other equity investments we have in our portfolio companies. Consequently, we can provide no assurance that the performance of certain portfolio companies will not be negatively impacted by economic cycles, industry cycles or other conditions, which could also have a negative impact on our future results.

These market and economic disruptions affect, and these and other similar market and economic disruptions may in the future affect, the U.S. capital markets, which could adversely affect our business and that of our portfolio companies. We cannot predict the duration of the effects related to these or similar events in the future on the United States economy and securities markets or on our investments. We monitor developments and seek to manage our investments in a manner consistent with achieving our investment objective, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in doing so.

Depending on funding requirements, we may need to raise additional capital to meet our unfunded commitments through additional borrowings.

As of March 31, 2018, we had approximately $51.9 million of unfunded commitments, including undrawn revolving facilities, which were available at the request of the portfolio company and unencumbered by milestones.

Our unfunded contractual commitments may be significant from time to time. A portion of these unfunded contractual commitments are dependent upon the portfolio company reaching certain milestones before the debt commitment becomes available. Furthermore, our credit agreements contain customary lending provisions which allow us relief from funding obligations for previously made commitments in instances where the underlying company experiences materially adverse events that affect the financial condition or business outlook for the company. These commitments will be subject to the same underwriting and ongoing portfolio maintenance as are the on-balance sheet financial instruments that we hold. Since these commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amount does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Closed commitments generally fund 70-80% of the committed amount in aggregate over the life of the commitment. We believe that our assets provide adequate cover to satisfy all of our unfunded comments and we intend to use cash flow from normal and early principal repayments and proceeds from borrowings and notes to fund these commitments. However, there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient capital available to fund these commitments as they come due, which could have a material adverse effect on our reputation in the market and our ability to generate incremental lending activity and subject us to lender liability claims.

Our ability to secure additional financing and satisfy our financial obligations under indebtedness outstanding from time to time will depend upon our future operating performance, which is subject to the prevailing general economic and credit market conditions, including interest rate levels and the availability of credit generally, and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. The prolonged continuation or worsening of current economic and capital market conditions could have a material adverse effect on our ability to secure financing on favorable terms, if at all.

Changes relating to the LIBOR calculation process may adversely affect the value of our portfolio of the LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities.

In the recent past, concerns have been publicized that some of the member banks surveyed by the British Bankers Association (BBA) in connection with the calculation of the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, across a range of maturities and currencies may have been under-reporting or otherwise manipulating the inter-bank lending rate applicable to them in order to profit on their derivatives positions or to avoid an appearance of capital insufficiency or adverse reputational or other consequences that may have resulted from reporting inter-bank lending rates higher than those they actually submitted. A number of BBA member banks entered into settlements with their regulators and law enforcement agencies with respect to alleged manipulation of LIBOR, and investigations by regulators and governmental authorities in various jurisdictions are ongoing.

Actions by the BBA, regulators or law enforcement agencies as a result of these or future events, may result in changes to the manner in which LIBOR is determined. Potential changes, or uncertainty related to such

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potential changes may adversely affect the market for LIBOR-based securities, including our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities. In addition, any further changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market for LIBOR-based securities or the value of our portfolio of LIBOR-indexed, floating-rate debt securities.

Risks Related to Our Investments

Our investments are concentrated in certain industries and in a number of technology-related companies, which subjects us to the risk of significant loss if any of these companies default on their obligations under any of their debt securities that we hold, or if any of the technology-related industry sectors experience a downturn.

We have invested and intend to continue investing in a limited number of technology-related companies and, we have recently seen an increase in the number of investments representing approximately 5% or more of our NAV. A consequence of this limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly adversely affected if a small number of investments perform poorly or if we need to write down the value of any one investment. Beyond the asset diversification requirements to which we are subject as a business development company and a RIC, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification or limitations on the size of our investments in any one portfolio company and our investments could be concentrated in relatively few issuers. In addition, we have invested in and intend to continue investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of our total assets (including the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in technology-related companies.

As of March 31, 2018, approximately 78.1% of the fair value of our portfolio was composed of investments in five industries: 26.5% investments in the software industry, 26.1% investments in the drug discovery & development industry, 12.0% investments in the internet consumer & business services industry, 7.8% investments in the sustainable and renewable technology industry, and 5.7% investments in the drug delivery.

As a result, a downturn in technology-related industry sectors and particularly those in which we are heavily concentrated could materially adversely affect our financial condition.

We are a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act, and therefore we generally are not limited with respect to the proportion of our assets that may be invested in securities of a single issuer.

We are classified as a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act, which means that we are not limited by the 1940 Act with respect to the proportion of our assets that we may invest in securities of a single issuer, excluding limitations on investments in other investment companies. To the extent that we assume large positions in the securities of a small number of issuers, our NAV may fluctuate to a greater extent than that of a diversified investment company as a result of changes in the financial condition or the market s assessment of the issuer. We may also be more susceptible to any single economic or regulatory occurrence than a diversified investment company. Beyond the asset diversification requirements to which we are subject as a business development company and a RIC, we do not have fixed guidelines for portfolio diversification, and our investments could be concentrated in relatively few portfolio companies or industries. Although we are classified as a non-diversified investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Act, we maintain the flexibility to operate as a diversified investment company and have done so for an extended period of time. To the extent that we operate as a non-diversified investment company in the future, we may be subject to greater risk.

Our financial results could be negatively affected if a significant portfolio investment fails to perform as expected.

Our total investment in companies may be significant individually or in the aggregate. As a result, if a significant investment in one or more companies fails to perform as expected, our financial results could be more negatively affected and the magnitude of the loss could be more significant than if we had made smaller

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investments in more companies. The following table shows the fair value of the totals of investments held in portfolio companies March 31, 2018 that represent greater than 5% of our net assets:

	March 31, 2018	
(in thousands)	Fair Value	Percentage of Net Assets
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)	$ 60,893	7.3%
Axovant Sciences Ltd.	53,842	6.5%
Fuze, Inc.	50,418	6.1%
Emma, Inc.	47,785	5.8%
Snagajob.com, Inc.	42,572	5.1%

Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of innovative therapies based upon its expertise in novel tetracycline chemistry

Axovant Sciences Ltd. is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on acquiring, developing and commercializing novel therapeutics for the treatment of dementia.

Fuze, Inc. is a technology company that provides a cloud-based unified communications-as-a-service platform to server message block, mid-market, and small enterprise customers worldwide.

Emma, Inc. is a technology company that offers software to enable organizations to create, send and track email marketing campaigns and online surveys.

Snagajob.com, Inc. is a technology company that offers an array of services designed to simplify the hourly job recruiting process for both job seekers and employers.

Our financial results could be materially adversely affected if these portfolio companies or any of our other significant portfolio companies encounter financial difficulty and fail to repay their obligations or to perform as expected.

Our investments may be in portfolio companies that have limited operating histories and resources.

We expect that our portfolio will continue to consist of investments that may have relatively limited operating histories. These companies may be particularly vulnerable to U.S. and foreign economic downturns may have more limited access to capital and higher funding costs, may have a weaker financial position and may need more capital to expand or compete. These businesses also may experience substantial variations in operating results. They may face intense competition, including from larger, more established companies with greater financial, technical and marketing resources. Furthermore, some of these companies do business in regulated industries and could be affected by changes in government regulation applicable to their given industry. Accordingly, these factors could impair their cash flow or result in other events, such as bankruptcy, which could limit their ability to repay their obligations to us, and may adversely affect the return on, or the recovery of, our investment in these companies. We cannot assure you that any of our investments in our portfolio companies will be successful. We may lose our entire investment in any or all of our portfolio companies.

Investing in publicly traded companies can involve a high degree of risk and can be speculative.

We have invested, and expect to continue to invest, a portion of our portfolio in publicly traded companies or companies that are in the process of completing their initial public offering (IPO). As publicly traded companies, the securities of these companies may not trade at high volumes, and prices can be volatile, particularly during times of general market volatility, which may restrict our ability to sell our positions and may have a material adverse impact on us.

Our ability to invest in public companies may be limited in certain circumstances.

To maintain our status as a business development company, we are not permitted to acquire any assets other than qualifying assets specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our

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total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Subject to certain exceptions for follow-on investments and distressed companies, an investment in an issuer that has outstanding securities listed on a national securities exchange may be treated as a qualifying asset only if such issuer has a market capitalization that is less than $250 million at the time of such investment and meets the other specified requirements.

Our investment strategy focuses on technology-related companies, which are subject to many risks, including volatility, intense competition, shortened product life cycles, changes in regulatory and governmental programs and periodic downturns, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

We have invested and will continue investing primarily in technology-related companies, many of which may have narrow product lines and small market shares, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors actions and market conditions, as well as to general economic downturns. The revenues, income (or losses), and valuations of technology-related companies can and often do fluctuate suddenly and dramatically. In addition, technology-related industries are generally characterized by abrupt business cycles and intense competition. Overcapacity in technology-related industries, together with cyclical economic downturns, may result in substantial decreases in the market capitalization of many technology-related companies. Such decreases in market capitalization may occur again, and any future decreases in technology-related company valuations may be substantial and may not be temporary in nature. Therefore, our portfolio companies may face considerably more risk of loss than do companies in other industry sectors.

Because of rapid technological change, the average selling prices of products and some services provided by technology-related companies have historically decreased over their productive lives. As a result, the average selling prices of products and services offered by technology-related companies may decrease over time, which could adversely affect their operating results, their ability to meet obligations under their debt securities and the value of their equity securities. This could, in turn, materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our investments in sustainable and renewable technology companies are subject to substantial operational risks, such as underestimated cost projections, unanticipated operation and maintenance expenses, loss of government subsidies, and inability to deliver cost-effective alternative energy solutions compared to traditional energy products. In addition, sustainable and renewable technology companies employ a variety of means of increasing cash flow, including increasing utilization of existing facilities, expanding operations through new construction or acquisitions, or securing additional long-term contracts. Thus, some energy companies may be subject to construction risk, acquisition risk or other risks arising from their specific business strategies. Furthermore, production levels for solar, wind and other renewable energies may be dependent upon adequate sunlight, wind, or biogas production, which can vary from market to market and period to period, resulting in volatility in production levels and profitability. Demand for sustainable and renewable technology is also influenced by the available supply and prices for other energy products, such as coal, oil and natural gases. A change in prices in these energy products could reduce demand for alternative energy.

A natural disaster may also impact the operations of our portfolio companies, including our technology-related portfolio companies. The nature and level of natural disasters cannot be predicted and may be exacerbated by global climate change. A portion of our technology-related portfolio companies rely on items assembled or produced in areas susceptible to natural disasters, and may sell finished goods into markets susceptible to natural disasters. A major disaster, such as an earthquake, tsunami, flood or other catastrophic event could result in disruption to the business and operations of our technology-related portfolio companies.

We will invest in technology-related companies that are reliant on U.S. and foreign regulatory and governmental programs. Any material changes or discontinuation, due to change in administration or U.S. Congress or otherwise could have a material adverse effect on the operations of a portfolio company in these industries and, in turn, impair our ability to timely collect principal and interest payments owed to us to the extent applicable.

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We have invested in and may continue investing in technology-related companies that do not have venture capital or private equity firms as equity investors, and these companies may entail a higher risk of loss than do companies with institutional equity investors, which could increase the risk of loss of your investment.

Our portfolio companies will often require substantial additional equity financing to satisfy their continuing working capital and other cash requirements and, in most instances, to service the interest and principal payments on our investment. Portfolio companies that do not have venture capital or private equity investors may be unable to raise any additional capital to satisfy their obligations or to raise sufficient additional capital to reach the next stage of development. Portfolio companies that do not have venture capital or private equity investors may be less financially sophisticated and may not have access to independent members to serve on their boards, which means that they may be less successful than portfolio companies sponsored by venture capital or private equity firms. Accordingly, financing these types of companies may entail a higher risk of loss than would financing companies that are sponsored by venture capital or private equity firms.

Sustainable and renewable technology companies are subject to extensive government regulation and certain other risks particular to the sectors in which they operate and our business and growth strategy could be adversely affected if government regulations, priorities and resources impacting such sectors change or if our portfolio companies fail to comply with such regulations.

As part of our investment strategy, we plan to invest in portfolio companies in sustainable and renewable technology sectors that may be subject to extensive regulation by foreign, U.S. federal, state and/or local agencies. Changes in existing laws, rules or regulations, or judicial or administrative interpretations thereof, or new laws, rules or regulations could have an adverse impact on the business and industries of our portfolio companies. In addition, changes in government priorities or limitations on government resources could also adversely impact our portfolio companies. We are unable to predict whether any such changes in laws, rules or regulations will occur and, if they do occur, the impact of these changes on our portfolio companies and our investment returns. Furthermore, if any of our portfolio companies fail to comply with applicable regulations, they could be subject to significant penalties and claims that could materially and adversely affect their operations, which would also impact our ability to realize value since our exit from the investment may be subject to the portfolio company obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals. Our portfolio companies may be subject to the expense, delay and uncertainty of the regulatory approval process for their products and, even if approved, these products may not be accepted in the marketplace.

In addition, there is considerable uncertainty about whether foreign, U.S., state and/or local governmental entities will enact or maintain legislation or regulatory programs that mandate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions or provide incentives for sustainable and renewable technology companies. Without such regulatory policies, investments in sustainable and renewable technology companies may not be economical and financing for sustainable and renewable technology companies may become unavailable, which could materially adversely affect the ability of our portfolio companies to repay the debt they owe to us. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect the operations and financial condition of a portfolio company and, in turn, the ability of the portfolio company to repay the debt they owe to us.

Cyclicality within the energy sector may adversely affect some of our portfolio companies.

Industries within the energy sector are cyclical with fluctuations in commodity prices and demand for, and production of commodities driven by a variety of factors. The highly cyclical nature of the industries within the energy sector may lead to volatile changes in commodity prices, which may adversely affect the earnings of energy companies in which we may invest and the performance and valuation of our portfolio.

Depressed oil and natural gas prices for a prolonged period of time could have a material adverse effect on us.

Depressed oil and natural gas prices could adversely affect (i) the credit quality of our debt investments in certain of our portfolio companies and (ii) the underlying operating performance of our portfolio companies

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business that are heavily dependent upon the prices of, and demand for, oil and natural gas. A decrease in credit quality and the operating performance would, in turn, negatively affect the fair value of these investments, which would consequently negatively affect our NAV. Declines in oil and natural gas prices may adversely impact the ability of these portfolio companies to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders, thereby negatively impacting their financial condition and their ability to satisfy their debt service and other obligations to us. Likewise, declines in oil and natural gas prices may adversely impact our energy-related portfolio companies and other affected companies cash flow and their profit generating capacities would also be adversely affected thereby negatively impacting their ability to pay us dividends or distributions on our equity investments.

Our investments in the life sciences industry are subject to extensive government regulation, litigation risk and certain other risks particular to that industry.

We have invested and plan to continue investing in companies in the life sciences industry that are subject to extensive regulation by the Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, and to a lesser extent, other federal, state and other foreign agencies. If any of these portfolio companies fail to comply with applicable regulations, they could be subject to significant penalties and claims that could materially and adversely affect their operations. Portfolio companies that produce medical devices or drugs are subject to the expense, delay and uncertainty of the regulatory approval process for their products and, even if approved, these products may not be accepted in the marketplace. In addition, governmental budgetary constraints effecting the regulatory approval process, new laws, regulations or judicial interpretations of existing laws and regulations might adversely affect a portfolio company in this industry. Portfolio companies in the life sciences industry may also have a limited number of suppliers of necessary components or a limited number of manufacturers for their products, and therefore face a risk of disruption to their manufacturing process if they are unable to find alternative suppliers when needed. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect the operations of a portfolio company in this industry and, in turn, impair our ability to timely collect principal and interest payments owed to us.

Our investments in the drug discovery industry are subject to numerous risks, including competition, extensive government regulation, product liability and commercial difficulties.

Our investments in the drug discovery industry are subject to numerous risks. The successful and timely implementation of the business model of our drug discovery portfolio companies depends on their ability to adapt to changing technologies and introduce new products. As competitors continue to introduce competitive products, the development and acquisition of innovative products and technologies that improve efficacy, safety, patient s and clinician s ease of use and cost-effectiveness are important to the success of such portfolio companies. The success of new product offerings will depend on many factors, including the ability to properly anticipate and satisfy customer needs, obtain regulatory approvals on a timely basis, develop and manufacture products in an economic and timely manner, obtain or maintain advantageous positions with respect to intellectual property, and differentiate products from those of competitors. Failure by our portfolio companies to introduce planned products or other new products or to introduce products on schedule could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Further, the development of products by drug discovery companies requires significant research and development, clinical trials and regulatory approvals. The results of product development efforts may be affected by a number of factors, including the ability to innovate, develop and manufacture new products, complete clinical trials, obtain regulatory approvals and reimbursement in the U.S. and abroad, or gain and maintain market approval of products. In addition, regulatory review processes by U.S. and foreign agencies may extend longer than anticipated as a result of decreased funding and tighter fiscal budgets. Further, patents attained by others can preclude or delay the commercialization of a product. There can be no assurance that any products now in development will achieve technological feasibility, obtain regulatory approval, or gain market acceptance. Failure can occur at any point in the development process, including after significant funds have been invested. Products may fail to reach the market or may have only limited commercial success because of efficacy or safety

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concerns, failure to achieve positive clinical outcomes, inability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals, failure to achieve market adoption, limited scope of approved uses, excessive costs to manufacture, the failure to establish or maintain intellectual property rights, or the infringement of intellectual property rights of others.

Future legislation, and/or regulations and policies adopted by the FDA or other U.S. or foreign regulatory authorities may increase the time and cost required by some of our portfolio companies to conduct and complete clinical trials for the product candidates that they develop, and there is no assurance that these companies will obtain regulatory approval to market and commercialize their products in the U.S. and in foreign countries.

The FDA has established regulations, guidelines and policies to govern the drug development and approval process, as have foreign regulatory authorities, which affect some of our portfolio companies. Any change in regulatory requirements due to the adoption by the FDA and/or foreign regulatory authorities of new legislation, regulations, or policies may require some of our portfolio companies to amend existing clinical trial protocols or add new clinical trials to comply with these changes. Such amendments to existing protocols and/or clinical trial applications or the need for new ones, may significantly impact the cost, timing and completion of the clinical trials.

In addition, increased scrutiny by the U.S. Congress of the FDA s and other authorities approval processes may significantly delay or prevent regulatory approval, as well as impose more stringent product labeling and post-marketing testing and other requirements. Foreign regulatory authorities may also increase their scrutiny of approval processes resulting in similar delays. Increased scrutiny and approvals processes may limit the ability of our portfolio companies to market and commercialize their products in the U.S. and in foreign countries.

Life sciences companies, including drug development companies, device manufacturers, service providers and others, are also subject to material pressures when there are changes in the outlook for healthcare insurance markets. The ability for individuals, along with private and public insurers, to account for the costs of paying for healthcare insurance can place strain on the ability of new technology, devices and services to enter those markets, particularly when they are new or untested. As a result, it is not uncommon for changes in the insurance market place to lead to a slower rate of adoption, price pressure and other forces that may materially limit the success of companies bringing such technologies to market. Changes in the health insurance sector might then have an impact on the value of companies in our portfolio or our ability to invest in the sector generally.

Changes in healthcare laws and other regulations, or the enforcement or interpretation of such laws or regulations, applicable to some of our portfolio companies businesses may constrain their ability to offer their products and services.

Changes in healthcare or other laws and regulations, or the enforcement or interpretation of such laws or regulations, applicable to the businesses of some of our portfolio companies may occur that could increase their compliance and other costs of doing business, require significant systems enhancements, or render their products or services less profitable or obsolete, any of which could have a material adverse effect on their results of operations. There has also been an increased political and regulatory focus on healthcare laws in recent years, and new legislation could have a material effect on the business and operations of some of our portfolio companies.

Additionally, because of the continued uncertainty surrounding the healthcare industry under the Trump Administration, including the potential for further legal challenges or repeal of existing legislation, we cannot quantify or predict with any certainty the likely impact on our portfolio companies, our business model, prospects, financial condition or results of operations. We also anticipate that Congress, state legislatures, and third-party payors may continue to review and assess alternative healthcare delivery and payment systems and may in the future propose and adopt legislation or policy changes or implementations effecting additional fundamental changes in the healthcare delivery system. We cannot assure you as to the ultimate content, timing, or effect of changes, nor is it possible at this time to estimate the impact of any such potential legislation on certain of our portfolio companies, our business model, prospects, financial condition or results of operations.

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Price declines and illiquidity in the corporate debt markets could adversely affect the fair value of our portfolio investments, reducing our NAV through increased net unrealized depreciation.

As a business development company, we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair market value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. As part of the valuation process, we may take into account the following types of factors, if relevant, in determining the fair value of our investments: the enterprise value of a portfolio company (an estimate of the total fair value of the portfolio company s debt and equity), the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company s ability to make payments and its earnings and discounted cash flow, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, a comparison of the portfolio company s securities to similar publicly traded securities, changes in the interest rate environment and the credit markets generally that may affect the price at which similar investments may be made in the future and other relevant factors. When an external event such as a purchase transaction, public offering or subsequent equity sale occurs, we use the pricing indicated by the external event to corroborate our valuation. While most of our investments are not publicly traded, applicable accounting standards require us to assume as part of our valuation process that our investments are sold in a principal market to market participants (even if we plan on holding an investment through its maturity). As a result, volatility in the capital markets can also adversely affect our investment valuations. Decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments are recorded as unrealized depreciation. The effect of all of these factors on our portfolio can reduce our NAV by increasing net unrealized depreciation in our portfolio.

Depending on market conditions, we could incur substantial realized losses and may suffer substantial unrealized depreciation in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Economic recessions or slowdowns could impair the ability of our portfolio companies to repay loans, which, in turn, could increase our non-performing assets, decrease the value of our portfolio, reduce our volume of new loans and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Many of our portfolio companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions in both the U.S. and foreign countries, and may be unable to repay our loans during such periods. Therefore, during such periods, our non-performing assets are likely to increase and the value of our portfolio is likely to decrease. Adverse economic conditions also may decrease the value of collateral securing some of our loans and the value of our equity investments. Economic slowdowns or recessions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and assets. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. These events could prevent us from increasing investments and harm our operating results.

In particular, intellectual property owned or controlled by our portfolio companies may constitute an important portion of the value of the collateral of our loans to our portfolio companies. Adverse economic conditions may decrease the demand for our portfolio companies intellectual property and consequently its value in the event of a bankruptcy or required sale through a foreclosure proceeding. As a result, our ability to fully recover the amounts owed to us under the terms of the loans may be impaired by such events.

A portfolio company s failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of the portfolio company s loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize the portfolio company s ability to meet its obligations under the debt securities that we hold. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting portfolio company.

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Our portfolio companies may be unable to repay or refinance outstanding principal on their loans at or prior to maturity, and rising interests rates may make it more difficult for portfolio companies to make periodic payments on their loans.

Our portfolio companies may be unable to repay or refinance outstanding principal on their loans at or prior to maturity. This risk and the risk of default is increased to the extent that the loan documents do not require the portfolio companies to pay down the outstanding principal of such debt prior to maturity. In addition, if general interest rates rise, there is a risk that our portfolio companies will be unable to pay escalating interest amounts, which could result in a default under their loan documents with us. Any failure of one or more portfolio companies to repay or refinance its debt at or prior to maturity or the inability of one or more portfolio companies to make ongoing payments following an increase in contractual interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The disposition of our investments may result in contingent liabilities.

We currently expect that a portion of our investments will involve private securities. In connection with the disposition of an investment in private securities, we may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. We may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations turn out to be inaccurate or with respect to certain potential liabilities. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities that ultimately yield funding obligations that must be satisfied through our return of certain distributions previously made to us.

The health and performance of our portfolio companies could be adversely affected by political and economic conditions in the countries in which they conduct business.

Some of the products of our portfolio companies are developed, manufactured, assembled, tested or marketed outside the U.S. Any conflict or uncertainty in these countries, including due to natural disasters, public health concerns, political unrest or safety concerns, among other things, could harm their business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if the government of any country in which their products are developed, manufactured or sold sets technical or regulatory standards for products developed or manufactured in or imported into their country that are not widely shared, it may lead some of their customers to suspend imports of their products into that country, require manufacturers or developers in that country to manufacture or develop products with different technical or regulatory standards and disrupt cross-border manufacturing, marketing or business relationships which, in each case, could harm their businesses.

Any unrealized depreciation we experience on our investment portfolio may be an indication of future realized losses, which could reduce our income available for distribution and could impair our ability to service our borrowings.

As a business development company, we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors. Decreases in the market values or fair values of our investments will be recorded as unrealized depreciation. Any unrealized depreciation in our investment portfolio could be an indication of a portfolio company s inability to meet its repayment obligations to us with respect to the affected investments. This could result in realized losses in the future and ultimately in reductions of our income available for distribution in future periods and could materially adversely affect our ability to service our outstanding borrowings.

A lack of IPO or merger and acquisition opportunities may cause companies to stay in our portfolio longer, leading to lower returns, unrealized depreciation, or realized losses.

A lack of IPO or merger and acquisition (M&A) opportunities for venture capital-backed companies could lead to companies staying longer in our portfolio as private entities still requiring funding. This situation

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may adversely affect the amount of available funding for early-stage companies in particular as, in general, venture-capital firms are being forced to provide additional financing to late-stage companies that cannot complete an IPO or M&A transaction. In the best case, such stagnation would dampen returns, and in the worst case, could lead to unrealized depreciation and realized losses as some companies run short of cash and have to accept lower valuations in private fundings or are not able to access additional capital at all. A lack of IPO or M&A opportunities for venture capital-backed companies can also cause some venture capital firms to change their strategies, leading some of them to reduce funding of their portfolio companies and making it more difficult for such companies to access capital and to fulfill their potential, which can result in unrealized depreciation and realized losses in such companies by other companies such as ourselves who are co-investors in such companies.

The majority of our portfolio companies will need multiple rounds of additional financing to repay their debts to us and continue operations. Our portfolio companies may not be able to raise additional financing, which could harm our investment returns.

The majority of our portfolio companies will often require substantial additional equity financing to satisfy their continuing working capital and other cash requirements and, in most instances, to service the interest and principal payments on our investment. Each round of venture financing is typically intended to provide a company with only enough capital to reach the next stage of development. We cannot predict the circumstances or market conditions under which our portfolio companies will seek additional capital. It is possible that one or more of our portfolio companies will not be able to raise additional financing or may be able to do so only at a price or on terms unfavorable to us, either of which would negatively impact our investment returns. Some of these companies may be unable to obtain sufficient financing from private investors, public capital markets or traditional lenders. This may have a significant impact if the companies are unable to obtain certain federal, state or foreign agency approval for their products or the marketing thereof, of if regulatory review processes extend longer than anticipated, and the companies need continued funding for their operations during these times. Accordingly, financing these types of companies may entail a higher risk of loss than would financing companies that are able to utilize traditional credit sources.

If the assets securing the loans that we make decrease in value, then we may lack sufficient collateral to cover losses.

To attempt to mitigate credit risks, we will typically take a security interest in the available assets of our portfolio companies. There is no assurance that we will obtain or properly perfect our liens.

There is a risk that the collateral securing our loans may decrease in value over time, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of a portfolio company to raise additional capital. In some circumstances, our lien could be subordinated to claims of other creditors. Consequently, the fact that a loan is secured does not guarantee that we will receive principal and interest payments according to the loan s terms, or that we will be able to collect on the loan should we be forced to enforce our remedies.

In addition, because we invest in technology-related companies, a substantial portion of the assets securing our investment may be in the form of intellectual property, if any, inventory and equipment and, to a lesser extent, cash and accounts receivable. Intellectual property, if any, that is securing our loan could lose value if, among other things, the company s rights to the intellectual property are challenged or if the company s license to the intellectual property is revoked or expires, the technology fails to achieve its intended results or a new technology makes the intellectual property functionally obsolete. Inventory may not be adequate to secure our loan if our valuation of the inventory at the time that we made the loan was not accurate or if there is a reduction in the demand for the inventory.

Similarly, any equipment securing our loan may not provide us with the anticipated security if there are changes in technology or advances in new equipment that render the particular equipment obsolete or of limited value, or if the company fails to adequately maintain or repair the equipment. Any one or more of the preceding factors could materially impair our ability to recover earned interest and principal in a foreclosure.

At March 31, 2018, approximately 85.6% of the Company s debt investments were in a senior secured first lien position, with 48.0% secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company, including its intellectual property, 33.3% secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company and the portfolio company was prohibited from pledging or encumbering its intellectual property, 1.7% of the Company s debt investments were senior secured by the equipment of the portfolio company and 2.6% of the Company s debt investments were in a first lien last-out senior secured position with security interest in all of the assets of the portfolio company, including its intellectual property. Another 13.4% of the Company s debt investments were secured by a second priority security interest in all of the portfolio company s assets, other than intellectual property, and 1.0% were unsecured as a result of the terms of the acquisition of two of our portfolio companies.

We may suffer a loss if a portfolio company defaults on a loan and the underlying collateral is not sufficient.

In the event of a default by a portfolio company on a secured loan, we will only have recourse to the assets collateralizing the loan. If the underlying collateral value is less than the loan amount, we will suffer a loss. In addition, we sometimes make loans that are unsecured, which are subject to the risk that other lenders may be directly secured by the assets of the portfolio company. In the event of a default, those collateralized lenders would have priority over us with respect to the proceeds of a sale of the underlying assets. In cases described above, we may lack control over the underlying asset collateralizing our loan or the underlying assets of the portfolio company prior to a default, and as a result the value of the collateral may be reduced by acts or omissions by owners or managers of the assets.

In the event of bankruptcy of a portfolio company, we may not have full recourse to its assets in order to satisfy our loan, or our loan may be subject to equitable subordination. This means that depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we actually provided significant managerial assistance, if any, to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize our debt holding and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors. In addition, certain of our loans are subordinate to other debt of the portfolio company. If a portfolio company defaults on our loan or on debt senior to our loan, or in the event of a portfolio company bankruptcy, our loan will be satisfied only after the senior debt receives payment. Where debt senior to our loan exists, the presence of intercreditor arrangements may limit our ability to amend our loan documents, assign our loans, accept prepayments, exercise our remedies (through standstill periods) and control decisions made in bankruptcy proceedings relating to the portfolio company. Bankruptcy and portfolio company litigation can significantly increase collection losses and the time needed for us to acquire the underlying collateral in the event of a default, during which time the collateral may decline in value, causing us to suffer losses.

If the value of collateral underlying our loan declines or interest rates increase during the term of our loan, a portfolio company may not be able to obtain the necessary funds to repay our loan at maturity through refinancing. Decreasing collateral value and/or increasing interest rates may hinder a portfolio company s ability to refinance our loan because the underlying collateral cannot satisfy the debt service coverage requirements necessary to obtain new financing. If a borrower is unable to repay our loan at maturity, we could suffer a loss which may adversely impact our financial performance.

The inability of our portfolio companies to commercialize their technologies or create or develop commercially viable products or businesses would have a negative impact on our investment returns.

The possibility that our portfolio companies will not be able to commercialize their technology, products or business concepts presents significant risks to the value of our investment. Additionally, although some of our

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portfolio companies may already have a commercially successful product or product line when we invest, technology-related products and services often have a more limited market- or life-span than have products in other industries. Thus, the ultimate success of these companies often depends on their ability to continually innovate, or raise additional capital, in increasingly competitive markets. Their inability to do so could affect our investment return. In addition, the intellectual property held by our portfolio companies often represents a substantial portion of the collateral, if any, securing our investments. We cannot assure you that any of our portfolio companies will successfully acquire or develop any new technologies, or that the intellectual property the companies currently hold will remain viable. Even if our portfolio companies are able to develop commercially viable products, the market for new products and services is highly competitive and rapidly changing. Neither our portfolio companies nor we have any control over the pace of technology development. Commercial success is difficult to predict, and the marketing efforts of our portfolio companies may not be successful.

An investment strategy focused on privately-held companies presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key portfolio company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns.

We invest primarily in privately-held companies. Generally, very little public information exists about these companies, and we are required to rely on the ability of our management and investment teams to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. Such small, privately held companies as we routinely invest in may also lack quality infrastructures, thus leading to poor disclosure standards or control environments. If we are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, then we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may not receive the expected return on our investment or lose some or all of the money invested in these companies.

Also, privately-held companies frequently have less diverse product lines and a smaller market presence than do larger competitors. Privately-held companies are, thus, generally more vulnerable to economic downturns and may experience more substantial variations in operating results than do larger competitors. These factors could affect our investment returns and our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, our success depends, in large part, upon the abilities of the key management personnel of our portfolio companies, who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of our portfolio companies. Competition for qualified personnel is intense at any stage of a company s development, and high turnover of personnel is common in technology-related companies. The loss of one or more key managers can hinder or delay a company s implementation of its business plan and harm its financial condition. Our portfolio companies may not be able to attract and retain qualified managers and personnel. Any inability to do so may negatively impact our investment returns and our results of operations and financial condition.

If our portfolio companies are unable to protect their intellectual property rights, or are required to devote significant resources to protecting their intellectual property rights, then our investments could be harmed.

Our future success and competitive position depend in part upon the ability of our portfolio companies to obtain and maintain proprietary technology used in their products and services, which will often represent a significant portion of the collateral, if any, securing our investment. The portfolio companies will rely, in part, on patent, trade secret and trademark law to protect that technology, but competitors may misappropriate their intellectual property, and disputes as to ownership of intellectual property may arise. Portfolio companies may, from time to time, be required to institute litigation in order to enforce their patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights, to protect their trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others or to defend against claims of infringement. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources. Similarly, if a portfolio company is found to infringe upon or misappropriate a third party s patent or other proprietary rights, that portfolio company could be required to pay damages to such third

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party, alter its own products or processes, obtain a license from the third party and/or cease activities utilizing such proprietary rights, including making or selling products utilizing such proprietary rights. Any of the foregoing events could negatively affect both the portfolio company s ability to service our debt investment and the value of any related debt and equity securities that we own, as well as any collateral securing our investment.

We generally will not control our portfolio companies.

In some instances, we may control our portfolio companies or provide our portfolio companies with significant managerial assistance. However, we generally do not, and do not expect to, control the decision making in many of our portfolio companies, even though we may have board representation or board observation rights, and our debt agreements may contain certain restrictive covenants. As a result, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company in which we invest will make business decisions with which we disagree and the management of such company, as representatives of the holders of their common equity, will take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests as debt investors. Due to the lack of liquidity for our investments in non-traded companies, we may not be able to dispose of our interests in our portfolio companies as readily as we would like or at an appropriate valuation. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that would decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

Our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be negatively affected if we are unable to recover our principal investment as a result of a negative pledge or lack of a security interest on the intellectual property of our venture growth stage companies.

In some cases, we collateralize our loans with a secured collateral position in a portfolio company s assets, which may include a negative pledge or, to a lesser extent, no security on their intellectual property. In the event of a default on a loan, the intellectual property of the portfolio company will most likely be liquidated to provide proceeds to pay the creditors of the company. There can be no assurance that our security interest, if any, in the proceeds of the intellectual property will be enforceable in a court of law or bankruptcy court or that there will not be others with senior or *pari passu* credit interests.

Our relationship with certain portfolio companies may expose us to our portfolio companies trade secrets and confidential information which may require us to be parties to non-disclosure agreements and restrict us from engaging in certain transactions.

Our relationship with some of our portfolio companies may expose us to our portfolio companies trade secrets and confidential information (including transactional data and personal data about their employees and clients) which may require us to be parties to non-disclosure agreements and restrict us from engaging in certain transactions. Unauthorized access or disclosure of such information may occur, resulting in theft, loss or other misappropriation. Any theft, loss, improper use, such as insider trading or other misappropriation of confidential information could have a material adverse impact on our competitive positions, our relationship with our portfolio companies and our reputation and could subject us to regulatory inquiries, enforcement and fines, civil litigation (which may cause us to incur significant expense or expose us to losses) and possible financial liability or costs.

Portfolio company litigation could result in additional costs, the diversion of management time and resources and have an adverse impact on the fair value of our investment.

To the extent that litigation arises with respect to any of our portfolio companies, we may be named as a defendant, which could result in additional costs and the diversion of management time and resources. Furthermore, if we are providing managerial assistance to the portfolio company or have representatives on the portfolio company s board of directors, our costs and diversion of our management s time and resources in assessing the portfolio company could be substantial in light of any such litigation regardless of whether we are named as a defendant. In addition, litigation involving a portfolio company may be costly and affect the

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operations of the portfolio company s business, which could in turn have an adverse impact on the fair value of our investment in such company.

We may not be able to realize our entire investment on equipment-based loans, if any, in the case of default.

We may from time-to-time provide loans that will be collateralized only by equipment of the portfolio company. If the portfolio company defaults on the loan we would take possession of the underlying equipment to satisfy the outstanding debt. The residual value of the equipment at the time we would take possession may not be sufficient to satisfy the outstanding debt and we could experience a loss on the disposition of the equipment.

Our investments in foreign securities may involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments.

Our investment strategy contemplates that a portion of our investments may be in securities of foreign companies. Our total investments at value in foreign companies were approximately $209.4 million or 14.0% of total investments at March 31, 2018. Investing in foreign companies may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the U.S., higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility, among other things.

If our investments do not meet our performance expectations, you may not receive distributions.

We intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders. We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a business development company, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. Also, restrictions and provisions in any future credit facilities may limit our ability to make distributions. As a RIC, if we do not distribute at least a certain percentage of our income each taxable year as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to our stockholders, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including the inability to be subject to tax as a RIC. We cannot assure you that you will receive distributions at a particular level or at all.

We may not have sufficient funds to make follow-on investments. Our decision not to make a follow-on investment may have a negative impact on a portfolio company in need of such an investment or may result in a missed opportunity for us.

After our initial investment in a portfolio company, we may be called upon from time to time to provide additional funds to such company or have the opportunity or need to increase our investment in a successful situation or attempt to preserve or enhance the value of our initial investment, for example, the exercise of a warrant to purchase common stock, or a negative situation, to protect an existing investment. We have the discretion to make any follow-on investments, subject to the availability of capital resources and regulatory considerations. We may elect not to make follow-on investments or otherwise lack sufficient funds to make those investments. Any decision we make not to make a follow-on investment or any inability on our part to make such an investment may have a negative impact on a portfolio company in need of such an investment or may result in a missed opportunity for us to increase our participation in a successful operation and may dilute our equity interest or otherwise reduce the expected yield on our investment. Moreover, a follow-on investment may limit the number of companies in which we can make initial investments. In determining whether to make a follow-on investment, our management will exercise its business judgment and apply criteria similar to those used when making the initial investment. There is no assurance that we will make, or will have sufficient funds to make, follow-on investments and this could adversely affect our success and result in the loss of a substantial portion or all of our investment in a portfolio company.

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The lack of liquidity in our investments may adversely affect our business and, if we need to sell any of our investments, we may not be able to do so at a favorable price. As a result, we may suffer losses.

We generally invest in debt securities with terms of up to seven years and hold such investments until maturity, and we do not expect that our related holdings of equity securities will provide us with liquidity opportunities in the near-term. We invest and expect to continue investing in companies whose securities have no established trading market and whose securities are and will be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or whose securities are and will be less liquid than are publicly-traded securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult for us to sell these investments when desired. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we had previously recorded these investments. As a result, we do not expect to achieve liquidity in our investments in the near-term. However, to maintain our qualification as a business development company and as a RIC, we may have to dispose of investments if we do not satisfy one or more of the applicable criteria under the respective regulatory frameworks.

Our portfolio companies may incur debt or issue equity securities that rank equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.

We invest primarily in debt securities issued by our portfolio companies. In some cases, portfolio companies will be permitted to incur other debt, or issue other equity securities, that rank equally with, or senior to, our investment. Such instruments may provide that the holders thereof are entitled to receive payment of distributions, interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of our investments. These debt instruments would usually prohibit the portfolio companies from paying interest on or repaying our investments in the event and during the continuance of a default under such debt. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of securities ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any distribution in respect of our investment. After repaying such holders, the portfolio company might not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of securities ranking equally with our investments, we would have to share on a pari passu basis any distributions with other security holders in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant portfolio company.

The rights we may have with respect to the collateral securing any junior priority loans we make to our portfolio companies may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements that we enter into with the holders of senior debt. Under such an intercreditor agreement, at any time that senior obligations are outstanding, we may forfeit certain rights with respect to the collateral to the holders of the senior obligations. These rights may include the right to commence enforcement proceedings against the collateral, the right to control the conduct of such enforcement proceedings, the right to approve amendments to collateral documents, the right to release liens on the collateral and the right to waive past defaults under collateral documents. We may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if as a result our rights as junior lenders are adversely affected.

Our warrant and equity-related investments are highly speculative, and we may not realize gains from these investments. If our warrant and equity-related investments do not generate gains, then the return on our invested capital will be lower than it would otherwise be, which could result in a decline in the value of shares of our common stock.

When we invest in debt securities, we generally expect to acquire warrants or other equity-related securities as well. Our goal is ultimately to dispose of these equity interests and realize gains upon disposition of such interests. Over time, the gains that we realize on these equity interests may offset, to some extent, losses that we experience on defaults under debt and other securities that we hold. However, the equity interests that we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains

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from our equity interests, and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses that we experience. In addition, we anticipate that approximately 50% of our warrants may not realize and exit or generate any returns. Furthermore, because of the financial reporting requirements under GAAP, of those approximately 50% of warrants that we do not realize and exit, the assigned costs to the initial warrants may lead to realized write-offs when the warrants either expire or are not exercised.

Prepayments of our debt investments by our portfolio companies could adversely impact our results of operations and reduce our return on equity.

During the three-months ended March 31, 2018, we received debt investment early principal repayments and pay down of working capital debt investments of approximately $273.3 million. We are subject to the risk that the investments we make in our portfolio companies may be repaid prior to maturity. When this occurs, we will generally reinvest these proceeds in temporary investments, pending their future investment in new portfolio companies. These temporary investments will typically have substantially lower yields than the debt being prepaid and we could experience significant delays in reinvesting these amounts. Any future investment in a new portfolio company may also be at lower yields than the debt that was repaid. As a result, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected if one or more of our portfolio companies elect to prepay amounts owed to us. Additionally, prepayments could negatively impact our return on equity, which could result in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

We may choose to waive or defer enforcement of covenants in the debt securities held in our portfolio, which may cause us to lose all or part of our investment in these companies.

We structure the debt investments in our portfolio companies to include business and financial covenants placing affirmative and negative obligations on the operation of the company s business and its financial condition. However, from time to time we may elect to waive breaches of these covenants, including our right to payment, or waive or defer enforcement of remedies, such as acceleration of obligations or foreclosure on collateral, depending upon the financial condition and prospects of the particular portfolio company. These actions may reduce the likelihood of receiving the full amount of future payments of interest or principal and be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of the underlying collateral as many of these companies may have limited financial resources, may be unable to meet future obligations and may go bankrupt. This could negatively impact our ability to pay distributions, could adversely affect our results of operation and financial condition and cause the loss of all or part of your investment.

We may also be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by us with respect to a borrower s business or instances where we exercise control over the borrower. It is possible that we could become subject to a lender s liability claim, including as a result of actions taken in rendering significant managerial assistance or actions to compel and collect payments from the borrower outside the ordinary course of business.

Our loans could be subject to equitable subordination by a court which would increase our risk of loss with respect to such loans or we could be subject to lender liability claims.

Courts may apply the doctrine of equitable subordination to subordinate the claim or lien of a lender against a borrower to claims or liens of other creditors of the borrower, when the lender or its affiliates is found to have engaged in unfair, inequitable or fraudulent conduct. The courts have also applied the doctrine of equitable subordination when a lender or its affiliates is found to have exerted inappropriate control over a client, including control resulting from the ownership of equity interests in a client or providing of significant managerial assistance. We have made direct equity investments or received warrants in connection with loans. These investments represent approximately 9.9% of the outstanding value of our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2018. Payments on one or more of our loans, particularly certain loans to clients in which we also hold equity interests, may be subject to claims of equitable subordination. If we were deemed to have the ability to control or otherwise exercise influence over the business and affairs of one or more of our portfolio companies resulting in

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economic hardship to other creditors of that company, this control or influence may constitute grounds for equitable subordination and a court may treat one or more of our loans as if it were unsecured or common equity in the portfolio company. In that case, if the portfolio company were to liquidate, we would be entitled to repayment of our loan on a pro-rata basis with other unsecured debt or, if the effect of subordination was to place us at the level of common equity, then on an equal basis with other holders of the portfolio company s common equity only after all of its obligations relating to its debt and preferred securities had been satisfied.

In addition to these risks, in the event we elect to convert our debt position to equity, or otherwise take control of a portfolio company (such as through placing a member of our management team on its board of directors), as part of a restructuring, we face additional risks acting in that capacity. It is not uncommon for unsecured, or otherwise unsatisfied creditors, to sue parties that elect to use their debt positions to later control a company following a restructuring or bankruptcy. Apart from lawsuits, key customers and suppliers might act in a fashion contrary to the interests of a portfolio company if they were left unsatisfied in a restructuring or bankruptcy. Any combination of these factors might lead to the loss in value of a company subject to such activity and may divert the time and attention of our management team and investment team to help to address such issues in a portfolio company.

The potential inability of our portfolio companies in the healthcare industry to charge desired prices with respect to prescription drugs could impact their revenues and in turn their ability to repay us.

Some of our portfolio companies in the healthcare industry are subject to risks associated with the pricing for prescription drugs. It is uncertain whether customers of our healthcare industry portfolio companies will continue to utilize established prescription drug pricing methods, or whether other pricing benchmarks will be adopted for establishing prices within the industry. Legislation may lead to changes in the pricing for Medicare and Medicaid programs. Regulators have conducted investigations into the use of prescription drug pricing methods for federal program payment, and whether such methods have inflated drug expenditures by the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Federal and state proposals have sought to change the basis for calculating payment of certain drugs by the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Additionally, President Trump has taken actions and made statements that suggest he plans to seek repeal of all or portions of the Affordable Care Act, or the ACA. There is currently uncertainty with respect to the impact any such repeal may have and any resulting changes may take time to unfold, which could have an impact on coverage and reimbursement for healthcare items and services covered by plans that were authorized by the ACA. We cannot predict the ultimate content, timing or effect of any such legislation or executive action or the impact of potential legislation or executive action on us. Any changes to the method for calculating prescription drug costs may reduce the revenues of our portfolio companies in the healthcare industry which could in turn impair their ability to timely make any principal and interest payments owed to us.

Risks Related to Our Securities

Investing in shares of our common stock involves an above average degree of risk.

The investments we make in accordance with our investment objective may result in a higher amount of risk, volatility or loss of principal than alternative investment options. Our investments in portfolio companies may be highly speculative and aggressive, and therefore, an investment in our common stock may not be suitable for investors with lower risk tolerance.

Our common stock may trade below its NAV per share, which limits our ability to raise additional equity capital.

If our common stock is trading below its NAV per share, we will generally not be able to issue additional shares of our common stock at its market price without first obtaining the approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. If our common stock trades below NAV, the higher cost of equity

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capital may result in it being unattractive to raise new equity, which may limit our ability to grow. The risk of trading below NAV is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV per share may decline. We cannot predict whether shares of our common stock will trade above, at or below our NAV.

Provisions of our charter and bylaws could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock.

Our charter and bylaws contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying, or making difficult a change in control of our company or the removal of our incumbent directors. Under our charter, our Board of Directors is divided into three classes serving staggered terms, which will make it more difficult for a hostile bidder to acquire control of us. In addition, our Board of Directors may, without stockholder action, authorize the issuance of shares of stock in one or more classes or series, including preferred stock. Subject to compliance with the 1940 Act, our Board of Directors may, without stockholder action, amend our charter to increase the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue. The existence of these provisions, among others, may have a negative impact on the price of our common stock and may discourage third party bids for ownership of our company. These provisions may prevent any premiums being offered to you for shares of our common stock in connection with a takeover.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, or the availability of such common stock for sale (including as a result of the conversion of our 2022 Convertible Notes, issued in January 2017, into common stock), could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for our common stock, which may also lead to further dilution of our earnings per share. If this occurs and continues, it could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should we desire to do so.

We may periodically obtain the approval of our stockholders to issue shares of our common stock at prices below the then current NAV per share of our common stock. If we receive such approval from the stockholders, we may issue shares of our common stock at a price below the then current NAV per share of common stock. Any such issuance could materially dilute your interest in our common stock and reduce our NAV per share.

We may periodically obtain the approval of our stockholders to issue shares of our common stock at prices below the then current NAV per share of our common stock. Such approval has allowed and may again allow us to access the capital markets in a way that we typically are unable to do as a result of restrictions that, absent stockholder approval, apply to business development companies under the 1940 Act. Any decision to sell shares of our common stock below the then current NAV per share of our common stock is subject to the determination by our Board of Directors that such issuance and sale is in our and our stockholders best interests.

Any sale or other issuance of shares of our common stock at a price below NAV per share has resulted and will continue to result in an immediate dilution to your interest in our common stock and a reduction of our NAV per share. This dilution would occur as a result of a proportionately greater decrease in a stockholder s interest in our earnings and assets and voting interest in us than the increase in our assets resulting from such issuance. Because the number of future shares of common stock that may be issued below our NAV per share and the price and timing of such issuances are not currently known, we cannot predict the actual dilutive effect of any such issuance. We also cannot determine the resulting reduction in our NAV per share of any such issuance at this time. We caution you that such effects may be material, and we undertake to describe all the material risks and dilutive effects of any offering that we make at a price below our then current NAV in the future in a prospectus supplement issued in connection with any such offering. We cannot predict whether shares of our common stock will trade above, at or below our NAV.

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If we conduct an offering of our common stock at a price below NAV, investors are likely to incur immediate dilution upon the closing of the offering.

We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below NAV per share. We may, however, sell our common stock, at a price below the current NAV of the common stock, or sell warrants, options or other rights to acquire such common stock, at a price below the current NAV of the common stock if our Board of Directors determines that such sale is in our best interests and the best interests of our stockholders and our stockholders have approved the practice of making such sales.

In connection with the receipt of such stockholder approval, we will limit the number of shares that it issues at a price below NAV pursuant to this authorization so that the aggregate dilutive effect on our then outstanding shares will not exceed 20%. Our Board of Directors, subject to its fiduciary duties and regulatory requirements, has the discretion to determine the amount of the discount, and as a result, the discount could be up to 100% of NAV per share. If we were to issue shares at a price below NAV, such sales would result in an immediate dilution to existing common stockholders, which would include a reduction in the NAV per share as a result of the issuance. This dilution would also include a proportionately greater decrease in a stockholder s interest in our earnings and assets and voting interest in us than the increase in our assets resulting from such issuance.

In addition, if we determined to conduct additional offerings in the future there may be even greater dilution if we determine to conduct such offerings at prices below NAV. As a result, investors will experience further dilution and additional discounts to the price of our common stock. Because the number of shares of common stock that could be so issued and the timing of any issuance is not currently known, the actual dilutive effect of an offering cannot be predicted. We did not sell any of our securities at a price below NAV during the three-months ended March 31, 2018.

We may allocate the net proceeds from an offering in ways with which you may not agree.

We have significant flexibility in investing the net proceeds of an offering and may use the net proceeds from an offering in ways with which you may not agree or for purposes other than those contemplated at the time of the offering.

If we issue preferred stock, debt securities or convertible debt securities, the NAV and market value of our common stock may become more volatile.

We cannot assure you that the issuance of preferred stock and/or debt securities would result in a higher yield or return to the holders of our common stock. The issuance of preferred stock, debt securities or convertible debt would likely cause the NAV and market value of our common stock to become more volatile. If the distribution rate on the preferred stock, or the interest rate on the debt securities, were to approach the net rate of return on our investment portfolio, the benefit of leverage to the holders of our common stock would be reduced. If the distribution rate on the preferred stock, or the interest rate on the debt securities, were to exceed the net rate of return on our portfolio, the use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return to the holders of common stock than if we had not issued the preferred stock or debt securities. Any decline in the NAV of our investment would be borne entirely by the holders of our common stock. Therefore, if the market value of our portfolio were to decline, the leverage would result in a greater decrease in NAV to the holders of our common stock than if we were not leveraged through the issuance of preferred stock. This decline in NAV would also tend to cause a greater decline in the market price for our common stock.

There is also a risk that, in the event of a sharp decline in the value of our net assets, we would be in danger of failing to maintain required asset coverage ratios which may be required by the preferred stock, debt securities, convertible debt or units or of a downgrade in the ratings of the preferred stock, debt securities, convertible debt or our current investment income might not be sufficient to meet the distribution requirements on the preferred stock or the interest payments on the debt securities. If we do not maintain our required asset

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coverage ratios, we may not be permitted to declare dividend distributions. In order to counteract such an event, we might need to liquidate investments in order to fund redemption of some or all of the preferred stock, debt securities or convertible debt. In addition, we would pay (and the holders of our common stock would bear) all costs and expenses relating to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of the preferred stock, debt securities, convertible debt or any combination of these securities. Holders of preferred stock, debt securities or convertible debt may have different interests than holders of common stock and may at times have disproportionate influence over our affairs.

Holders of any preferred stock that we may issue will have the right to elect members of the Board of Directors and have class voting rights on certain matters.

The 1940 Act requires that holders of shares of preferred stock must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if distributions on such preferred stock are in arrears by two years or more, until such arrearage is eliminated. In addition, certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status and, accordingly, preferred stockholders could veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of our common stock and preferred stock, both by the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies, might impair our ability to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC.

Terms relating to redemption may materially adversely affect your return on any debt securities that we may issue.

If you are holding debt securities issued by the Company and such securities are redeemable at our option, we may choose to redeem your debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on your debt securities. In addition, if you are holding debt securities issued by the Company and such securities are subject to mandatory redemption, we may be required to redeem your debt securities at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on your debt securities. In this circumstance, you may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as your debt securities being redeemed.

On October 24, 2017, our Board of Directors approved a redemption of $75.0 million of the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes, which were redeemed on November 23, 2017. Further, on February 9, 2018, our Board of Directors approved a redemption of $100.0 million of the remaining outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes, which were redeemed on April 2, 2018. We may redeem the remaining 2024 Notes at any time prior to maturity, the 2022 Notes after September 23, 2022, and the 2025 Notes after April 30, 2021 at a redemption price of 100% of the outstanding principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest payments. If we choose to redeem the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, or 2025 Notes when the fair market value of the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, or 2025 Notes is above par value, you would experience a loss of any potential premium.

Our shares may trade at discounts from NAV or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term.

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the NAV that is attributable to those shares. Our shares have historically traded above and below our NAV. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from NAV or at a premium that is unsustainable over the long term is separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV may decrease. It is not possible to predict whether our shares will trade at, above or below NAV in the future.

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in our debt securities.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by third parties of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of our debt securities. Our

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credit ratings, however, may not reflect the potential impact of risks related to market conditions generally or other factors discussed herein on the market value of or trading market for the publicly issued debt securities.

A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of the credit rating assigned by a rating agency to us or our debt securities, if any, or change in the debt markets could cause the liquidity or market value of our debt securities to decline significantly.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by rating agencies of our ability to pay our debts when due. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of our outstanding debt and equity securities. These credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of risks relating to the structure or marketing of such debt and equity securities. Credit ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization in its sole discretion.

Neither we nor any underwriter undertakes any obligation to maintain our credit ratings or to advise holders of our debt and equity securities of any changes in our credit ratings. There can be no assurance that a credit rating will remain for any given period of time or that such credit ratings will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely if future circumstances relating to the basis of the credit rating, such as adverse changes in our company, so warrant. An increase in the competitive environment, inability to cover distributions, or increase in leverage could lead to a downgrade in our credit ratings and limit our access to the debt and equity markets capability impairing our ability to grow the business. The conditions of the financial markets and prevailing interest rates have fluctuated in the past and are likely to fluctuate in the future.

Investors in offerings of our common stock will likely incur immediate dilution upon the closing of an offering pursuant to this prospectus.

We generally expect the public offering price of any offering of shares of our common stock to be higher than the book value per share of our outstanding common stock (unless we offer shares pursuant to a rights offering or after obtaining prior approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors). Accordingly, investors purchasing shares of common stock in offerings pursuant to this prospectus may pay a price per share that exceeds the tangible book value per share after such offering. We currently have an incentive plan and may in the future implement additional incentive plans or retention plans. To the extent equity is issued under any of these plans, stockholders ownership interest will be diluted.

Our stockholders may experience dilution upon the conversion of our 2022 Convertible Notes.

Our 2022 Convertible Notes, issued in January 2017, are convertible into shares of our common stock beginning on August 1, 2021 or, under certain circumstances, earlier. Upon conversion of the 2022 Convertible Notes, we have the choice to pay or deliver, as the case may be, at our election, cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock. The initial conversion price of the 2022 Convertible Notes is $16.41, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. If we elect to deliver shares of common stock upon a conversion at the time our NAV per share exceeds the conversion price in effect at such time, our stockholders may incur dilution. In addition, our stockholders will experience dilution in their ownership percentage of common stock upon our issuance of common stock in connection with the conversion of the 2022 Convertible Notes and any distributions paid on our common stock will also be paid on shares issued in connection with such conversion after such issuance.

Our stockholders will experience dilution in their ownership percentage if they opt out of our dividend reinvestment plan.

All distributions in cash payable to stockholders that are participants in our dividend reinvestment plan are automatically reinvested in shares of our common stock. As a result, our stockholders that opt out of our dividend reinvestment plan will experience dilution in their ownership percentage of our common stock over time.

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Our distribution proceeds may exceed our earnings. Therefore, portions of the distributions that we make may represent a return of capital to stockholders, which will lower their tax basis in their shares.

The tax treatment and characterization of our distributions may vary significantly from time to time due to the nature of our investments. The ultimate tax characterization of our distributions made during a taxable year generally will not finally be determined until after the end of that taxable year. We may make distributions during a taxable year that exceed our investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, and net capital gains for that taxable year. In such a situation, the amount by which our total distributions exceed investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, and net capital gains generally would be treated as a return of capital up to the amount of a stockholder s tax basis in the shares, with any amounts exceeding such tax basis generally treated as a gain from the sale or exchange of such shares. A return of capital generally is a return of a stockholder s investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from our investment activities. Moreover, we may pay all or a substantial portion of our distributions from the proceeds of the sale of shares of our common stock or from borrowings in anticipation of future cash flow, which could constitute a return of stockholders capital and will lower such stockholders tax basis in our shares, which may result in increased tax liability to stockholders when they sell such shares. The tax liability to stockholders upon the sale of shares may increase even if such shares are sold at a loss.

Our common stock price has been and continues to be volatile and may decrease substantially.

As with any company, the price of our common stock will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of RICs, business development companies or other financial services companies;
- any inability to deploy or invest our capital;
- fluctuations in interest rates;
- any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;
- the financial performance of specific industries in which we invest in on a recurring basis;
- announcement of strategic developments, acquisitions, and other material events by us or our competitors, or operating performance of companies comparable to us;
- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines with respect to RICs, SBICs or business development companies;
- losing our ability to either qualify or be subject to U.S. federal income tax as a RIC;

actual or anticipated changes in our earnings or fluctuations in our operating results, or changes in the expectations of securities analysts;

changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;

realized losses in investments in our portfolio companies;

general economic conditions and trends;

inability to access the capital markets;

loss of a major funded source; or

departure of key personnel.

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In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company s securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Due to the potential volatility of our stock price, we may be the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and could divert management s attention and resources from our business.

We may be unable to invest a significant portion of the net proceeds from an offering or from exiting an investment or other capital on acceptable terms, which could harm our financial condition and operating results.

Delays in investing the net proceeds raised in an offering or from exiting an investment or other capital may cause our performance to be worse than that of other fully invested business development companies or other lenders or investors pursuing comparable investment strategies. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify any investments that meet our investment objective or that any investment that we make will produce a positive return. We may be unable to invest the net proceeds of any offering or from exiting an investment or other capital on acceptable terms within the time period that we anticipate or at all, which could harm our financial condition and operating results.

We anticipate that, depending on market conditions and the amount of the capital, it may take us a substantial period of time to invest substantially all the capital in securities meeting our investment objective. During this period, we will invest the capital primarily in cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less or use the net proceeds from such offerings to reduce then-outstanding debt obligations, which may produce returns that are significantly lower than the returns which we expect to achieve when our portfolio is fully invested in securities meeting our investment objective. As a result, any distributions that we pay during such period may be substantially lower than the distributions that we may be able to pay when our portfolio is fully invested in securities meeting our investment objective. In addition, until such time as the net proceeds of any offering or from exiting an investment or other capital are invested in new securities meeting our investment objective, the market price for our securities may decline. Thus, the initial return on your investment may be lower than when, if ever, our portfolio is fully invested in securities meeting our investment objective.

Your interest in us may be diluted if you do not fully exercise your subscription rights in any rights offering. In addition, if the subscription price is less than our NAV per share, then you will experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate NAV of your shares.

In the event we issue subscription rights, stockholders who do not fully exercise their subscription rights should expect that they will, at the completion of a rights offering pursuant to this prospectus, own a smaller proportional interest in us than would otherwise be the case if they fully exercised their rights. We cannot state precisely the amount of any such dilution in share ownership because we do not know at this time what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering.

In addition, if the subscription price is less than the NAV per share of our common stock, then our stockholders would experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate NAV of their shares as a result of the offering. The amount of any decrease in NAV is not predictable because it is not known at this time what the subscription price and NAV per share will be on the expiration date of a rights offering or what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering. Such dilution could be substantial.

The trading market or market value of our publicly issued debt securities may fluctuate.

Our publicly issued debt securities may or may not have, and may never develop, an established trading market. In addition to our creditworthiness, many factors may materially adversely affect the trading market for,

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and market value of, our publicly issued debt securities. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the time remaining to the maturity of these debt securities;
- the outstanding principal amount of debt securities with terms identical to these debt securities;
- the ratings assigned by national statistical ratings agencies;
- the general economic environment;
- the supply of debt securities trading in the secondary market, if any;
- the redemption or repayment features, if any, of these debt securities;
- the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally; and
- market rates of interest higher or lower than rates borne by the debt securities. You should also be aware that there may be a limited number of buyers when you decide to sell your debt securities. This too may materially adversely affect the market value of the debt securities or the trading market for the debt securities.

The 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes are unsecured and therefore are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness we have currently incurred or may incur in the future.

The 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes are not secured by any of our assets or any of the assets of our subsidiaries. As a result, while the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes remain senior in priority to our equity securities, they are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness we or our subsidiaries have currently incurred and may incur in the future (or any indebtedness that is initially unsecured to which we subsequently grant security) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. In any liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or other similar proceeding, the holders of any of our existing or future secured indebtedness and the secured indebtedness of our subsidiaries may assert rights against the assets pledged to secure that indebtedness in order to receive full payment of their indebtedness before the assets may be used to pay other creditors, including the holders of the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes.

The 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes are structurally subordinated to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

The 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes are obligations exclusively of Hercules Capital, Inc. and not of any of our subsidiaries. None of our subsidiaries are or act as guarantors of the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes and the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes are not required to be guaranteed by any subsidiaries we may acquire or create in the future. Our secured indebtedness with respect to the SBA debentures is held through our SBIC subsidiaries. The assets of any such subsidiaries are not directly available to satisfy the claims of our creditors, including holders of the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes.

Except to the extent we are a creditor with recognized claims against our subsidiaries, all claims of creditors (including holders of preferred stock, if any, of our subsidiaries) will have priority over our equity interests in such subsidiaries (and therefore the claims of our creditors, including holders of the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes) with respect to the assets of such subsidiaries. Even if we are recognized as a creditor of one or more of our subsidiaries, our claims would still be subordinated to any security interests in the assets of any such subsidiary and to any indebtedness or other liabilities of any such subsidiary senior to our claims. As a result of not having a direct claim against any of our subsidiaries, the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of our subsidiaries and any subsidiaries that we may in the future acquire or

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establish as financing vehicles or otherwise. In addition, our subsidiaries may incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, all of which would be structurally senior to the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes.

The respective indentures under which the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes were issued contain limited protections for the holders of the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes.

The indenture under which 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes were issued offers limited protections to the holders of the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes. The terms of the respective indentures and the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes do not restrict our or any of our subsidiaries ability to engage in, or otherwise be a party to, a variety of corporate transactions, circumstances or events that could have an adverse impact on an investment in the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes or 2022 Convertible Notes. In particular, the terms of the respective indentures and the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes do not place any restrictions on our or our subsidiaries ability to:

issue securities or otherwise incur additional indebtedness or other obligations, including (1) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be equal in right of payment to the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes or 2022 Convertible Notes, (2) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be secured and therefore rank effectively senior in right of payment to the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes or 2022 Convertible Notes to the extent of the values of the assets securing such debt, (3) indebtedness of ours that is guaranteed by one or more of our subsidiaries and which therefore would rank structurally senior to the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes or 2022 Convertible Notes and (4) securities, indebtedness or other obligations issued or incurred by our subsidiaries that would be senior in right of payment to our equity interests in our subsidiaries and therefore would rank structurally senior in right of payment to the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes or 2022 Convertible Notes with respect to the assets of our subsidiaries, in each case other than an incurrence of indebtedness or other obligation that would cause a violation of Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions, whether or not we continue to be subject to such provisions of the 1940 Act, but giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC (currently, these provisions generally prohibit us from making additional borrowings, including through the issuance of additional debt or the sale of additional debt securities, unless our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% (or 150%, subject to certain approval and disclosure requirements) after such borrowings);

pay distributions on, or purchase or redeem or make any payments in respect of, capital stock or other securities ranking junior in right of payment to the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes or 2022 Convertible Notes, in each case other than distributions, purchases, redemptions or payments that would cause a violation of Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions, giving effect to (i) any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC and (ii) no-action relief granted by the SEC to another business development company (or to us if we determine to seek such similar no-action or other relief) permitting the business development company to declare any cash distribution notwithstanding the prohibition contained in Section 18(a)(1)(B) as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act in order to maintain the business development company s status as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code (currently, these provisions generally prohibit us from declaring any cash distributions upon any class of our capital stock, or purchasing any such capital stock if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is below 200% (or 150%, subject to certain approval and disclosure requirements) at the time of the declaration of the distribution or the purchase and after deducting the amount of such distribution or purchase);

sell assets (other than certain limited restrictions on our ability to consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets);

enter into transactions with affiliates;

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- create liens (including liens on the shares of our subsidiaries) or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;

- make investments; or

- create restrictions on the payment of distributions or other amounts to us from our subsidiaries.

In addition, the indenture and the 2024 Notes and 2025 Notes do not require us to purchase the 2024 Notes or 2025 Notes in connection with a change of control or any other event.

Furthermore, the terms of the respective indentures and the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes do not protect their respective holders in the event that we experience changes (including significant adverse changes) in our financial condition, results of operations or credit ratings, as they do not require that we or our subsidiaries adhere to any financial tests or ratios or specified levels of net worth, revenues, income, cash flow or liquidity, except as required under the 1940 Act.

Our ability to recapitalize, incur additional debt and take a number of other actions that are not limited by the terms of the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes may have important consequences for their holders, including making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes or negatively affecting their trading value.

Certain of our current debt instruments include more protections for their respective holders than the indenture and 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes. See In addition to regulatory requirements that restrict our ability to raise capital, our 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, and Credit Facilities contain various covenants which, if not complied with, could require accelerated repayment under the facility or require us to repurchase the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, or 2022 Convertible Notes thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions. In addition, other debt we issue or incur in the future could contain more protections for its holders than the respective indentures and the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes, including additional covenants and events of default. The issuance or incurrence of any such debt with incremental protections could affect the market for and trading levels and prices of the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes.

An active trading market for the 2024 Notes or 2025 Notes may not develop or be sustained, which could limit the market price of the 2024 Notes and 2025 Notes or your ability to sell them.

Although the 2024 Notes and 2025 Notes are listed on the NYSE under the symbols HTGX and HCXZ, respectively, we cannot provide any assurances that an active trading market will develop or be sustained for the 2024 Notes or 2025 Notes or that the 2024 Notes or 2025 Notes will be able to be sold. At various times, the 2024 Notes or 2025 Notes may trade at a discount from their initial offering price depending on prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, our credit ratings, general economic conditions, our financial condition, performance and prospects and other factors. To the extent an active trading market is not sustained, the liquidity and trading price for the 2024 Notes or 2025 Notes may be harmed.

If we default on our obligations to pay our other indebtedness, we may not be able to make payments on the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes or 2022 Convertible Notes.

Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, including a default under the Wells Facility, the Union Bank Facility, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes or other indebtedness to which we may be a party, that is not waived by the required lenders or holders, and the remedies sought by the holders of such indebtedness, could make us unable to pay principal, premium, if any, and interest on any of our indebtedness, including the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes or 2021 Asset-Backed Notes and substantially decrease the market value of the 2022 Notes,

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2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes and 2021 Asset-Backed Notes. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants, including financial and operating covenants, in the instruments governing our indebtedness, we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness. In the event of such default, the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest, the lenders under the Wells Facility and the Union Bank Facility or other debt we may incur in the future could elect to terminate their commitments, cease making further loans and institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. If our operating performance declines, we may in the future need to seek to obtain waivers from the required lenders under the Wells Facility or Union Bank Facility or the required holders of our 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, or 2021 Asset-Backed Notes or other debt that we may incur in the future to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under the Wells Facility, Union Bank Facility, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes or other debt and seek a waiver, we may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders or holders. If this occurs, we would be in default under the Wells Facility, Union Bank Facility, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes or other debt, the lenders or holders could exercise their rights as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. If we are unable to repay debt, lenders having secured obligations, including the lenders under the Wells Facility and the Union Bank Facility, could proceed against the collateral securing the debt. Because the Wells Facility and the Union Bank Facility have, and any future credit facilities will likely have, customary cross-default provisions, if the indebtedness under the 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, Wells Facility, Union Bank Facility or under any future credit facility is accelerated, we may be unable to repay or finance the amounts due.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The matters discussed in this prospectus, as well as in future oral and written statements by management of Hercules Capital, Inc. that are forward-looking statements are based on current management expectations that involve substantial risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. We generally identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, should, expects, plans, anticipates, could, intends, target, projects, contemplates, believes, estimates, predicts, potentia
negative of these terms or other similar expressions. Important assumptions include our ability to originate new investments, achieve certain margins and levels of profitability, the availability of additional capital, and the ability to maintain certain debt to asset ratios. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a projection or forward-looking statement in this prospectus should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans or objectives will be achieved. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus include statements as to:

- our current and future management structure;
- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of our prospective portfolio companies;
- the impact of investments that we expect to make;
- our informal relationships with third parties including in the venture capital industry;
- the expected market for venture capital investments and our addressable market;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;
- our ability to access debt markets and equity markets;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- our expected financings and investments;
- our regulatory structure and tax status;
- our ability to operate as a business development company, a SBIC and a RIC;

- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital;
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies;
- the timing, form and amount of any distributions;
- the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on our business;
- the valuation of any investments in portfolio companies, particularly those having no liquid trading market; and
- our ability to recover unrealized losses.

For a discussion of factors that could cause our actual results to differ from forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus, please see the discussion under Risk Factors. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements made in this prospectus relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this prospectus.

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The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this prospectus contain forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by such forward-looking information due to the factors discussed under Risk Factors and Forward-Looking Statements.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the net proceeds from selling our securities to fund investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objectives, to make acquisitions, to retire certain debt obligations and for other general corporate purposes. The supplement to this prospectus relating to an offering will more fully identify the use of proceeds from such offering.

We anticipate that substantially all of the net proceeds from any offering of our securities will be used as described above within twelve months, but in no event longer than two years. Pending such uses and investments, we will invest the net proceeds primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment. Our ability to achieve our investment objective may be limited to the extent that the net proceeds of any offering, pending full investment, are held in lower yielding short-term instruments.

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PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Our common stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol HTGC.

The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices of our common stock, the sales price as a percentage of NAV and the distributions declared by us for each fiscal quarter. The stock quotations are interdealer quotations and do not include markups, markdowns or commissions.

		Price Range		Premium/ Discount of	Premium/ Discount of	Cash
	NAV(1)	High	Low	High Sales Price to NAV	Low Sales Price to NAV	Distribution per Share
2016						
First quarter	$ 9.81	$ 12.39	$ 10.03	26.3%	2.2%	$ 0.310
Second quarter	$ 9.66	$ 12.43	$ 11.74	28.7%	21.6%	$ 0.310
Third quarter	$ 9.86	$ 14.00	$ 12.42	41.9%	25.9%	$ 0.310
Fourth quarter	$ 9.90	$ 14.25	$ 12.90	43.9%	30.2%	$ 0.310
2017						
First quarter	$ 9.76	$ 15.43	$ 14.12	58.1%	44.7%	$ 0.310
Second quarter	$ 9.87	$ 15.56	$ 12.66	57.6%	28.3%	$ 0.310
Third quarter	$ 10.00	$ 13.50	$ 12.04	35.0%	20.4%	$ 0.310
Fourth quarter	$ 9.96	$ 13.94	$ 12.44	39.9%	24.9%	$ 0.310
2018						
First quarter	$ 9.72	$ 13.25	$ 11.89	36.3%	22.3%	$ 0.310
Second quarter (through May 29, 2018)	*	$ 12.64	$ 11.99	*	*	**

(1) NAV per share is generally determined as of the last day in the relevant quarter and therefore may not reflect the NAV per share on the date of the high and low sales prices. The NAVs shown are based on outstanding shares at the end of each period.

* Net asset value has not yet been calculated for this period.

** Cash distribution per share has not yet been determined for this period.

The last reported price for our common stock on May 29, 2018 was $12.40 per share.

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the value of the net assets attributable to those shares. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from NAV or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term are separate and distinct from the risk that our NAV will decrease. At times, our shares of common stock have traded at a premium to NAV and at times our shares of common stock have traded at a discount to the net assets attributable to those shares. It is not possible to predict whether the shares offered hereby will trade at, above, or below NAV.

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Distributions

The following table summarizes our distributions declared and paid, to be paid or reinvested on all shares, including restricted stock, to date:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share
Cumulative distributions declared and paid prior to January 1, 2016			$ 11.23
February 17, 2016	March 7, 2016	March 14, 2016	0.31
April 27, 2016	May 16, 2016	May 23, 2016	0.31
July 27, 2016	August 15, 2016	August 22, 2016	0.31
October 24, 2016	November 14, 2016	November 21, 2016	0.31
February 16, 2017	March 6, 2017	March 13, 2017	0.31
April 26, 2017	May 15, 2017	May 22, 2017	0.31
July 26, 2017	August 14, 2017	August 21, 2017	0.31
October 25, 2017	November 13, 2017	November 20, 2017	0.31
February 14, 2018	March 5, 2018	March 12, 2018	0.31
April 25, 2018	May 14, 2018	May 21, 2018	0.31
			$ 14.33

On April 25, 2018, the Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of $0.31 per share to be paid on May 21, 2018 to stockholders of record as of May 14, 2018. This distribution represents our fifty-first consecutive distribution since our IPO, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date to $14.33 per share.

Our Board of Directors maintains a variable distribution policy with the objective of distributing four quarterly distributions in an amount that approximates 90 100% of our taxable quarterly income or potential annual income for a particular taxable year. In addition, at the end of our taxable year, our Board of Directors may choose to pay an additional special distribution, or fifth distribution, so that we may distribute approximately all of our annual taxable income in the taxable year in which it was earned, or may elect to maintain the option to spill over our excess taxable income into the following taxable year as part of any future distribution payments.

Distributions from our taxable income (including gains) to a stockholder generally will be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of such stockholder s allocable share of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would generally be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of a stockholder s tax basis in our shares, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. The determination of the tax attributes of our distributions is made annually as of the end of our taxable year based upon our taxable income for the full taxable year and distributions paid for the full taxable year. As a result, any determination of the tax attributes of our distributions made on a quarterly basis may not be representative of the actual tax attributes of the Company s distributions for a full taxable year. Of the distributions declared during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, 100% were distributions derived from our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we declared a distribution of $0.31 per share. If we had determined the tax attributes of our distributions year-to-date as of March 31, 2018, 100% would be from our current and accumulated earnings and profits. However, there can be no certainty to stockholders that this determination is representative of the what tax attributes of our 2018 distributions to stockholders will actually be.

We maintain an opt out dividend reinvestment plan that provides for reinvestment of our distribution on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash. As a result, if our Board of Directors authorizes, and we declare a cash distribution, then our stockholders who have not opted out of our dividend reinvestment plan will have their cash distribution automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash distributions.

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Shortly after the close of each calendar year information identifying the source of the distribution (i.e., paid from ordinary income, paid from net capital gains on the sale of securities, and/or a return of paid-in-capital surplus which is a nontaxable distribution, if any) will be provided to the IRS and our stockholders subject to information reporting. To the extent our taxable earnings fall below the total amount of our distributions for any taxable year, a portion of those distributions may be deemed a tax return of capital to our stockholders.

We expect to qualify to be subject to tax as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to be subject to tax as a RIC, we are required to satisfy certain annual gross income and quarterly asset composition tests, as well as make distributions to our stockholders each taxable year treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes of an amount at least equal to 90% of the sum of our investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, plus our net tax-exempt income, if any. Upon being eligible to be subject to tax as a RIC, we would be entitled to deduct such distributions we pay to our stockholders in determining the overall components of our taxable income. Components of our taxable income include our taxable interest, dividend and fee income, reduced by certain deductions, as well as taxable net realized securities gains. Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation as such gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. In connection with maintaining our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC, among other things, we have made and intend to continue to make the requisite distributions to our stockholders each taxable year, which generally should relieve us from corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes.

As a RIC, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income and gains unless we make distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes in a timely manner to our stockholders in respect of each calendar year of an amount generally at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our ordinary income for each calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income for the 1-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (3) any income realized, but not distributed, in the preceding years (the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement). We will not be subject to this excise tax on any amount on which we incurred U.S. federal corporate income tax (such as the tax imposed on a RIC s retained net capital gains).

Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a taxable year, we may choose to carry over taxable income in excess of current taxable year distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes from such taxable income into the next taxable year and incur a 4% excise tax on such taxable income, as required. The maximum amount of excess taxable income that may be carried over for distribution in the next taxable year under the Code is the total amount of distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes paid in the following taxable year, subject to certain declaration and payment guidelines. To the extent we choose to carry over taxable income into the next taxable year, distributions declared and paid by us in a taxable year may differ from our taxable income for that taxable year as such distributions may include the distribution of current taxable year taxable income, the distribution of prior taxable year taxable income carried over into and distributed in the current taxable year, or returns of capital.

We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if we issue senior securities, we will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings. See Regulation. Our ability to make distributions will be limited by the asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act.

We intend to distribute 100% of our spillover earnings, which consists of ordinary income, from the year ended December 31, 2017 to our stockholders during 2018.

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RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following contains our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated, computed as set forth below. You should read these ratios of earnings to fixed charges in connection with our consolidated financial statements, including the notes to those statements, included in this prospectus.

	For the three months ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013
Earnings to Fixed Charges[(1)]	1.56	2.70	2.85	2.16	3.10	3.83

For purposes of computing the ratios of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represent net increase in stockholders equity resulting from operations plus fixed charges. Fixed charges include interest and credit facility fees expense and amortization of debt issuance costs.

(1) Earnings include net realized and unrealized gains or losses. Net realized and unrealized gains or losses can vary substantially from period to period.

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MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this prospectus contain forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by such forward-looking information due to the factors discussed under Risk Factors and Forward-Looking Statements appearing elsewhere herein.

Overview

We are a specialty finance company focused on providing senior secured loans to high-growth, innovative venture capital-backed companies in a variety of technology, life sciences, and sustainable and renewable technology industries. We source our investments through our principal office located in Palo Alto, CA, as well as through our additional offices in Boston, MA, New York, NY, Washington, DC, Hartford, CT, and San Diego, CA.

Our goal is to be the leading structured debt financing provider for venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries requiring sophisticated and customized financing solutions. Our strategy is to evaluate and invest in a broad range of technology-related industries including technology, drug discovery and development, biotechnology, life sciences, healthcare, and sustainable and renewable technology and to offer a full suite of growth capital products. We invest primarily in structured debt with warrants and, to a lesser extent, in senior debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in private companies but also have investments in public companies.

We use the term structured debt with warrants to refer to any debt investment, such as a senior or subordinated secured loan, that is coupled with an equity component, including warrants, options or other rights to purchase common or preferred stock. Our structured debt with warrants investments typically are secured by some or all of the assets of the portfolio company. We also provide unitranche loans, which are loans that combine both senior and mezzanine debt, generally in a first lien position.

Our investment objective is to maximize our portfolio s total return by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our warrant and equity-related investments. Our primary business objectives are to increase our net income, net operating income and NAV by investing in structured debt with warrants and equity of venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries with attractive current yields and the potential for equity appreciation and realized gains. Our equity ownership in our portfolio companies may exceed 25% of the voting securities of such companies, which represents a controlling interest under the 1940 Act. In some cases, we receive the right to make additional equity investments in our portfolio companies in connection with future equity financing rounds. Capital that we provide directly to venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries is generally used for growth and general working capital purposes as well as in select cases for acquisitions or recapitalizations.

We also make investments in qualifying small businesses through our two wholly-owned SBICs. Our SBIC subsidiaries, HT II and HT III, hold approximately $113.1 million and $285.8 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.7% and 14.4% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at March 31, 2018. In aggregate, at March 31, 2018, with our net investment of $118.5 million, HT II and HT III have the capacity to issue a total of $190.2 million of SBA-guaranteed debentures, subject to SBA approval. At March 31, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in SBA-guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries.

We have qualified as and have elected to be treated for tax purposes as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. Pursuant to this election, we generally will not be subject to corporate-level taxes on any income and gains

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that we distribute as dividends for federal income tax purposes to our stockholders. However, our qualification and election to be treated as a RIC requires that we comply with provisions contained in Subchapter M of the Code. For example, as a RIC we must earn 90% or more of our gross income during each taxable year from qualified sources, typically referred to as good income, as well as satisfy certain quarterly asset diversification and annual income distribution requirements.

We are an internally managed, non-diversified, closed-end investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. As a business development company, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For instance, we generally have to invest at least 70% of our total assets in qualifying assets, which includes securities of private U.S. companies, cash, cash equivalents and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less.

Our portfolio is comprised of, and we anticipate that our portfolio will continue to be comprised of, investments primarily in technology related companies at various stages of their development. Consistent with requirements under the 1940 Act, we invest primarily in United-States based companies and to a lesser extent in foreign companies.

We regularly engage in discussions with third parties with respect to various potential transactions. We may acquire an investment or a portfolio of investments or an entire company or sell a portion of our portfolio on an opportunistic basis. We, our subsidiaries or our affiliates may also agree to manage certain other funds that invest in debt, equity or provide other financing or services to companies in a variety of industries for which we may earn management or other fees for our services. We may also invest in the equity of these funds, along with other third parties, from which we would seek to earn a return and/or future incentive allocations. Some of these transactions could be material to our business. Consummation of any such transaction will be subject to completion of due diligence, finalization of key business and financial terms (including price) and negotiation of final definitive documentation as well as a number of other factors and conditions including, without limitation, the approval of our board of directors and required regulatory or third party consents and, in certain cases, the approval of our stockholders. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any such transaction would be consummated. Any of these transactions or funds may require significant management resources either during the transaction phase or on an ongoing basis depending on the terms of the transaction.

Portfolio and Investment Activity

The total fair value of our investment portfolio was approximately $1.5 billion at both March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. The fair value of our debt investment portfolio at March 31, 2018 was approximately $1.3 billion, compared to a fair value of approximately $1.4 billion December 31, 2017. The fair value of the equity portfolio at March 31, 2018 was approximately $114.0 million, compared to a fair value of approximately $89.4 million at December 31, 2017. The fair value of the warrant portfolio at March 31, 2018 was approximately $33.3 million, compared to a fair value of approximately $36.8 million at December 31, 2017.

Portfolio Activity

Our investments in portfolio companies take a variety of forms, including unfunded contractual commitments and funded investments. From time to time, unfunded contractual commitments depend upon a portfolio company reaching certain milestones before the debt commitment is available to the portfolio company, which is expected to affect our funding levels. These commitments are subject to the same underwriting and ongoing portfolio maintenance as the on-balance sheet financial instruments that we hold. Debt commitments generally fund over the two succeeding quarters from close. Not all debt commitments represent future cash requirements. Similarly, unfunded contractual commitments may expire without being drawn and thus do not represent future cash requirements.

Prior to entering into a contractual commitment, we generally issue a non-binding term sheet to a prospective portfolio company. Non-binding term sheets are subject to completion of our due diligence and final

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investment committee approval process, as well as the negotiation of definitive documentation with the prospective portfolio companies. These non-binding term sheets generally convert to contractual commitments in approximately 90 days from signing. Not all non-binding term sheets are expected to close and do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Our portfolio activity for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017 was comprised of the following:

(in millions)	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Debt Commitments[1]		
New portfolio company	$ 232.6	$ 773.2
Existing portfolio company	5.0	98.8
Total	$ 237.6	$ 872.0
Funded and Restructured Debt Investments[2]		
New portfolio company	$ 162.6	$ 578.9
Existing portfolio company	45.0	175.9
Total	$ 207.6	$ 754.8
Funded Equity Investments		
New portfolio company	$ 27.4	7.1
Existing portfolio company	1.3	2.9
Total	$ 28.7	$ 10.0
Unfunded Contractual Commitments[3]		
Total	$ 51.9	$ 73.6
Non-Binding Term Sheets		
New portfolio company	$ 146.0	$ 122.0
Existing portfolio company	28.0	
Total	$ 174.0	$ 122.0

(1) Includes restructured loans and renewals in addition to new commitments.
(2) Funded amounts include borrowings on revolving facilities.
(3) Amount represents unfunded commitments, including undrawn revolving facilities, which are available at the request of the portfolio company. Amount excludes unfunded commitments which are unavailable due to the borrower having not met certain milestones.

We receive principal payments on our debt investment portfolio based on scheduled amortization of the outstanding balances. In addition, we receive principal repayments for some of our loans prior to their scheduled maturity date. The frequency or volume of these early principal repayments may fluctuate significantly from period to period. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we received approximately $273.3 million in aggregate principal repayments. Of the approximately $273.3 million of aggregate principal repayments, approximately $29.8 million were scheduled principal payments and approximately $243.5 million were early principal repayments related to 12 portfolio companies. Of the approximately $243.5 million early principal repayments, approximately $18.5 million were early repayments due to merger and acquisition transactions for two portfolio companies.

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Total portfolio investment activity (inclusive of unearned income and excluding activity related to taxes payable, and escrow receivables) as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

(in millions)	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Beginning portfolio	$ 1,542.2	$ 1,423.9
New fundings and restructures	236.3	764.8
Warrants not related to current period fundings	(0.10)	0.6
Principal payments received on investments	(29.8)	(119.5)
Early payoffs	(243.5)	(505.6)
Accretion of loan discounts and paid-in-kind principal	8.2	36.5
Net acceleration of loan discounts and loan fees due to early payoff or restructure	(5.3)	(8.1)
New loan fees	(2.8)	(9.8)
Sale of investments		(11.0)
Loss on investments due to write offs	(6.5)	(39.6)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(15.1)	10.0
Ending portfolio	$ 1,483.6	$ 1,542.2

As of March 31, 2018, we held warrants or equity positions in three companies that have filed registration statements on Form S-1 with the SEC in contemplation of potential initial public offerings. All three companies filed confidentially under the JOBS Act. There can be no assurance that companies that have yet to complete their initial public offerings will do so in a timely manner or at all.

Changes in Portfolio

We generate revenue in the form of interest income, primarily from our investments in debt securities, and commitment and facility fees. Interest income is recognized in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. Fees generated in connection with our debt investments are recognized over the life of the loan or, in some cases, recognized as earned. In addition, we generate revenue in the form of capital gains, if any, on warrants or other equity-related securities that we acquire from our portfolio companies. Our investments generally range from $12.0 million to $40.0 million, although we may make investments in amounts above or below that range. As of March 31, 2018, our debt investments have a term of between two and seven years and typically bear interest at a rate ranging from 5.1% to 14.5%. In addition to the cash yields received on our debt investments, in some instances, our debt investments may also include any of the following: exit fees, balloon payment fees, commitment fees, success fees, payment-in-kind (PIK) provisions or prepayment fees which may be required to be included in income prior to receipt.

Interest on debt securities is generally payable monthly, with amortization of principal typically occurring over the term of the investment. In addition, our loans may include an interest-only period ranging from three to eighteen months or longer. In limited instances in which we choose to defer amortization of the loan for a period of time from the date of the initial investment, the principal amount of the debt securities and any accrued but unpaid interest become due at the maturity date.

Loan origination and commitment fees received in full at the inception of a loan are deferred and amortized into fee income as an enhancement to the related loan s yield over the contractual life of the loan. We recognize nonrecurring fees amortized over the remaining term of the loan commencing in the quarter relating to specific loan modifications. We had approximately $33.0 million of unamortized fees at March 31, 2018, of which approximately $28.8 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately $4.2 million was deferred contingent upon the occurrence of a funding or milestone. At December 31, 2017, we had approximately $33.3 million of unamortized fees, of which approximately

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$29.3 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately $4.0 million was deferred contingent upon the occurrence of a funding or milestone.

Loan exit fees to be paid at the termination of the loan are accreted into interest income over the contractual life of the loan. At March 31, 2018, we had approximately $22.9 million in exit fees receivable, of which approximately $20.4 million was included as a component of the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately $2.5 million was a deferred receivable related to expired commitments. At December 31, 2017, we had approximately $27.5 million in exit fees receivable, of which approximately $23.9 million was included as a component of the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately $3.6 million was a deferred receivable related to expired commitments.

We have debt investments in our portfolio that contain a PIK provision. The PIK interest, computed at the contractual rate specified in each loan agreement, is recorded as interest income and added to the principal balance of the loan on specified capitalization dates. To maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC, this non-cash source of income must be distributed to stockholders with other sources of income in the form of dividend distributions even though we have not yet collected the cash. Amounts necessary to pay these distributions may come from available cash or the liquidation of certain investments. We recorded approximately $2.3 million and $2.2 million in PIK income in the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The core yield on our debt investments, which excludes the effects of fee and income accelerations attributed to early payoffs, restructuring, loan modifications and other one-time events and includes income from expired commitments, was 11.9% and 12.2% during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The effective yield on our debt investments, which includes the effects of fee and income accelerations attributed to early payoffs, restructuring, loan modifications and other one-time events, was 14.3% and 13.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The effective yield is derived by dividing total investment income by the weighted average earning investment portfolio assets outstanding during the quarter, excluding non-interest earning assets such as warrants and equity investments. Both the core yield and effective yield may be higher than what our common stockholders may realize as the core yield and effective yield do not reflect our expenses and any sales load paid by our common stockholders. The total yield on our investment portfolio was 12.5% and 12.3% during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The total yield is derived by dividing total investment income by the weighted average investment portfolio assets outstanding during the quarter, including non-interest earning assets such as warrants and equity investments at amortized cost.

The total return for our investors was approximately -5.4% and 9.5% during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The total return equals the change in the ending market value over the beginning of the period price per share plus distributions paid per share during the period, divided by the beginning price assuming the distribution is reinvested on the date of the distribution. The total return does not reflect any sales load that must be paid by investors. See Note 9 Financial Highlights included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Portfolio Composition

Our portfolio companies are primarily privately held companies and public companies which are active in the software, drug discovery & development, internet consumer & business services, sustainable and renewable technology, drug delivery, healthcare services, medical devices & equipment, media/content/info, diversified financial services, information services, electronics & computer hardware, consumer & business products, surgical devices, communications & networking, biotechnology tools, semiconductors, diagnostic and specialty pharmaceuticals industry sectors. These sectors are characterized by high margins, high growth rates, consolidation and product and market extension opportunities. Value for companies in these sectors is often vested in intangible assets and intellectual property.

As of March 31, 2018, approximately 78.1% of the fair value of our portfolio was composed of investments in five industries: 26.5% investments in the software industry, 26.1% investments in the drug discovery & development industry, 12.0% investments in the internet consumer & business services industry, 7.8% investments in the sustainable and renewable technology industry, and 5.7% investments in the drug delivery.

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Industry and sector concentrations vary as new loans are recorded and loans pay off. Loan revenue, consisting of interest, fees, and recognition of gains on equity and warrants or other equity-related interests, can fluctuate materially when a loan is paid off or a warrant or equity interest is sold. Revenue recognition in any given year can be highly concentrated in several portfolio companies.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017, our ten largest portfolio companies represented approximately 29.7% and 34.6% of the total fair value of our investments in portfolio companies, respectively. At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had five and seven investments, respectively, that represented 5% or more of our net assets. At March 31, 2018, we had seven equity investments representing approximately 64.9% of the total fair value of our equity investments, and each represented 5% or more of the total fair value of our equity investments. At December 31, 2017, we had nine equity investments which represented approximately 67.1% of the total fair value of our equity investments, and each represented 5% or more of the total fair value of our equity investments.

As of March 31, 2018, approximately 96.5% of the debt investment portfolio was priced at floating interest rates or floating interest rates with a Prime or LIBOR-based interest rate floor. As a result, we believe we are well positioned to benefit should market interest rates continue to rise.

As of March 31, 2018, 85.6% of our debt investments were in a senior secured first lien position, 13.4% were secured by a senior second priority security interest in all of the portfolio company s assets, other than intellectual property, and the remaining 1.0% were unsecured as a result of the terms of the acquisition of two of our portfolio companies. In the majority of cases, we collateralize our investments by obtaining a first priority security interest in a portfolio company s assets, which may include its intellectual property. In other cases, we may obtain a negative pledge covering a company s intellectual property.

At March 31, 2018, of the approximately 85.6% of our debt investments in a senior secured first lien position, 48.0% were secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company, including its intellectual property, 33.3% were secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company and the portfolio company was prohibited from pledging or encumbering its intellectual property, or subject to a negative pledge. Another 1.7% of the Company s debt investments were senior secured by the equipment of the portfolio company, and 2.6% were in a first lien last-out senior secured position with security interest in all assets of the portfolio company whereby the last-out loans will be subordinated to the first-out portion of the unitranche loan in a liquidation, sale or other disposition.

Our investments in senior secured debt with warrants have detachable equity enhancement features, typically in the form of warrants or other equity-related securities designed to provide us with an opportunity for capital appreciation. These features are treated as OID and are accreted into interest income over the term of the loan as a yield enhancement. Our warrant coverage generally ranges from 3% to 20% of the principal amount invested in a portfolio company, with a strike price generally equal to the most recent equity financing round. As of March 31, 2018, we held warrants in 134 portfolio companies, with a fair value of approximately $33.3 million. The fair value of our warrant portfolio decreased by approximately $3.5 million, as compared to a fair value of $36.8 million at December 31, 2017 primarily related to the slight decrease in portfolio companies and valuation of the portfolio.

Our existing warrant holdings would require us to invest approximately $84.0 million to exercise such warrants as of March 31, 2018. Warrants may appreciate or depreciate in value depending largely upon the underlying portfolio company s performance and overall market conditions. Of the warrants that we have monetized since inception, we have realized multiples in the range of approximately 1.02x to 29.06x based on the historical rate of return on our investments. However, our warrants may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may experience losses from our warrant portfolio.

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Portfolio Grading

We use an investment grading system, which grades each debt investment on a scale of 1 to 5 to characterize and monitor our expected level of risk on the debt investments in our portfolio with 1 being the highest quality. The following table shows the distribution of our outstanding debt investments on the 1 to 5 investment grading scale at fair value as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
Investment Grading	Number of Companies	Debt Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Number of Companies	Debt Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
1	10	$ 141,761	10.6%	12	$ 345,191	24.4%
2	36	599,767	44.9%	32	583,017	41.2%
3	30	548,038	41.0%	32	443,775	31.3%
4	4	33,573	2.5%	4	41,744	2.9%
5	5	13,187	1.0%	5	2,257	0.2%
	85	$ 1,336,326	100.0%	85	$ 1,415,984	100.0%

As of March 31, 2018, our debt investments had a weighted average investment grading of 2.43 on a cost basis, as compared to 2.17 at December 31, 2017. Our policy is to lower the grading on our portfolio companies as they approach the point in time when they will require additional equity capital. Additionally, we may downgrade our portfolio companies if they are not meeting our financing criteria or are underperforming relative to their respective business plans. Various companies in our portfolio will require additional funding in the near term or have not met their business plans and therefore have been downgraded until their funding is complete or their operations improve. The decline in weighted average investment grading at March 31, 2018 from December 31, 2017 is primarily due to the payoff of our credit rating 1 positions, including Machine Zone, Inc. and Alimera Sciences, Inc., as well as the downgrade of Fuze, Inc., Clarabridge and Proterra, Inc., from a credit rating 2 to a credit rating 3. In addition, two positions were downgraded to a credit rating 5, while two positions that were rated 5 as of December 31, 2017 were sold or liquidated during the period.

At March 31, 2018, we had four debt investments on non-accrual with a cumulative investment cost and fair value of approximately $12.3 million and $0, respectively. At December 31, 2017, we had five debt investments on non-accrual with cumulative investment cost and fair value of approximately $14.8 million and $340,000, respectively. The decrease in the cumulative cost of debt investments on non-accrual between March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is the result of the liquidation of one debt investment that was on non-accrual at December 31, 2017. We recognized a realized loss of approximately $1.7 million on the write-off of the investment.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

Investment Income

Interest Income

Total investment income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was approximately $48.7 million as compared to approximately $46.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 totaled approximately $43.0 million as compared to approximately $42.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The increase in interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 as compared to the same period ended March 31, 2017 is primarily attributable to an increase in interest accelerations due to early loan repayments and other one-time events, offset by a decrease in recurring interest income.

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Of the $43.0 million in interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2018, approximately $39.3 million represents recurring income from the contractual servicing of our loan portfolio and approximately $3.7 million represents income related to the acceleration of income due to early loan repayments and other one-time events during the period. Income from recurring interest and the acceleration of interest income due to early loan repayments represented $40.0 million and $2.9 million, respectively, of the $42.9 million interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

The following table shows the PIK-related activity for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, at cost:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017
Beginning PIK interest receivable balance	$ 15,487	$ 9,930
PIK interest income during the period	2,308	2,215
PIK accrued (capitalized) to principal but not recorded as income during the period		
Payments received from PIK loans	(7,983)	(46)
Realized gain (loss)		
Ending PIK interest receivable balance	$ 9,812	$ 12,099

The increase in PIK interest income during the three months ended March 31, 2018 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2017 is due to an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding of loans which bear PIK interest. This increase is partially offset by an increase in the number of PIK loans that paid off during the period.

Fee Income

Fee income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the three months ended March 31, 2018 totaled approximately $5.7 million as compared to approximately $3.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The increase in fee income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 is primarily due to an increase in the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early repayments and one-time fees between periods.

Of the $5.7 million in fee income for the three months ended March 31, 2018, approximately $1.3 million represents income from recurring fee amortization and approximately $4.4 million represents income related to the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early repayments, including one-time fees of $3.2 million for the period. Income from recurring fee amortization and the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early loan repayments represented $2.1 million and $1.4 million, respectively, of the $3.5 million in income for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

In certain investment transactions, we may earn income from advisory services; however, we had no income from advisory services in the three months ended March 31, 2018 or 2017.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses are comprised of interest and fees on our borrowings, general and administrative expenses and employee compensation and benefits. Our operating expenses totaled approximately $22.6 million and $23.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Interest and Fees on our Borrowings

Interest and fees on our borrowings totaled approximately $10.6 million and $12.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Interest and fee expense for the three months ended

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March 31, 2018, as compared to March 31, 2017, decreased due to the partial redemption of our 2024 Notes and the redemption of our 2019 Notes in February 2017, which resulted in a one-time, non-cash acceleration of our unamortized fees and a thirty day interest overlap related to our Convertible Note issuance in January 2017.

We had a weighted average cost of debt, comprised of interest and fees, of approximately 5.3% and 6.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The decrease in the weighted average cost of debt for the three months ended March 31, 2018 as compared to the same period ended March 31, 2017 is primarily attributable to the redemption of our 2019 Notes between periods.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include legal fees, consulting fees, accounting fees, printer fees, insurance premiums, rent, expenses associated with the workout of underperforming investments and various other expenses. Our general and administrative expenses decreased to $4.0 million from $4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. The decrease for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was primarily attributable to a reduction in corporate legal and other expenses.

Employee Compensation

Employee compensation and benefits totaled $5.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 as compared to $5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The increase between the comparative periods was primarily due to increased salaries and changes in variable compensation expenses due to company performance objectives.

Employee stock-based compensation totaled $2.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 as compared to $1.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The increase for the three-month comparative period was primarily related to restricted stock award vesting.

Net Investment Realized Gains and Losses and Net Unrealized Appreciation and Depreciation

Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of an investment without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, and includes investments written off during the period, net of recoveries. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation primarily reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized.

A summary of realized gains and losses for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**
Realized gains	$ 1,108	$ 6,470
Realized losses	(6,028)	(3,233)
Net realized gains (losses)	$ (4,920)	$ 3,237

During the three months ended March 31, 2018 we recognized net realized losses of $4.9 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we recorded gross realized gains of $1.1 million primarily from the sale or acquisition of our holdings. These gains were offset by gross realized losses of $6.0 million primarily from the liquidation or write-off of our warrant and equity investments in six portfolio companies and our debt investments in two portfolio companies.

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During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we recognized net realized gains of $3.2 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we recorded gross realized gains of $6.4 million primarily from the sale of our holdings in three portfolio companies. These gains were offset by gross realized losses of $3.2 million primarily from the liquidation or write-off of our warrant and equity investments in two portfolio companies and the sale of our public bond position in one portfolio company.

The following table summarizes the change in net unrealized appreciation/depreciation of investments for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**
Gross unrealized appreciation on portfolio investments	$ 7,797	$ 19,478
Gross unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	(29,548)	(48,270)
Reversal of prior period net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) upon a realization event	6,666	(2,405)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on debt, equity, and warrant investments	(15,085)	(31,197)
Other net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(112)	(306)
Total net unrealized depreciation on investments	$ (15,197)	$ (31,503)

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we recorded $15.2 million of net unrealized depreciation, of which $15.1 million was net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. We recorded $8.3 million of net unrealized depreciation on our debt investments which was primarily related to $13.5 million of unrealized depreciation on the debt portfolio including $9.0 million of unrealized depreciation on collateral-based impairments on seven portfolio companies. This unrealized depreciation was partially offset by $5.2 million of unrealized appreciation primarily due to the reversal of unrealized depreciation upon write-off of two portfolio companies.

We recorded $4.1 million of net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments and $2.7 million of net unrealized depreciation on our warrant investments during the three months ended March 31, 2018. This net unrealized depreciation of $6.8 million was due to $8.2 million of unrealized depreciation on the equity and warrant portfolio partially offset by $1.4 million of unrealized appreciation primarily due to the reversal of unrealized depreciation upon being realized as a gain or loss due to the acquisition or liquidation of our equity and warrant investments.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we recorded $31.5 million of net unrealized depreciation, of which $31.2 million was net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. We recorded $31.2 million of net unrealized depreciation on our debt investments, which was primarily related to $39.8 million of unrealized depreciation for collateral-based impairments on ten portfolio companies offset by the reversal of $3.2 million unrealized depreciation for the prior period collateral-based impairments on one portfolio company.

We recorded $2.8 million of net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments primarily due to the reversal of approximately $4.7 million of unrealized appreciation for one portfolio company upon being realized as a gain. We also recorded $2.8 million of net unrealized appreciation on our warrant investments during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Income and Excise Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with the provisions of Topic 740 of the FASB s Accounting Standards Codification, as amended (ASC), Income Taxes , under which income taxes are provided for

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amounts currently payable and for amounts deferred based upon the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities given the provisions of the enacted tax law. Valuation allowances may be used to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount likely to be realized. Based upon our previous election and anticipated continued qualification to be subject to taxation as a RIC, we are typically not subject to a material level of federal income taxes. We intend to distribute 100% of our spillover earnings from ordinary income for our taxable year ended December 31, 2017 to our stockholders in 2018.

Net Change in Net Assets Resulting from Operations and Earnings Per Share

For the three months ended March 31, 2018 we had a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of approximately $5.9 million and for the three months ended March 31, 2017 we had a net decrease in net assets resulting from operations of approximately $5.6 million.

Both the basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share were $0.07 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Both the basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share were $(0.07) per share for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share for three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the effect of the 2022 Convertible Notes, outstanding options, and restricted stock units under the treasury stock method was considered. The effect of the 2022 Convertible Notes was excluded from these calculations for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 as our share price was less than the conversion price in effect which results in anti-dilution.

Comparison of periods ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

Investment Income

Interest Income

Total investment income for the year ended December 31, 2017 was approximately $190.9 million as compared to approximately $175.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2017 totaled approximately $172.2 million as compared to approximately $158.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 is primarily attributable to debt investment portfolio growth and an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding between the periods, the acceleration of income due to early repayments and other one-time events during the period and changes in various interest rates, including LIBOR and Prime rates, to the extent our debt investments include variable interest rates. As of December 31, 2017, approximately, 96.4% of the loans in our portfolio had variable rates based on floating Prime or LIBOR rates with a floor.

Of the $172.2 million in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2017, approximately $160.3 million represents recurring income from the contractual servicing of our loan portfolio and approximately $11.9 million represents income related to the acceleration of income due to early loan repayments and other one-time events during the period. Income from the contractual servicing of our loan portfolio and the acceleration of interest income due to early loan repayments and other one-time events represented $152.1 million and $6.6 million, respectively, of the $158.7 million interest income for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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The following table shows the PIK-related activity, for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, at cost:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016
Beginning PIK interest receivable balance	$ 9,930	$ 5,149
PIK interest income during the period	9,960	7,825
PIK accrued (capitalized) to principal but not recorded as income during the period	129	(2,146)
Payments received from PIK loans	(2,349)	(632)
Realized loss	(2,183)	(266)
Ending PIK interest receivable balance	$ 15,487	$ 9,930

The increase in PIK interest income during the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 is due to overall portfolio growth, or more specifically, an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding for loans which bear PIK interest. PIK receivable represents approximately 1% of total debt investments as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Fee Income

Income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the year ended December 31, 2017 totaled approximately $18.7 million as compared to approximately $16.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase in fee income is primarily attributable to an increase in the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early repayments and one-time fees during the period.

Of the $18.7 million in income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the year ended December 31, 2017, approximately $6.4 million represents income from recurring fee amortization and approximately $12.3 million represents income related to the acceleration of unamortized fees during the period. Income from recurring fee amortization and the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early loan repayments represented $9.5 million and $6.8 million, respectively, of the $16.3 million income for the year ended December 31, 2016.

In certain investment transactions, we may earn income from advisory services; however, we had no income from advisory services in the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses are comprised of interest and fees on our borrowings, general and administrative expenses and employee compensation and benefits. Operating expenses totaled approximately $94.4 million and $82.7 million during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Interest and Fees on our Borrowings

Interest and fees on our borrowings totaled approximately $46.6 million and $37.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Interest and fee expense for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to December 31, 2016 increased primarily due to higher weighted average principal balances outstanding due to the issuance of our 2022 Convertible Notes and 2022 Notes. The increase in interest and fee expense was partially offset by a reduction in the weighted average principal balance outstanding on our 2019 Notes, which were fully redeemed in February 2017, and on our 2021 Asset Backed Notes, which are amortizing. The increase was further offset by a partial redemption of our 2024 Notes in November 2017.

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We had a weighted average cost of debt, comprised of interest and fees, of approximately 5.9% and 5.8% for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The slight increase between comparative periods was primarily driven by an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding compared to the prior period, specifically the issuance of our 2022 Convertible Notes and 2022 Notes, partially offset by the accelerations of unamortized deferred financing costs from the full and partial redemptions on our 2019 Notes, and 2024 Notes, and the principal amortization of our 2021 Asset Backed Notes, respectively, during the period.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include legal fees, consulting fees, accounting fees, printer fees, insurance premiums, rent, expenses associated with the workout of underperforming investments and various other expenses. Our general and administrative expenses were $16.1 million for both the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Employee Compensation

Employee compensation and benefits totaled approximately $24.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to approximately $22.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase between comparative periods was primarily due to changes in variable incentive compensation related to the achievement of origination and strategic corporate objectives.

Employee stock-based compensation totaled approximately $7.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to approximately $7.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase between comparative periods was primarily related to the number and amount of restricted stock award vesting.

Net Investment Realized Gains and Losses and Net Unrealized Appreciation and Depreciation

Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of an investment without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, and includes investments written off during the period, net of recoveries. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation primarily reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized.

A summary of realized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2017 as and 2016 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	**2017**	**2016**
Realized gains	$ 14,163	$ 15,202
Realized losses	(40,874)	(10,626)
Net realized gains (losses)	$ (26,711)	$ 4,576

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized net realized losses of approximately $26.7 million on the portfolio. These net realized losses included gross realized losses of approximately $40.9 million, primarily from the liquidation or write off of our debt investments in five portfolio companies and our warrant and equity investments in twenty-one portfolio companies. These losses were offset by gross realized gains of approximately $14.2 million, primarily from the sale of investments in five portfolio companies.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized net realized gains of approximately $4.6 million on the portfolio. These net realized gains included gross realized gains of approximately $15.2 million from the

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sale of investments in six portfolio companies. These gains were partially offset by gross realized losses of approximately $10.6 million, primarily from the liquidation or write off of our warrant and equity investments in eight portfolio companies and our debt investments in five portfolio companies, including the settlement of our outstanding debt investment in one portfolio company.

The net unrealized appreciation and depreciation of our investments is based on the fair value of each investment determined in good faith by our Board of Directors. The following table summarizes the change in net unrealized appreciation/depreciation of investments for the years ended December 31, 2017, and 2016:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016
Gross unrealized appreciation on portfolio investments	$ 130,272	$ 75,264
Gross unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	(148,345)	(115,867)
Reversal of prior period net unrealized appreciation upon a realization event	42,967	(8,525)
Reversal of prior period net unrealized depreciation upon a realization event	(14,925)	13,186
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on debt, equity, and warrant investments	9,969	(35,942)
Other net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(704)	(275)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on portfolio investments	$ 9,265	$ (36,217)

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded approximately $9.3 million of net unrealized appreciation, of which $10.0 million is net unrealized appreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. We recorded $32.1 million of net unrealized appreciation on our debt investments, which primarily relates to the reversal of $53.7 million of prior period collateral based impairments on four portfolio companies and the reversal of $31.0 million of prior period unrealized depreciation upon payoff or liquidation of our debt investments, offset by $49.6 million of unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on eight portfolio companies during the period.

We recorded $32.8 million of net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments, which primarily relates to $51.9 million of unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on two portfolio companies, offset by $9.7 million and $6.6 million of unrealized appreciation on our public and private equity portfolios, respectively, related to portfolio company and industry performance.

Finally, we recorded $10.7 million of unrealized appreciation on our warrant investments, which primarily relates to $9.4 million and $5.2 million of unrealized appreciation on our private and public portfolio companies, respectively, related to portfolio company and industry performance. This unrealized appreciation was offset by the reversal of $3.4 million of unrealized appreciation upon being recognized as a gain or loss due to the acquisition or liquidation of our warrant investments.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded approximately $36.2 million of net unrealized depreciation, of which $35.9 million is net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. Of the $35.9 million, approximately $14.0 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our debt investments which primarily relates to $50.0 million unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on eight portfolio companies, offset by the reversal of prior period collateral based impairments of $17.3 million on six portfolio companies and the reversal of $13.1 million of prior period unrealized depreciation upon payoff or settling of our debt investments. Approximately $22.2 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments which primarily relates to approximately $7.4 million of unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on two portfolio companies, $6.6 million of unrealized depreciation on our public equity portfolio, with the largest concentration in our investment in Box, Inc. and the reversal of $5.4 million of prior period net unrealized appreciation upon being realized as a gain for our sale of shares of Box, Inc. This unrealized depreciation was partially offset by approximately $245,000 of unrealized appreciation on our warrant investments, which primarily related to $4.8 million of unrealized appreciation on our private

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portfolio companies, offset by $2.9 million unrealized depreciation on our public portfolio companies related to individual portfolio company performance.

The following table summarizes the change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the investment portfolio by investment type, excluding other net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) for the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Year Ended December 31, 2017			
(in millions)	**Debt**	**Equity**	**Warrants**	**Total**
Collateral Based Impairments[1]	$ (49.6)	$ (51.9)	$ (0.6)	$ (102.1)
Reversals of Prior Period Collateral Based Impairments	53.7		0.1	53.8
Reversals due to Debt Payoffs & Warrant/Equity Sales	31.0	2.8	(3.4)	30.4
Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments[2]				
Level 1 & 2 Assets		9.7	5.2	14.9
Level 3 Assets	(3.0)	6.6	9.4	13.0
Total Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments	(3.0)	16.3	14.6	27.9
Total Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	$ 32.1	$ (32.8)	$ 10.7	$ 10.0

	Year Ended December 31, 2016			
(in millions)	**Debt**	**Equity**	**Warrants**	**Total**
Collateral Based Impairments[1]	$ (50.0)	$ (7.4)	$ (1.1)	$ (58.5)
Reversals of Prior Period Collateral Based Impairments	17.3		0.5	17.8
Reversals due to Debt Payoffs & Warrant/Equity Sales	13.1	(5.4)	(1.0)	6.7
Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments[2]				
Level 1 & 2 Assets	(1.3)	(6.6)	(2.9)	(10.8)
Level 3 Assets	6.9	(2.8)	4.8	8.9
Total Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments	5.6	(9.4)	1.9	(1.9)
Total Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	$ (14.0)	$ (22.2)	$ 0.3	$ (35.9)

(1) The unrealized appreciation (depreciation) attributable to collateral based impairments include all changes in estimated fair value on positions whose fair value remains impaired relative to cost as of the period end date. As such, this may include current period improvements in estimated fair value that do not represent reversals to prior period collateral based impairments.

(2) Level 1 assets are generally equities listed in active markets and Level 2 assets are generally warrants held in a public company. Observable market prices are typically the primary input in valuing Level 1 and 2 assets. Level 3 asset valuations require inputs that are both significant and unobservable. Generally, Level 3 assets are debt investments and warrants and equities held in a private company. See Note 2 to the financial statements discussing ASC Topic 820 (Fair Value Measurements).

Income and Excise Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with the provisions of Topic 740 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board s (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification, as amended (ASC), Income Taxes, under which income taxes are provided for amounts currently payable and for amounts deferred based upon the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities given the provisions of the enacted tax law. Valuation allowances may be used to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount likely to be realized. Based upon our previous election and anticipated continued qualification to be subject to taxation as a RIC, we are typically not subject to a material level of federal income taxes. We intend to distribute 100% of our spillover earnings from ordinary income for our taxable year ended December 31, 2017 to our stockholders during 2018.

Net Change in Net Assets Resulting from Operations and Earnings Per Share

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we had a net increase in net assets resulting from operations totaling approximately $79.0 million and approximately $68.7 million, respectively.

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The basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share for the year ended December 31, 2017 was $0.95, whereas the basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share for the year ended December 31, 2016 was $0.91.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share for year ended December 31, 2017, the dilutive effect of the 2022 Convertible Notes, outstanding options and restricted stock units under the treasury stock method was considered. The effect of the 2022 Convertible Notes was excluded from these calculations for the year ended December 31, 2017 as our share price was less than the conversion price in effect which results in anti-dilution.

Comparison of periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

Investment Income

Interest Income

Total investment income for the year ended December 31, 2016 was approximately $175.1 million as compared to approximately $157.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2016 totaled approximately $158.7 million as compared to approximately $140.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 is primarily attributable to debt investment portfolio growth, specifically an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding between the periods, slightly offset by a reduction in the acceleration of income due to early repayments and other one-time events during the period.

Of the $158.7 million in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2016, approximately $152.1 million represents recurring income from the contractual servicing of our loan portfolio and approximately $6.6 million represents income related to the acceleration of income due to early loan repayments and other one-time events during the period. Income from recurring interest and the acceleration of interest income due to early loan repayments represented $130.4 million and $9.9 million, respectively, of the $140.3 million interest income for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The following table shows the PIK-related activity, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, at cost:

	Year Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	**2016**	**2015**
Beginning PIK interest receivable balance	$ 5,149	$ 6,250
PIK interest income during the period	7,825	4,658
PIK accrued (capitalized) to principal but not recorded as income during the period	(2,146)	
Payments received from PIK loans	(632)	(5,483)
Realized loss	(266)	(276)
Ending PIK interest receivable balance	$ 9,930	$ 5,149

The increase in PIK interest income during the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 is due to overall portfolio growth, or more specifically, an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding for loans which bear PIK interest and a decrease in the number of PIK loans which paid-off during the period. PIK receivable represents less than 1% of total debt investments as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively

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Fee Income

Income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the year ended December 31, 2016 totaled approximately $16.3 million as compared to approximately $16.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease in fee income is primarily attributable to a decrease in the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early repayments and one-time fees during the period.

Of the $16.3 million in income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the year ended December 31, 2016, approximately $9.5 million represents income from recurring fee amortization and approximately $6.8 million represents income related to the acceleration of unamortized fees during the period. Income from recurring fee amortization and the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early loan repayments represented $5.8 million and $11.1 million, respectively, of the $16.9 million income for the year ended December 31, 2015.

In certain investment transactions, we may earn income from advisory services; however, we had no income from advisory services in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses are comprised of interest and fees on our borrowings, general and administrative expenses and employee compensation and benefits. Operating expenses totaled approximately $82.7 million and $83.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Interest and Fees on our Borrowings

Interest and fees on our borrowings totaled approximately $37.1 million and $36.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Interest and fee expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to December 31, 2015 increased primarily due to higher weighted average principal balances outstanding on our 2024 Notes related to the issuance of $149.9 million of aggregate principal during the period. The increase in interest and fee expense incurred related to our 2024 notes was partially offset by principal pay-offs and paydowns on our 2016 Convertible Notes, Asset Backed Notes and Credit Facilities during the period.

We had a weighted average cost of debt, comprised of interest and fees and loss on debt extinguishment (long-term liabilities convertible notes), of approximately 5.8% and 6.0% for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease between comparative periods was primarily driven by a reduction in the weighted average principal outstanding on our higher yielding debt instruments compared to the prior period, specifically due to the full impact of redemptions on our 2019 Notes and 2016 Convertible Notes which occurred in the prior period, offset by the incremental issuance of our 2024 Notes in fiscal year 2016.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include legal fees, consulting fees, accounting fees, printer fees, insurance premiums, rent, expenses associated with the workout of underperforming investments and various other expenses. Our general and administrative expenses decreased to $16.1 million from $16.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. This decrease was primarily attributable to a reduction in costs related to strategic hiring objectives and travel and entertainment, slightly offset by an increase in corporate legal and other expenses.

Employee Compensation

Employee compensation and benefits totaled approximately $22.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to approximately $20.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase between comparative periods was primarily due to changes in variable incentive compensation related to the achievement of origination and strategic corporate objectives.

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Employee stock-based compensation totaled approximately $7.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to approximately $9.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease between comparative periods was primarily related to the number and amount of restricted stock award vesting, specifically the vesting of retention grants issued in 2014 which occurred in the first half of 2016.

Other Income (Loss)

Other income (loss) generally consists of income or losses generated from sources other than our investment portfolio. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 it consists of $8.0 million of litigation settlement proceeds and $1,000 of loss on extinguishment of debt, respectively.

Litigation Settlement Proceeds

On December 19, 2016, we entered into a Confidential Settlement Agreement (the Settlement Agreement) with all defendants in connection with a litigation matter (the Action) filed in November 2014. In connection with the Settlement Agreement, the Action was settled among the parties and we received a settlement payment in the amount of $8.0 million. The Settlement Agreement also provides a mutual release by us and the defendants of any and all claims and cross-claims that were asserted in the Action, the circumstances and events underlying the Action and attorney s fees and costs related thereto. The Settlement Agreement does not constitute an admission of liability, fault, or wrongdoing by any party. The settlement payment was classified as a component of net investment income in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Loss on Extinguishment of Convertible Notes

Our 6.00% convertible notes due 2016 (the 2016 Convertible Notes) were fully settled on or before their contractual maturity date of April 15, 2016. Throughout their life, holders of approximately $74.8 million of our 2016 Convertible Notes exercised their conversion rights. These 2016 Convertible Notes were settled with a combination of cash equal to the outstanding principal amount of the 2016 Convertible Notes and approximately 1.6 million shares of our common stock, or $24.3 million.

We recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt for the proportionate amount of unamortized debt issuance costs and OID. The loss was partially offset by a gain in the amount of the difference between the outstanding principal balance of the converted notes and the fair value of the debt instrument. The net loss on extinguishment of debt we recorded for the year ended December 31, 2015 was approximately $1,000. We did not record a loss on extinguishment of debt for the year ended December 31, 2016. The loss on extinguishment of debt was classified as a component of net investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Net Investment Realized Gains and Losses and Net Unrealized Appreciation and Depreciation

Realized gains or losses are measured by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the cost basis of an investment without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, and includes investments written off during the period, net of recoveries. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation primarily reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation when gains or losses are realized.

A summary of realized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	**2016**	**2015**
Realized gains	$ 15,202	$ 12,677
Realized losses	(10,626)	(7,530)
Net realized gains	$ 4,576	$ 5,147

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During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized net realized gains of approximately $4.6 million on the portfolio. These net realized gains included gross realized gains of approximately $15.2 million, primarily from the sale of investments in six portfolio companies. These gains were partially offset by gross realized losses of approximately $10.6 million, primarily from the liquidation or write off of our warrant and equity investments in eight portfolio companies and our debt investments in five portfolio companies, including the settlement of our outstanding debt investment in one portfolio company.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized net realized gains of approximately $5.1 million on the portfolio. These net realized gains included gross realized gains of approximately $12.6 million from the sale of investments in seven portfolio companies and $1.5 million from subsequent recoveries on two previously written-off debt investments. These gains were partially offset by gross realized losses of approximately $7.5 million primarily from the liquidation or write off of our investments in sixteen portfolio companies.

The net unrealized appreciation and depreciation of our investments is based on the fair value of each investment determined in good faith by our Board of Directors. The following table summarizes the change in net unrealized appreciation/depreciation of investments for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Year Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	**2016**	**2015**
Gross unrealized appreciation on portfolio investments	$ 75,264	$ 78,991
Gross unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	(115,867)	(111,926)
Reversal of prior period net unrealized appreciation upon a realization event	(8,525)	(8,707)
Reversal of prior period net unrealized depreciation upon a realization event	13,186	4,599
Net unrealized depreciation on debt, equity, and warrant investments	(35,942)	(37,043)
Other net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(275)	1,311
Net unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	$ (36,217)	$ (35,732)

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded approximately $36.2 million of net unrealized depreciation, of which $35.9 million is net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. Of the $35.9 million, approximately $14.0 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our debt investments which primarily relates to $50.0 million unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on eight portfolio companies, offset by the reversal of prior period collateral based impairments of $17.3 million on six portfolio companies and the reversal of $13.1 million of prior period unrealized depreciation upon payoff or settling of our debt investments. Approximately $22.2 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments which primarily relates to approximately $7.4 million of unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on two portfolio companies, $6.6 million of unrealized depreciation on our public equity portfolio, with the largest concentration in our investment in Box, Inc. and the reversal of $5.4 million of prior period net unrealized appreciation upon being realized as a gain for our sale of shares of Box, Inc. This unrealized depreciation was partially offset by approximately $245,000 of unrealized appreciation on our warrant investments, which primarily related to $4.8 million of unrealized appreciation on our private portfolio companies, offset by $2.9 million unrealized depreciation on our public portfolio companies related to individual portfolio company performance.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded approximately $35.7 million of net unrealized depreciation, of which $37.1 million is net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. Of the $37.1 million, approximately $14.0 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our debt investments which primarily related to $20.4 million unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on ten portfolio companies offset by the reversal of collateral based impairments of $5.6 million on

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three portfolio companies. Approximately $19.1 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments which primarily related to $11.4 million unrealized depreciation on our public equity portfolio with the largest concentration in our investment in Box, Inc. and the reversal of $7.8 million of prior period net unrealized appreciation upon being realized as a gain for our sale of shares of Box, Inc., Atrenta, Inc., Cempra, Inc. Celladon Corporation, Egalet Corporation, Everyday Health, and Identiv, Inc. as discussed above. Finally, approximately $4.0 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our warrant investments which primarily related to $6.0 million of unrealized depreciation on our private portfolio companies related to declining industry performance offset by the reversal of $3.2 million of prior period net unrealized depreciation upon being realized as a loss on the liquidation of our investments in thirteen portfolio companies.

The following table summarizes the change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the investment portfolio by investment type, excluding other net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016			
(in millions)	**Debt**	**Equity**	**Warrants**	**Total**
Collateral Based Impairments[(1)]	$ (50.0)	$ (7.4)	$ (1.1)	$ (58.5)
Reversals of Prior Period Collateral based impairments	17.3		0.5	17.8
Reversals due to Debt Payoffs & Warrant/Equity sales	13.1	(5.4)	(1.0)	6.7
Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments[(2)]				
Level 1 & 2 Assets	(1.3)	(6.6)	(2.9)	(10.8)
Level 3 Assets	6.9	(2.8)	4.8	8.9
Total Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments	5.6	(9.4)	1.9	(1.9)
Total Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	$ (14.0)	$ (22.2)	$ 0.3	$ (35.9)

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
(in millions)	**Debt**	**Equity**	**Warrants**	**Total**
Collateral Based Impairments[(1)]	$ (20.4)	$ (0.2)	$ (0.4)	$ (21.0)
Reversals of Prior Period Collateral based impairments	5.6		0.4	6.0
Reversals due to Debt Payoffs & Warrant/Equity sales	6.2	(7.8)	3.2	1.6
Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments[(2)]				
Level 1 & 2 Assets	(1.1)	(11.4)	(1.2)	(13.7)
Level 3 Assets	(4.3)	0.3	(6.0)	(10.0)
Total Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments	(5.4)	(11.1)	(7.2)	(23.7)
Total Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	$ (14.0)	$ (19.1)	$ (4.0)	$ (37.1)

(1) The unrealized appreciation (depreciation) attributable to collateral based impairments include all changes in estimated fair value on positions whose fair value remains impaired relative to cost as of the period end date. As such, this may include current period improvements in estimated fair value that do not represent reversals to prior period collateral based impairments.

(2) Level 1 assets are generally equities listed in active markets and Level 2 assets are generally warrants held in a public company. Observable market prices are typically the primary input in valuing Level 1 and 2 assets. Level 3 asset valuations require inputs that are both significant and unobservable. Generally, Level 3 assets are debt investments and warrants and equities held in a private company. See Note 2 to the financial statements discussing ASC Topic 820 (Fair Value Measurements).

Income and Excise Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes, under which income taxes are provided for amounts currently payable and for amounts deferred based upon the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities given the provisions of the enacted tax law. Valuation allowances may be used to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount likely to be realized. Based upon our previous election and anticipated continued qualification to be subject to taxation as a RIC, we are typically not subject to a material level of federal income taxes. We distributed 100% of our spillover earnings, which consisted of ordinary income and long-term capital gains, from our taxable year ended December 31, 2016 to our stockholders during 2017.

Net Change in Net Assets Resulting from Operations and Earnings Per Share

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the net increase in net assets resulting from operations totaled approximately $68.7 million and approximately $42.9 million, respectively.

The basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share for the year ended December 31, 2016 was $0.91, whereas the basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share for the year ended December 31, 2015 were $0.60 and $0.59, respectively.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share for year ended December 31, 2015, the dilutive effect of the 2016 Convertible Notes under the treasury stock method is included in this calculation as our share price was greater than the conversion price in effect ($11.03 as of December 31, 2015) for the 2016 Convertible Notes for such period. The 2016 Convertible Notes were fully settled on or before their contractual maturity date of April 15, 2016, as such, there is no potential additional dilutive effect for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Financial Condition, Liquidity, and Capital Resources

Our liquidity and capital resources are derived from our SBA debentures, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, Credit Facilities and cash flows from operations, including investment sales and repayments, and income earned. Our primary use of funds from operations includes investments in portfolio companies and payments of fees and other operating expenses we incur. We have used, and expect to continue to use, our borrowings and the proceeds from the turnover of our portfolio and from public and private offerings of securities to finance our investment objectives. We may also raise additional equity or debt capital through registered offerings off a shelf registration, ATM and private offerings of securities, by securitizing a portion of our investments, or by borrowing from the SBA through our SBIC subsidiaries.

On August 16, 2013, we entered into an ATM equity distribution agreement (the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement) with JMP. On March 7, 2016, we renewed the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement and on December 21, 2016, we further amended the agreement to increase the total shares available under the program. The Prior Equity Distribution Agreement, as amended, provided that we may offer and sell up to 12.0 million shares of our common stock from time to time through JMP, as our sales agent.

On September 7, 2017, we terminated the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement and entered into the Equity Distribution Agreement. As a result, the remaining shares that were available under the Prior Equity Distribution agreement are no longer available for issuance. The Equity Distribution Agreement provides that we may offer and sell up to 12.0 million shares of its common stock from time to time through JMP, as its sales agent. Sales of our common stock, if any, may be made in negotiated transactions or transactions that are deemed to be at the market, as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act, including sales made directly on the NYSE or similar securities exchange or sales made to or through a market maker other than on an exchange, at prices related to the prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we sold 478,000 shares of common stock, which were issued under the Equity Distribution Agreement, for a total accumulated net proceeds of approximately $6.0 million, including $312,000 of offering expenses. As of March 31, 2018, approximately 9.9 million shares remain available for issuance and sale under the Equity Distribution Agreement.

Our 2016 Convertible Notes were fully settled on or before their contractual maturity date of April 15, 2016. Throughout the life of the 2016 Convertible Notes, holders of approximately $74.8 million of our 2016

Convertible Notes exercised their conversion rights. These 2016 Convertible Notes were settled with a combination of cash equal to the outstanding principal amount of the converted notes and approximately 1.6 million shares of our common stock, or $24.3 million.

On May 2, 2016, we closed an underwritten public offering of an additional $72.9 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes. The $72.9 million in aggregate principal amount includes $65.4 million from the initial offering on April 21, 2016 and $7.5 million as a result of underwriters exercising a portion of their option to purchase up to an additional $9.8 million in aggregate principal to cover overallotments on April 29, 2016. On June 27, 2016, we closed an underwritten public offering of an additional $60.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes. On June 30, 2016, the underwriters exercised their option to purchase up to an additional $9.0 million in aggregate principal to cover overallotments, resulting in total aggregate principal of $69.0 million from the offering. The 2024 Notes rank equally in right of payment and form a single series of notes.

On May 5, 2016, we, through a special purpose wholly-owned subsidiary, Hercules Funding III, as borrower, entered into the Union Bank Facility with MUFG Union Bank, as the arranger and administrative agent, and the lenders party to the Union Bank Facility from time to time. The Union Bank Facility replaced our credit facility (the Prior Union Bank Facility) entered into on August 14, 2014 (as amended and restated from time to time) with MUFG Union Bank, as the arranger and administrative agent, and the lenders party to the Prior Union Bank Facility from time to time. Any references to amounts related to the Union Bank Facility prior to May 5, 2016 were incurred and relate to the Prior Union Bank Facility.

On October 11, 2016, we entered into a debt distribution agreement, pursuant to which we may offer for sale, from time to time, up to $150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 2024 Notes through FBR Capital Markets & Co. acting as our sales agent. Sales of the 2024 Notes, if any, may be made in negotiated transactions or transactions that are deemed to be at the market offerings as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act, including sales made directly on the NYSE, or similar securities exchange or sales made through a market maker other than on an exchange at prices related to prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices.

We did not sell any notes under the program during the three months ended March 31, 2018. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we sold 225,457 notes for approximately $5.6 million in aggregate principal amount. As of March 31, 2018, approximately $136.4 million in aggregate principal amount remains available for issuance and sale under the debt distribution agreement.

On January 25, 2017, we issued $230.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 2022 Convertible Notes, which amount includes the additional $30.0 million aggregate principal amount issued pursuant to the initial purchaser s exercise in full of its overallotment option. The sale generated net proceeds of approximately $225.5 million, including $4.5 million of debt issuance costs. Aggregate issuances costs include the initial purchaser s discount of approximately $5.2 million, offset by the reimbursement of $1.2 million by the initial purchaser.

On February 24, 2017, we redeemed the $110.4 million remaining outstanding balance of our 2019 Notes in full.

On October 23, 2017, we issued $150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes. The 2022 Notes were issued pursuant to the Fourth Supplemental Indenture to the Base Indenture, dated October 23, 2017 (the 2022 Notes Indenture), between us and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee (the 2022 Trustee). The sale of the 2022 Notes generated net proceeds of approximately $147.5 million, including a public offering discount of $826,500. Aggregate estimated offering expenses in connection with the transaction, including the underwriter s discount and commissions of approximately $975,000, were approximately $1.7 million.

On November 23, 2017, we redeemed $75.0 million of the $258.5 million issued and outstanding aggregate principal amount of our 2024 Notes. On April 2, 2018, we redeemed an additional $100.0 million of the remaining outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes.

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At March 31, 2018, we had $190.2 million of SBA debentures, $150.0 million of 2022 Notes, $183.5 million of 2024 Notes, $33.6 million of 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, and $230.0 million of 2022 Convertible Notes payable. We had no borrowings outstanding under the Wells Facility or the Union Bank Facility.

At March 31, 2018, we had $313.2 million in available liquidity, including $118.2 million in cash and cash equivalents. We had available borrowing capacity of $120.0 million under the Wells Facility and $75.0 million under the Union Bank Facility, both subject to existing terms and advance rates and regulatory requirements. We primarily invest cash on hand in interest bearing deposit accounts.

At March 31, 2018, we had $118.5 million of capital outstanding in restricted accounts related to our SBIC that we may use to fund new investments in the SBIC. With our net investments of $44.0 million and $74.5 million in HT II and HT III, respectively, we have the combined capacity to issue a total of $190.2 million of SBA guaranteed debentures, subject to SBA approval. At March 31, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in SBA guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries.

At March 31, 2018, we had approximately $3.6 million of restricted cash, which consists of collections of interest and principal payments on assets that are securitized. In accordance with the terms of the related securitized 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, based on current characteristics of the securitized debt investment portfolios, the restricted funds may be used to pay monthly interest and principal on the securitized debt and are not distributed to us or available for our general operations.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we principally funded our operations from (i) cash receipts from interest, dividend and fee income from our investment portfolio and (ii) cash proceeds from the realization of portfolio investments through the repayments of debt investments and the sale of debt and equity investments.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, our operating activities provided $63.0 million of cash and cash equivalents, compared to $11.7 million provided during the three months ended March 31, 2017. This $51.3 million increase in cash provided by operating activities is primarily related to an increase in investment repayments of $138.4 million and an increase in net realized losses on investments of $8.2 million, partially offset by an increase in investment purchases of $82.6 million and a decrease in net unrealized depreciation of $16.3 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, our investing activities used approximately $72,000 of cash, compared to $39,000 used during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, our financing activities used $36.1 million of cash, compared to $128.0 million provided during the three months ended March 31, 2017. The $164.1 million decrease in cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to a decrease in the issuance of our common stock under the equity distribution agreement of $41.0 million, the net issuance of $225.5 million of the 2022 Convertible Notes, offset by the repayment of $110.4 million of 2019 Notes during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

As of March 31, 2018, net assets totaled $828.7 million, with a NAV per share of $9.72. We intend to continue to operate in order to generate cash flows from operations, including income earned from investments in our portfolio companies. Our primary use of funds will be investments in portfolio companies and cash distributions to holders of our common stock.

As required by the 1940 Act, our asset coverage must be at least 200% (or 150%, subject to certain approval and disclosure requirements) after each issuance of senior securities. As of March 31, 2018, our asset coverage ratio under our regulatory requirements as a business development company was 238.2% excluding our SBA debentures as a result of our exemptive order from the SEC that allows us to exclude all SBA leverage from our

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asset coverage ratio. As a result of the SEC exemptive order, our ratio of total assets on a consolidated basis to outstanding indebtedness may be less than 200% (or 150%, subject to certain approval and disclosure requirements), which while providing increased investment flexibility, also may increase our exposure to risks associated with leverage. Total asset coverage ratio when including our SBA debentures was 204.8% at March 31, 2018.

Outstanding Borrowings

At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had the following available borrowings and outstanding amounts:

	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
(in thousands)	**Total Available**	**Principal**	**Carrying Value (1)**	**Total Available**	**Principal**	**Carrying Value (1)**
SBA Debentures(2)	$ 190,200	$ 190,200	$ 188,299	$ 190,200	$ 190,200	$ 188,141
2022 Notes	150,000	150,000	147,698	150,000	150,000	147,572
2024 Notes	183,510	183,510	179,161	183,510	183,510	179,001
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	33,575	33,575	33,156	49,153	49,153	48,650
2022 Convertible Notes	230,000	230,000	223,878	230,000	230,000	223,488
Wells Facility(3)	120,000			120,000		
Union Bank Facility(3)	75,000			75,000		
Total	$ 982,285	$ 787,285	$ 772,192	$ 997,863	$ 802,863	$ 786,852

(1) Except for the Wells Facility and Union Bank Facility, all carrying values represent the principal amount outstanding less the remaining unamortized debt issuance costs and unaccreted discount, if any, associated with the loan as of the balance sheet date. See below for the amount of debt issuance cost associated with each borrowing.
(2) At both March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the total available borrowings under the SBA debentures were $190.2 million, of which $41.2 million was available in HT II and $149.0 million was available in HT III.
(3) Availability subject to us meeting the borrowing base requirements.

Debt issuance costs are fees and other direct incremental costs we incur in obtaining debt financing and are recognized as prepaid expenses and amortized over the life of the related debt instrument using the effective yield method or the straight line method, which closely approximates the effective yield method. In accordance with ASC Subtopic 835-30 (Interest Imputation of Interest), debt issuance costs are presented as a reduction to the associated liability balance on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities, except for debt issuance costs associated with line-of-credit arrangements. Debt issuance costs, net of accumulated amortization, as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were as follows:

(in thousands)	**March 31, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
SBA Debentures	$ 1,901	$ 2,059
2022 Notes	1,548	1,633
2024 Notes	4,417	4,591
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	420	503
2022 Convertible Notes	3,492	3,715
Wells Facility(1)	726	227
Union Bank Facility(1)	306	379
Total	$ 12,810	$ 13,107

(1) As the Wells Facility and Union Bank Facility are line-of-credit arrangements, the debt issuance costs associated with these instruments are presented separately as an asset on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities in accordance with ASC Subtopic 835-30.

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Commitments

In the normal course of business, we are party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. These consist primarily of unfunded contractual commitments to extend credit, in the form of loans, to our portfolio companies. Unfunded contractual commitments to provide funds to portfolio companies are not reflected on our balance sheet. Our unfunded contractual commitments may be significant from time to time. A portion of these unfunded contractual commitments are dependent upon the portfolio company reaching certain milestones before the debt commitment becomes available. Furthermore, our credit agreements contain customary lending provisions which allow us relief from funding obligations for previously made commitments in instances where the underlying company experiences materially adverse events that affect the financial condition or business outlook for the company. These commitments will be subject to the same underwriting and ongoing portfolio maintenance as are the on-balance sheet financial instruments that we hold. Since these commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amount does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. As such, our disclosure of unfunded contractual commitments includes only those which are available at the request of the portfolio company and unencumbered by milestones.

At March 31, 2018, we had approximately $51.9 million of unfunded commitments, including undrawn revolving facilities, which were available at the request of the portfolio company and unencumbered by milestones. We intend to use cash flow from normal and early principal repayments, and proceeds from borrowings and notes to fund these commitments.

We also had approximately $174.0 million of non-binding term sheets outstanding to three new companies, which generally convert to contractual commitments within approximately 90 days of signing. Non-binding outstanding term sheets are subject to completion of our due diligence and final investment committee approval process, as well as the negotiation of definitive documentation with the prospective portfolio companies. Not all non-binding term sheets are expected to close and do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

The fair value of our unfunded commitments is considered to be immaterial as the yield determined at the time of underwriting is expected to be materially consistent with the yield upon funding, given that interest rates are generally pegged to market indices and given the existence of milestones, conditions and/or obligations imbedded in the borrowing agreements.

As of March 31, 2018, our unfunded contractual commitments available at the request of the portfolio company, including undrawn revolving facilities, and unencumbered by milestones are as follows:

(in thousands)

Portfolio Company	**Unfunded Commitments**[(1)]
Chemocentryx, Inc.	$ 10,000
Evernote Corporation	10,000
Proterra, Inc.	10,000
Impact Radius Holdings, Inc.	5,000
Wrike, Inc.	5,000
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation	5,000
Oak Street Health	5,000
Lithium Technologies, Inc.	878
Greenphire	500
Insurance Technologies Corp.	500
Total	$ 51,878

(1) Amount represents unfunded commitments, including undrawn revolving facilities, which are available at the request of the portfolio company. Amount excludes unfunded commitments which are unavailable due to the borrower having not met certain milestones.

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Contractual Obligations

The following table shows our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2018:

	Payments due by period (in thousands)				
Contractual Obligations[1]	**Total**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 3 years**	**3 - 5 years**	**After 5 years**
Borrowings[2][3][5]	$ 787,285	$ 151,975	$ 61,550	$ 490,250	$ 83,510
Operating Lease Obligations[4]	17,290	2,436	5,005	5,912	3,937
Total	$ 804,575	$ 154,411	$ 66,555	$ 496,162	$ 87,447

(1) Excludes commitments to extend credit to our portfolio companies.
(2) Includes $190.2 million in principal outstanding under the SBA debentures, $150.0 million of the 2022 Notes, $183.5 million of the 2024 Notes, $33.6 million of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes and $230.0 million of the 2022 Convertible Notes as of March 31, 2018.
(3) Amounts represent future principal repayments and not the carrying value of each liability. See Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements.
(4) Facility leases and licenses.
(5) Reflects announced redemption of a portion of the 2024 Notes in April 2018.

Certain premises are leased or licensed under agreements which expire at various dates through June 2027. Total rent expense amounted to approximately $451,000 and $444,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and executive officers. The indemnification agreements are intended to provide our directors and executive officers the maximum indemnification permitted under Maryland law and the 1940 Act. Each indemnification agreement provides that we shall indemnify the director or executive officer who is a party to the agreement, or an Indemnitee, including the advancement of legal expenses, if, by reason of his or her corporate status, the Indemnitee is, or is threatened to be, made a party to or a witness in any threatened, pending, or completed proceeding, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and the 1940 Act.

We and our executives and directors are covered by Directors and Officers Insurance, with the directors and officers being indemnified by us to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law subject to the restrictions in the 1940 Act.

Borrowings

Long-Term SBA Debentures

On September 27, 2006, HT II received a license to operate as a SBIC under the SBIC program and is able to borrow funds from the SBA against eligible investments and additional contributions to regulatory capital. Under the Small Business Investment Company Act and current SBA policy applicable to SBICs, a SBIC can have outstanding at any time SBA guaranteed debentures up to twice the amount of its regulatory capital. With our net investment of $44.0 million in HT II as of March 31, 2018, HT II has the capacity to issue a total of $41.2 million of SBA guaranteed debentures, subject to SBA approval, of which $41.2 million was outstanding as of March 31, 2018. As of March 31, 2018, HT II has paid the SBA commitment fees and facility fees of approximately $1.5 million and $3.6 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2018, we held investments in HT II in 34 companies with a fair value of approximately $84.9 million, accounting for approximately 5.7% of our total investment portfolio at March 31, 2018. HT II held approximately $113.1 million in assets and accounted for approximately 5.7% of our total assets prior to consolidation at March 31, 2018.

On May 26, 2010, HT III received a license to operate as a SBIC under the SBIC program and is able to borrow funds from the SBA against eligible investments and additional contributions to regulatory capital. With

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our net investment of $74.5 million in HT III as of March 31, 2018, HT III has the capacity to issue a total of $149.0 million of SBA guaranteed debentures, subject to SBA approval, of which $149.0 million was outstanding as of March 31, 2018. As of March 31, 2018, HT III has paid the SBA commitment fees and facility fees of approximately $1.5 million and $3.6 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2018, we held investments in HT III in 47 companies with a fair value of approximately $236.0 million, accounting for approximately 15.9% of our total investment portfolio at March 31, 2018. HT III held approximately $285.8 million in assets and accounted for approximately 14.4% of our total assets prior to consolidation at March 31, 2018.

SBICs are designed to stimulate the flow of private equity capital to eligible small businesses. Under present SBA regulations, eligible small businesses include businesses that have a tangible net worth not exceeding $19.5 million and have average annual fully taxed net income not exceeding $6.5 million for the two most recent fiscal years. In addition, SBICs must devote 25.0% of its investment activity to smaller enterprises as defined by the SBA. A smaller enterprise is one that has a tangible net worth not exceeding $6.0 million and has average annual fully taxed net income not exceeding $2.0 million for the two most recent fiscal years. SBA regulations also provide alternative size standard criteria to determine eligibility, which depend on the industry in which the business is engaged and are based on such factors as the number of employees and gross sales. According to SBA regulations, SBICs may make long-term loans to small businesses, invest in the equity securities of such businesses and provide them with consulting and advisory services. Through our wholly owned subsidiaries HT II and HT III, we plan to provide long-term loans to qualifying small businesses, and in connection therewith, make equity investments.

HT II and HT III are periodically examined and audited by the SBA s staff to determine their compliance with SBA regulations. If HT II or HT III fails to comply with applicable SBA regulations, the SBA could, depending on the severity of the violation, limit or prohibit HT II s or HT III s use of debentures, declare outstanding debentures immediately due and payable, and/or limit HT II or HT III from making new investments. In addition, HT II or HT III may also be limited in their ability to make distributions to us if they do not have sufficient capital in accordance with SBA regulations. Such actions by the SBA would, in turn, negatively affect us because HT II and HT III are our wholly owned subsidiaries. HT II and HT III were in compliance with the terms of the SBIC s leverage as of March 31, 2018 as a result of having sufficient capital as defined under the SBA regulations.

The rates of borrowings under various draws from the SBA beginning in March 2009 are set semiannually in March and September and range from 2.25% to 4.62% excluding annual fees. Interest payments on SBA debentures are payable semiannually. There are no principal payments required on these issues prior to maturity and no prepayment penalties. Debentures under the SBA generally mature ten years after being borrowed. Based on the initial draw down date of March 2009, the initial maturity of SBA debentures will occur in March 2019. In addition, the SBA charges a fee that is set annually, depending on the Federal fiscal year the leverage commitment was delegated by the SBA, regardless of the date that the leverage was drawn by the SBIC. The annual fees related to HT II debentures that pooled on September 22, 2010 were 0.406% and 0.285%, depending upon the year in which the underlying commitment was closed. The annual fees on other debentures have been set at 0.906%. The annual fees related to HT III debentures that pooled on March 27, 2013 were 0.804%. The annual fees on other debentures have been set at 0.515%. The rates of borrowings on our SBA debentures range from 3.05% to 5.53% when including these annual fees.

The average amount of debentures outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2018 for HT II was approximately $41.2 million with an average interest rate of approximately 4.56%. The average amount of debentures outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2018 for HT III was approximately $149.0 million with an average interest rate of approximately 3.46%.

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For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the SBA debentures are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017
Interest expense	$ 1,718	$ 1,719
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	158	168
Total interest expense and fees	$ 1,876	$ 1,887
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 3,442	$ 3,442

In aggregate, at March 31, 2018, with our net investment of $118.5 million, HT II and HT III have the capacity to issue a total of $190.2 million of SBA-guaranteed debentures, subject to SBA approval. At March 31, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in SBA-guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries.

We reported the following SBA debentures outstanding principal balances as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(in thousands)

Issuance/Pooling Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate(1)	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
March 25, 2009	March 1, 2019	5.53%	$ 18,400	$ 18,400
September 23, 2009	September 1, 2019	4.64%	3,400	3,400
September 22, 2010	September 1, 2020	3.62%	6,500	6,500
September 22, 2010	September 1, 2020	3.50%	22,900	22,900
March 29, 2011	March 1, 2021	4.37%	28,750	28,750
September 21, 2011	September 1, 2021	3.16%	25,000	25,000
March 21, 2012	March 1, 2022	3.28%	25,000	25,000
March 21, 2012	March 1, 2022	3.05%	11,250	11,250
September 19, 2012	September 1, 2022	3.05%	24,250	24,250
March 27, 2013	March 1, 2023	3.16%	24,750	24,750
Total SBA Debentures			$ 190,200	$ 190,200

(1) Interest rate includes annual charge

2019 Notes

In April and July 2012, we issued $84.5 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.00% notes due 2019 (the April 2019 Notes). In September and October 2012, we issued $85.9 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.00% notes due 2019 (the September 2019 Notes). The April 2019 Notes and September 2019 Notes are together referred to as the 2019 Notes.

In April 2015, we redeemed $20.0 million of the $84.5 million issued and outstanding aggregate principal amount of April 2019 Notes, as previously approved by the Board of Directors. In December 2015, we redeemed $40.0 million of the $85.9 million issued and outstanding aggregate principal amount of September 2019 Notes, as previously approved by the Board of Directors. The remaining 2019 Notes were fully redeemed on February 24, 2017.

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For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2019 Notes are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017
Interest expense	$	$ 1,159
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)		1,546
Total interest expense and fees	$	$ 2,705
Cash paid for interest expense	$	$ 1,911

2022 Notes

On October 23, 2017, we issued $150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes. The 2022 Notes were issued pursuant to the 2022 Notes Indenture. The sale of the 2022 Notes generated net proceeds of approximately $147.5 million, including a public offering discount of $826,500. Aggregate estimated offering expenses in connection with the transaction, including the underwriter s discounts and commissions of approximately $975,000, were approximately $1.7 million.

The 2022 Notes mature on October 23, 2022, unless previously repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2022 Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.625% per year payable semiannually in arrears on April 23 and October 23 of each year, commencing on April 23, 2018.

The 2022 Notes are unsecured obligations of ours that rank senior in right of payment to all of our existing and future indebtedness that is expressly subordinated, or junior, in right of payment to the 2022 Notes. The 2022 Notes are not guaranteed by any of our current or future subsidiaries. The 2022 Notes rank pari passu, or equally, in right of payment with all of our existing and future liabilities that are not so subordinated, or junior. The 2022 Notes effectively rank subordinated, or junior, to any of our secured indebtedness (including unsecured indebtedness that we later secure) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. The 2022 Notes rank structurally subordinated, or junior, to all existing and future indebtedness (including trade payables) incurred by subsidiaries, financing vehicles or similar facilities of ours.

We may redeem some or all of the 2022 Notes at any time, or from time to time, at the redemption price set forth under the terms of the indenture after September 23, 2022. No sinking fund is provided for the 2022 Notes. The 2022 Notes were issued in denominations of $2,000 and integral multiples of $1,000 thereof. As of March 31, 2018, we were in compliance with the terms of the 2022 Notes Indenture.

As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the components of the carrying value of the 2022 Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Principal amount of debt	$ 150,000	$ 150,000
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(1,548)	(1,633)
Original issue discount, net of accretion	(754)	(795)
Carrying value of 2022 Notes	$ 147,698	$ 147,572

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For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2022 Notes are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017
Interest expense	$ 1,734	$
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	84	
Accretion of original issue discount	41	
Total interest expense and fees	$ 1,859	$
Cash paid for interest expense	$	$

2024 Notes

On July 14, 2014, we and U.S. Bank, N.A. (the 2024 Trustee), entered into the Third Supplemental Indenture (the Third Supplemental Indenture) to the Base Indenture between us and the 2024 Trustee, dated July 14, 2014, relating to our issuance, offer and sale of $100.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes. On August 6, 2014, the underwriters issued notification to exercise their over-allotment option for an additional $3.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes.

On May 2, 2016, we closed an underwritten public offering of an additional $72.9 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes. The $72.9 million in aggregate principal amount includes $65.4 million from the initial offering on April 21, 2016 and $7.5 million as a result of underwriters exercising a portion of their option to purchase up to an additional $9.8 million in aggregate principal to cover overallotments on April 29, 2016.

On June 27, 2016, we closed an underwritten public offering of an additional $60.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes. On June 30, 2016, the underwriters exercised their option to purchase up to an additional $9.0 million in aggregate principal to cover overallotments, resulting in total aggregate principal of $69.0 million from the offering.

On October 11, 2016, we entered into a debt distribution agreement, pursuant to which it may offer for sale, from time to time, up to $150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes through FBR Capital Markets & Co. acting as its sales agent (the 2024 Notes Agent). Sales of the 2024 Notes may be made in negotiated transactions or transactions that are deemed to be at the market offerings as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act, including sales made directly on the NYSE, or similar securities exchange or sales made through a market maker other than on an exchange at prices related to prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices.

On October 24, 2017, our Board of Directors approved a redemption of $75.0 million of outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes, which were redeemed on November 23, 2017.

On February 9, 2018, the Board of Directors approved a redemption of $100.0 million of outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes and notice for such redemption was provided. We redeemed this portion of the 2024 Notes on April 2, 2018.

The 2024 Notes Agent receives a commission from us equal to up to 2.00% of the gross sales of any 2024 Notes sold through the 2024 Notes Agent under the debt distribution agreement. The 2024 Notes Agent is not required to sell any specific principal amount of 2024 Notes but will use its commercially reasonable efforts consistent with its sales and trading practices to sell the 2024 Notes. The 2024 Notes are expected to trade flat, which means that purchasers in the secondary market will not pay, and sellers will not receive, any accrued and unpaid interest on the 2024 Notes that is not reflected in the trading price.

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During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we did not sell any notes under the debt distribution agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we sold 225,457 notes for approximately $5.6 million in aggregate principal amount. As of March 31, 2018 approximately $136.4 million in aggregate principal amount remains available for issuance and sale under the debt distribution agreement.

All issuances of 2024 Notes rank equally in right of payment and form a single series of notes.

The 2024 Notes will mature on July 30, 2024 and may be redeemed in whole or in part at our option at any time or from time to time on or after July 30, 2017, upon not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days written notice by mail prior to the date fixed for redemption thereof, at a redemption price of 100% of the outstanding principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest payments otherwise payable for the then-current quarterly interest period accrued to but not including the date fixed for redemption. The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year payable quarterly on January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30 of each year, commencing on July 30, 2014, and trade on the NYSE under the trading symbol HTGX.

The 2024 Notes are our direct unsecured obligations and rank: (i) *pari passu* with our other outstanding and future senior unsecured indebtedness; (ii) senior to any of our future indebtedness that expressly provides it is subordinated to the 2024 Notes; (iii) effectively subordinated to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness (including indebtedness that is initially unsecured to which we subsequently grants security), to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; (iv) structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other obligations of any of our subsidiaries.

The Base Indenture, as supplemented by the Third Supplemental Indenture, contains certain covenants including covenants requiring us to comply with (regardless of whether it is subject to) the asset coverage requirements set forth in Section 18 (a)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act and to comply with the restrictions on dividends and other distributions as well as the purchase of capital stock set forth in Section 18(a)(1)(B) of the 1940 Act as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act. These covenants are subject to important limitations and exceptions that are described in the Base Indenture, as supplemented by the Third Supplemental Indenture. The Base Indenture, as supplemented by the Third Supplemental Indenture, also contains certain reporting requirements, including a requirement that we provide financial information to the holders of the 2024 Notes and the 2024 Trustee if we should no longer be subject to the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act. The Base Indenture provides for customary events of default and further provides that the 2024 Trustee or the holders of 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 2024 Notes in a series may declare such 2024 Notes immediately due and payable upon the occurrence of any event of default after expiration of any applicable grace period. As of March 31, 2018, we were in compliance with the terms of the Base Indenture as supplemented by the Third Supplemental Indenture.

As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the components of the carrying value of the 2024 Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	**March 31, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
Principal amount of debt	$ 183,510	$ 183,510
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(4,417)	(4,591)
Original issue premium, net of amortization	68	82
Carrying value of 2024 Notes	$ 179,161	$ 179,001

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For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2024 Notes are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**
Interest expense	$ 2,881	$ 3,987
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	174	249
Amortization of original issue premium	(13)	(16)
Total interest expense and fees	$ 3,042	$ 4,220
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 2,867	$ 3,977

2021 Asset-Backed Notes

On November 13, 2014, we completed a $237.4 million term debt securitization in connection with which an affiliate of ours made an offer of $129.3 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, which were rated A(sf) by Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc. The 2021 Asset-Backed Notes were sold by Hercules Capital Funding Trust 2014-1 pursuant to a note purchase agreement, dated as of November 13, 2014, by and among us, the 2014 Trust Depositor, the 2014 Securitization Issuer, and Guggenheim Securities, LLC, as initial purchaser, and are backed by a pool of senior loans made to certain of our portfolio companies and secured by certain assets of those portfolio companies and are to be serviced by us. The securitization has an 18-month reinvestment period during which time principal collections may be reinvested into additional eligible loans. Interest on the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes is paid, to the extent of funds available, at a fixed rate of 3.524% per annum. The 2021 Asset-Backed Notes have a stated maturity of April 16, 2021.

As part of this transaction, we entered into a sale and contribution agreement with the 2014 Trust Depositor under which we have agreed to sell or have contributed to the 2014 Trust Depositor the 2014 Loans. We have made customary representations, warranties and covenants in the sale and contribution agreement with respect to the 2014 Loans as of the date of their transfer to the 2014 Trust Depositor.

In connection with the issuance and sale of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, we have made customary representations, warranties and covenants in the note purchase agreement. The 2021 Asset-Backed Notes are secured obligations of the 2014 Securitization Issuer and are non-recourse to us. The 2014 Securitization Issuer also entered into an indenture governing the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, which includes customary representations, warranties and covenants. The 2021 Asset-Backed Notes were sold without being registered under the Securities Act (A) in the United States to qualified institutional buyers as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act and to institutional accredited investors (as defined in Rules 501(a)(1), (2), (3) or (7) under the Securities Act) who in each case, are qualified purchasers as defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the 1940 Act and pursuant to an exemption under the Securities Act and (B) to non-U.S. purchasers acquiring interest in the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes outside the United States in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. The 2014 Securitization Issuer is not registered under the 1940 Act in reliance on an exemption provided by Section 3(c)(7) thereof and Rule 3a-7 thereunder. In addition, the 2014 Trust Depositor entered into an amended and restated trust agreement in respect of the 2014 Securitization Issuer, which includes customary representation, warranties and covenants.

The 2014 Loans are serviced by us pursuant to a sale and servicing agreement, which contains customary representations, warranties and covenants. We perform certain servicing and administrative functions with respect to the 2014 Loans. We are entitled to receive a monthly fee from the 2014 Securitization Issuer for servicing the 2014 Loans. This servicing fee is equal to the product of one-twelfth (or in the case of the first payment date, a fraction equal to the number of days from and including October 5, 2014 through and including December 5, 2014 over 360) of 2.00% and the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the 2014 Loans plus collections on deposit in the 2014 Securitization Issuer s collections account, as of the first day of the related

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collection period (the period from the 5th day of the immediately preceding calendar month through the 4th day of the calendar month in which a payment date occurs, and for the first payment date, the period from and including October 5, 2014, to the close of business on December 5, 2014). We also serve as administrator to the 2014 Securitization Issuer under an administration agreement, which includes customary representations, warranties and covenants.

At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes had an outstanding principal balance of $33.6 million and $49.2 million, respectively.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017
Interest expense	$ 341	$ 888
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	83	210
Total interest expense and fees	$ 424	$ 1,098
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 387	$ 940

Under the terms of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, we are required to maintain a reserve cash balance, funded through interest and principal collections from the underlying securitized debt portfolio, which may be used to pay monthly interest and principal payments on the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes. We have segregated these funds and classified them as restricted cash. There was approximately $3.6 million and $3.7 million of restricted cash as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, funded through interest collections.

Convertible Notes

2022 Convertible Notes

On January 25, 2017, we issued $230.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Convertible Notes, which amount includes the additional $30.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2022 Convertible Notes issued pursuant to the initial purchaser s exercise in full of its overallotment option. The 2022 Convertible Notes were issued pursuant to an Indenture, dated January 25, 2017 (the 2022 Convertible Notes Indenture), between us and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee (the 2022 Convertible Notes Trustee). The sale of the 2022 Convertible Notes generated net proceeds of approximately $225.5 million, including $4.5 million of debt issuance costs.

The 2022 Convertible Notes mature on February 1, 2022, unless previously converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms. The 2022 Convertible Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.375% per year payable semiannually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on August 1, 2017.

The 2022 Convertible Notes are unsecured obligations of ours and rank senior in right of payment to our future indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the 2022 Convertible Notes; equal in right of payment to our existing and future indebtedness that is not so subordinated; effectively junior in right of payment to any of our secured indebtedness (including unsecured indebtedness that we later secure) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and structurally junior to all existing and future indebtedness (including trade payables) incurred by our subsidiaries, financing vehicles or similar facilities.

Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding August 1, 2021, holders may convert their 2022 Convertible Notes only under certain circumstances set forth in the 2022 Convertible Notes Indenture. On or after August 1, 2021 until the close of business on the scheduled trading day immediately

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preceding the maturity date, holders may convert their 2022 Convertible Notes at any time. Upon conversion, we will pay or deliver, as the case may be, at its election, cash, shares of its common stock or a combination of cash and shares of its common stock. The conversion rate is initially 60.9366 shares of common stock per $1,000 principal amount of 2022 Convertible Notes (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately $16.41 per share of common stock). The conversion rate will be subject to adjustment in some events but will not be adjusted for any accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, if certain corporate events occur prior to the maturity date, we will increase the conversion rate for a holder who elects to convert its 2022 Convertible Notes in connection with such a corporate event in certain circumstances. As of March 31, 2018, the conversion rate was 60.9366 shares of common stock per $1,000 principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes (equivalent to an adjusted conversion price of approximately $16.41 per share of common stock).

We may not redeem the 2022 Convertible Notes at its option prior to maturity. No sinking fund is provided for the 2022 Convertible Notes. In addition, if certain corporate events occur, holders of the 2022 Convertible Notes may require us to repurchase for cash all or part of their 2022 Convertible Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2022 Convertible Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest through, but excluding, the required repurchase date.

The 2022 Convertible Notes Indenture contains certain covenants, including covenants requiring us to comply with Section 18(a)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act and to provide financial information to the holders of the 2022 Convertible Notes and the 2022 Convertible Notes Trustee if we cease to be subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. These covenants are subject to important limitations and exceptions that are described in the 2022 Convertible Notes Indenture. We offered and sold the 2022 Convertible Notes to the initial purchaser in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act, for resale by the initial purchaser to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in the Securities Act) pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A under the Securities Act. We relied on these exemptions from registration based in part on representations made by the initial purchaser in connection with the sale of the 2022 Convertible Notes.

The 2022 Convertible Notes are accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 470-20 (Debt Instruments with Conversion and Other Options). In accounting for the 2022 Convertible Notes, we estimated at the time of issuance that the values of the debt and the embedded conversion feature of the 2022 Convertible Notes were approximately 98.5% and 1.5%, respectively. The original issue discount of 1.5%, or $3.4 million, attributable to the conversion feature of the 2022 Convertible Notes was recorded in capital in excess of par value in the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. As a result, we record interest expense comprised of both stated interest expense as well as accretion of the original issue discount resulting in an estimated effective interest rate of approximately 4.76%.

As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the components of the carrying value of the 2022 Convertible Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	**March 31, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
Principal amount of debt	$ 230,000	$ 230,000
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(3,492)	(3,715)
Original issue discount, net of accretion	(2,630)	(2,797)
Carrying value of 2022 Convertible Notes	$ 223,878	$ 223,488

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For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense, fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2022 Convertible notes were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**
Interest expense	$ 2,516	$ 1,758
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	223	133
Accretion of original issue discount	168	112
Total interest expense and fees	$ 2,907	$ 2,003
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 5,031	$

As of March 31, 2018, we are in compliance with the terms of the indentures governing the 2022 Convertible Notes.

Credit Facilities

As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we have two available secured credit facilities, the Wells Facility and the Union Bank Facility.

Wells Facility

On June 29, 2015, we, through a special purpose wholly owned subsidiary, Hercules Funding II LLC (Hercules Funding II), entered into the Wells Facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as a lender and as the arranger and the administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto from time to time.

The Wells Facility matures on August 2, 2019, unless terminated sooner in accordance with its terms.

Under the Wells Facility, Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC made commitments of $75.0 million, Alostar Bank of Commerce made commitments of $20.0 million, and Everbank Commercial Finance Inc. made commitments of $25.0 million. The Wells Facility contains an accordion feature, in which we can increase the credit line up to an aggregate of $300.0 million, funded by additional lenders and with the agreement of Wells Fargo and subject to other customary conditions. We expect to continue discussions with various other potential lenders to join the facility; however, there can be no assurances that additional lenders will join the Wells Facility. Borrowings under the Wells Facility generally bear interest at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus 3.25%, and the Wells Facility has an advance rate of 50% against eligible debt investments. The Wells Facility is secured by all of the assets of Hercules Funding II. The Wells Facility requires payment of a non-use fee on a scale of 0.0% to 0.50% depending on the average monthly outstanding balance under the facility relative to the maximum amount of commitments at such time. For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, this non-use fee was $150,000 and $145,000, respectively.

The Wells Facility also includes various financial and other covenants applicable to us and our subsidiaries, in addition to those applicable to Hercules Funding II, including covenants relating to certain changes of control of us and Hercules Funding II. Among other things, these covenants also require us to maintain certain financial ratios, including a maximum debt to worth ratio, minimum interest coverage ratio, minimum portfolio funding liquidity, and a minimum tangible net worth in an amount, when added to outstanding subordinated indebtedness, that is in excess of $500.0 million plus 90% of the cumulative amount of equity raised after June 30, 2014.

As of March 31, 2018, the minimum tangible net worth covenant increased to $742.7 million as a result of the public offering of 18.2 million shares of common stock issued for a total gross proceeds of approximately $242.8 million under the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement through February 2017, and the Equity

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Distribution Agreement for the issuance of 1.6 million shares for gross proceeds of $20.5 million during 2017, and the issuance of 478,000 shares for gross proceeds of $6.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2018. See Note 6 Stockholder s Equity included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

The Wells Facility provides for customary events of default, including, without limitation, with respect to payment defaults, breach of representations and covenants, certain key person provisions, cross acceleration provisions to certain other debt, lien and judgment limitations, and bankruptcy.

On June 20, 2011, we paid $1.1 million in structuring fees in connection with the original Wells Facility. In connection with an amendment to the original Wells Facility in August 2014, we paid an additional $750,000 in structuring fees and in connection with the amendment in December 2015, we paid an additional $188,000 in structuring fees. These fees are being amortized through the end of the term of the Wells Facility.

We did not make any draws or repayments on the available facility during the three months ended March 31, 2018. We had aggregate draws of $8.5 million on the available facility during the three months ended March 31, 2017 offset by repayments of $13.5 million. There were no borrowings outstanding on the facility as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the Wells Facility are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**
Interest expense	$	$ 2
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	44	107
Total interest expense and fees	$ 44	$ 109
Cash paid for interest expense	$	$ 256

Union Bank Facility

On May 5, 2016, we, through a special purpose wholly owned subsidiary, Hercules Funding III LLC (Hercules Funding III), as borrower, entered into the Union Bank Facility with MUFG Union Bank, as the arranger and administrative agent, and the lenders party to the Union Bank Facility from time to time. The Union Bank Facility replaced the Prior Union Bank Facility. Any references to amounts related to the Union Bank Facility prior to May 5, 2016 were incurred and relate to the Prior Union Bank Facility.

On July 18, 2016, we entered into the First Amendment to the Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of May 5, 2016 with MUFG Union Bank, N.A. The Amendment amends certain definitions relating to borrowings which accrue interest based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR Loans) and (ii) the method(s) for calculating interest on and the paying of certain fees related to such LIBOR Loans.

Under the Union Bank Facility, MUFG Union Bank made commitments of $75.0 million. The Union Bank Facility contains an accordion feature, in which we can increase the credit line up to an aggregate of $200.0 million, funded by additional lenders and with the agreement of MUFG Union Bank and subject to other customary conditions. There can be no assurances that additional lenders will join the Union Bank Facility to increase available borrowings. Borrowings under the Union Bank Facility generally bear interest at either (i) if such borrowing is a base rate loan, a base rate per annum equal to the federal funds rate plus 1.00%, LIBOR plus 1.00% or MUFG Union Bank s prime rate, in each case, plus a margin of 1.25% or (ii) if such borrowing is a LIBOR loan, a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus 3.25%, and the Union Bank Facility generally has an advance rate of 50% against eligible debt investments. The Union Bank Facility is secured by all of the assets of Hercules Funding III.

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We paid a one-time $562,500 structuring fee in connection with the Union Bank Facility. The Union Bank Facility requires payment of a non-use fee during the revolving credit availability period on a scale of 0.25% to 0.50% depending on the average monthly outstanding balance under the facility relative to the maximum amount of commitments at such time. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the company incurred non-use fees of $94,000. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the company incurred non-use fees under the Prior Union Bank Facility of $94,000.

The Union Bank Facility also includes various financial and other covenants applicable to us and our subsidiaries, in addition to those applicable to Hercules Funding III, including covenants relating to certain changes of control of the Company and Hercules Funding III. Among other things, these covenants also require us to maintain certain financial ratios, including a maximum debt to worth ratio, minimum interest coverage ratio, minimum portfolio funding liquidity, and a minimum tangible net worth in an amount that is in excess of $500.0 million plus 90% of the cumulative amount of equity raised after June 30, 2014.

As of March 31, 2018, the minimum tangible net worth covenant increased to $789.2 million as a result the public offering of 18.2 million shares of common stock issued for a total net proceeds of approximately $239.8 million under the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement through February 2017, and the issuance of 1.6 million shares for net proceeds of $20.0 million during 2017, and the issuance of 478,000 shares for net proceeds of $6.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2018 under the Equity Distribution Agreement. See Note 6 Stockholder s Equity included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

The Union Bank Facility provides for customary events of default, including with respect to payment defaults, breach of representations and covenants, servicer defaults, certain key person provisions, cross default provisions to certain other debt, lien and judgment limitations, and bankruptcy.

The Union Bank Facility matures on May 5, 2020, unless terminated sooner in accordance with its terms.

In connection with the Union Bank Facility, we and Hercules Funding III also entered into the Sale and Servicing Agreement, dated May 5, 2016 (the Sale Agreement), by and among Hercules Funding III, as borrower, us, as originator and servicer, and MUFG Union Bank, as agent. Under the Sale Agreement, we agree to (i) sell or transfer certain loans to Hercules Funding III under the MUFG Union Bank Facility and (ii) act as servicer for the loans sold or transferred.

We did not make any draws or repayments on the available facility during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no borrowings outstanding on the Union Bank Facility.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the previous and current Union Bank Facility are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017
Interest expense	$	$
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	74	112
Total interest expense and fees	$ 74	$ 112
Cash paid for interest expense	$	$

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Distributions

The following table summarizes our distributions declared and paid, to be paid or reinvested on all shares, including restricted stock, to date:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share
Cumulative distributions declared and paid prior to January 1, 2016			$ 11.23
February 17, 2016	March 7, 2016	March 14, 2016	0.31
April 27, 2016	May 16, 2016	May 23, 2016	0.31
July 27, 2016	August 15, 2016	August 22, 2016	0.31
October 24, 2016	November 14, 2016	November 21, 2016	0.31
February 16, 2017	March 6, 2017	March 13, 2017	0.31
April 26, 2017	May 15, 2017	May 22, 2017	0.31
July 26, 2017	August 14, 2017	August 21, 2017	0.31
October 25, 2017	November 13, 2017	November 20, 2017	0.31
February 14, 2018	March 5, 2018	March 12, 2018	0.31
April 25, 2018	May 14, 2018	May 21, 2018	0.31
			$ 14.33

On April 25, 2018, the Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of $0.31 per share to be paid on May 21, 2018 to stockholders of record as of May 14, 2018. This distribution represents our fifty-first consecutive distribution since our IPO, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date to $14.33 per share.

Our Board of Directors maintains a variable distribution policy with the objective of distributing four quarterly distributions in an amount that approximates 90 100% of our taxable quarterly income or potential annual income for a particular taxable year. In addition, at the end of our taxable year, our Board of Directors may choose to pay an additional special distribution, or fifth distribution, so that we may distribute approximately all of our annual taxable income in the taxable year in which it was earned, or may elect to maintain the option to spill over our excess taxable income into the following taxable year as part of any future distribution payments.

Distributions from our taxable income (including gains) to a stockholder generally will be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of such stockholder s allocable share of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would generally be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of a stockholder s tax basis in our shares, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. The determination of the tax attributes of our distributions is made annually as of the end of our taxable year based upon our taxable income for the full taxable year and distributions paid for the full taxable year. As a result, any determination of the tax attributes of our distributions made on a quarterly basis may not be representative of the actual tax attributes of the Company s distributions for a full taxable year. Of the distributions declared during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, 100% were distributions derived from our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we declared a distribution of $0.31 per share. If we had determined the tax attributes of our distributions year-to-date as of March 31, 2018, 100% would be from our current and accumulated earnings and profits. However, there can be no certainty to stockholders that this determination is representative of what the tax attributes of our 2018 distributions to stockholders will actually be.

We maintain an opt out dividend reinvestment plan that provides for reinvestment of our distribution on behalf of our stockholders, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash. As a result, if our Board of Directors authorizes, and we declare a cash distribution, then our stockholders who have not opted out of our dividend

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reinvestment plan will have their cash distribution automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, rather than receiving the cash distributions.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year information identifying the source of the distribution (i.e., paid from ordinary income, paid from net capital gains on the sale of securities, and/or a return of paid-in-capital surplus which is a nontaxable distribution, if any) will be provided to our stockholders subject to information reporting. To the extent our taxable earnings fall below the total amount of our distributions for any taxable year, a portion of those distributions may be deemed a tax return of capital to our stockholders.

We expect to qualify to be subject to tax as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to be subject to tax as a RIC, we are required to satisfy certain annual gross income and quarterly asset composition tests, as well as make distributions to our stockholders each taxable year treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes of an amount at least equal to 90% of the sum of our investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, plus our net tax-exempt income, if any. Upon being eligible to be subject to tax as a RIC, we would be entitled to deduct such distributions we pay to our stockholders in determining the overall components of our taxable income. Components of our taxable income include our taxable interest, dividend and fee income, reduced by certain deductions, as well as taxable net realized securities gains. Taxable income generally differs from net income for financial reporting purposes due to temporary and permanent differences in the recognition of income and expenses and generally excludes net unrealized appreciation or depreciation as such gains or losses are not included in taxable income until they are realized. In connection with maintaining our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC, among other things, we have made and intend to continue to make the requisite distributions to our stockholders each taxable year, which generally should relieve us from corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes.

As a RIC, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income and gains unless we make distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes in a timely manner to our stockholders in respect of each calendar year of an amount generally at least equal to the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement. We will not be subject to this excise tax on any amount on which we incurred U.S. federal corporate income tax (such as the tax imposed on a RIC s retained net capital gains).

Depending on the level of taxable income earned in a taxable year, we may choose to carry over taxable income in excess of current taxable year distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes from such taxable income into the next taxable year and incur a 4% excise tax on such taxable income, as required. The maximum amount of excess taxable income that may be carried over for distribution in the next taxable year under the Code is the total amount of distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes paid in the following taxable year, subject to certain declaration and payment guidelines. To the extent we choose to carry over taxable income into the next taxable year, distributions declared and paid by us in a taxable year may differ from our taxable income for that taxable year as such distributions may include the distribution of current taxable year taxable income, the distribution of prior taxable year taxable income carried over into and distributed in the current taxable year, or returns of capital.

We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit the payment of any cash distributions and, if we issue senior securities, we will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings. Our ability to make distributions will be limited by the asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act.

We intend to distribute 100% of our spillover earnings, which consists of ordinary income, from the year ended December 31, 2017 to our stockholders during 2018.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts

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of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the period reported. On an ongoing basis, our management evaluates its estimates and assumptions, which are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in our estimates and assumptions could materially impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Reclassification

Certain balances from prior years have been reclassified in order to conform to the current year presentation.

Valuation of Investments

The most significant estimate inherent in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is the valuation of investments and the related amounts of unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments recorded.

At March 31, 2018, approximately 91.6% of our total assets represented investments in portfolio companies whose fair value is determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value is as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. Our investments are carried at fair value in accordance with the 1940 Act and ASC Topic 946 and measured in accordance with ASC Topic 820. Our debt securities are primarily invested in venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries including technology, drug discovery and development, biotechnology, life sciences, healthcare and sustainable and renewable technology at all stages of development. Given the nature of lending to these types of businesses, substantially all of our investments in these portfolio companies are considered Level 3 assets under ASC Topic 820 because there is no known or accessible market or market indexes for these investment securities to be traded or exchanged. As such, we value substantially all of our investments at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to a consistent valuation policy by our Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 820 and the 1940 Act. Due to the inherent uncertainty in determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments determined in good faith by our Board of Directors may differ significantly from the value that would have been used had a readily available market existed for such investments, and the differences could be material.

We may from time to time engage an independent valuation firm to provide us with valuation assistance with respect to certain of our portfolio investments. We engage independent valuation firms on a discretionary basis. Specifically, on a quarterly basis, we will identify portfolio investments with respect to which an independent valuation firm will assist in valuing. We select these portfolio investments based on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the potential for material fluctuations in valuation results, credit quality and the time lapse since the last valuation of the portfolio investment by an independent valuation firm.

We intend to continue to engage an independent valuation firm to provide us with assistance regarding our determination of the fair value of selected portfolio investments each quarter unless directed by the Board of Directors to cancel such valuation services. The scope of the services rendered by an independent valuation firm is at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors is ultimately, and solely, responsible for determining the fair value of our investments in good faith.

Refer to Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for a discussion of our valuation policies for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

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Income Recognition

See Changes in Portfolio for a discussion of our income recognition policies and results during the three months ended March 31, 2018. See Results of Operations for a comparison of investment income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

Stock Based Compensation

We have issued and may, from time to time, issue stock options and restricted stock to employees under our 2004 Equity Incentive Plan and to Board members under our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan prior to its expiration on June 21, 2017. We follow the guidelines set forth under ASC Topic 718, (Compensation Stock Compensation) to account for stock options granted. Under ASC Topic 718, compensation expense associated with stock-based compensation is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized over the vesting period. Determining the appropriate fair value model and calculating the fair value of stock-based awards at the grant date requires judgment, including estimating stock price volatility, forfeiture rate and expected option life.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-01, Financial Instruments Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which, among other things, requires that (i) all equity investments, other than equity-method investments, in unconsolidated entities generally be measured at fair value through earnings and (ii) an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. Additionally, the ASU changes the disclosure requirements for financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 is effective for annual reporting periods, and the interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. We have adopted this standard, which did not have a material impact, on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures for the periods presented.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which, among other things, requires recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases under previous GAAP. Additionally, the ASU requires the classification of all cash payments on leases within operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual reporting periods, and the interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We anticipate an increase in the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, however, we do not believe that ASU 2016-02 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which addresses eight specific cash flow issues including, among other things, the classification of debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs. ASU 2016-15 is effective for annual reporting periods, and the interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. We have adopted this standard, which did not have a material impact, on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures for the periods presented.

In October 2016, the SEC adopted new rules and forms and amended other rules to enhance the reporting and disclosure of information by registered investment companies. As part of these changes, the SEC amended Regulation S-X to standardize and enhance disclosures in investment company financial statements. Implementation of the new or amended rules is required for reporting periods ending after August 1, 2017. We have reviewed the requirements and adopted the amendments to Regulation S-X on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures for the periods presented.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), which requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The new guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. We have adopted this standard, which did not have a material impact, on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures for the periods presented.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk is defined as the sensitivity of our current and future earnings to interest rate volatility, variability of spread relationships, the difference in re-pricing intervals between our assets and liabilities and the effect that interest rates may have on our cash flows. Changes in interest rates may affect both our cost of funding and our interest income from portfolio investments, cash and cash equivalents and idle fund investments. Our investment income will be affected by changes in various interest rates, including LIBOR and Prime rates, to the extent our debt investments include variable interest rates. As of March 31, 2018, approximately 96.5% of the loans in our portfolio had variable rates based on floating Prime or LIBOR rates with a floor. Changes in interest rates can also affect, among other things, our ability to acquire and originate loans and securities and the value of our investment portfolio.

Based on our Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of March 31, 2018, the following table shows the approximate annualized increase (decrease) in components of net assets resulting from operations of hypothetical base rate changes in interest rates, assuming no changes in our investments and borrowings.

(in thousands)

Basis Point Change	**Interest Income**	**Interest Expense**	**Net Income**	**EPS[(1)]**
25	$ 3,088	$	$ 3,088	$ 0.04
50	$ 6,197	$	$ 6,197	$ 0.07
75	$ 9,394	$	$ 9,394	$ 0.11
100	$ 12,591	$	$ 12,591	$ 0.15
200	$ 25,791	$	$ 25,791	$ 0.30
300	$ 38,578	$	$ 38,578	$ 0.46

(1) Earnings per share impact calculated based on basic weighted average shares outstanding of 84,596.

We do not currently engage in any hedging activities. However, we may, in the future, hedge against interest rate fluctuations (and foreign currency) by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options, and forward contracts. While hedging activities may insulate us against changes in interest rates (and foreign currency), they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to our borrowed funds and higher interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we did not engage in interest rate (or foreign currency) hedging activities.

Although we believe that the foregoing analysis is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes, it does not adjust for potential changes in the credit market, credit quality, size and composition of the assets in our portfolio. It also does not adjust for other business developments, including borrowings under our SBA debentures, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, and Credit Facilities, that could affect the net increase in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. It also does not assume any repayments from borrowers. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the statement above.

Because we currently borrow, and plan to borrow in the future, money to make investments, our net investment income is dependent upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at

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which we invest the funds borrowed. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase, which could reduce our net investment income if there is not a corresponding increase in interest income generated by variable rate assets in our investment portfolio.

For additional information regarding the interest rate associated with each of our SBA debentures, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, and Credit Facilities, please refer to Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources Outstanding Borrowings in this prospectus.

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BUSINESS

We are a specialty finance company focused on providing senior secured loans to high-growth, innovative venture capital-backed companies in a variety of technology, life sciences and sustainable and renewable technology industries. We source our investments through our principal office located in Palo Alto, CA, as well as through our additional offices in Boston, MA, New York, NY, Washington, DC, Hartford, CT and San Diego, CA.

Our goal is to be the leading structured debt financing provider for venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries requiring sophisticated and customized financing solutions. Our strategy is to evaluate and invest in a broad range of technology-related industries including technology, drug discovery and development, biotechnology, life sciences, healthcare, and sustainable and renewable technology and to offer a full suite of growth capital products. We focus our investments in companies active in the technology industry sub-sectors characterized by products or services that require advanced technologies, including, but not limited to, computer software and hardware, networking systems, semiconductors, semiconductor capital equipment, information technology infrastructure or services, internet consumer and business services, telecommunications, telecommunications equipment, renewable or alternative energy, media and life sciences. Within the life sciences sub-sector, we generally focus on medical devices, bio-pharmaceutical, drug discovery, drug delivery, health care services and information systems companies. Within the sustainable and renewable technology sub-sector, we focus on sustainable and renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency and monitoring technologies. We refer to all of these companies as technology-related companies and intend, under normal circumstances, to invest at least 80% of the value of our total assets in such businesses.

We invest primarily in structured debt with warrants and, to a lesser extent, in senior debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in private companies but also have investments in public companies. We use the term structured debt with warrants to refer to any debt investment, such as a senior or subordinated secured loan, that is coupled with an equity component, including warrants, options or other rights to purchase common or preferred stock. Our structured debt with warrants investments typically are secured by some or all of the assets of the portfolio company. We also provide unitranche loans, which are loans that combine both senior and mezzanine debt, generally in a first lien position.

Our investment objective is to maximize our portfolio s total return by generating current income from our debt investments and capital appreciation from our warrant and equity-related investments. Our primary business objectives are to increase our net income, net operating income and NAV by investing in structured debt with warrants and equity of venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries with attractive current yields and the potential for equity appreciation and realized gains. Our equity ownership in our portfolio companies may exceed 25% of the voting securities of such companies, which represents a controlling interest under the 1940 Act. In some cases, we receive the right to make additional equity investments in our portfolio companies in connection with future equity financing rounds. Capital that we provide directly to venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries is generally used for growth and general working capital purposes as well as in select cases for acquisitions or recapitalizations.

We also make investments in qualifying small businesses through our two wholly-owned SBICs. Our SBIC subsidiaries, HT II and HT III hold approximately $113.1 million and $285.8 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.7% and 14.4% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at March 31, 2018. At March 31, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in SBA-guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries. See Regulation Small Business Administration Regulations for additional information regarding our SBIC subsidiaries.

We regularly engage in discussions with third parties with respect to various potential transactions. We may acquire an investment or a portfolio of investments or an entire company or sell a portion of our portfolio on an opportunistic basis. We, our subsidiaries or our affiliates, may also agree to manage certain other funds that

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invest in debt, equity or provide other financing or services to companies in a variety of industries for which we may earn management or other fees for our services. We may also invest in the equity of these funds, along with other third parties, from which we would seek to earn a return and/or future incentive allocations. Some of these transactions could be material to our business. Consummation of any such transaction will be subject to completion of due diligence, finalization of key business and financial terms (including price) and negotiation of final definitive documentation as well as a number of other factors and conditions including, without limitation, the approval of our Board of Directors and required regulatory or third party consents and, in certain cases, the approval of our stockholders. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any such transaction would be consummated. Any of these transactions or funds may require significant management resources either during the transaction phase or on an ongoing basis depending on the terms of the transaction.

CORPORATE HISTORY AND OFFICES

We are a Maryland corporation formed in December 2003 that began investment operations in September 2004. On February 25, 2016, we changed our name from Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc. to Hercules Capital, Inc. We are an internally managed, non-diversified closed-end investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act. As a business development company, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For instance, we generally have to invest at least 70% of our total assets in qualifying assets, including securities of private U.S. companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. A business development company also must meet a coverage ratio of total net assets to total senior securities, which include all of our borrowings (including accrued interest payable) except for debentures issued by the SBA and any preferred stock we may issue in the future, of at least 200% (or 150%, subject to certain approval and disclosure requirements) subsequent to each borrowing or issuance of senior securities. See Regulation.

Our portfolio is comprised of, and we anticipate that our portfolio will continue to be comprised of, investments primarily in technology-related companies at various stages of their development. Consistent with regulatory requirements, we invest primarily in United States based companies and, to a lesser extent, in foreign companies.

We are internally managed under the supervision of our Board of Directors. We do not pay management or advisory fees, but instead incur costs customary for an operating company. Some of those costs include recruiting and marketing expenses as well as the costs associated with employing management, investment and portfolio management professionals, and technology, secretarial and other support personnel. In connection with our recruiting, branding and marketing efforts, we may, among other things, make charitable contributions in amounts we believe to be immaterial. We believe that many of these contributions help us raise our profile in the communities and benefit us in attracting and retaining talent and investment opportunities.

Effective January 1, 2006, we elected to be treated for tax purposes as a RIC under the Code. Pursuant to this election, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level taxes on any income that we distribute to our stockholders. However, our qualification and election to be treated as a RIC requires that we comply with provisions contained in the Code. For example, as a RIC we must receive 90% or more of our income from qualified earnings, typically referred to as good income, as well as satisfy asset diversification and income distribution requirements. As an investment company, we follow accounting and reporting guidance as set forth in Topic 946 of FASB s ASC.

Our principal executive offices are located at 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301, and our telephone number is (650) 289-3060. We also have offices in Boston, MA, New York, NY, Washington, DC, Hartford, CT and San Diego, CA. We maintain a website on the Internet at www.htgc.com. We make available, free of charge, on our website our proxy statement, annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on

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Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider that information to be part of this prospectus.

We file annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Exchange Act. This information is available at the SEC s public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information about the operation of the SEC s public reference room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website, at www.sec.gov, that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including us, who file documents electronically with the SEC.

OUR MARKET OPPORTUNITY

We believe that technology-related companies compete in one of the largest and most rapidly growing sectors of the U.S. economy and that continued growth is supported by ongoing innovation and performance improvements in technology products as well as the adoption of technology across virtually all industries in response to competitive pressures. We believe that an attractive market opportunity exists for a specialty finance company focused primarily on investments in structured debt with warrants in technology- related companies for the following reasons:

- technology-related companies have generally been underserved by traditional lending sources;

- unfulfilled demand exists for structured debt financing to technology-related companies due to the complexity of evaluating risk in these investments; and

- structured debt with warrants products are less dilutive and complement equity financing from venture capital and private equity funds.

Technology-Related Companies are Underserved by Traditional Lenders. We believe many viable technology-related companies backed by financial sponsors have been unable to obtain sufficient growth financing from traditional lenders, including financial services companies such as commercial banks and finance companies because traditional lenders have continued to consolidate and have adopted a more risk-averse approach to lending. More importantly, we believe traditional lenders are typically unable to underwrite the risk associated with these companies effectively.

The unique cash flow characteristics of many technology-related companies typically include significant research and development expenditures and high projected revenue growth thus often making such companies difficult to evaluate from a credit perspective. In addition, the balance sheets of these companies often include a disproportionately large amount of intellectual property assets, which can be difficult to value. Finally, the speed of innovation in technology and rapid shifts in consumer demand and market share add to the difficulty in evaluating technology-related companies.

Due to the difficulties described above, we believe traditional lenders generally refrain from entering the structured debt financing marketplace, instead preferring the risk-reward profile of asset-based lending. Traditional lenders generally do not have flexible product offerings that meet the needs of technology-related companies. The financing products offered by traditional lenders typically impose on borrowers many restrictive covenants and conditions, including limiting cash outflows and requiring a significant depository relationship to facilitate rapid liquidation.

Unfulfilled Demand for Structured Debt Financing to Technology-Related Companies. Private debt capital in the form of structured debt financing from specialty finance companies continues to be an important source of funding for technology-related companies. We believe that the level of demand for structured debt financing is a function of the level of annual venture equity investment activity.

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We believe that demand for structured debt financing is currently underserved. The venture capital market for the technology-related companies in which we invest has been active. Therefore, to the extent we have capital available, we believe this is an opportune time to be active in the structured lending market for technology-related companies.

Structured Debt with Warrants Products Complement Equity Financing From Venture Capital and Private Equity Funds. We believe that technology-related companies and their financial sponsors will continue to view structured debt securities as an attractive source of capital because it augments the capital provided by venture capital and private equity funds. We believe that our structured debt with warrants products provide access to growth capital that otherwise may only be available through incremental investments by existing equity investors. As such, we provide portfolio companies and their financial sponsors with an opportunity to diversify their capital sources. Generally, we believe many technology-related companies at all stages of development target a portion of their capital to be debt in an attempt to achieve a higher valuation through internal growth. In addition, because financial sponsor-backed companies have reached a more mature stage prior to reaching a liquidity event, we believe our investments could provide the debt capital needed to grow or recapitalize during the extended period sometimes required prior to liquidity events.

OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY

Our strategy to achieve our investment objective includes the following key elements:

Leverage the Experience and Industry Relationships of Our Management Team and Investment Professionals. We have assembled a team of experienced investment professionals with extensive experience as venture capitalists, commercial lenders, and originators of structured debt and equity investments in technology-related companies. Our investment professionals have, on average, more than 15 years of experience as equity investors in, and/or lenders to, technology-related companies. In addition, our team members have originated structured debt, debt with warrants and equity investments in over 420 technology-related companies, representing more than $7.6 billion in commitments from inception to March 31, 2018, and have developed a network of industry contacts with investors and other participants within the venture capital and private equity communities. In addition, members of our management team also have operational, research and development and finance experience with technology-related companies. We have established contacts with leading venture capital and private equity fund sponsors, public and private companies, research institutions and other industry participants, which we believe will enable us to identify and attract well-positioned prospective portfolio companies.

We focus our investing activities generally in industries in which our investment professionals have investment experience. We believe that our focus on financing technology-related companies will enable us to leverage our expertise in structuring prospective investments, to assess the value of both tangible and intangible assets, to evaluate the business prospects and operating characteristics of technology-related companies and to identify and originate potentially attractive investments with these types of companies.

Mitigate Risk of Principal Loss and Build a Portfolio of Equity-Related Securities. We expect that our investments have the potential to produce attractive risk-adjusted returns through current income, in the form of interest and fee income, as well as capital appreciation from warrant and equity-related securities. We believe that we can mitigate the risk of loss on our debt investments through the combination of loan principal amortization, cash interest payments, relatively short maturities (typically between 24-48 months), security interests in the assets of our portfolio companies, and on select investment covenants requiring prospective portfolio companies to have certain amounts of available cash at the time of our investment and the continued support from a venture capital or private equity firm at the time we make our investment. Although we do not currently engage in hedging transactions, we may engage in hedging transactions in the future utilizing instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars, and floors.

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Historically our structured debt investments to technology-related companies typically include warrants or other equity interests, giving us the potential to realize equity-like returns on a portion of our investment. In addition, in some cases, we receive the right to make additional equity investments in our portfolio companies, including the right to convert some portion of our debt into equity, in connection with future equity financing rounds. We believe these equity interests will create the potential for meaningful long-term capital gains in connection with the future liquidity events of these technology-related companies.

Provide Customized Financing Complementary to Financial Sponsors Capital. We offer a broad range of investment structures and possess expertise and experience to effectively structure and price investments in technology-related companies. Unlike many of our competitors that only invest in companies that fit a specific set of investment parameters, we have the flexibility to structure our investments to suit the particular needs of our portfolio companies. We offer customized financing solutions ranging from senior debt, including below-investment grade debt instruments (also known as junk bonds), to equity capital, with a focus on structured debt with warrants.

We use our relationships in the financial sponsor community to originate investment opportunities. Because venture capital and private equity funds typically invest solely in the equity securities of their portfolio companies, we believe that our debt investments will be viewed as an attractive and complimentary source of capital, both by the portfolio company and by the portfolio company s financial sponsor. In addition, we believe that many venture capital and private equity fund sponsors encourage their portfolio companies to use debt financing for a portion of their capital needs as a means of potentially enhancing equity returns, minimizing equity dilution and increasing valuations prior to a subsequent equity financing round or a liquidity event.

Invest at Various Stages of Development. We provide growth capital to technology-related companies at all stages of development, including select publicly listed companies and select special opportunity lower middle market companies that require additional capital to fund acquisitions, recapitalizations and refinancings and established-stage companies. We believe that this provides us with a broader range of potential investment opportunities than those available to many of our competitors, who generally focus their investments on a particular stage in a company s development. Because of the flexible structure of our investments and the extensive experience of our investment professionals, we believe we are well positioned to take advantage of these investment opportunities at all stages of prospective portfolio companies development.

Benefit from Our Efficient Organizational Structure. We believe that the perpetual nature of our corporate structure enables us to be a long-term partner for our portfolio companies in contrast to traditional investment funds, which typically have a limited life. In addition, because of our access to the equity markets, we believe that we may benefit from a lower cost of capital than that available to private investment funds. We are not subject to requirements to return invested capital to investors nor do we have a finite investment horizon. Capital providers that are subject to such limitations are often required to seek a liquidity event more quickly than they otherwise might, which can result in a lower overall return on an investment.

Deal Sourcing Through Our Proprietary Database. We have developed a proprietary and comprehensive SQL database system to track various aspects of our investment process including sourcing, originations, transaction monitoring and post-investment performance. As of March 31, 2018, our proprietary SQL-based database system included approximately 48,810 technology-related companies and approximately 10,400 venture capital firms, private equity sponsors/investors, as well as various other industry contacts. This proprietary SQL system allows us to maintain, cultivate and grow our industry relationships while providing us with comprehensive details on companies in the technology-related industries and their financial sponsors.

OUR INVESTMENTS AND OPERATIONS

We principally invest in debt securities and, to a lesser extent, equity securities, with a particular emphasis on structured debt with warrants.

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We generally seek to invest in companies that have been operating for at least six to 12 months prior to the date of our investment. We anticipate that such entities may, at the time of investment, be generating revenues or will have a business plan that anticipates generation of revenues within 24 to 48 months. Further, we anticipate that on the date of our investment we will generally obtain a lien on available assets, which may or may not include intellectual property, and these companies will have sufficient cash on their balance sheet to operate as well as potentially amortize their debt for at least three to nine months following our investment. We generally require that a prospective portfolio company, in addition to having sufficient capital to support leverage, demonstrate an operating plan capable of generating cash flows or raising the additional capital necessary to cover its operating expenses and service its debt, for an additional six to 12 months subject to market conditions.

We expect that our investments will generally range from $12.0 million to $40.0 million, although we may make investments in amounts above or below this range. We typically structure our debt securities to provide for amortization of principal over the life of the loan, but may include a period of interest-only payments. Our loans will typically be collateralized by a security interest in the borrower s assets, although we may not have the first claim on these assets and the assets may not include intellectual property. Our debt investments carry fixed or variable contractual interest rates which generally ranged from approximately 5.1% to 14.5% as of March 31, 2018. As of March 31, 2018, approximately 96.5% of our loans were at floating rates or floating rates with a floor and 3.5% of the loans were at fixed rates.

In addition to the cash yields received on our loans, our loans generally include one or more of the following: exit fees, balloon payment fees, commitment fees, success fees or prepayment fees. In some cases our loans also include contractual PIK interest arrangements. The increases in loan balances as a result of contractual PIK arrangements are included in income for the period in which such PIK interest was accrued, which is often in advance of receiving cash payment, and are separately identified on our statements of cash flows. We also may be required to include in income for tax purposes certain other amounts prior to receiving the related cash.

In addition, the majority of our investments in the structured debt of venture capital-backed companies generally have equity enhancement features, typically in the form of warrants or other equity-related securities that are considered OID to our loans and are designed to provide us with an opportunity for potential capital appreciation. The warrants typically will be immediately exercisable upon issuance and generally will remain exercisable for the lesser of five to ten years or three to five years after completion of an IPO. The exercise prices for the warrants varies from nominal exercise prices to exercise prices that are at or above the current fair market value of the equity for which we receive warrants. We may structure warrants to provide minority rights provisions or on a very select basis put rights upon the occurrence of certain events. We generally target a total annualized return (including interest, fees and value of warrants) of 12% to 25% for our debt investments.

Typically, our structured debt and equity investments take one of the following forms:

Structured Debt with Warrants. We seek to invest a majority of our assets in structured debt with warrants of prospective portfolio companies. Our investments in structured debt with warrants may be the only debt capital on the balance sheet of our portfolio companies, and in many cases we have a first priority security interest in all of our portfolio company s assets, or in certain investments we may have a negative pledge on intellectual property. Our structured debt with warrants typically has a maturity of between two and seven years, and they may provide for full amortization after an interest only period. Our structured debt with warrants generally carries a contractual interest rate up to 14.5% and may include an additional exit fee payment or contractual PIK interest arrangements. We may structure our structured debt with warrants with restrictive affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, prepayment penalties, lien protection, equity calls, change-in-control provisions or board observation rights.

Senior Debt. We seek to invest a limited portion of our assets in senior debt. Senior debt may be collateralized by accounts receivable and/or inventory financing of prospective portfolio companies. Senior debt has a senior position with respect to a borrower s scheduled interest and principal payments

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and holds a first priority security interest in the assets pledged as collateral. Senior debt also may impose covenants on a borrower with regard to cash flows and changes in capital structure, among other items. We generally collateralize our investments by obtaining security interests in our portfolio companies assets, which may include their intellectual property. In other cases we may obtain a negative pledge covering a company s intellectual property. Our senior loans, in certain instances, may be tied to the financing of specific assets. In connection with a senior debt investment, we may also provide the borrower with a working capital line-of-credit that will carry an interest rate ranging from Prime or LIBOR plus a spread with a floor, generally maturing in one to three years, and typically secured by accounts receivable and/or inventory.

Equipment Loans. We intend to invest a limited portion of our assets in equipment-based loans to early-stage prospective portfolio companies. Equipment-based loans are secured by a first priority security interest in only the specific assets financed. These loans are generally for amounts of $1.0 million to $3.0 million but may be up to $15.0 million, carry a contractual interest rate between Prime and Prime plus 9.0%, and have an average term between three and four years. Equipment loans may also include exit fee payments.

Equity-Related Securities. The equity-related securities we hold consist primarily of warrants or other equity interests generally obtained in connection with our structured debt investments. In addition to the warrants received as a part of a structured debt financing, we typically receive the right to make equity investments in a portfolio company in connection with that company s next round of equity financing. We may also hold certain debt investments that have the right to convert a portion of the debt investment into equity. These rights will provide us with the opportunity to further enhance our returns over time through opportunistic equity investments in our portfolio companies. These equity-related investments are typically in the form of preferred or common equity and may be structured with a dividend yield, providing us with a current return, and with customary anti-dilution protection and preemptive rights. We may achieve liquidity through a merger or acquisition of a portfolio company, a public offering of a portfolio company s stock or by exercising our right, if any, to require a portfolio company to buy back the equity-related securities we hold. We may also make stand-alone direct equity investments into portfolio companies in which we may not have any debt investment in the company. As of March 31, 2018, we held warrant and equity-related securities in 161 portfolio companies.

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A comparison of the typical features of our various investment alternatives is set forth in the chart below.

	Structured Debt with Warrants	Senior Debt	Equipment Loans	Equity-Related Securities
Typical Structure	Term debt with warrants	Term or revolving debt	Term debt with warrants	Preferred stock or common stock
Investment Horizon	Long-term, ranging from 2 to 7 years, with an average of 3 years	Usually under 3 years	Ranging from 3 to 4 years	Ranging from 3 to 7 years
Ranking/Security	Senior secured, either first out or last out, or second lien	Senior / First lien	Secured only by underlying equipment	None/unsecured
Covenants	Less restrictive; mostly financial	Generally borrowing base and financial	None	None
Risk Tolerance	Medium / High	Low	High	High
Coupon/Dividend	Cash pay fixed and floating rate; PIK in limited cases	Cash pay fixed or floating rate	Cash pay fixed or floating rate and may include PIK	Generally none
Customization or Flexibility	More flexible	Little to none	Little to none	Flexible
Equity Dilution	Low to medium	None to low	Low	High

Investment Criteria

We have identified several criteria, among others, that we believe are important in achieving our investment objective with respect to prospective portfolio companies. These criteria, while not inclusive, provide general guidelines for our investment decisions.

Portfolio Composition. While we generally focus our investments in venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries, we seek to invest across various financial sponsors as well as across various stages of companies development and various technology industry sub-sectors and geographies. As of March 31, 2018, approximately 78.1% of the fair value of our portfolio was composed of investments in five industries: 26.5% investments in the software industry, 26.1% investments in the drug discovery & development industry, 12.0% investments in the internet consumer & business services industry, 7.8% investments in the sustainable and renewable technology industry, and 5.7% investments in the drug delivery.

Continuing Support from One or More Financial Sponsors. We generally invest in companies in which one or more established financial sponsors have previously invested and continue to make a contribution to the management of the business. We believe that having established financial sponsors with meaningful commitments to the business is a key characteristic of a prospective portfolio company. In addition, we look for representatives of one or more financial sponsors to maintain seats on the Board of Directors of a prospective portfolio company as an indication of such commitment.

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Company Stage of Development. While we invest in companies at various stages of development, we generally require that prospective portfolio companies be beyond the seed stage of development and generally have received or anticipate having commitments for their first institutional round of equity financing for early stage companies. We expect a prospective portfolio company to demonstrate progress in its product development or demonstrate a path towards revenue generation or increase its revenues and operating cash flow over time. The anticipated growth rate of a prospective portfolio company is a key factor in determining the value that we ascribe to any warrants or other equity securities that we may acquire in connection with an investment in debt securities.

Operating Plan. We generally require that a prospective portfolio company, in addition to having potential access to capital to support leverage, demonstrate an operating plan capable of generating cash flows or the ability to potentially raise the additional capital necessary to cover its operating expenses and service its debt for a specific period. Specifically, we require that a prospective portfolio company demonstrate at the time of our proposed investment that in addition to having sufficient capital to support leverage, it has an operating plan capable of generating cash flows or raising the additional capital necessary to cover its operating expenses and service its debt for an additional six to twelve months subject to market conditions.

Security Interest. In many instances we seek a first priority security interest in all of the portfolio companies tangible and intangible assets as collateral for our debt investment, subject in some cases to permitted exceptions. In other cases we may obtain a negative pledge prohibiting a company from pledging or otherwise encumbering their intellectual property. Although we do not intend to operate as an asset-based lender, the estimated liquidation value of the assets, if any, collateralizing the debt securities that we hold is an important factor in our credit analysis and subject to assumptions that may change over the life of the investment especially when attempting to estimate the value of intellectual property. We generally evaluate both tangible assets, such as accounts receivable, inventory and equipment, and intangible assets, such as intellectual property, customer lists, networks and databases.

Covenants. Our investments may include one or more of the following covenants: cross-default; material adverse change provisions; requirements that the portfolio company provide periodic financial reports and operating metrics; and limitations on the portfolio company s ability to incur additional debt, sell assets, dividend recapture, engage in transactions with affiliates and consummate an extraordinary transaction, such as a merger or recapitalization without our consent. In addition, we may require other performance or financial based covenants, as we deem appropriate.

Exit Strategy. Prior to making a debt investment that is accompanied by an equity-related security in a prospective portfolio company, we analyze the potential for that company to increase the liquidity of its equity through a future event that would enable us to realize appreciation in the value of our equity interest. Liquidity events may include an IPO, a private sale of our equity interest to a third party, a merger or an acquisition of the company or a purchase of our equity position by the company or one of its stockholders.

Investment Process

We have organized our management team around the four key elements of our investment process:

- Origination;
- Underwriting;
- Documentation; and
- Loan and Compliance Administration.

Our investment process is summarized in the following chart:

Origination

The origination process for our investments includes sourcing, screening, preliminary due diligence and deal structuring and negotiation, all leading to an executed non-binding term sheet. As of March 31, 2018, our investment origination team, which consists of approximately 33 investment professionals, is headed by our Chief Investment Officer and our Chief Executive Officer. The origination team is responsible for sourcing potential investment opportunities and members of the investment origination team use their extensive relationships with various leading financial sponsors, management contacts within technology-related companies, trade sources, technology conferences and various publications to source prospective portfolio companies. Our investment origination team is divided into life sciences, technology, sustainable and renewable technology, and special situation sub-teams to better source potential portfolio companies.

In addition, we have developed a proprietary and comprehensive SQL-based database system to track various aspects of our investment process including sourcing, originations, transaction monitoring and post-investment performance. This proprietary SQL system allows our origination team to maintain, cultivate and grow our industry relationships while providing our origination team with comprehensive details on companies in the technology-related industries and their financial sponsors.

If a prospective portfolio company generally meets certain underwriting criteria, we perform preliminary due diligence, which may include high level company and technology assessments, evaluation of its financial sponsors support, market analysis, competitive analysis, identifying key management, risk analysis and transaction size, pricing, return analysis and structure analysis. If the preliminary due diligence is satisfactory, and the origination team recommends moving forward, we then structure, negotiate and execute a non-binding term sheet with the potential portfolio company. Upon execution of a term sheet, the investment opportunity moves to the underwriting process to complete formal due diligence review and approval.

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Underwriting

The underwriting review includes formal due diligence and approval of the proposed investment in the portfolio company.

Due Diligence. Our due diligence on a prospective investment is typically completed by two or more investment professionals whom we define as the underwriting team. The underwriting team for a proposed investment consists of the deal sponsor who typically possesses general industry knowledge and is responsible for originating and managing the transaction, other investment professional(s) who perform due diligence, credit and corporate financial analyses and, as needed, our legal professionals. To ensure consistent underwriting, we generally use our standardized due diligence methodologies, which include due diligence on financial performance and credit risk as well as an analysis of the operations and the legal and applicable regulatory framework of a prospective portfolio company. The members of the underwriting team work together to conduct due diligence and understand the relationships among the prospective portfolio company s business plan, operations and financial performance.

As part of our evaluation of a proposed investment, the underwriting team prepares an investment memorandum for presentation to the investment committee. In preparing the investment memorandum, the underwriting team typically interviews select key management of the company and select financial sponsors and assembles information necessary to the investment decision. If and when appropriate, the investment professionals may also contact industry experts and customers, vendors or, in some cases, competitors of the company.

Approval Process. The sponsoring managing director or principal presents the investment memorandum to our investment committee for consideration. The approval of a majority of our investment committee and an affirmative vote by our Chief Executive Officer is required before we proceed with any investment. The members of our investment committee are our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer, and our Chief Investment Officer. The investment committee generally meets weekly and more frequently on an as-needed basis.

Documentation

Our legal department administers the documentation process for our investments. This department is responsible for documenting the transactions approved by our investment committee with a prospective portfolio company. This department negotiates loan documentation and, subject to appropriate approvals, final documents are prepared for execution by all parties. The legal department generally uses the services of external law firms to complete the necessary documentation.

Loan and Compliance Administration

Our investment committee, supported by our investment team, credit team, and finance department, administers loans and track covenant compliance, if applicable, of our investments and oversees periodic reviews of our critical functions to ensure adherence with our internal policies and procedures. After funding of a loan in accordance with the investment committee s approval, the loan is recorded in our loan administration software and our SQL-based database system. The investment team, credit team, and finance department are responsible for ensuring timely interest and principal payments and collateral management as well as advising the investment committee on the financial performance and trends of each portfolio company, including any covenant violations that occur, to aid us in assessing the appropriate course of action for each portfolio company and evaluating overall portfolio quality. In addition, the investment team and credit team advise the investment committee and the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, accordingly, regarding the credit and investment grading for each portfolio company as well as changes in the value of collateral that may occur.

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The investment team and credit team monitor our portfolio companies in order to determine whether the companies are meeting our financing criteria and their respective business plans and also monitors the financial trends of each portfolio company from its monthly or quarterly financial statements to assess the appropriate course of action for each company and to evaluate overall portfolio quality. In addition, our management team closely monitors the status and performance of each individual company through our SQL-based database system and periodic contact with our portfolio companies management teams and their respective financial sponsors.

Credit and Investment Grading System. Our investment team and credit team use an investment grading system to characterize and monitor our outstanding loans. Our investment team and credit team monitors and, when appropriate, recommends changes to investment grading. Our investment committee reviews the recommendations and/or changes to the investment grading, which are submitted on a quarterly basis to the Audit Committee and our Board of Directors for approval.

From time to time, we will identify investments that require closer monitoring or become workout assets. We develop a workout strategy for workout assets and our investment committee monitors the progress against the strategy. We may incur losses from our investing activities, however, we work with our troubled portfolio companies in order to recover as much of our investments as is practicable, including possibly taking control of the portfolio company. There can be no assurance that principal will be recovered.

We use the following investment grading system approved by our Board of Directors:

Grade 1. Loans involve the least amount of risk in our portfolio. The borrower is performing above expectations, and the trends and risk profile is generally favorable.

Grade 2. The borrower is performing as expected and the risk profile is neutral to favorable. All new loans are initially graded 2.

Grade 3. The borrower may be performing below expectations, and the loan s risk has increased materially since origination. We increase procedures to monitor a borrower that may have limited amounts of cash remaining on the balance sheet, is approaching its next equity capital raise within the next three to six months, or if the estimated fair value of the enterprise may be lower than when the loan was originated. We will generally lower the loan grade to a grade 3 even if the company is performing in accordance to plan as it approaches the need to raise additional cash to fund its operations. Once the borrower closes its new equity capital raise, we may increase the loan grade back to grade 2 or maintain it at a grade 3 as the company continues to pursue its business plan.

Grade 4. The borrower is performing materially below expectations, and the loan risk has substantially increased since origination. Loans graded 4 may experience some partial loss or full return of principal but are expected to realize some loss of interest which is not anticipated to be repaid in full, which, to the extent not already reflected, may require the fair value of the loan to be reduced to the amount we anticipate will be recovered. Grade 4 investments are closely monitored.

Grade 5. The borrower is in workout, materially performing below expectations and a significant risk of principal loss is probable. Loans graded 5 will experience some partial principal loss or full loss of remaining principal outstanding is expected. Grade 5 loans will require the fair value of the loans be reduced to the amount, if any, we anticipate will be recovered.

At March 31, 2018, our investments had a weighted average investment grading of 2.43.

Managerial Assistance

As a business development company, we are required to offer, and provide upon request, managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. This assistance could involve, among other things, monitoring the operations of our portfolio companies, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies and providing other organizational and financial guidance. We may,

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from time to time, receive fees for these services. In the event that such fees are received, they are incorporated into our operating income and are passed through to our stockholders, given the nature of our structure as an internally managed business development company. See Regulation Significant Managerial Assistance for additional information.

COMPETITION

Our primary competitors provide financing to prospective portfolio companies and include non-bank financial institutions, federally or state chartered banks, venture debt funds, financial institutions, venture capital funds, private equity funds, investment funds and investment banks. Many of these entities have greater financial and managerial resources than we have, and the 1940 Act imposes certain regulatory restrictions on us as a business development company to which many of our competitors are not subject. Additionally, competition is especially intense from commercial venture banks. However, we believe that few of our competitors possess the expertise to properly structure and price debt investments to venture capital-backed companies in technology-related industries. We believe that our specialization in financing technology-related companies will enable us to determine a range of potential values of intellectual property assets, evaluate the business prospects and operating characteristics of prospective portfolio companies and, as a result, identify investment opportunities that produce attractive risk-adjusted returns. For additional information concerning the competitive risks we face, see Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business Structure We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities, and we may not be able to compete effectively.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER PRACTICES

Because we generally acquire and dispose of our investments in privately negotiated transactions, we typically do not use brokers in the normal course of business. However, from time to time, we may work with brokers to sell positions we have acquired in the securities of publicly listed companies or to acquire positions (principally equity) in companies where we see a market opportunity to acquire such securities at attractive valuations. In cases where we do use a broker, we do not execute transactions through any particular broker or dealer, but will seek to obtain the best net results for the Company, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), size of order, difficulty of execution, and operational facilities of the firm and the firm s risk and skill in positioning blocks of securities. While we generally seek reasonably competitive execution costs, we may not necessarily pay the lowest spread or commission available. Subject to applicable legal requirements, we may select a broker based partly upon brokerage or research services provided to us. In return for such services, we may pay a higher commission than other brokers would charge if we determine in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

EMPLOYEES

As of March 31, 2018, we had 64 employees, including approximately 33 investment and portfolio management professionals, all of whom have extensive experience working on financing transactions for technology-related companies.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We may, from time to time, be involved in litigation arising out of our operations in the normal course of business or otherwise. Furthermore, third parties may try to seek to impose liability on us in connection with the activities of our portfolio companies. While the outcome of any current legal proceedings cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, we do not expect any current matters will materially affect our financial condition or results of operations; however, there can be no assurance whether any pending legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations in any future reporting period.

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PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

(dollars in thousands)

The following tables set forth certain information as of March 31, 2018 regarding each portfolio company in which we had a debt or equity investment. The general terms of our loans and other investments are described in Business Our Investments and Operations. Other than these investments, our only formal relationship with our portfolio companies is the offer to make available significant managerial assistance. In addition, we may receive rights to observe the Board of Directors meetings of our portfolio companies. Amounts are presented in thousands.

(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	**Sub-Industry**	**Type of Investment[1]**	**Maturity Date**	**Interest Rate and Floor[2]**	**Principal Amount**	**Cost[3]**	**Value[4]**
Debt Investments							
Biotechnology Tools							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Exicure, Inc.[12] 8045 Lamon Avenue, Suite 410 Skokie, IL 60077	Biotechnology Tools	Senior Secured	September 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.45% or Floor rate of 9.95%, 3.85% Exit Fee	$ 4,999	$ 5,135	$ 5,151
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						5,135	5,151
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.62%)*						5,135	5,151
Communications & Networking							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
OpenPeak, Inc.[8] One Riverfront Plaza, 1037 Raymond Boulevard, Sixteenth Floor Newark, NJ 07102	Communications & Networking	Senior Secured	April 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 8.75% or Floor rate of 12.00%	$ 11,464	8,228	
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						8,228	
Subtotal: Communications & Networking (0.00%)*						8,228	
Consumer & Business Products							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Gadget Guard (p.k.a. Antenna79)[15] 709N 400 W #3 North Salt Lake, UT 84054	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%	$ 1,000	1,000	1,000
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						1,000	1,000

1-5 Years Maturity							
Gadget Guard (p.k.a. Antenna79)[15] 709N 400 W #3 North Salt Lake, UT 84054	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	December 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45% or Floor rate of 10.95%, 2.95% Exit Fee	$ 18,043	18,245	18,133
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						18,245	18,133
Subtotal: Consumer & Business Products (2.31%)*						19,245	19,133
Diversified Financial Services							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC[7] 400 Skokie Blvd #375 Northbrook, IL 60062	Diversified Financial Services	Unsecured	March 2023	Interest rate FIXED 14.50%	$ 10,000	9,802	9,802
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						9,802	9,802
Subtotal: Diversified Financial Services (1.18%)*						9,802	9,802
Drug Delivery							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Agile Therapeutics, Inc.[11] 101 Poor Farm Road Princeton, NJ 08540	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.00%, 3.70% Exit Fee	$ 9,272	9,746	9,747

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment(1)	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor(2)	Principal Amount	Cost(3)	Value(4)
Pulmatrix Inc.(9)(11) 99 Hayden Avenue, Suite 390 Lexington, MA 02421	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	July 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 6.25% or Floor rate of 9.50%, 3.50% Exit Fee	$ 2,540	$ 2,764	$ 2,764
ZP Opco, Inc (p.k.a. Zosano Pharma)(11) 34790 Ardentech Court Fremont, CA 94555	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 2.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, 2.87% Exit Fee	$ 4,789	5,108	5,108
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						17,618	17,619
1-5 Years Maturity							
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(10)(11)(15) 351 Galveston Drive Redwood City, CA 94063	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	March 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05% or Floor rate of 9.55%, 11.69% Exit Fee	$ 16,791	17,275	17,199
Antares Pharma Inc.(10)(15) 100 Princeton South, Suite 300 Ewing, NJ 08628	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.50% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 4.25% Exit Fee	$ 25,000	25,079	24,970
Edge Therapeutics, Inc.(12) 300 Connell Dr., Suite 4000 Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	August 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.65% or Floor rate of 9.15%, 4.95% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	20,401	20,167
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						62,755	62,336
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (9.65%)*						80,373	79,955
Drug Discovery & Development							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
CytRx Corporation(11)(15) 11726 San Vicente Blvd., Suite 650 Los Angeles, CA 90049	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	August 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%, 7.09% Exit Fee	$ 8,946	10,393	10,393
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.(8) 99 High Street Boston, MA 02110-2320	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	April 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 2,277	2,561	
Genocea Biosciences, Inc.(11) 100 Acorn Park Drive, 5th Floor	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 2.25% or Floor rate of 7.25%, 4.95% Exit Fee	$ 13,316	14,005	14,005

Cambridge, MA 02140							
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						26,959	24,398
1-5 Years Maturity							
Auris Medical Holding, AG(5)(10) Dornacherstrasse 210 CH-4053, Basel Switzerland	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05% or Floor rate of 9.55%, 5.75% Exit Fee	$ 8,836	9,199	9,204
Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(10)(13) One Broadway, 9th Floor Cambridge, MA 02142	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 5.40% Exit	$ 10,000	9,936	9,818
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	July 2021	Fee Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	9,990	9,948
Total Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.					$ 20,000	19,926	19,766
Axovant Sciences Ltd.(5)(10) 11 Times Square, 33rd Floor New York, NY 10036	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	March 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.80% or Floor rate of 10.55%	$ 55,000	53,783	53,670
Brickell Biotech, Inc.(12) 5777 Central Ave, Suite 102 Boulder, CO 80301	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.70% or Floor rate of 9.20%, 7.49% Exit Fee	$ 5,834	6,178	6,166
Chemocentryx, Inc.(10)(15)(17) 850 Maude Avenue Mountain View, CA 94043	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.30% or Floor rate of 8.05%, 6.25% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	4,973	4,973

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor[2]	Principal Amount	Cost[3]	Value[4]
Mesoblast[5][10] 55 Collins Street, Level 38 Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3000	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	March 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.95% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 6.95% Exit Fee	$ 35,000	$ 34,682	$ 34,682
Metuchen Pharmaceuticals LLC[12][14] 11 Commerce Drive, First Floor Cranford, NJ 07016	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	October 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.75%, PIK Interest 1.35%, 2.25% Exit Fee	$ 25,648	25,923	25,793
Motif BioSciences Inc.[15] 125 Park Avenue., 25th Floor New York, NY 10017	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 10.00%, 2.15% Exit Fee	$ 15,000	14,711	14,711
Myovant Sciences, Ltd.[5][10][13] 2000 Sierra Point Parkway, 9th Floor Brisbane, CA 94005	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	May 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%, 6.55% Exit Fee	$ 40,000	39,445	39,444
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)[15] 75 Park Plaza, 4th Floor Boston, MA 02116	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 40,000	40,347	39,931
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	10,094	9,984
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 2.25% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	9,996	9,904
Total Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)					$ 60,000	60,437	59,819
Stealth Bio Therapeutics Corp.[5][10][12] 275 Grove Street, Suite 3-107 Newton, MA 02466	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.50%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	19,910	19,672
Tricida, Inc.[15] 7000 Shoreline Ct #201 South San Francisco, CA 94080	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	March 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 3.35% or Floor rate of 8.35%, 11.14% Exit Fee	$ 25,000	24,607	24,607
UniQure B.V.[5][10][11] Paasheuvelweg 25A	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	May 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 3.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%, 5.48% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	20,668	20,579

Amsterdam, The Netherlands 1105 BP							
Verastem, Inc.(12) 117 Kendrick Street, Suite 500 Needham, MA 02494	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	4,980	4,942
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	5,016	4,978
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	4,978	4,939
Total Verastem, Inc.					$ 15,000	14,974	14,859
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						349,416	347,945
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (44.93%)*						376,375	372,343
Electronics & Computer Hardware							
1-5 Years Maturity							
908 DEVICES INC.(15) 27 Drydock Avenue, 7th Floor Boston, MA 02210	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%, 4.25% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	10,061	9,864

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor[2]	Principal Amount	Cost[3]	Value[4]
Glo AB[5][10][14] 1225 Bordeaux Drive Sunnyvale, CA 94089	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.20% or Floor rate of 10.45%, PIK Interest 1.75%, 2.95% Exit Fee	$ 12,030	$ 11,933	$ 11,933
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						21,994	21,797
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (2.63%)*						21,994	21,797
Healthcare Services, Other							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Medsphere Systems Corporation[14][15] 632 Commercial St. San Francisco, CA 94111	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.00%, PIK Interest 1.75%	$ 17,685	17,536	17,536
	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.00%, PIK Interest 1.75%	$ 5,031	4,990	4,990
Total Medsphere Systems Corporation					$ 22,716	22,526	22,526
Oak Street Health[12][17] 327 West Belden Ave., Suite 3 Chicago, IL 60614	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.00% or Floor rate of 9.75%, 5.95% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	20,083	19,836
PH Group Holdings[13] 950 N Glebe Rd., Suite 4000 Arlington, VA 22203	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45% or Floor rate of 10.95%	$ 20,000	19,896	19,703
	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45% or Floor rate of 10.95%	$ 10,000	9,934	9,794
Total PH Group Holdings					$ 30,000	29,830	29,497
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						72,439	71,859
Subtotal: Healthcare Services, Other (8.67%)*						72,439	71,859
Information Services							
1-5 Years Maturity							
MDX Medical, Inc.[14][15][19] 160 Chubb Avenue, Suite 301 Lyndhurst, NJ 07071	Information Services	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%, PIK Interest 1.70%	$ 15,100	14,702	14,410
Netbase Solutions, Inc.[13][14]		Senior Secured			$ 9,096	8,855	8,815

3960 Freedom Circle, Suite 200 Santa Clara, CA 95054	Information Services		August 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.00%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 3.00% Exit Fee			
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						23,557	23,225
Subtotal: Information Services (2.80%)*						23,557	23,225
Internet Consumer & Business Services							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
The Faction Group 1660 Lincoln St., Floor 16 Denver, CO 80264	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 8.25%	$ 2,000	2,000	2,000
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						2,000	2,000
1-5 Years Maturity							
AppDirect, Inc.(19) 650 California Street, Floor 25 San Francisco, CA 94108	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 5.70% or Floor rate of 9.95%, 3.45% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	9,918	9,918
Aria Systems, Inc.(11)(14) 575 Market Street, 32nd Floor San Francisco, CA 94105	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 3.20% or Floor rate of 6.95%, PIK Interest 1.95%, 1.75% Exit Fee	$ 2,113	2,124	1,240
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.20% or Floor rate of 8.95%, PIK Interest 1.95%, 1.75% Exit Fee	$ 18,924	19,019	11,108
Total Aria Systems, Inc.					$ 21,037	21,143	12,348

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor[2]	Principal Amount	Cost[3]	Value[4]
Art.com, Inc.[14][15] 2100 Powell Street 13th Floor Emeryville, CA 94608	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.40% or Floor rate of 10.15%, PIK Interest 1.70%, 1.50% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	$ 9,812	$ 9,812
Greenphire Inc.[17] 630 Allendale Road., Suite 250 King of Prussia, PA 19406	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.00% or Floor rate of 9.00%	$ 3,658	3,658	3,658
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.75% or Floor rate of 7.00%	$ 1,500	1,500	1,500
Total Greenphire Inc.					$ 5,158	5,158	5,158
Intent Media, Inc.[14][15] 315 Hudson St., 9th Floor New York, NY 10013	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	May 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.25% or Floor rate of 8.75%, PIK Interest 1.00%, 2.00% Exit Fee	$ 5,063	5,053	5,056
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	May 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.00%, PIK Interest 2.35%, 2.00% Exit Fee	$ 2,032	2,014	2,014
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	May 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.00%, PIK Interest 2.50%, 2.00% Exit Fee	$ 2,034	2,016	2,016
Total Intent Media, Inc.					$ 9,129	9,083	9,086
Interactions Corporation[19] 31 Hayward Street., Suite E Franklin, MA 02038	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	March 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.60% or Floor rate of 9.85%, 1.75% Exit Fee	$ 25,000	25,032	25,032
LogicSource[15] 20 Marshall Street South Norwalk, CT 06854	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	October 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.25% or Floor rate of 9.75%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 5,645	5,935	5,933
Snagajob.com, Inc.[13][14] 1919 N Lynn Street, 7th Floor Arlington, VA 22209	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	July 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.15% or Floor rate of 9.15%, PIK Interest 1.95%, 2.55% Exit Fee	$ 41,223	41,010	41,166
Tectura Corporation[7][8][9][14] 951 Old County Road, Suite 2-317	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2021	Interest rate FIXED 6.00%, PIK Interest 3.00%	$ 20,450	20,450	17,095

Belmont, CA 94002							
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2021	PIK Interest 8.00%	$ 10,680	240	
Total Tectura Corporation					$ 31,130	20,690	17,095
The Faction Group 1660 Lincoln St., Floor 16 Denver, CO 80264	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.25% or Floor rate of 10.25%	$ 8,000	8,000	8,000
Wheels Up Partners LLC 220 West 42nd Street, 16th Floor New York, NY 10036	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.55% or Floor rate of 9.55%	$ 22,406	22,191	22,191
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						177,972	165,739
Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (20.24%)*						179,972	167,739
Media/Content/Info							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Bustle(14)(15) 315 Park Avenue South, 12th Floor New York, NY 10010	Media/Content/Info	Senior Secured	June 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.10% or Floor rate of 8.35%, PIK Interest 1.95%, 1.95% Exit Fee	$ 15,089	15,032	15,032

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FanDuel, Inc.(9)(12)(14) 300 Park Avenue South, 14th Floor New York, NY 10005	Media/Content/Info	Senior Secured	November 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.75%, 10.41% Exit Fee	$ 19,354	$ 20,072	$ 19,941
	Media/Content/Info	Convertible Debt	September 2020	PIK Interest 25.00%	$ 1,000	1,000	1,000
Total FanDuel, Inc.					$ 20,354	21,072	20,941
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						36,104	35,973
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (4.34%)*						36,104	35,973
Medical Devices & Equipment							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Aspire Bariatrics, Inc.(15) 3200 Horizon Drive, Suite 100 King of Prussia, PA 19406	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	October 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 6.85% Exit Fee	$ 1,793	2,148	839
Quanterix Corporation(11) 113 Hartwell Avenue Lexington, MA 02421	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	March 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.00%, 4.00% Exit Fee	$ 8,591	8,569	8,569
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						10,717	9,408
1-5 Years Maturity							
Intuity Medical, Inc.(15) 3500 West Warren Avenue Fremont, CA 94538	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	June 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 4.95% Exit Fee	$ 17,500	17,132	17,132
Micell Technologies, Inc.(12) 801 Capitola Drive, Suite 1 Durham, NC 27713	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 4,715	5,030	4,981
Quanta Fluid Solutions(5)(10)(11) Tything Road Alcester, UK B49 6EU	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	April 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 8.05% or Floor rate of 11.55%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 8,848	9,220	9,150
Sebacia, Inc.(15) 2905 Premiere Parkway, Suite 150	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	July 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.35% or Floor rate of 8.85%, 6.05% Exit Fee	$ 8,000	7,988	7,979

Duluth, GA 30097							
Tela Bio, Inc.(15) One Great Valley Pkwy, Suite 24 Malvern, PA 19355	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.95% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 3.15% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	5,004	4,989
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						44,374	44,231
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (6.47%)*						55,091	53,639
Software							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Clickfox, Inc.(13) 3445 Peachtree Road, Suite 450 Atlanta, GA 30326	Software	Senior Secured	May 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 8.00% or Floor rate of 11.50%, 12.01% Exit Fee	$ 2,592	4,012	4,012
Digital Train Limited(15) 21250 Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 380 Torrance, CA 90503	Software	Unsecured	July 2018	Interest rate 12-month LIBOR + 2.50%	$ 5,671	5,671	4,073
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						9,683	8,085
1-5 Years Maturity							
Banker s Toolbox, Inc(18) 4, 12331-B Riata Trace Pkwy, #200 Austin, TX 78727	Software	Senior Secured	March 2023	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 7.94% or Floor rate of 8.94%	$ 16,500	16,139	16,139

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Clarabridge, Inc.[12][14] 11400 Commerce Park Drive., Suite 500 Reston, VA 20191	Software	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.80% or Floor rate of 8.55%, PIK Interest 3.25%	$ 41,226	$ 41,205	$ 41,164
Emma, Inc. 9 Lea Avenue Nashville, TN 37210	Software	Senior Secured	September 2022	Interest rate daily LIBOR + 7.75% or Floor rate of 8.75%	$ 50,000	48,629	47,785
Evernote Corporation[14][15][17][19] 305 Walnut Street Redwood City, CA 94063	Software	Senior Secured	October 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.45% or Floor rate of 8.95%	$ 6,000	5,976	6,065
	Software	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%, PIK Interest 1.25%	$ 4,035	4,013	3,988
Total Evernote Corporation					$ 10,035	9,989	10,053
Fuze, Inc.[13][14][15][19] 2 Copley Place, Floor 7 Boston, MA 02116	Software	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, PIK Interest 1.55%, 3.55% Exit Fee	$ 50,528	50,776	50,413
Impact Radius Holdings, Inc.[14][17] 223 East De La Guerra Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101	Software	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25% or Floor rate of 8.75%, PIK Interest 1.55%, 1.75% Exit Fee	$ 10,073	10,091	9,945
Insurance Technologies Corp.[17] 1415 Halsey Way, #314 Carrollton, TX 75007	Software	Senior Secured	March 2023	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 7.75% or Floor rate of 8.75%	$ 12,500	12,250	12,250
Lightbend, Inc.[14][15] 625 Market St San Francisco, CA 94105	Software	Senior Secured	August 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25% or Floor rate of 8.50%, PIK Interest 2.00%	$ 11,009	10,806	10,806
Lithium Technologies, Inc.[17] 225 Bush St. San Francisco, CA 94104	Software	Senior Secured	October 2022	Interest rate 1-month LIBOR + 8.00% or Floor rate of 9.00%	$ 12,000	11,751	11,751
Microsystems Holding Company, LLC[19] 535 Madison Ave., Floor 4	Software	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.25% or Floor rate of 9.25%	$ 12,000	11,829	11,829

New York, NY 10022							
OneLogin, Inc.[14][15] 150 Spear Street, Suite 1400 San Francisco, CA 94105	Software	Senior Secured	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.45% or Floor rate of 9.95%, PIK Interest 3.25%	$ 16,012	15,953	16,113
PerfectServe, Inc. 10024 Investment Drive Knoxville, TN 37932	Software	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.00% or Floor rate of 10.00%, 2.50% Exit Fee	$ 16,000	16,057	16,057
	Software	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.00% or Floor rate of 10.00%, 2.50% Exit Fee	$ 4,000	4,013	4,013
Total PerfectServe, Inc.					$ 20,000	20,070	20,070
Pollen, Inc.[15] 2000 Shawnee Mission Parkway, Suite 200 Mission Woods, KS 66205	Software	Senior Secured	April 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 4.00% Exit Fee	$ 7,000	7,023	7,000
Poplicus, Inc.[8][14] 19 South Park St. San Francisco, CA 94107	Software	Senior Secured	May 2022	Interest rate FIXED 6.00%, PIK Interest 3.00%	$ 1,250	1,250	
Quid, Inc.[14][15] 600 Harrison Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94107	Software	Senior Secured	October 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 8.25%, PIK Interest 2.25%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 8,350	8,480	8,494

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RapidMiner, Inc.[14] 10 Milk Street., 11th Floor Boston, MA 02108	Software	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.75%, PIK Interest 1.65%	$ 7,030	$ 7,004	$ 7,004
Regent Education[14] 340 East Patrick Street, Suite 210 Frederick, MD 21701	Software	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate FIXED 10.00%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 6.35% Exit Fee	$ 3,302	3,316	3,316
Signpost, Inc.[14] 127 W 26th St., Floor 2 New York, NY 10001	Software	Senior Secured	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.15% or Floor rate of 8.15%, PIK Interest 1.75%, 3.75% Exit Fee	$ 15,578	15,742	15,612
Vela Trading Technologies[18] 211 East 43rd Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10017	Software	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate daily LIBOR + 9.50% or Floor rate of 10.50%	$ 20,000	19,518	19,143
Wrike, Inc.[14][17][19] 10 Almaden Blvd, Suite 1000 San Jose, CA 95113	Software	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 10,215	10,062	10,043
ZocDoc[19] 568 Broadway Floor 9 New York, NY 10012	Software	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.50% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 1.00% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	20,026	20,026
	Software	Senior Secured	November 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.50% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 1.00% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	10,012	10,012
Total ZocDoc					$ 30,000	30,038	30,038
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						361,921	358,968
Subtotal: Software (44.29%)*						371,604	367,053
Surgical Devices							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Transmedics, Inc.[13] 200 Minuteman Road, Suite 302 Andover, MA 01810	Surgical Devices	Senior Secured	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.30% or Floor rate of 9.55%, 6.70% Exit Fee	$ 7,608	7,927	7,912
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						7,927	7,912

Subtotal: Surgical Devices (0.95%)*						7,927	7,912
Sustainable and Renewable Technology							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Kinestral Technologies, Inc. 3955 Trust Way Hayward, CA 94545	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	October 2018	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 7.75% or Floor rate of 8.75%, 3.23% Exit Fee	$ 2,707	2,739	2,739
Rive Technology, Inc.[15] 1 Deer Park Drive, Suite A Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.20% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 4.00% Exit Fee	$ 3,318	3,583	3,583
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						6,322	6,322
1-5 Years Maturity							
ChargePoint Inc.[19] 254 East Hacienda Avenue Campbell, CA 95008	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	August 2020	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.75% or Floor rate of 9.75%, 2.00% Exit Fee	$ 17,576	17,630	17,630
FuelCell Energy, Inc.[12] 3 Great Pasture Road Danbury, CT 06810	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	April 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.40% or Floor rate of 9.90%, 6.68% Exit Fee	$ 13,091	12,827	12,824
	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	April 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.40% or Floor rate of 9.90%, 8.50% Exit Fee	$ 11,909	13,452	13,452
Total FuelCell Energy, Inc.					$ 25,000	26,279	26,276

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor[2]	Principal Amount	Cost[3]	Value[4]
Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.) 66 Franklin Street, Suite 310 Oakland, CA 94607	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 8.70% or Floor rate of 12.95%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 12,000	$ 11,770	$ 11,683
Metalysis Limited[5][10] Unit 2, Farfield Park Manvers Way, Wath upon Dearne Rotherham, South Yorkshire, UK S63 5DB	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	March 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 6.95% Exit Fee	$ 7,500	7,418	7,418
Proterra, Inc.[11][14][17] 1 Whitlee Ct. Greenville, SC 29607	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	November 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 3.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, PIK Interest 1.75%, 5.95% Exit Fee	$ 25,146	26,185	26,197
	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	November 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 3.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, PIK Interest 1.75%, 7.00% Exit Fee	$ 5,029	5,224	5,219
Total Proterra, Inc.					$ 30,175	31,409	31,416
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						94,506	94,423
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (12.16%)*						100,828	100,745
Total: Debt Investments (161.25%)*						**1,368,674**	**1,336,326**

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Percentage Ownership	Series	Shares	Cost[2]	Value[3]
Equity Investments							
Biotechnology Tools							
NuGEN Technologies, Inc.[15] 201 Industrial Road, Suite 310 San Carlos, CA 94070	Biotechnology Tools	Equity	0.69%	Common Stock	55,780	$ 500	$
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.00%)*						500	
Communications & Networking							
Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc.[7][15] 1441 Knightsbridge Drive Blue Bell, PA 19422	Communications & Networking	Equity	100.00%	Common Stock	100	3,100	117
GlowPoint, Inc.[4] 1776 Lincoln Street, 13th Floor Denver, CO 80203	Communications & Networking	Equity	0.25%	Common Stock	114,192	102	25
Peerless Network Holdings, Inc. 222 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 2730 Chicago, IL 60606	Communications & Networking	Equity	3.01%	Preferred Series A	1,000,000	1,000	6,060
Subtotal: Communications & Networking (0.75%)*						4,202	6,202
Diagnostic							
Singulex, Inc. 1701 Harbor Way Parkway, Suite 200 Alameda, CA 94502	Diagnostic	Equity	0.36%	Common Stock	937,998	750	911
Subtotal: Diagnostic (0.11%)*						750	911
Diversified Financial Services							
Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC[7] 400 Skokie Blvd, #375 Northbrook, IL 60062	Diversified Financial Services	Equity	92.74%	Preferred Series A	10,602,752	25,538	25,538
	Diversified Financial Services	Equity	7.26%	Common Stock	830,000	1,861	1,861
Total Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC					11,432,752	27,399	27,399
Subtotal: Diversified Financial Services (3.31%)*						27,399	27,399
Drug Delivery							
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][10] 351 Galveston Drive Redwood City, CA 94063	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.11%	Common Stock	54,240	108	114
BioQ Pharma Incorporated[15] 185 Berry St., Ste 160 San Francisco, CA 94107	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.47%	Preferred Series D	165,000	500	891
Edge Therapeutics, Inc.[4] 300 Connell Dr., Suite 4000 Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.16%	Common Stock	49,965	309	59

Neos Therapeutics, Inc.(4)(15) 2940 N. Highway 360, Suite 400 Grand Prarie, TX 75050	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.43%	Common Stock	125,000	1,500	1,038
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (0.25%)*						2,417	2,102
Drug Discovery & Development							
Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(4)(10)(15) One Broadway, 9th Floor Cambridge, MA 02142	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	1.60%	Common Stock	1,901,791	1,715	5,558
Axovant Sciences Ltd. (4)(5)(10) 11 Times Square, 33rd Floor New York, NY 10036	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.12%	Common Stock	129,827	1,269	172

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Cerecor, Inc.[4] 400 East Pratt Street, Suite 606 Baltimore, MD 21202	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.38%	Common Stock	119,087	$ 1,000	$ 511
Dare Biosciences, Inc. (p.k.a. Cerulean Pharma, Inc.)[4] 35 Gatehouse Drive Waltham, MA 02451	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.12%	Common Stock	13,550	1,000	11
Dicerna Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][15] 87 Cambridge Park Dr Cambridge, MA 02140	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.28%	Common Stock	142,858	1,000	1,365
Dynavax Technologies[4][10] 2929 Seventh Street, Suite 100 Berkeley, CA 94710	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.03%	Common Stock	20,000	550	398
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.[4] 99 High Street Boston, MA 02110-2320	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.76%	Common Stock	200,000	1,000	
Genocea Biosciences, Inc.[4] 100 Acorn Park Drive, 5th Floor Cambridge, MA 02140	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.27%	Common Stock	223,463	2,000	235
Insmed, Incorporated[4] 10 Finderne Avenue, Building 10 Bridgewater, NJ 08807	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.09%	Common Stock	70,771	1,000	1,230
Melinta Therapeutics[4] 300 TriState International, Suite 272 Lincolnshire, IL 60069	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.17%	Common Stock	51,821	2,000	384
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)[4] 75 Park Plaza, 4th Floor Boston, MA 02116	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.24%	Common Stock	76,362	2,744	992
Rocket Pharmaceuticals, Ltd (p.k.a. Inotek Pharmaceuticals Corporation)[4] 131 Hartwell Ave., Suite 105 Lexington, MA 02421	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.00%	Common Stock	944	1,500	18
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (1.31%)*						16,778	10,874
Electronics & Computer Hardware							
Identiv, Inc.[4] 2201 Walnut Avenue Suite 100	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Equity	0.04%	Common Stock	6,700	34	25

Fremont, CA 94538							
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (0.00%)*						34	25
Information Services							
DocuSign, Inc. 221 Main St., Suite 1000 San Francisco, CA 94105	Information Services	Equity	0.24%	Common Stock	385,000	6,081	8,379
Subtotal: Information Services (1.01%)*						6,081	8,379
Internet Consumer & Business Services							
Blurb, Inc. (15) 580 California St., Suite 300 San Francisco, CA 94104	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.38%	Preferred Series B	220,653	175	80
Brigade Group, Inc. (p.k.a. Philotic, Inc.) 548 4th Street San Francisco, CA 94107	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.05%	Common Stock	9,023	93	

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Lightspeed POS, Inc.(5)(10) 700 St-Antoine Est, Suite 300 Montreal, Canada H2Y1A6	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.08%	Preferred Series C	230,030	$ 250	$ 257
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.07%	Preferred Series D	198,677	250	235
Total Lightspeed POS, Inc.					428,707	500	492
OfferUp, Inc. 701 5th Avenue, Suite 5100 Seattle, WA 98104	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.15%	Preferred Series A	286,080	1,663	1,889
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.06%	Preferred Series A-1	108,710	632	718
Total OfferUp, Inc.					394,790	2,295	2,607
Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial) 1600 Seaport Blvd., Suite 250 Redwood City, CA 94063	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.08%	Preferred Series G	218,351	250	416
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.03%	Preferred Series H	87,802	250	233
Total Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial)					306,153	500	649
RazorGator Interactive Group, Inc. 4216 3/4 Glencoe Ave Marina Del Rey, CA 90292	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.11%	Preferred Series AA	34,783	15	
Tectura Corporation(7) 951 Old County Road, Suite 2-317 Belmont, CA 94002	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.12%	Preferred Series BB	1,000,000		
Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (0.46%)*						3,578	3,828
Media/Content/Info							
Pinterest, Inc. 777 South Figueroa Street, Suite 3200	Media/Content/Info	Equity	0.04%	Preferred Series Seed	620,000	4,085	4,389

Los Angeles, CA 90017-5855							
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (0.53%)*						4,085	4,389
Medical Devices & Equipment							
AtriCure, Inc.[4][15] 7555 Innovation Way Mason, Ohio 45040	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.02%	Common Stock	7,536	266	155
Flowonix Medical Incorporated 500 International Drive, Suite 200 Mount Olive, NJ 07828	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.68%	Preferred Series AA	221,893	1,500	
Gelesis, Inc.[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	1.21%	Common Stock	198,202		996
500 Boylston Street, Suite 1600	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	1.16%	Preferred Series A-1	191,210	425	1,056
Boston, MA 02116	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	1.17%	Preferred Series A-2	191,626	500	1,009
Total Gelesis, Inc.					581,038	925	3,061
Medrobotics Corporation[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.12%	Preferred Series E	136,798	250	209
475 Paramount Drive	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.07%	Preferred Series F	73,971	155	171
Raynham, MA 02767	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.14%	Preferred Series G	163,934	500	442
Total Medrobotics Corporation					374,703	905	822

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment(1)	Percentage Ownership	Series	Shares	Cost(2)	Value(3)
Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.(6)(15) 24590 Clawiter Road Hayward, CA 94545	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.36%	Preferred Series B	6,185,567	$ 3,000	$ 345
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.11%	Preferred Series C	1,927,309	655	100
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	3.21%	Preferred Series D	55,103,923	5,257	3,193
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	1.82%	Preferred Series E	31,199,131	2,609	2,618
Total Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.					94,415,930	11,521	6,256
Outset Medical, Inc. (p.k.a. Home Dialysis Plus, Inc.) 1830 Bering Drive San Jose, CA 95112	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.18%	Preferred Series B	232,061	527	667
Quanterix Corporation(4) 113 Hartwell Avenue Lexington, MA 02421	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.39%	Common Stock	84,778	1,000	1,445
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (1.50%)*						16,644	12,406
Software							
CapLinked, Inc. 2015 Manhattan Beach Blvd, #108 Redondo Beach, CA 90278	Software	Equity	0.33%	Preferred Series A-3	53,614	51	87
Druva, Inc.	Software	Equity	0.30%	Preferred Series 2	458,841	1,000	1,073
150 Mathilda Place, Suite 450 Sunnyvale, CA 94041	Software	Equity	0.06%	Preferred Series 3	93,620	300	313
Total Druva, Inc.					552,461	1,300	1,386
ForeScout Technologies, Inc.(4) 900 E. Hamilton Avenue, Suite 300 Campbell, CA 95008	Software	Equity	0.51%	Common Stock	199,842	529	6,483
HighRoads, Inc. 3 Burlington Woods Dr Burlington, MA 01803	Software	Equity	0.00%	Common Stock	190	307	
NewVoiceMedia Limited(5)(10) Viables Business Park, Jays Close Basingstoke, UK RG22 4BS	Software	Equity	0.30%	Preferred Series E	669,173	963	1,392
Palantir Technologies	Software	Equity	0.04%	Preferred Series E	727,696	5,431	4,923
100 Hamilton Avenue Palo Alto, CA 94301	Software	Equity	0.02%	Preferred Series G	326,797	2,211	2,211

Total Palantir Technologies					1,054,493	7,642	7,134
Sprinklr, Inc. 29 West 35th Street, 7th Floor New York, NY 10001	Software	Equity	0.35%	Common Stock	700,000	3,749	3,752
WildTangent, Inc.[15] 18578 NE 67th Court, Building 5 Redmond, WA 98052	Software	Equity	0.16%	Preferred Series 3	100,000	402	172
Subtotal: Software (2.46%)*						14,943	20,406
Surgical Devices							
Gynesonics, Inc.[15]	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.04%	Preferred Series B	219,298	250	48
301 Galveston Drive	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.12%	Preferred Series C	656,538	282	65
Redwood City, CA 94063	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.38%	Preferred Series D	1,991,157	711	822
	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.53%	Preferred Series E	2,786,367	429	542
Total Gynesonics, Inc.					5,653,360	1,672	1,477

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Transmedics, Inc.	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.16%	Preferred Series B	88,961	$ 1,100	$ 427
200 Minuteman Road, Suite 302	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.21%	Preferred Series C	119,999	300	340
Andover, MA 01810	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.46%	Preferred Series D	260,000	650	1,071
	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.18%	Preferred Series F	100,200	500	561
Total Transmedics, Inc.					569,160	2,550	2,399
Subtotal: Surgical Devices (0.47%)*						4,222	3,876
Sustainable and Renewable Technology							
Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.) 4100 Alpha Road, Suite 900 Dallas, TX 75244	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	0.00%	Common Stock	192	761	
Modumetal, Inc. Northlake R&D Center, 1443 N. Northlake Way Seattle, WA 98103	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	0.72%	Preferred Series C	3,107,520	500	360
Proterra, Inc. 1 Whitlee Ct. Greenville, SC 29607	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	0.09%	Preferred Series 5	99,280	500	527
Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.)[6] 66 Franklin Street, Suite 310 Oakland, CA 94607	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	18.32%	Common Stock	288	61,502	12,315
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (1.59%)*						63,263	13,202
Total: Equity Investments (13.76%)*						**164,896**	**113,999**
Warrant Investments							
Biotechnology Tools							
Labcyte, Inc.[15] 1190 Borregas Avenue Sunnyvale, CA 94089	Biotechnology Tools	Warrant	0.84%	Preferred Series C	1,127,624	323	494
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.06%)*						323	494
Communications & Networking							
Peerless Network Holdings, Inc.	Communications & Networking	Warrant	0.01%	Common Stock	3,328		16
222 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 2730 Chicago, IL 60606	Communications & Networking	Warrant	0.41%	Preferred Series A	135,000	95	550
Total Peerless Network Holdings, Inc.					138,328	95	566
Spring Mobile Solutions, Inc.		Warrant	0.62%	Common Stock	2,834,375	417	

11710 Plaza America Drive, Suite 2000 Reston, VA 20190	Communications & Networking						
Subtotal: Communications & Networking (0.07%)*						512	566
Consumer & Business Products							
Gadget Guard (p.k.a. Antenna79)[15] 709N 400 W #3 North Salt Lake, UT 84054	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	0.46%	Common Stock	1,662,441	228	
Intelligent Beauty, Inc.[15] 2301 Rosecrans Ave, Suite 4100 El Segundo, CA 90245	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	0.35%	Preferred Series B	190,234	230	233
The Neat Company[15] 1601 Market St., Suite 3500 Philadelphia, PA 19103	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	0.01%	Preferred Series C-1	540,540	365	
Subtotal: Consumer & Business Products (0.03%)*						823	233

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Drug Delivery							
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][10][15] 351 Galveston Drive Redwood City, CA 94063	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.35%	Common Stock	176,730	$ 786	$ 66
Agile Therapeutics, Inc.[4] 101 Poor Farm Road Princeton, NJ 08540	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.53%	Common Stock	180,274	730	44
BioQ Pharma Incorporated 185 Berry St., Ste 160 San Francisco, CA 94107	Drug Delivery	Warrant	1.30%	Common Stock	459,183	1	1,155
Celsion Corporation[4] 997 Lenox Drive, Suite 100 Lawrenceville, NJ 08648	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.08%	Common Stock	13,927	428	
Dance Biopharm, Inc.[15] 150 North Hill Drive, Suite 24 Brisbane, CA 94005	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.40%	Common Stock	110,882	74	
Edge Therapeutics, Inc.[4] 300 Connell Dr., Suite 4000 Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.25%	Common Stock	78,595	390	25
Kaleo, Inc. (p.k.a. Intelliject, Inc.) 111 Virginia St., Ste 300 Richmond, VA 23219	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.46%	Preferred Series B	82,500	594	1,076
Neos Therapeutics, Inc.[4][15] 2940 N. Highway 360, Suite 400 Grand Prairie, TX 75050	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.24%	Common Stock	70,833	285	71
Pulmatrix Inc.[4] 99 Hayden Avenue, Suite 390 Lexington, MA 02421	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.11%	Common Stock	25,150	116	
ZP Opco, Inc (p.k.a. Zosano Pharma)[4] 34790 Ardentech Court Fremont, CA 94555	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.18%	Common Stock	3,618	266	
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (0.29%)*						3,670	2,437
Drug Discovery & Development							
ADMA Biologics, Inc.[4] 465 Route 17 South Ramsey, NJ 07446	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.20%	Common Stock	89,750	295	31
Audentes Therapeutics, Inc[4][10][15] 600 California Street, 17th Floor San Francisco, CA 94108	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.03%	Common Stock	9,914	62	142
Auris Medical Holding, AG[4][5][10] Dornacherstrasse 210 CH-4053, Basel Switzerland	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.26%	Common Stock	15,672	249	2
Brickell Biotech, Inc. 5777 Central Ave, Suite 102 Boulder, CO 80301	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.38%	Preferred Series C	26,086	119	65
Cerecor, Inc.[4] 400 East Pratt Street, Suite 606 Baltimore, MD 21202	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.07%	Common Stock	22,328	70	25
Chroma Therapeutics, Ltd.[5][10]		Warrant	0.61%		325,261	490	

93 Innovation Drive, Milton Park Abingdon Oxon, UK OX14 4RZ	Drug Discovery & Development			Preferred Series D			
Cleveland BioLabs, Inc.(4)(15) 73 High Street Buffalo, NY 14203	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.07%	Common Stock	7,813	105	1

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Concert Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][15] 99 Hayden Avenue, Suite 500 Lexington, MA 02421-7966	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.56%	Common Stock	132,069	$ 545	$ 1,091
CTI BioPharma Corp. (p.k.a. Cell Therapeutics, Inc.)[4] 3101 Western Avenue, Suite 600 Seattle, WA 98121	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.06%	Common Stock	29,239	165	
CytRx Corporation[4][15] 11726 San Vicente Blvd., Suite 650 Los Angeles, CA 90049	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.38%	Common Stock	105,694	160	48
Dare Biosciences, Inc. (p.k.a. Cerulean Pharma, Inc.)[4] 35 Gatehouse Drive Waltham, MA 02451	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.15%	Common Stock	17,190	369	
Dicerna Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][15] 87 Cambridge Park Dr Cambridge, MA 02140	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.00%	Common Stock	200	28	
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.[4] 99 High Street Boston, MA 02110-2320	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.25%	Common Stock	64,194	276	
Evofem Biosciences, Inc (p.k.a Neothetics, Inc.)[4][15] 9171 Towne Centre Drive, Suite 270 San Diego, CA 92122	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.01%	Common Stock	7,806	266	28
Fortress Biotech, Inc. (p.k.a. Coronado Biosciences, Inc.)[4] 2 Gansevoort Street, 9th Floor New York, NY 10014	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.14%	Common Stock	73,009	142	43
Genocea Biosciences, Inc.[4] 100 Acorn Park Drive, 5th Floor Cambridge, MA 02140	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.09%	Common Stock	73,725	266	3
Immune Pharmaceuticals[4] 430 East 29th St., Suite 940 New York, NY 10016	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.03%	Common Stock	10,742	164	
Melinta Therapeutics[4] 300 TriState International, Suite 272 Lincolnshire, IL 60069	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.13%	Common Stock	40,545	626	1
Motif BioSciences Inc.[4][15] 125 Park Avenue., 25th Floor New York, NY 10017	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.03%	Common Stock	73,452	282	254

Myovant Sciences, Ltd.[(4)(5)(10)] 2000 Sierra Point Parkway, 9th Floor Brisbane, CA 94005	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.12%	Common Stock	73,710	460	831
Neuralstem, Inc.[(4)(15)] 20271 Goldenrod Lane, 2nd floor Germantown, MD 20876	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.04%	Common Stock	5,783	77	
Ology Bioservices, Inc. (p.k.a. Nanotherapeutics, Inc.)[(15)] 13200 NW Nano Court Alachua, FL 32615	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	2.67%	Common Stock	171,389	838	
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)[(4)(15)] 75 Park Plaza, 4th Floor Boston, MA 02116	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.24%	Common Stock	75,214	178	82
Savara Inc. (p.k.a. Mast Therapeutics, Inc.)[(4)(15)] 900 S. Capital of Texas Highway, Suite 150 Austin, TX 78746	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.11%	Common Stock	32,467	203	93
Sorrento Therapeutics, Inc.[(4)(10)] 9380 Judicial Dr San Diego, CA 92121	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.34%	Common Stock	306,748	889	704
Stealth Bio Therapeutics Corp.[(5)(10)] 275 Grove Street, Suite 3-107 Newton, MA 02466	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.10%	Preferred Series A	650,000	158	150

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Tricida, Inc.[15] 7000 Shoreline Ct #201 South San Francisco, CA 94080	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.16%	Common Stock	212,765	$ 223	$ 217
uniQure B.V.[4][5][10] Paasheuvelweg 25A Amsterdam, The Netherlands 1105 BP	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.12%	Common Stock	37,174	218	334
XOMA Corporation[4][10][15] 2910 Seventh Street Berkeley, CA 94710	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.11%	Common Stock	9,063	279	9
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (0.50%)*						8,202	4,154
Electronics & Computer Hardware							
908 DEVICES INC.[15] 27 Drydock Avenue, 7th Floor Boston, MA 02210	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Warrant	0.25%	Preferred Series D	79,856	100	84
Clustrix, Inc. 201 Mission Street, Suite 800 San Francisco, CA 94105	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Warrant	0.23%	Common Stock	50,000	12	
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (0.01%)*						112	84
Healthcare Services, Other							
Chromadex Corporation[4][15] 10005 Muirlands Boulevard, Suite G, First Floor Irvine, CA 92618	Healthcare Services, Other	Warrant	0.25%	Common Stock	139,673	157	182
Subtotal: Healthcare Services, Other (0.02%)*						157	182
Information Services							
INMOBI Inc.[5][10] 475 Brannan St., Suite 420 San Francisco, CA 94107	Information Services	Warrant	0.16%	Common Stock	65,587	82	
InXpo, Inc.[15] 770 N Halsted Street, Suite 6s	Information Services	Warrant	0.81%	Preferred Series C-1	898,134	49	34

Chicago, IL 60642							
MDX Medical, Inc.(15) 160 Chubb Avenue, Suite 301 Lyndhurst, NJ 07071	Information Services	Warrant	0.87%	Common Stock	2,812,500	283	185
Netbase Solutions, Inc. 3960 Freedom Circle, Suite 200 Santa Clara, CA 95054	Information Services	Warrant	0.02%	Preferred Series 1	60,000	356	373
RichRelevance, Inc.(15) 303 Second Street Suite 350 South San Francisco, CA 94107	Information Services	Warrant	0.13%	Preferred Series E	112,612	98	
Subtotal: Information Services (0.07%)*						868	592
Internet Consumer & Business Services							
Aria Systems, Inc. 575 Market Street, 32nd Floor San Francisco, CA 94105	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.09%	Preferred Series G	231,535	73	
Art.com, Inc.(15) 2100 Powell Street 13th Floor Emeryville, CA 94608	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.24%	Preferred Series B	311,005	66	66
Blurb, Inc.(15) 580 California St., Suite 300 San Francisco, CA 94104	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.40%	Preferred Series C	234,280	636	27

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ClearObject, Inc. (p.k.a. CloudOne, Inc.) 8626 E 116th Street, Suite 300 Fishers, IN 46038	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	1.20%	Preferred Series E	968,992	$ 19	$ 211
The Faction Group 1660 Lincoln St., Floor 16 Denver, CO 80264	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	1.85%	Preferred Series A	8,703	234	437
Intent Media, Inc.[15] 315 Hudson St., 9th Floor New York, NY 10013	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.47%	Common Stock	140,077	168	200
Interactions Corporation 31 Hayward Street., Suite E Franklin, MA 02038	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.07%	Preferred Series G-3	68,187	204	413
Just Fabulous, Inc. 2301 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 5000 El Segundo, CA 90245	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.35%	Preferred Series B	206,184	1,102	1,812
Lightspeed POS, Inc.[5][10] 700 St-Antoine Est, Suite 300 Montreal, Canada H2Y1A6	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.09%	Preferred Series C	245,610	20	99
LogicSource[15] 20 Marshall Street South Norwalk, CT 06854	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.39%	Preferred Series C	79,625	30	28
Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial) 1600 Seaport Blvd., Suite 250 Redwood City, CA 94063	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.06%	Preferred Series G	174,562	78	192
ShareThis, Inc.[15] 4005 Miranda Avenue, Suite 100 Palo Alto, CA 94304	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.91%	Preferred Series C	493,502	547	
Snagajob.com, Inc. 1919 N Lynn Street, 7th Floor Arlington, VA 22209	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.89%	Preferred Series A	1,800,000	782	1,406
Tapjoy, Inc. 111 Sutter Street, 12th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.40%	Preferred Series D	748,670	316	15
TraceLink, Inc. 400 Riverpark Dr. Suite 200 North Reading, MA 1864	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.86%	Preferred Series A-2	283,353	1,833	2,029
Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (0.84%)*						6,108	6,935
Media/Content/Info							

FanDuel, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.15%	Common Stock	15,570		
300 Park Avenue South, 14th Floor New York, NY 10005	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.04%	Preferred Series A	4,648	730	1,875
Total FanDuel, Inc.					20,218	730	1,875
Machine Zone, Inc. 1050 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94304	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.12%	Common Stock	1,552,710	1,958	3,242
Rhapsody International, Inc.[15] 701 5th Ave., Suite 3100 Seattle, WA 98104	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.44%	Common Stock	715,755	385	37
WP Technology, Inc. (Wattpad, Inc.)[5][10] 4950 Yonge Street, Suite 208 Toronto, ON M2M 3V5	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.10%	Common Stock	255,818	4	24

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Zoom Media Group, Inc. 345 7th Avenue, Suite 1501 New York, NY 10001	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.44%	Preferred Series A	1,204	$ 348	$ 29
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (0.63%)*						3,425	5,207
Medical Devices & Equipment							
Amedica Corporation[4][15] 1885 West 2100 South Salt Lake City, UT 84119	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.20%	Common Stock	8,603	459	
Aspire Bariatrics, Inc.[15] 3200 Horizon Drive, Suite 100 King of Prussia, PA 19406	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	1.03%	Preferred Series B-1	112,858	455	
Avedro, Inc.[15] 201 Jones Rd., 5th Floor Waltham, MA 02451	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.56%	Preferred Series AA	300,000	401	300
Flowonix Medical Incorporated 500 International Drive, Suite 200 Mount Olive, NJ 07828	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.47%	Preferred Series AA	155,325	362	
Gelesis, Inc.[15] 500 Boylston Street, Suite 1600 Boston, MA 02116	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.46%	Preferred Series A-1	74,784	78	248
InspireMD, Inc.[4][5][10] 4 Menorat Hamaor Street, 3rd Floor Tel Aviv, Israel 67448	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.03%	Common Stock	1,124	242	
Intuity Medical, Inc.[15] 3500 West Warren Avenue. Fremont, CA 94538	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.73%	Preferred Series 4	1,819,078	294	394
Medrobotics Corporation[15] 475 Paramount Drive Raynham, MA 02767	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.40%	Preferred Series E	455,539	370	264
Micell Technologies, Inc. 801 Capitola Drive, Suite 1 Durham, NC 27713	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.37%	Preferred Series D-2	84,955	262	154
NetBio, Inc. 266 Second Avenue Waltham, MA 02451	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.75%	Preferred Series A	7,841	408	43
NinePoint Medical, Inc.[15] 2 Oak Park Dr. Bedford, MA 01730	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.30%	Preferred Series A-1	587,840	170	104
Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.[6][15] 24590 Clawiter Road Hayward, CA 94545	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.61%	Preferred Series E	10,535,275	1,252	271

Outset Medical, Inc. (p.k.a. Home Dialysis Plus, Inc.) 1830 Bering Drive San Jose, CA 95112	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.38%	Preferred Series A	500,000	402	532
Quanterix Corporation(4) 113 Hartwell Avenue Lexington, MA 02421	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.30%	Common Stock	66,039	204	326
Sebacia, Inc.(15) 2905 Premiere Parkway, Suite 150 Duluth, GA 30097	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.45%	Preferred Series D	778,301	133	159
SonaCare Medical, LLC (p.k.a. US HIFU, LLC) 10130 Perimeter Parkway, Suite 250 Charlotte, NC 28216	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.02%	Preferred Series A	6,464	188	

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Strata Skin Sciences, Inc. (p.k.a. MELA Sciences, Inc.)[4] 100 Lakeside Drive, Suite 100 Horsham, PA 19044	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.32%	Common Stock	13,864	$ 401	$
Tela Bio, Inc.[15] One Great Valley Pkwy, Suite 24 Malvern, PA 19355	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.39%	Preferred Series B	387,930	62	128
ViewRay, Inc.[4][15] 2 Thermo Fisher Way Oakwood Village, OH 44146	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.18%	Common Stock	128,231	333	206
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (0.38%)*						6,476	3,129
Semiconductors							
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation[15] 2953 Bunker Hill Lane, Suite 101 Santa Clara, CA 95054	Semiconductors	Warrant	0.11%	Preferred Series C	360,000	160	434
	Semiconductors	Warrant	0.23%	Preferred Series D-2	750,000	99	648
Total Achronix Semiconductor Corporation					1,110,000	259	1,082
Aquantia Corp.[4] 105 E. Tasman Drive San Jose, CA 95134	Semiconductors	Warrant	0.06%	Common Stock	19,683	4	41
Avnera Corporation 1600 NW Compton Drive, Ste 300. Beaverton, OR 97006	Semiconductors	Warrant	0.28%	Preferred Series E	141,567	46	219
Subtotal: Semiconductors (0.16%)*						309	1,342
Software							
Actifio, Inc. 333 Wyman Street, Waltham, MA 02451	Software	Warrant	0.08%	Common Stock	73,584	249	65
	Software	Warrant	0.03%	Preferred Series F	31,673	343	79
Total Actifio, Inc.					105,257	592	144
Braxton Technologies, LLC	Software	Warrant	0.63%	Preferred Series A	168,750	188	

6 North Tejon Street, Suite 220 Colorado Springs, CO 80903							
CareCloud Corporation[15] 5200 Blue Lagoon Drive, Suite 900 Miami, FL 33126	Software	Warrant	0.43%	Preferred Series B	413,433	258	44
Clickfox, Inc.[15] 3445 Peachtree Road, Suite 450 Atlanta, GA 30326	Software	Warrant	0.64%	Preferred Series B	1,038,563	330	35
	Software	Warrant	0.37%	Preferred Series C	592,019	730	38
	Software	Warrant	1.37%	Preferred Series C-A	2,218,214	230	1,441
Total Clickfox, Inc.					3,848,796	1,290	1,514
DNAnexus, Inc. 1975 W El Camino Real #101 Mountain View, CA 94040	Software	Warrant	0.24%	Preferred Series C	909,091	97	62
Evernote Corporation[15] 305 Walnut Street Redwood City, CA 94063	Software	Warrant	0.06%	Common Stock	62,500	106	218
Fuze, Inc.[15] 2 Copley Place, Floor 7 Boston, MA 02116	Software	Warrant	0.17%	Preferred Series F	256,158	89	5
Lightbend, Inc.[15] 625 Market St San Francisco, CA 94105	Software	Warrant	0.26%	Preferred Series C-1	391,778	79	75
Mattersight Corporation[4] 200 W. Madison, Suite 3100 Chicago, IL 60606	Software	Warrant	1.08%	Common Stock	357,143	538	88

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment(1)	Percentage Ownership	Series	Shares	Cost(2)	Value(3)
Message Systems, Inc.(15) 9130 Guilford Road Columbia, MD 21046	Software	Warrant	1.05%	Preferred Series C	503,718	$ 334	$ 464
Mobile Posse, Inc.(15) 1010 N. Glebe Road, Suite 200 Arlington, VA 22201	Software	Warrant	1.04%	Preferred Series C	396,430	130	155
Neos, Inc.(15) 6210 Stoneridge Mall, Suite 450 Pleasanton, CA 94588	Software	Warrant	0.10%	Common Stock	221,150	22	
NewVoiceMedia Limited(5)(10) Viables Business Park, Jays Close Basingstoke, UK RG22 4BS	Software	Warrant	0.10%	Preferred Series E	225,586	33	142
OneLogin, Inc.(15) 150 Spear Street, Suite 1400 San Francisco, CA 94105	Software	Warrant	0.34%	Common Stock	228,972	150	172
PerfectServe, Inc. 10024 Investment Drive Knoxville, TN 37932	Software	Warrant	2.24%	Preferred Series C	129,073	720	1,089
Poplicus, Inc. 19 South Park St. San Francisco, CA 94107	Software	Warrant	0.56%	Common Stock	132,168		
Quid, Inc.(15) 600 Harrison Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94107	Software	Warrant	0.06%	Preferred Series D	71,576	1	6
RapidMiner, Inc. 10 Milk Street., 11th Floor Boston, MA 02108	Software	Warrant	0.32%	Preferred Series C-1	4,982	24	32
RedSeal Inc.(15) 940 Stewart Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94085	Software	Warrant	0.13%	Preferred Series C-Prime	640,603	66	38
Signpost, Inc. 127 W 26th St., Floor 2 New York, NY 10001	Software	Warrant	0.78%	Preferred Series C	324,005	314	108
Wrike, Inc. 10 Almaden Blvd, Suite 1000 San Jose, CA 95113	Software	Warrant	0.87%	Common Stock	698,760	462	1,273
Subtotal: Software (0.68%)*						5,493	5,629
Specialty Pharmaceuticals							
Alimera Sciences, Inc.(4)	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Warrant	2.46%	Common Stock	1,717,709	861	256

6120 Windward Parkway, Suite 290							
Alpharetta, GA 30005							
Subtotal: Specialty Pharmaceuticals (0.03%)*						861	256
Surgical Devices							
Gynesonics, Inc.[15]	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.03%	Preferred Series C	180,480	75	16
301 Galveston Drive							
Redwood City, CA 94063							
	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.30%	Preferred Series D	1,575,965	320	307
Total Gynesonics, Inc.					1,756,445	395	323
Transmedics, Inc.	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.07%	Preferred Series B	40,436	225	16
200 Minuteman Road, Suite 302	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.31%	Preferred Series D	175,000	100	474
Andover, MA 01810	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.09%	Preferred Series F	50,544	38	62
Total Transmedics, Inc.					265,980	363	552
Subtotal: Surgical Devices (0.11%)*						758	875

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Percentage Ownership	Series	Shares	Cost[2]	Value[3]
Sustainable and Renewable Technology							
Agrivida, Inc.[15] 200 Boston Avenue Medford, MA 02155	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.40%	Preferred Series D	471,327	$ 120	$
American Superconductor Corporation[4] 64 Jackson Rd. Devens, MA 01434	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.28%	Common Stock	58,823	39	41
Calera, Inc.[15] 485 Alberto Way, #210 Los Gatos, CA 95032	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.17%	Preferred Series C	44,529	513	
EcoMotors, Inc.[15] 17000 Federal Dr., Suite 200 Allen Park, MI 48101	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.68%	Preferred Series B	437,500	308	
Fluidic, Inc. 8455 North 90th Street, Suite 4 Scottsdale, AZ 85258	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.11%	Preferred Series D	61,804	102	
Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.) 4100 Alpha Road, Suite 900 Dallas, TX 75244	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.00%	Common Stock	5,310	181	
	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.00%	Preferred Series 2-A	63	50	
Total Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.)					5,373	231	
Fulcrum Bioenergy, Inc. 4900 Hopyard Road, Suite 220 Pleasanton, CA 94588	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.20%	Preferred Series C-1	280,897	275	457
GreatPoint Energy, Inc.[15] 2215 W. Harrison St. Chicago, IL 60612	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.12%	Preferred Series D-1	393,212	548	
Kinestral Technologies, Inc.		Warrant	0.26%		325,000	155	92

3955 Trust Way Hayward, CA 94545	Sustainable and Renewable Technology			Preferred Series A			
	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.10%	Preferred Series B	131,883	63	27
Total Kinestral Technologies, Inc.					456,883	218	119
Polyera Corporation[15] 8045 Lamon Avenue, #140 Skokie, IL 60077	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.97%	Preferred Series C	311,609	338	
Proterra, Inc. 1 Whitlee Ct. Greenville, SC 29607	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.42%	Preferred Series 4	477,517	41	518
Rive Technology, Inc.[15] 1 Deer Park Drive, Suite A Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.34%	Preferred Series E	234,477	12	3
Stion Corporation[6] 6321 San Ignacio Avenue San Jose, CA 95119	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	7.89%	Preferred Series Seed	2,154	1,378	

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment(1)	Percentage Ownership	Series	Shares	Cost(2)	Value(3)
TAS Energy, Inc. 6110 Cullen Blvd. Houston, TX 77021	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.10%	Preferred Series AA	428,571	$ 299	$
Tendril Networks 2580 55th Street, Suite 100 Boulder, CO 80301	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.46%	Preferred Series 3-A	1,019,793	189	
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (0.14%)*						4,611	1,138
Total: Warrant Investments (4.01%)*						**42,708**	**33,253**
Total Investments in Securities (179.02%)*						**$ 1,576,278**	**$ 1,483,578**

* Value as a percent of net assets
(1) Preferred and common stock, warrants, and equity interests are generally non-income producing.
(2) Interest rate PRIME represents 4.75% at March 31, 2018. Daily LIBOR, 1-month LIBOR, 3-month LIBOR and 12-month LIBOR represent 1.70%, 1.88%, 2.31% and 2.66%, respectively, at March 31, 2018.
(3) Gross unrealized appreciation, gross unrealized depreciation, and net unrealized depreciation for federal income tax purposes totaled $26.2 million, $128.1 million and $101.8 million respectively. The tax cost of investments is $1.6 billion.
(4) Except for warrants in 41 publicly traded companies and common stock in 20 publicly traded companies, all investments are restricted at March 31, 2018 and were valued at fair value using Level 3 significant unobservable inputs as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. No unrestricted securities of the same issuer are outstanding. The Company uses the Standard Industrial Code for classifying the industry grouping of its portfolio companies.
(5) Non-U.S. company or the company s principal place of business is outside the United States.
(6) Affiliate investment as defined under the 1940 Act in which Hercules owns at least 5% but generally less than 25% of the company s voting securities.
(7) Control investment as defined under the 1940 Act in which Hercules owns at least 25% of the company s voting securities or has greater than 50% representation on its board.
(8) Debt is on non-accrual status at March 31, 2018, and is therefore considered non-income producing. Note that at March 31, 2018, only the $10.7 million PIK, or payment-in-kind, loan is on non-accrual for the Company s debt investment in Tectura Corporation.
(9) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment is convertible debt.
(10) Indicates assets that the Company deems not qualifying assets under section 55(a) of 1940 Act. Qualifying assets must represent at least 70% of the Company s total assets at the time of acquisition of any additional non-qualifying assets.
(11) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment secures the notes offered in the Debt Securitization (as defined in Note 4).
(12) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment is pledged as collateral under the Wells Facility (as defined in Note 4).
(13) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment is pledged as collateral under the Union Bank Facility (as defined in Note 4).
(14) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment principal includes accumulated PIK interest and is net of repayments.
(15) Denotes that all or a portion of the investment in this portfolio company is held by HT II or HT III, the Company s wholly owned SBIC subsidiaries.
(16) Denotes that the fair value of the Company s total investments in this portfolio company represent greater than 5% of the Company s total assets at March 31, 2018.
(17) Denotes that there is an unfunded contractual commitment available at the request of this portfolio company at March 31, 2018. Refer to Note 10.
(18) Denotes unitranche debt with first lien last-out senior secured position and security interest in all assets of the portfolio company whereby the last-out portion will be subordinated to the first-out portion in a liquidation, sale or other disposition.
(19) Denotes second lien senior secured debt.

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SENIOR SECURITIES

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table for the periods as of December 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008. The information as of December 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010 has been derived from our audited financial statements for these periods, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm. The report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP on the senior securities table as of December 31, 2017 is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. The N/A indicates information that the SEC expressly does not require to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities[(1)]	Asset Coverage per Unit[(2)]	Average Market Value per Unit[(3)]
Securitized Credit Facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance			
December 31, 2008	$ 89,582,000	$ 6,689	N/A
December 31, 2009[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2010[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2011	$ 10,186,830	$ 73,369	N/A
December 31, 2012[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2013[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2014[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2015	$ 50,000,000	$ 26,352	N/A
December 31, 2016	$ 5,015,620	$ 290,234	N/A
December 31, 2017[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2018 (as of March 31, 2018, unaudited)[(6)]			N/A
Securitized Credit Facility with Union Bank, NA			
December 31, 2009[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2010[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2011[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2012[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2013[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2014[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2015[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2016[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2017[(6)]			N/A
December 31, 2018 (as of March 31, 2018, unaudited)[(6)]			N/A
Small Business Administration Debentures (HT II)[(4)]			
December 31, 2008	$ 127,200,000	$ 4,711	N/A
December 31, 2009	$ 130,600,000	$ 3,806	N/A
December 31, 2010	$ 150,000,000	$ 3,942	N/A
December 31, 2011	$ 125,000,000	$ 5,979	N/A
December 31, 2012	$ 76,000,000	$ 14,786	N/A
December 31, 2013	$ 76,000,000	$ 16,075	N/A
December 31, 2014	$ 41,200,000	$ 31,535	N/A
December 31, 2015	$ 41,200,000	$ 31,981	N/A
December 31, 2016	$ 41,200,000	$ 35,333	N/A
December 31, 2017	$ 41,200,000	$ 39,814	N/A
December 31, 2018 (as of March 31, 2018, unaudited)	$ 41,200,000	$ 39,143	N/A
Small Business Administration Debentures (HT III)[(5)]			
December 31, 2010	$ 20,000,000	$ 29,564	N/A
December 31, 2011	$ 100,000,000	$ 7,474	N/A
December 31, 2012	$ 149,000,000	$ 7,542	N/A
December 31, 2013	$ 149,000,000	$ 8,199	N/A
December 31, 2014	$ 149,000,000	$ 8,720	N/A

December 31, 2015	$ 149,000,000	$ 8,843	N/A
December 31, 2016	$ 149,000,000	$ 9,770	N/A
December 31, 2017	$ 149,000,000	$ 11,009	N/A
December 31, 2018 (as of March 31, 2018, unaudited)	$ 149,000,000	$ 10,823	N/A

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Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities[1]	Asset Coverage per Unit[2]	Average Market Value per Unit[3]
2016 Convertible Notes			
December 31, 2011	$ 75,000,000	$ 10,623	$ 885
December 31, 2012	$ 75,000,000	$ 15,731	$ 1,038
December 31, 2013	$ 75,000,000	$ 16,847	$ 1,403
December 31, 2014	$ 17,674,000	$ 74,905	$ 1,290
December 31, 2015	$ 17,604,000	$ 74,847	$ 1,110
December 31, 2016			
April 2019 Notes			
December 31, 2012	$ 84,489,500	$ 13,300	$ 986
December 31, 2013	$ 84,489,500	$ 14,460	$ 1,021
December 31, 2014	$ 84,489,500	$ 15,377	$ 1,023
December 31, 2015	$ 64,489,500	$ 20,431	$ 1,017
December 31, 2016	$ 64,489,500	$ 22,573	$ 1,022
December 31, 2017			
September 2019 Notes			
December 31, 2012	$ 85,875,000	$ 13,086	$ 1,003
December 31, 2013	$ 85,875,000	$ 14,227	$ 1,016
December 31, 2014	$ 85,875,000	$ 15,129	$ 1,026
December 31, 2015	$ 45,875,000	$ 28,722	$ 1,009
December 31, 2016	$ 45,875,000	$ 31,732	$ 1,023
December 31, 2017			
2024 Notes			
December 31, 2014	$ 103,000,000	$ 12,614	$ 1,010
December 31, 2015	$ 103,000,000	$ 12,792	$ 1,014
December 31, 2016	$ 252,873,175	$ 5,757	$ 1,016
December 31, 2017	$ 183,509,600	$ 8,939	$ 1,025
December 31, 2018 (as of March 31, 2018, unaudited)	$ 183,509,600	$ 8,788	$ 1,011
2017 Asset-Backed Notes			
December 31, 2012	$ 129,300,000	$ 8,691	$ 1,000
December 31, 2013	$ 89,556,972	$ 13,642	$ 1,004
December 31, 2014	$ 16,049,144	$ 80,953	$ 1,375
December 31, 2015			
2021 Asset-Backed Notes			
December 31, 2014	$ 129,300,000	$ 10,048	$ 1,000
December 31, 2015	$ 129,300,000	$ 10,190	$ 996
December 31, 2016	$ 109,205,263	$ 13,330	$ 1,002
December 31, 2017	$ 49,152,504	$ 33,372	$ 1,001
December 31, 2018 (as of March 31, 2018, unaudited)	$ 33,575,408	$ 48,032	$ 1,000
2022 Convertible Notes			
December 31, 2017	$ 230,000,000	$ 7,132	$ 1,028
December 31, 2018 (as of March 31, 2018, unaudited)	$ 230,000,000	$ 7,012	$ 1,015
2022 Notes			
December 31, 2017	$ 150,000,000	$ 10,935	$ 1,014
December 31, 2018 (as of March 31, 2018, unaudited)	$ 150,000,000	$ 10,751	$ 1,011
Total Senior Securities[7]			
December 31, 2008	$ 216,782,000	$ 2,764	N/A
December 31, 2009	$ 130,600,000	$ 3,806	N/A
December 31, 2010	$ 170,000,000	$ 3,478	N/A
December 31, 2011	$ 310,186,830	$ 2,409	N/A
December 31, 2012	$ 599,664,500	$ 1,874	N/A
December 31, 2013	$ 559,921,472	$ 2,182	N/A
December 31, 2014	$ 626,587,644	$ 2,073	N/A

December 31, 2015	$	600,468,500	$	2,194	N/A
December 31, 2016	$	667,658,558	$	2,180	N/A
December 31, 2017	$	802,862,104	$	2,043	N/A
December 31, 2018 (as of March 31, 2018, unaudited)	$	787,285,008	$	2,048	N/A

(1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.

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(2) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, including senior securities not subject to asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act due to exemptive relief from the SEC, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. This asset coverage ratio is multiplied by $1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage per Unit.
(3) Not applicable because senior securities are not registered for public trading.
(4) Issued by HT II, one of our SBIC subsidiaries, to the SBA. These categories of senior securities were not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act as a result of exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC.
(5) Issued by HT III, one of our SBIC subsidiaries, to the SBA. These categories of senior securities were not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act as a result of exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC.
(6) The Company s Wells Facility and Union Bank Facility had no borrowings outstanding during the periods noted above.
(7) The total senior securities and Asset Coverage per Unit shown for those securities do not represent the asset coverage ratio requirement under the 1940 Act because the presentation includes senior securities not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act as a result of exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC. As of March 31, 2018, our asset coverage ratio under our regulatory requirements as a business development company was 238.2% excluding our SBA debentures as a result of our exemptive order from the SEC which allows us to exclude all SBA leverage from our asset coverage ratio.

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MANAGEMENT

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors elects our officers who serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors currently consists of eight members, one who is an interested person of the Company as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act and seven who are not interested persons and who we refer to as our independent directors.

Directors, Executive Officers and Key Employees

Our executive officers, directors and key employees and their positions are set forth below. Information regarding our current Board of Directors is set forth below as of March 31, 2018. The address for each executive officer, director and key employee is c/o Hercules Capital, Inc., 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301.

Name	Age	Positions
Interested Director:		
Manuel A. Henriquez[(1)]	54	Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer
Independent Directors:		
Robert P. Badavas	65	Director
Jorge Titinger	57	Director
Allyn C. Woodward, Jr.	77	Director
Thomas J. Fallon	56	Director
Brad Koenig	59	Director
Joseph F. Hoffman	69	Director
Doreen Woo Ho	70	Director
Executive Officers:		
David Lund	64	Interim Chief Financial Officer
Melanie Grace	49	General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer
Scott Bluestein	40	Chief Investment Officer
Gerard R. Waldt, Jr.	33	Interim Chief Accounting Officer

(1) Mr. Henriquez is an interested person, as defined in section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, of the Company due to his position as an executive officer of the Company.

Set forth below is information regarding our current directors, including each director s (i) name and age; (ii) a brief description of their recent business experience, including present occupations and employment during at least the past five years; (iii) directorships, if any, that each director holds and has held during the past five years; and (iv) the year in which each person became a director of the Company. As the information that follows indicates, the nominee and each continuing director brings strong and unique experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills to the Board of Directors. This provides the Board of Directors, collectively, with competence, experience, and perspective in a variety of areas, including: (i) corporate governance and Board service; (ii) executive management, finance, and accounting; (iii) venture capital financing with a technology-related focus; (iv) business acumen; and (v) an ability to exercise sound judgment.

Moreover, the nominating and corporate governance committee believes that it is important to seek a broad diversity of experience, professions, skills, geographic representation and backgrounds. The nominating and corporate governance committee does not assign specific weights to particular criteria and no particular criterion is necessarily applicable to all prospective nominees. We believe that the backgrounds and qualifications of the directors, considered as a group, should provide a significant composite mix of experience, knowledge and abilities that will allow the Board of Directors to fulfill its responsibilities. Our Board of Directors does not have a specific diversity policy, but considers diversity of race, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, disability, cultural background and professional experiences in evaluating candidates for Board membership.

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For each director, we have highlighted certain key areas of experience that qualify him or her to serve on the Board of Directors in each of their respective biographies below.

Name, Address, and Age[1]	Position(s) held with Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held by Director or Nominee for Director During the past 5 years[2]
Independent Directors				
Robert P. Badavas (65)	Director	Class I Director since 2006	Retired. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of PlumChoice, provider of remote technical services and support, from 2011-2016.	Constant Contract, Inc., an online marketing company, from 2007-2016.
Jorge Titinger (57)	Director	Class I Director since 2017	President and Founder of Titinger Consulting, a private consulting and advisory service provider, since 2016, and President and Chief Executive Officer of Silicon Graphics International, a leader in high-performance computing, from 2012-2016, which was acquired by Hewlett Packard Enterprise in 2016.	Xcerra, supplies products and services to the semiconductor and electronics manufacturing industry, since 2012, and CalAmp, a pure-play pioneer in the connected vehicle and broader Industrial Internet of Things marketplace, since 2015.
Thomas J. Fallon (56)	Director	Class II Director since 2014	Chief Executive Officer of Infinera Corporation, manufacturer of high capacity optical transmission equipment, since 2010.	Infinera Corporation since 2014.
Brad Koenig (59)	Director	Class II Director since 2017	Founder and Chief Executive Officer of FoodyDirect.com, an online marketplace that features foods from the top restaurants, bakeries and artisan purveyors around the country, since 2011. Head of Global Technology Investment Banking at Goldman Sachs, from 2011-2015.	GSV Capital Corporation, from 2015-2017.
Allyn C. Woodward, Jr. (77)	Director	Class II Director since 2004	Retired. Vice Chairman and Director of Adams Harkness Financial Group, an institutional investment bank, from 2001-2006.	None.
Joseph F. Hoffman (69)	Director	Class III Director since 2015	Retired. SEC Reviewing Partner and Silicon Valley Professional for KPMG from 1998-2009.	None.
Doreen Woo Ho (70)	Director	Class III Director since 2016	Commissioner of the San Francisco Port Commission since May, 2011 and served as President from 2012 to 2014.	U.S. Bank since 2012.
Interested Director				
Manuel A. Henriquez (54)[3]	Director, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors	Class III Director since 2004	Hercules Capital, Inc. since 2004.	None.

(1) The address for each officer and director is c/o Hercules Capital, Inc., 400 Hamilton Avenue., Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301.
(2) No director otherwise serves as a director of an investment company subject to the 1940 Act.
(3) Mr. Henriquez is an interested director due to his position as an officer of the Company.

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Interested Director

Manuel A. Henriquez	**Board Committee:** N/A	**Independent:** No

Mr. Henriquez, age 54, is a co-founder of Hercules and has been our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since 2004 and our President (since 2005) and his term expires in 2019.

Business Experience:

Partner, VantagePoint Venture Partners, a $2.5 billion multi-stage technology venture fund (2000-2003)

President and Chief Investment Officer, Comdisco Ventures, a division of Comdisco, Inc., a leading technology and financial services company (1999-2000)

Managing Director, Comdisco Ventures (1997-1999)

Senior Member, Investment Team, Comdisco Ventures (1997-2000)

Non-Profit Leadership:

Northeastern University, a global, experiential research university;

Member of the Northeastern Corporation (since 2011)

Member of the Academic Affairs and Student Experience Committee (since 2012)

Member of the President West Coast Counsel (since 2012)

Lucile Packard Foundation for Children s Health, an independent public charity, devoted exclusively to elevating the priority of children s health and increasing the quality and accessibility of children s healthcare through leadership and direct investment:

Vice Chairman, Board of Directors

Chairman, Compensation Committee

Chairman, Executive Search Committee

Member, Investment Committee

Member, Executive Committee

Children s Health Council, which specializes in working with children with ADHD, learning differences, anxiety, depression, autism spectrum disorders and teen mental health therapy:

Corporate Treasurer

Chairman, Finance Committee

Chairman, Investment Committee

Member, Executive Committee

Prior Non-Profit Leadership: Board Member, Charles Armstrong School, an independent, non-profit, co-educational lower- and middle-day school specializing in teaching students with language-based learning differences, such as dyslexia

Education: Bachelor s degree in Business Administration from Northeastern University

Skills/ Qualifications: In particular, Mr. Henriquez key areas of skills/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Client Industries vast array of knowledge in venture capital financing, including software, life sciences and clean tech

Banking/Financial Services extensive experience with equity and debt financings as well SEC rules and regulations and business development companies

Leadership/Strategy current role as chairman and CEO as well as officer and director experience in several private and public companies and knowledge of financial risk assessment

Finance/IT and Other Business Processes extensive experience in IT and supervising IT internal control and procedures

Governance extensive experience as an executive and director of private and public companies with governance matters

Strategic Planning-experience with senior executive level strategic planning for publicly-traded companies, private companies and/or non-profit companies

Mergers and Acquisitions-experience with public and/or private company M&A both in identifying targets and evaluating potential targets, as well as post-acquisition integration activities

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Independent Directors

Joseph F. Hoffman	**Board Committee:** Audit, *Chair* Nominating	**Independent:** Yes

Mr. Hoffman, age 69, is retired from KPMG LLP after 26 years as a partner and senior executive with that firm. He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since April 2015 and his term expires in 2019.

Business Experience:	SEC Reviewing Partner and Silicon Valley Professional Practice Partner, KPMG LLP (1998-2009)
	Audit Partner and Business Unit Partner in Charge, KPMG LLP (1983-1998)
Private Directorships:	LiveOps, Inc., a call center services company (since 2013)
	KPMG LLP, an audit, tax, and advisory professional services firm. (2005-2009)
Audit Committees:	LiveOps, Inc. (since 2013)
	KPMG LLP (2005-2009)
	Willamette University (since 2014)
Non-Profit Leadership:	Board of Trustees, Willamette University (since 2011)
Memberships:	California Society of Certified Public Accountants
	National Association of Corporate Directors
	American College of Corporate Directors
	Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges
Education:	Bachelor s degree in Mathematics and Economics, Willamette University
	Master s degree in Business Administration, Stanford Graduate School of Business
	Certified public accountant, State of California
Skills/ Qualifications:	In particular, Mr. Hoffman s key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Client Industries extensive experience in the technology, manufacturing, and financial services industries

Finance and **Enterprise Risk Management** extensive experience as an advisor to senior management and audit committees on complex accounting, financial reporting, internal controls, and enterprise risk management

Leadership/Strategy significant experience as a business executive and director

Governance experience as the chairman of the governance committee with corporate governance issues, particularly in a publicly-traded company

Banking/Financial Services experience with banking, mutual funds, or other financial services industries, including regulatory experience and specific knowledge of the Securities Act

Strategic Planning experience with senior executive level strategic planning for publicly-traded companies, private companies and/or non-profit companies

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Brad Koenig	**Board Committee:**	**Independent:**
	Audit	Yes
	Nominating	

Mr. Koenig, age 59, currently serves as Founder and CEO of FoodyDirect.com, (since 2011), an online marketplace that features foods from the top restaurants, bakeries and artisan purveyors around the country. He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since October 2017 and his term expires in 2018.

Business Experience:	Head of Global Technology Investment Banking at Goldman Sachs, a leading global investment banking, securities and investment management firm (1990-2005)
	Co-Head of Global Technology, Media and Telecommunications at Goldman Sachs (2002-2005)
Private Directorships:	Theragenics Corporation, medical device company serving the surgical products and prostate cancer treatment markets
	NGP/VAN Software, the leading technology provider to Democratic and progressive campaigns and organizations, offering clients an integrated platform of the best fundraising, compliance, field, organizing, digital, and social networking products
Prior Directorships:	GSV Capital Corporation (2015-2017)
Other Experience:	Adviser to Oak Hill Capital Management, a private equity firm
	Dartmouth President s Leadership Council
	Chair, Dartmouth Athletic Advisory Board
Education:	Bachelor s degree in Economics from Dartmouth College
	Master s degree from Harvard Business School
Skills/ Qualifications:	In particular, Mr. Koenig s key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:
	Client Industries significant experience in venture capital and technology
	Leadership/Strategy extensive experience as a director and executive in both public and private companies
	Finance, IT and Other Business Processes extensive experience as a manager and CEO related to finance, accounting, IT, treasury, human resources, or other key business processes
	Banking/Financial Services experience with banking, mutual funds, or other financial services industries, including regulatory experience and specific knowledge of the Securities Act
	Mergers and Acquisitions experience with public and/or private company M&A both in identifying targets and evaluating potential targets, as well as post-acquisition integration activities

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Jorge Titinger	**Board Committee:**	**Independent:**
	Compensation, *Chair*	Yes

Mr. Titinger, age 56, currently serves as Principal and Founder of Titinger Consulting (since 2016), a private consulting and advisory service provider focusing on strategy development and execution, board governance, operational transformations, and culture changes. He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since December 2017 and his term expires in 2020.

Business Experience:	President and Chief Executive Officer of Silicon Graphics International, leader in high performance computing (2012-2016)
	President and Chief Executive Officer of Verigy, Inc., provider of advanced automated test systems and solutions to the semiconductor industry (2008-2011)
	Senior Vice President and General Manager, Product Business Groups of FormFactor, Inc., the leading provider of essential test and measurement technologies along the full IC life cycle from characterization, modeling, reliability, and design de-bug, to qualification and production test (2007-2008)
	Senior Vice President, Global Operations & Corporate Support Groups of KLA-Tencor Corporation, a provider of process control and yield management solutions (2002-2007)
	Vice President, Global Operations, Silicon Business Sector (SBS) Products of Applied Materials, Inc., a leader in materials engineering solutions used to produce virtually every new chip and advanced display in the world (1998 2002)
	President and Chief Operating Officer of Insync Systems, Inc., a gas delivery systems manufacturer (1995-1998)
	Vice President, Operations/Co-Founder of NeTpower, Inc., a high-performance computer workstations and servers manufacturer (1992-1995)
	Director, Manufacturing Engineering of MIPS Computer Systems, Inc./Silicon Graphics, Inc., a Graphics Computing Company (1989-1992)
	Test Engineering Manager, Networked Computers Manufacturing Operations of Hewlett-Packard Company, a Graphics Computing Company (1985-1989)
Public Directorships:	Xcerra, parent company of four brands that have been supplying innovative products and services to the semiconductor and electronics manufacturing industry
	CalAmp, a pure-play pioneer in the connected vehicle and broader Industrial Internet of Things marketplace with its extensive portfolio of intelligent communications devices, robust and capable cloud platform, and targeted software applications
Private Directorships:	Transtech Glass Investment Ltd., a specialty glass company for the transportation market
Prior Directorships:	Semiconductor Equipment & Material International (Semi), North America, global industry association serving the manufacturing supply chain for the micro- and nano-electronics industries
	Silicon Graphics International
	Verigy, Inc.
	Electroglas, Inc., provides advanced wafer probers, device handlers, test floor management software and services
	Thermawave acquired and integrated into Kla-Tencor Corporation

Other Experience:	Board Member, Unidad de Negocios Transaccionales (Grupo El Comercio)
	Chairman of the Board, Hispanic Foundation of Silicon Valley (HFSV)
	Board Member, Information Technology & Audit Committees, Stanford Children s Hospital
	Advisory Board Member, Hispanic IT Executive Council (HITEC), Silicon Valley Education Foundation
Education:	Bachelor s degree in Electrical Engineering from Stanford University
	Master s degree in Electrical Engineering and Engineering Management and Business from Stanford University
Skills/ Qualifications:	In particular, Mr. Titinger s key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:
	Client Industries significant experience in venture capital and technology

Leadership/Strategy extensive experience as a director and executive in both public and private companies

Finance, IT and Other Business Processes extensive experience as a manager and CEO related to finance, accounting, IT, treasury, human resources, or other key business processes

Enterprise Risk Management experience in managing enterprise risk as CEO

Governance experienced in both corporate governance and executive compensation for both public and private companies

Strategic Planning experience with senior executive level strategic planning for publicly-traded companies, private companies and/or non-profit companies

Mergers and Acquisitions experience with public and/or private company M&A both in identifying targets and evaluating potential targets, as well as post-acquisition integration activities

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Allyn C. Woodward, Jr.	**Board Committee:**	**Independent:**
	Audit	Yes Lead Director
	Compensation	

Mr. Woodward, age 77, has extensive experience and qualifications in banking and financial services. He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since February 2004 and his term expires in 2018.

Business Experience:	Vice Chairman and Director, Adams Harkness Financial Group (formerly Adams, Harkness & Hill), an independent institutional research, brokerage and investment banking firm (2001-2006)
	President and Director, Adams Harkness Financial Group (1995-2001)
	Silicon Valley Bank
	Vice President, Founder, Wellesley, Massachusetts office
	Senior Vice President (1990-1992)
	Chief Operating Officer (California) (1992-1995)
	Senior Vice President and Group Manager of Technology Group, Bank of New England (1963-1990)
Private Directorships:	Union Specialties, manufacturer of water-based polyurethane dispersions and specialty products (1990-present)
Current Advisory Board Directorships:	Fletcher Spaght Venture Capital (2005-present)
	Boston Millennia Partners (2000-present)
	Ampersand Venture Capital (2013-present)
Prior Directorships:	AH&H Venture Capital
	Square 1 Bank
	Lecroy Corporation, Chairman
	Viewlogic Systems
	Cayenne Software, Inc.
Non-Profit Leadership:	Member of Finance Committee and Board of Overseers, Newton Wellesley Hospital (2000-present)
	Babson College, Member of:
	Investment Committee
	Finance Committee
	Private Equity Committee (co-founder) (2000-present)

Education:	Bachelor s degree in Finance and Accounting from Babson College
	Banking degree, Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University
Memberships:	National Association of Corporate Directors
	Board Leaders Group
Certifications:	Executive Masters Professional Director Certification, American College of Corporate Directors
Skills/	In particular, Mr. Woodward s key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:
Qualifications:	**Client Industries** and **Banking/Financial Services** extensive leadership, management and director experience in financial services, banking and technology-related companies
	Leadership/Strategy significant executive and board experience for both private and public companies in business, finance and investments with a special emphasis on best policies regarding compensation and governance and service as Lead Independent Director
	Finance, IT and Other Business Processes extensive experience related to finance, accounting, IT, treasury, human resources or other key business processes
	Governance as lead director extensive experience with corporate governance issues, particularly in a publicly-traded company

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Robert P. Badavas	**Board Committee:**	**Independent:**
	Audit	Yes

Mr. Badavas, aged 65, retired in August 2016 as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of PlumChoice, a venture-backed technology, software and services company (since December 2011). He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since March 2006 and his term expires in 2020.

Business Experience:	President, Petros Ventures, Inc., a management and advisory services firm (2009-2011 and 2016-present)
	President and Chief Executive Officer of TAC Worldwide, a multi-national technical workforce management and business services company (2005-2009)
	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, TAC Worldwide (2003-2005)
	Senior Partner and Chief Operating Officer, Atlas Venture, an international venture capital firm (2001-2003)
	Chief Executive Officer at Cerulean Technology, Inc., a venture capital backed wireless application software company (1995-2001)
	Certified Public Accountant, PwC (1974-1983)
Public Directorships:	Constant Contact, Inc., including chairman of the audit committee, a provider of email and other engagement marketing products and services for small and medium sized organizations, acquired by Endurance International Group Holdings, Inc., (2007-2016)
Prior Directorships:	PlumChoice
	Arivana, Inc.; a telecommunications infrastructure company publicly traded until its acquisition by SAC Capital
	RSA Security; an IT security company publicly traded until its acquisition by EMC
	On Technology; an IT software infrastructure company publicly traded until its acquisition by Symantec
	Renaissance Worldwide; an IT services and solutions company publicly traded until its acquisition by Aquent
Other Experience:	Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees. Bentley University (since 2005)
	Board of Trustees Executive Committee and Corporate Treasurer, Hellenic College/Holy Cross School of Theology (since 2002)
	Chairman Emeritus, The Learning Center for the Deaf (1995-2005)
	Master Professional Director Certification, American College of Corporate Directors
	National Association of Corporate Directors
	Annunciation Greek Orthodox Cathedral of New England, Parish Council President (since 2016)
Education:	Bachelor s degree in Accounting and Finance from Bentley University
Skills/ Qualifications:	In particular, Mr. Badavas key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:
	Client Industries extensive experience in software, business and technology enabled services and venture capital

Leadership/Strategy significant experience as a senior corporate executive in private and public companies, including tenure as chief executive officer, chief financial officer and chief operating officer

Finance, IT and Other Business Strategy and **Enterprise Risk Management** prior experience as a CEO directing business strategy and as a CFO directing IT, financing and accounting, strategic alliances and human resources and evaluation of enterprise risk in such areas

Governance extensive experience as an executive and director of private and public companies with governance matters

Strategic Planning experience with senior executive level strategic planning for publicly-traded companies, private companies and/or non-profit companies

Mergers and Acquisitions experience with public and/or private company M&A both in identifying targets and evaluating potential targets, as well as post-acquisition integration activities

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Thomas J. Fallon	**Board Committee:**	**Independent:**
	Nominating	Yes

Mr. Fallon, aged 56, currently serves as Chief Executive Officer of Infinera Corporation (since 2010) and a member of Infinera s board of directors (since 2009). He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since July 2014 and his term expires in 2018.

Infinera Corporation Business Experience:	President and Chief Executive Officer, Infinera Corporation (2010-Current) Chief Operating Officer, Infinera Corporation (2006-2009) Vice President of Engineering and Operations, Infinera Corporation (2004-2006)
Other Business Experience	Vice President, Corporate Quality and Development Operations of Cisco Systems, Inc. (2003-2004) General Manager of Cisco Systems Optical Transport Business Unit, VP Operations, VP Supply, various executive positions (1991-2003)
Prior Directorships:	Piccaro, a leading provider of solutions to measure greenhouse gas concentrations, trace gases and stable isotopes (2010-2016)
Other Experience:	Member, Engineering Advisory Board of the University of Texas at Austin Member, President s Development Board University of Texas
Education:	Bachelor s degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Texas at Austin Master s degree in Business Administration from the University of Texas at Austin
Skills/ Qualifications:	In particular, Mr. Fallon s key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Client Industries significant experience in venture capital and technology

Leadership/Strategy extensive experience as a director and executive in both public and private companies

Governance experienced in both corporate governance and executive compensation for both public and private companies

Strategic Planning experience with senior executive level strategic planning for publicly-traded companies, private companies and/or non-profit companies

Mergers and Acquisitions experience with public and/or private company M&A both in identifying targets and evaluating potential targets, as well as post-acquisition integration activities

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Doreen Woo Ho	**Board Committee:**	**Independent:**
	Nominating, *Chair*	
	Compensation	Yes

Ms. Woo Ho, aged 70, is a retired senior executive who has held top management roles at some of the largest commercial banks in America, including Wells Fargo Bank, Citibank and United Commercial Bank. She has served as a director on our Board of Directors since October 2016 and her term expires in 2019.

Business Experience:	President and Chief Executive Officer of United Commercial Bank (2009)
	Executive Vice President, Student Loans and Corporate Trust, Wells Fargo & Company (2008)
	President of the Consumer Credit Group, Wells Fargo Bank (1998-2007)
	Senior Vice President of National Business Banking, US Consumer Bank, Citibank (1974-1998)
Public Directorships:	U.S. Bank (since 2012)
Prior Directorships:	United Commercial Bank (2009)
Private Directorships:	San Francisco Opera (since 1992)
Other Experience:	Commissioner of the Port of San Francisco (since 2011)
	Wells Fargo Management Committee member (1999-2008)
Education:	Bachelor s in History from Smith College
	Masters in East Asian Studies from the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University

Skills/ Qualifications: In particular, Ms. Woo Ho s key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Banking/Financial Services held a variety of key executive and management positions at large global financial institutions

Leadership/Strategy extensive experience as a director and executive with broad operational experience in investments and finance

Finance, IT and other Business Processes extensive experience in commercial lending, sales marketing as well as other key business processes

Enterprise Risk Management extensive experience in risk management and regulatory compliance in banking services

Governance gained extensive experience as CEO of a banking institution in corporate governance and executive management

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Executives

Our executive officers perform policy-making functions for us within the meaning of applicable SEC rules. They may also serve as officers of our other subsidiaries. There are no family relationships among our directors or executive officers.

The following information, as of March 31, 2018, outlines the name and age of our executive officers (as of the date of this prospectus) and his or her principal occupation with the Company, followed by the biographical information of each of such executive officer:

Name	Age	Principal Occupation
Manuel A. Henriquez	54	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
David Lund	64	Interim Chief Financial Officer
Scott Bluestein	40	Chief Investment Officer
Melanie Grace	49	General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary
Gerard Waldt, Jr.	33	Interim Chief Accounting Officer

Executive Biographies

Manuel A. Henriquez biography can be found under Interested Director above.

David Lund joined us in 2017 as Interim Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Lund has over 30 years of experience in finance and accounting serving companies in the technology sector. Mr. Lund oversees the financial and accounting functions of the Company.

Business Experience	Partner, Ravix Group Inc. (since 2016)
	Chief Financial Officer and Consultant, White Oak Global Advisors LLC (2011-2015)
	Chief Financial Officer, Hercules Capital, Inc. (2005-2011)
	Corporate Controller, Rainmaker Systems, Inc. (2005-2005)
	Corporate Controller, Centillium Communications, Inc. (2003-2005)
	Chief Financial Officer and Consultant, APT Technologies, Inc. (2002-2003)
	Chief Financial Officer and Vice President, Scion Photonics, Inc. (2001-2002)
	Vice President and Senior Corporate Controller, Urban Media Communications (2000-2001)
	Vice President and Corporate Controller, InterTrust Technologies Corporation (1996-2000)
	Senior Manager, Murdock & Associates Inc. (1996-1996)
	Audit Senior Manager, Ernst & Young (1987-1996)
	Audit Manager, Grant Thornton, LLP (1983-1987)
Education/Other:	Bachelor s in Business Administration with an emphasis in Accounting from San Jose State University

Bachelor s in Business Administration with an emphasis in Marketing from California State University, Chico

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Scott Bluestein joined us in 2010 as Chief Credit Officer. He was promoted to Chief Investment Officer in 2014. Mr. Bluestein is responsible for managing the investment teams and investments made by the Company.

Business Experience	Founder and Partner, Century Tree Capital Management (2009-2010)
	Managing Director, Laurus-Valens Capital Management, an investment firm specializing in financing small and microcap growth-oriented businesses through debt and equity securities (2003-2009)
	Member of Financial Institutions Coverage Group focused on Financial Technology, UBS Investment Bank (2000-2003)
Education/Other:	Bachelor s in Business Administration from Emory University

Melanie Grace joined us in 2015 as General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary. She has over 18 years of experience representing public and private companies in securities, compliance and transactional matters. Ms. Grace oversees the legal and compliance function for the Company and serves as secretary for the Company and select subsidiaries.

Business Experience	Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary, WHV Investments, Inc. where she also served as interim Chief Compliance Officer (2011-2015)
	Member, Management, Operations and Proxy Committees, WHV Investments, Inc. (2013-2015)
	Chair, Ethics Committee, WHV Investments, Inc. (2013-2015)
	Chief Counsel, Corporate, NYSE Euronext (2005-2008)
	Associate, Fenwick & West LLP (2000-2005)
Education/Other:	Bachelor s and Master s in History from the University of California, Riverside
	Juris Doctor from Boston University School of Law
	Member, State Bar of California
	Registered In-House Counsel, New York
	Designated Investment Adviser Certified Compliance Professional®

Gerard R. Waldt, Jr. joined us in 2016 as Assistant Controller and in 2017 became Corporate Controller and Interim Chief Accounting Officer. He is responsible for the financial and regulatory reporting, financial planning and analysis, and financial systems design and implementation.

Business Experience	Senior Manager in the Financial Services practice of Ernst & Young, McLean, VA where he developed extensive experience providing audit and advisory services to both publicly-traded and private institutions (2009-2016)
Education/Other:	Bachelor of Business Administration Accounting from James Madison University
	Active Certified Public Accountant in Maryland

Board of Directors

The number of directors is currently fixed at eight directors.

Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes. Class I directors hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2020, Class II directors hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2018 and Class III directors hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2019. Each director holds office for the term to which he or she is elected and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies. Messrs. Woodward, Koenig and Fallon s terms expire in 2018, Messrs. Henriquez and Hoffman and Ms. Woo Ho s terms expire in 2019 and Messrs. Badavas and Titinger s terms expire in 2020. At each annual meeting of our stockholders, the successors to the class of directors whose terms expire at such meeting will be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election and until their successors are duly elected and qualify.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our business, property and affairs are managed under the direction of our Board of Directors. Members of our Board of Directors are kept informed of our business through discussions with our chairman and chief executive officer, our chief financial officer, our chief investment officer, our general counsel, and our other officers and employees, and by reviewing materials provided to them and participating in meetings of our Board of Directors and its committees.

Because our Board of Directors is committed to strong and effective corporate governance, it regularly monitors our corporate governance policies and practices to ensure we meet or exceed the requirements of applicable laws, regulations and rules, and the NYSE s listing standards. The Board of Directors has adopted a number of policies to support our values and good corporate governance, including corporate governance guidelines, Board of Directors committee charters, insider trading policy, code of ethics, code of business conduct and ethics, and related person transaction approval policy. The Board of Directors has approved corporate governance guidelines that provide a framework for the operation of the Board of Directors and address key governance practices. Examples of our corporate governance practices include:

Continued Board Recruitment and Refreshment

Lead Independent Director

Majority Independent Directors

Independent Audit and Compensation, Nominating and Governance Committees

Annual Board and Committee Self-Evaluations

Annual Board Review of Senior Management Succession Plans

Anti-Hedging Policy

Active Stockholder Outreach

Pay for Performance Philosophy

Stock Ownership Guidelines for Executives and Directors

Clawback Provisions for Executive Incentive Compensation

Double Trigger Change-of-Control Provisions for Stock Awards

No Tax Gross-Up Payments

Our Board of Directors will continue to review and update the corporate governance guidelines, corporate governance practices, and our corporate governance framework.

Board Leadership Structure

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Our Board of Directors currently combines the role of chairman of the Board of Directors with the role of chief executive officer, coupled with a lead independent director position to further strengthen our governance structure. Our Board of Directors believes this provides an efficient and effective leadership model for our company. Combining the chairman and chief executive officer roles fosters clear accountability, effective decision-making, and alignment on corporate strategy. Since 2004, Mr. Henriquez has served as both chairman of the Board of Directors and as our chief executive officer. Mr. Henriquez is an interested director.

No single leadership model is right for all companies at all times. Our Board of Directors recognizes that depending on the circumstances, other leadership models, such as a separate independent chairman of the Board of Directors, might be appropriate. Accordingly, our Board of Directors periodically reviews its leadership structure.

Moreover, our Board of Directors believes that its governance practices provide adequate safeguards against any potential risks that might be associated with having a combined chairman and chief executive officer. Specifically:

seven of our eight current directors are independent directors;

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- all of the members of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and NCG Committee are independent directors;
- our Board of Directors and its committees regularly conduct scheduled meetings in executive session, out of the presence of Mr. Henriquez and other members of management;
- our Board of Directors and its committees regularly conduct meetings which specifically include Mr. Henriquez;
- our Board of Directors and its committees remain in close contact with, and receive reports on various aspects of Hercules management and enterprise risk directly from our senior management and independent auditors.

Lead Independent Director

Our Board of Directors has instituted the lead independent director position to provide an additional measure of balance, ensure our Board of Directors independence, and enhance its ability to fulfill its management oversight responsibilities. Mr. Badavas currently serves as our lead independent director. The lead independent director:

- presides over all meetings of the independent directors at which our chairman is not present, including executive sessions of the independent directors;
- has the authority to call meetings of the independent directors;
- frequently consults with our chairman and chief executive officer about strategic policies;
- provides our chairman and chief executive officer with input regarding Board of Directors meetings;
- serves as a liaison between the chairman and chief executive officer and the independent directors; and
- otherwise assumes such responsibilities as may be assigned to him by the independent directors.

Having a combined chairman and chief executive officer, coupled with a substantial majority of independent, experienced directors, including a lead independent director with specified responsibilities on behalf of the independent directors, provides the right leadership structure for our company and is best for us and our stockholders at this time.

Board Oversight of Risk

While day-to-day risk management is primarily the responsibility of our management team, our Board of Directors, as a whole and through its committees, is responsible for oversight of the risk management processes.

Our Audit Committee has oversight responsibility not only for financial reporting with respect to our major financial exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, but also for the effectiveness of management s enterprise risk management process that monitors and manages key business risks facing our company. In addition to our Audit Committee, the other committees of our Board of Directors consider the risks within their areas of responsibility. For example, our Compensation Committee considers the risks that may be posed by our executive compensation program.

Management provides regular updates throughout the year to our Board of Directors regarding the management of the risks they oversee at each regular meeting of our Board of Directors. Also, our Board of Directors receives presentations throughout the year from various department and business group heads that include discussion of significant risks as necessary. Additionally, our full Board of Directors reviews our short and long-term strategies, including consideration of significant risks facing our business and their potential impact.

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During 2017, in addition to unanimous written consents, the Board of Directors held the following meetings:

Type of Meeting	Number
Regular Meetings to address regular, quarterly business matters	4
Other Meetings to address business matters that arise between quarters, such as fair valuing the portfolio investments, quarterly audit committee presentations and review and approval of earnings reports, among other matters	12

Each director makes a diligent effort to attend all Board of Directors and committee meetings, as well as our annual meeting of stockholders. All directors attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of meetings of the Board of Directors and of the respective committees on which they served. Each of our then-serving directors attended our 2017 annual meeting of stockholders in person.

Board Committees

Our Board of Directors has established an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee, and a NCG Committee. A brief description of each committee is included in this prospectus and the charters of the Audit, Compensation, and NCG Committees are available on the Investor Relations page of our website at *http://investor.htgc.com/governance-documents.*

As of the date of this prospectus, the members of each of our Board of Directors committees are as follows (the names of the respective committee chairperson are bolded):

Audit	Compensation	Nominating and Governance
Joseph Hoffman	**Jorge Titinger**	**Doreen Woo Ho**
Robert Badavas	Allyn Woodward, Jr.	Thomas Fallon
Brad Koenig	Doreen Woo Ho	Joseph Hoffman
Allyn Woodward, Jr.		Brad Koenig

Each of our directors who sits on a committee satisfies the independence requirements for purposes of the rules promulgated by the NYSE and the requirements to be a non-interested director as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. Mr. Hoffman, Chairman of the Audit Committee and Messrs. Badavas and Koenig, members of the Audit Committee, are each an audit committee financial expert as defined by applicable SEC rules.

Committee Governance

Each committee is governed by a charter that is approved by the Board of Directors, which sets forth each committee s purpose and responsibilities. The Board of Directors reviews the committees charters, and each committee reviews its own charter, on at least an annual basis, to assess the charters content and sufficiency, with final approval of any proposed changes required by the full Board of Directors.

Committee Responsibilities and Meetings

The key oversight responsibilities of the Board of Directors committees, and the number of meetings held by each committee during 2017, are as follows:

Audit Committee *Number of meetings held in 2017:* 4

Overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes and the integrity of the financial statements.

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Establishing procedures for complaints relating to accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters.

Examining the independence qualifications of our auditors.

Assisting our Board of Directors oversight of our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and enterprise risk management.

Assisting our Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities related to the systems of internal controls and disclosure controls which management has established regarding finance, accounting, and regulatory compliance.

Reviewing and recommending to the Board of Directors the valuation of the Company s portfolio.

Compensation Committee *Number of meetings held in 2017: 8*

Oversees our overall compensation strategies, plans, policies and programs.

The approval of director and executive compensation.

The assessment of compensation-related risks.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee *Number of meetings held in 2017: 3*

Discharging our Board of Director s responsibilities related to general corporate governance practices, including developing, reviewing and recommending to our Board of Directors a set of principles to be adopted as the Company s Corporate Governance Guidelines.

Conducting an annual performance evaluation of our Board of Directors, its committees, and its members.

Reviewing board composition, size, and refreshment and identifying and recommending to our Board of Directors qualified director candidates.

Overseeing succession planning for CEO and NEOs of the Company.

Criteria considered by the NCG Committee in evaluating qualifications of individuals for election as members of the Board of Directors consist of the independence and other applicable NYSE corporate governance requirements; the 1940 Act and all other applicable laws, rules, regulations and listing standards; and the criteria, polices and principles set forth in the NCG Committee charter.

Considers nominees properly recommended by a stockholder. Nominations for directors may be made by stockholders if notice is timely given and if the notice contains the information required in our Bylaws. Except as noted below, to be timely, proposals and nominations of stockholders must be delivered to our secretary no earlier than December 30, 2018 and not later than 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on January 29, 2019. Proposals must comply with the other requirements contained in our Bylaws, including supporting documentation and other information.

The NCG Committee regularly considers the composition of our Board to ensure there is a proper combination of skills and viewpoints. In 2017, the NCG Committee conducted a search to identify new director nominee candidates who would enhance the mix of leadership skills and qualifications on our Board. On October 25, 2017, the Board increased its size to eight directors and filled the vacancy by appointing Mr. Koenig to serve on the Board until such time as his successor is duly elected and qualified or until his earlier resignation or removal. On October 25, 2017, the Board also appointed Mr. Titinger to the Board until such time as his successor is duly elected and qualified or until his earlier resignation or removal. Mr. Titinger s appointment became effective at the time of the Annual Meeting, and he filled the position vacated by Susanne Lyons, who stepped down at the Annual Meeting.

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Director Independence

The NYSE s listing standards and Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act require that a majority of our Board of Directors and every member of our Audit, Compensation, and NCG Committees are independent. Under the NYSE s listing standards and our corporate governance guidelines, no director will be considered to be independent unless and until our Board of Directors affirmatively determines that such director has no direct or indirect material relationship with our company or our management. Our Board of Directors reviews the independence of its members annually.

In determining that Ms. Woo Ho and Messrs. Badavas, Woodward, Fallon, Hoffman, Koenig and Titinger are independent, our Board of Directors, through the NCG Committee, considered the financial services, commercial, family and other relationships between each director and his or her immediate family members or affiliated entities, on the one hand, and Hercules and its subsidiaries, on the other hand.

Communication with the Board

We believe that communications between our Board of Directors, our stockholders and other interested parties are an important part of our corporate governance process. Stockholders with questions about Hercules are encouraged to contact Michael Hara, Investor Relations at (650) 433-5578. However, if stockholders believe that their questions have not been addressed, they may communicate with our Board of Directors by sending their communications to Hercules Capital, Inc., c/o Melanie Grace, Secretary, 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301. All stockholder communications received in this manner will be delivered to one or more members of our Board of Directors.

Mr. Badavas currently serves as the lead independent director, and he presides over executive sessions of the independent directors. Parties may communicate directly with Mr. Badavas by sending their communications to Hercules Capital, Inc., c/o Melanie Grace, Secretary at the above address. All communications received in this manner will be delivered to Mr. Badavas.

All communications involving accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters, possible violations of, or non-compliance with, applicable legal and regulatory requirements or our code of ethics, or retaliatory acts against anyone who makes such a complaint or assists in the investigation of such a complaint, will be referred to Melanie Grace, Secretary. The communication will be forwarded to the chair of our Audit Committee if our secretary determines that the matter has been submitted in conformity with our whistleblower procedures or otherwise determines that the communication should be so directed.

The acceptance and forwarding of a communication to any director does not imply that the director owes or assumes any fiduciary duty to the person submitting the communication, all such duties being only as prescribed by applicable law.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our code of business conduct and ethics requires that our directors and executive officers avoid any conflict, or the appearance of a conflict, between an individual s personal interests and the interests of Hercules. Pursuant to our code of business conduct and ethics, which is available on the Governance Documents page of our website at *http://investor.htgc.com/governance-documents*, each director and executive officer must disclose any conflicts of interest, or actions or relationships that might give rise to a conflict, to our Audit Committee. Certain actions or relationships that might give rise to a conflict of interest are reviewed and approved by our Board of Directors.

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Availability of Corporate Governance Documents

To learn more about our corporate governance and to view our corporate governance guidelines, code of business conduct and ethics, and the charters of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and NCG Committee, please visit the Investor Relations page of our website at *http://investor.htgc.com/governance-documents*, under Governance Documents. Copies of these documents are also available in print free of charge by writing to Hercules Capital, Inc., c/o Melanie Grace, secretary, 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

All members of our Compensation Committee are independent directors and none of the members are present or past employees of the Company. No member of our Compensation Committee: (i) has had any relationship with the Company requiring disclosure under Item 404 of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act; or (ii) is an executive officer of another entity, at which one of our executive officers serves on our Board of Directors.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Compensation Discussion and Analysis discusses our 2017 executive compensation program, as it relates to the following executive officers:

Manuel A. Henriquez	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Scott Bluestein	Chief Investment Officer
Melanie Grace	General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary
Gerard R. Waldt, Jr.(1)(2)	Interim Chief Accounting Officer
David Lund(1)	Interim Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Mark Harris(1)	Chief Financial Officer
Andrew Olson(2)	Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller

(1) Effective November 2, 2017, the Company and Mr. Harris mutually agreed that Mr. Harris would separate from the Company and end his tenure as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer. The Board appointed David Lund, the Company s former Chief Financial Officer, as Interim Chief Financial Officer and Gerard R. Waldt, Jr., the Company s current Controller, as Interim Chief Accounting Officer.

(2) Mr. Olson announced his resignation, effective July 21, 2017, from his position as Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller. Gerard R. Waldt, Jr., the Company s current assist Assistant Controller, assumed the position of Controller. Subsequently, the Board appointed Mr. Waldt as the Company s Interim Chief Accounting Officer.

We refer to Messrs. Henriquez, Bluestein, Waldt, Lund, Harris and Olson and Ms. Grace as our named executive officers, or NEOs .

Executive Summary

Under the oversight of our Compensation Committee, the Company s executive compensation program is designed to attract, incent and retain talented individuals who are critical to our continued success and our corporate growth and who will deliver sustained strong performance over the longer term. Our executive compensation program is designed to motivate the Company s executive officers to maintain the financial strength of the Company while avoiding any inappropriate focus on short-term profits that would impede the Company s long-term growth and encourage excessive risk-taking.

In 2017, the Company continued to review and enhance our compensation practices in accordance with our executive compensation philosophy. The review considered both compensation levels and company performance over a one-, three-, and five-year period from 2013 to 2017 (the Performance Periods). The Company believes that compensation paid to our NEOs for 2017 was commensurate with the Company s overall absolute performance as well as our performance relative to peers during the Performance Periods. The 2017 compensation decisions made by the Compensation Committee considered the fact that our performance relative to a peer group of companies was above the median, and in most cases above the 75th percentile, measured using:

- Return on average assets (ROAA)
- Return on equity (ROE)
- Return on investment capital (ROIC)

Total shareholder return (TSR)

The Company s incentive compensation practices are significantly limited by the requirements imposed on us as an internally managed business development company pursuant to the 1940 Act. (See *Limitations Imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940* below). These are regulatory limitations related to our corporate structure that are relatively unique and do not apply to most other publicly-traded companies. As discussed further below, our NEOs were compensated to reflect the Company s performance during the Performance Periods.

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In addition to key factors involved in the 2017 decisions made by the Compensation Committee, we continue to maintain the enhancements to our executive officer compensation program that we adopted in 2016, such as our clawback policy for all Section 16 officers and consideration of a mix of corporate and individual performance factors for our NEOs. In 2017, the Company entered into retention awards with Messrs. Henriquez, Harris and Bluestein that provide for certain benefits upon certain terminations of employment.

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The primary principle of our compensation program is to engage and align a substantial portion of executive compensation to the financial strength, long-term profitability, and risk management of the Company and to the creation of long-term stockholder value. As an internally managed business development company, the Company s compensation program is designed to encourage our NEOs to think and act like stockholders. The structure of the NEOs compensation program is designed to encourage and reward the following factors, among other things:

- Sourcing and pursuing attractively priced investment opportunities to venture-backed and selected publicly-listed companies;
- Maintaining credit quality, monitoring financial performance, and ultimately managing a successful exit of the Company s investment portfolio;
- Achieving the Company s dividend objectives (which focus on stability and potential growth);
- Providing compensation and incentives necessary to attract, motivate and retain key executives critical to our continued success and growth;
- Focusing management behavior and decision-making on goals that are consistent with the overall strategy of the business;
- Ensuring a linkage between NEO compensation and individual contributions to our performance; and
- Creation of compensation principles and processes that are designed to balance risk and reward in a way that does not encourage unnecessary risk taking.

We believe that our continued success during 2017, despite strong competition for top-quality executive talent in the commercial and venture lending industry, was attributable to our ability to attract, motivate and retain the Company s outstanding executive team using both short- and long-term incentive compensation programs.

The Company s compensation objectives are achieved through its executive compensation program, which for 2017 consisted of the following:

- Annual Base Salary: Cash paid on a regular basis throughout the year. This provides a level of fixed income that is market competitive to allow the Company to retain and attract executive talent.
- Annual Cash Bonus Awards: Cash awards paid on an annual basis following year-end (not formulaic, but subject to Compensation Committee discretion, due to regulatory requirements that do not allow formulaic incentive plans; see Our Regulatory Status and Limitations Imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940 . This rewards NEOs who contribute to our financial performance and

strategic success during the year, and reward individual achievements.

Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards: Equity incentive awards vest 1/3 on a one-year cliff with remaining 2/3 vesting quarterly over two years based on continued employment with the Company. This rewards NEOs who contribute to our success through the alignment and creation of shareholder value, provide meaningful retention incentives, and reward individual achievements.

The compensation program is designed to reflect best practices in executive compensation:

No employment agreements for NEOs.

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- No guaranteed retirement benefits.
- No tax gross ups for NEOs.
- Clawback policy for all Section 16 officers.
- No pension.
- Maintain stock ownership guidelines for NEOs to own at least two times his or her salary.
- No executive perquisite allowances beyond the benefit programs offered to all employees.
- No repricing of stock options without stockholder approval, as required under applicable NYSE rules (and subject to other requirements under the 1940 Act).
- Routinely engage an independent compensation consultant to review NEO compensation.

Executive Compensation Governance

The Company s executive compensation program is supported by strong corporate governance and Board-level oversight. The Compensation Committee provides primary oversight of our compensation programs, including the design and administration of executive compensation plans, assessment and setting of corporate performance goals, as well as individual performance metrics, and the approval of executive compensation. In addition, the Compensation Committee retains an independent compensation consultant, and where appropriate, discusses compensation-related matters with our CEO, as it relates to the other NEOs. The Compensation Committee developed our 2017 compensation program, and the compensation paid to our NEOs during and in respect of 2017 was approved by the Compensation Committee as well as all of our independent directors.

- ***Role of Compensation Committee:*** The Compensation Committee is comprised entirely of independent directors who are also non-employee directors as defined in Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act, independent directors as defined by the NYSE rules, and are not interested persons of the Company, as defined by Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. For 2017, Susanne Lyons, Ms. Woo Ho and Mr. Woodward comprised the Compensation Committee and Ms. Lyons chaired the Compensation Committee from the beginning of the year through the 2017 annual meeting. Following the 2017 annual meeting, Ms. Woo Ho and Messrs. Titinger and Woodward comprised the Compensation Committee, and Mr. Titinger chaired the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee operates pursuant to a charter that sets forth its mission, specific goals and responsibilities. A key component of the Compensation Committee s goals and responsibilities is to evaluate, approve and/or make recommendations to our Board regarding the compensation of our NEOs, and to review their performance relative to their compensation to assure that they are compensated in a manner consistent with the compensation philosophy discussed above.

The Compensation Committee has not established a policy or target for the allocation between cash and non-cash or short-term and long-term compensation. Rather, the Compensation Committee undertakes a subjective analysis in light of the principles described herein and, in connection with its analysis, reviews and considers information provided by independent compensation consultants and surveys to which the Company subscribes to determine the appropriate level and mix of base compensation, performance-based pay, and other elements of compensation.

In addition, the Compensation Committee evaluates and makes recommendations to our Board regarding the compensation of the directors for their services. Annually, the Compensation Committee:

- evaluates our CEO s performance;
- reviews our CEO s evaluation of the other NEOs performance;
- determines and approves the compensation paid to our CEO; and
- with input from our CEO, reviews and approves the compensation of the other NEOs.

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The Compensation Committee periodically reviews our compensation programs and equity incentive plans to ensure that such programs and plans are consistent with our corporate objectives and appropriately align our NEOs interests with those of our stockholders. The Compensation Committee also administers our stock incentive program. The Compensation Committee may not delegate its responsibilities discussed above.

Role of Compensation Consultant: The Compensation Committee has engaged Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc., or F.W. Cook, as an independent outside compensation consultant to assist the Compensation Committee and provide advice on incorporating a variety of compensation matters relating to CEO and NEOs compensation, peer group selection, compensation program design best practices, market and industry compensation trends, improved program designs, market competitive director compensation levels and regulatory developments. F.W. Cook was hired by and reports directly to the Compensation Committee. F.W. Cook does not provide any other services to the Company. The Compensation Committee has assessed the independence of F.W. Cook pursuant to the NYSE rules, and it has been concluded that F.W. Cook s work for the Compensation Committee does not raise any conflict of interest.

Subsequently, the Compensation Committee engaged Frederic W. Cook & Co. to provide the following services to the Committee:

Provide information, research, market analysis and recommendations with respect to our 2017 executive and non-employee director compensation programs, including evaluating the components of our executive and non-employee director compensation programs and the alignment of the compensation programs with our performance;

In connection with its research with respect to executive and non-employee director compensation programs, update the Compensation Committee on market trends, changing practices, and legislation pertaining to compensation programs;

Advise on the design of the executive and non-employee director compensation programs and the reasonableness of individual compensation targets and awards, including in the context of business and shareholder performance;

Provide advice and recommendations that incorporated both market data and Company-specific factors; and

Assist the Compensation Committee in making pay recommendations for the NEOs after the evaluation of, among other things, Company and individual performance, market pay level, and management recommendations.

The Compensation Committee s executive compensation determinations are subjective and the result of the Compensation Committee s business judgment. Its determinations are informed by the experiences of its members and the peer group pay and performance data provided by its independent compensation consultant. Accordingly, the Compensation Committee does not target a percentile within its peer group. Instead, it uses the data as a reference point in determining the types and amounts of compensation provided by the Company.

Role of Chief Executive Officer: From time to time and at the Compensation Committee s request, our CEO will attend the Compensation Committee s meetings to discuss the Company s performance and compensation-related matters. Our CEO does not attend executive sessions of the Compensation Committee, unless invited by the Compensation Committee. While our CEO does not participate in any deliberations relating to his own compensation, our CEO reviews on at least an annual basis the performance of each of the other NEOs and other executive officers. Based on these performance reviews and the Company s overall absolute and relative performance, our CEO makes recommendations to the Compensation Committee on any changes to base salaries, annual bonuses and equity awards. The Compensation Committee considers the recommendations submitted by our CEO, as well as data and analysis provided by management and F.W. Cook, but retains full discretion to approve and/or recommend for Board approval all executive and director compensation.

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Competitive Benchmarking Against Peers

To determine the competitiveness of executive compensation levels, the Compensation Committee analyzes a group of internally managed business development companies, financial services companies and real estate investment trusts (REITs) as set forth below (the Peer Group). The Peer Group is viewed as reflecting the labor market for our officer and employee talent, has a similar investor base, and, like the Company, the business development companies and REITs are pass-through entities with the majority of earnings required to be distributed to shareholders as a dividend. The Compensation Committee does not specifically benchmark the compensation of our NEOs against that paid by other companies. During 2017, the Compensation Committee, based on the advice of F.W. Cook, reviewed the peer group used in connection with prior compensation decisions. Based on this review, and the advice of F.W. Cook, the Compensation Committee updated our Peer Group to better align it to our business. Our Peer Group was used as a factor in determining the annual cash bonus awards made with respect to 2017 (but paid in 2018) as well as the further considerations further described below under *Annual Cash Bonus Awards* . The Peer Group data used in such determination is for the period January 1, 2017 through September 30, 2017.

Our current Peer Group includes:

Internally Managed Business Development Companies: Triangle Capital[(1)], KCAP Financial, and Main Street Capital.

Financial Services: Alliance Bernstein, BGC Partners, Cowen Group, Evercore Partners, Fortress Investment Group, Greenhill & Co., Houlihan Lokey, LPL Financial Holdings, On Deck Capital, and Wisdom Tree Investment.

Real Estate Investment Trusts: Capstead Mortgage, CYS Investments, Hannon Armstrong, iStar Inc., Ladder Capital, MFA Financial, Redwood Trust, Sabra Health Care, and Seritage Growth.

As of September 30, 2017, which is the period the Compensation Committee reviewed our Peer Group, the Company outperformed most of its Peer Group over the one-, three- and five-years as follows:

Performance	Return on Average Assets (excl. cash)		Return on Equity		Return on Invested Capital		Total Shareholder Returns	
Period	HTGC	% Rank of Peer Group	HTGC	% Rank of Peer Group	HTGC	% Rank of Peer Group	HTGC	% Rank of Peer Group
1-year	6.3%	100%	11.1%	100%	6.4%	100%	4.6%	41%
3-year	6.1%	99%	10.4%	99%	6.2%	99%	6.5%	59%
5-year	6.4%	98%	10.6%	97%	6.5%	98%	13.6%	61%

1-, 3- and 5-year calculations of performance are based on Q3 2017 and as of November 10, 2017 for TSR.
Companies with less than three and/or less than five full years of historical financial and TSR performance are excluded.
Financial Services peers are excluded from analysis of capital allocation because services companies are not as capital intensive as REITs and business development companies, which are primarily engaged in direct investment of firm capital.
Data source: S&P Capital IQ

The Company believes that compensation paid to our NEOs for 2017 was commensurate with the Company s overall absolute performance as well as our performance relative to the Peer Group during the relevant Performance Periods. The 2017 compensation decisions made by the Compensation Committee considered the fact that our performance relative to the Peer Group was above the median, and in most cases above the 75th percentile, measured using Return on Average Assets, Return on Equity, Return on Investment Capital and Total Shareholder Return during the trailing one-, three-, and five-years as indicated in the chart above.

(1) Triangle Capital is no longer included in the 2018 peer group since it was acquired by Benefit Street Partners.

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In addition, the Compensation Committee also considers the Company s total shareholder returns as compared to a select number of business development company Peers(1) to consider the competitiveness of executive compensation levels. As of December 30, 2017, the Company delivered the following TSR results(2) as compared to our select business development company peers:

Performance Period	Total Shareholder Returns HTGC	BDC Peer Group
1-year	1.8%	1.1%
3-year	13.2%	9.3%
5-year	72.4%	12.6%

(1) *BDC Peers: AINV, ARCC, BKCC, OCSL, FSIC, GBDC, GSBD, KCAP, MAIN, MCC, NMFC, PNNT, PSEC, SLRC,* TCAP, TCPC, TCRD, TICC, TSLX
(2) *Data Source: S&P Capital IQ*

CEO Pay Ratio

For 2017, our last completed fiscal year, the median of the annual total compensation of all of our employees (other than Mr. Henriquez, our Chief Executive Officer (our CEO)) was $209,713, and the annual total compensation of our CEO, as reported in the Summary Compensation Table, was $8,235,700. Based on this information, our CEO s 2017 annual total compensation was approximately 39.3 times that of the median of the 2017 annual total compensation of all of our employees.

We selected December 31, 2017 as the date used to identify our median employee whose annual total compensation was the median of the annual total compensation of all our employees (other than our CEO) for 2017. As of December 31, 2017, our employee population consisted of 66 individuals (other than Mr. Henriquez), located in our California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and Washington, D.C. offices. We compared the annual total compensation for our employee population in accordance with the requirements of Item 402(c)(2)(x) of Regulation S-K, which included salary, bonus, stock awards and employer contributions to employee accounts in our 401(k) plan. In making this determination, we annualized the compensation of 79 employees who either were hired or terminated in 2017 but did not work for us the entire fiscal year.

Our Regulatory Status and Limitations Imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940

We are an internally-managed, non-diversified, closed-end investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, referred to as the 1940 Act. As a business development company, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements, including the 1940 Act, rules promulgated under the 1940 Act, and exemptive orders issued to us by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. We refer to these requirements, rules and exemptive orders as the 1940 Act Requirements. Among other things, these 1940 Act Requirements:

Limit our ability to implement non-equity incentive plans (i.e., cash incentive plans) that would restrict the discretion and decision-making authority of our Compensation Committee. The 1940 Act Requirements provide that we may maintain either an equity incentive plan or a profit sharing plan. A profit sharing plan as defined under the 1940 Act is any written or oral plan, contract, authorization or arrangement, or any practice, understanding or undertaking whereby amounts payable under the compensation plan are dependent upon or related to the profits of the company. The SEC has stated that compensation plans possess profit-sharing characteristics if an investment company is obligated to make payments under such a plan based on the level of income, realized gains or loss on investments or unrealized appreciation or depreciation of assets of such investment company.

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We believe that equity incentives strongly align the interests of our stockholders with our executive officers and other employees, and, accordingly, we implemented an equity incentive plan in 2004. Given our 2004 Equity Incentive Plan, referred to as the Equity Plan, the 1940 Act Requirements prohibit us from also implementing a cash incentive plan that restricts our Compensation Committee s discretion in the final determination of cash incentive awards.

Limit the terms we may include in our Equity Plan and limit our ability to implement certain changes to our Equity Plan without the SEC s approval. Our Equity Plan is administered pursuant to specific exemptive orders granted by the SEC. We believe the current structure of our Equity Plan reflects the terms and plan provisions currently permitted for an internally-managed business development company.

Why is this important to the Company s executive compensation? The 1940 Act Requirements that restrict the Company to sponsoring either an equity incentive plan or a profit sharing plan limit the Company s use of formulas or non-discretionary objective performance goals or criteria in its incentive plans. This means that the Compensation Committee is not permitted to use a nondiscretionary formulaic application of any performance criteria for corporate and individual goals to determine compensation. Rather, the Compensation Committee must take into consideration all factors and use its discretion to determine the appropriate amount of compensation for our NEOs. The Compensation Committee s objective is to work within this regulatory framework to maintain and motivate pay-for-performance alignment, to establish appropriate compensation levels relative to our Peer Group and to implement compensation best practices. Annual cash bonus decisions are not made pursuant to a formulaic cash bonus plan in order to comply with our obligations under the 1940 Act.

2017 Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

At our 2017 annual meeting of stockholders, our advisory vote on say-on-pay received support from our stockholders with 94% of votes cast. The Company believes that the continuing dialogue with our stockholders on company performance, compensation and other governance matters is important. In advance of our 2017 annual meeting of stockholders, management engaged in numerous direct dialogues with our largest institutional shareholders, as well as a number of other institutional shareholders, to gain broad-based and/or specific insights into the Company s overall performance, operating expenses, including executive compensation and corporate governance practices. In addition, we invited each of our institutional stockholders holding more than 1% of the Company s stock to speak directly with management specifically on executive compensation and corporate governance practices. The Company anticipates continuing our stockholder engagement efforts following the 2018 annual meeting and in advance of our future annual meetings.

Assessment of Company Performance

In determining annual compensation for our NEOs, the Compensation Committee analyzes and evaluates the individual achievements and performance of our NEOs as well as the overall relative and absolute operating performance and achievements of the Company. We believe that the alignment of (i) our business plan, (ii) stockholder expectations and (iii) our employee compensation is essential to long-term business success and the interests of our stockholders and employees and to our ability to attract and retain executive talent, especially in a competitive environment for top-quality executive talent in the venture debt industry.

Our business plan involves taking on credit risk over an extended period of time, and a premium is placed on our ability to maintain stability and growth of net asset values as well as continuity of earnings growth to pass through to stockholders in the form of recurring dividends over the long term. Our strategy is to generate income and capital gains from our investments in the debt with warrant securities, and to a lesser extent direct equity, of our portfolio companies. This income supports the anticipated payment of dividends to our stockholders. Therefore, a key element of our return to stockholders is current income through the payment of dividends. This recurring payout requires methodical asset acquisition analyses as well as highly active monitoring and

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management of our investment portfolio over time. To accomplish these functions, our business requires implementation and oversight by management and key employees with highly specialized skills and experience in the venture debt industry. A substantial part of our employee base is dedicated to the generation of new investment opportunities to allow us to sustain dividends and to the maintenance of asset values in our portfolio. In addition to the performance factors above, the Company considered the following Company-specific performance factors over the relevant Performance Periods: overall credit performance, performance against annual gross funding goals, overall yields, efficiency ratios, total and net investment income and realized and unrealized gains and losses.

Elements of Executive Compensation and 2017 Compensation Determinations

Base Salary

We believe that base salaries are a fundamental element of our compensation program. The Compensation Committee establishes base salaries for each NEO to reflect (i) the scope of the NEO s industry experience, knowledge and qualifications, (ii) the NEO s position and responsibilities and contributions to our business growth and (iii) salary levels and pay practices of those companies with whom we compete for executive talent.

The Compensation Committee considers base salary levels at least annually as part of its review of the performance of NEOs and from time to time upon a promotion or other change in job responsibilities. During its review of base salaries for our executives, the Compensation Committee primarily considers: individual performance of the executive, including leadership and execution of strategic initiatives and the accomplishment of business results for our company; market data provided by our compensation consultant; our NEOs total compensation, both individually and relative to our other NEOs; and for NEOs other than the CEO, the base salary recommendations of our CEO.

NEO	2017 Base Salary
Manuel A. Henriquez	$ 827,249
Scott Bluestein	$ 500,000
Melanie Grace	$ 345,000
Gerard R. Waldt, Jr.(1)(3)	$ 152,800
David Lund(1)(2)	$ 49,854
Mark Harris(1)	$ 347,105
Andrew Olson(3)	$ 121,847

(1) Effective November 2, 2017, the Company and Mr. Harris mutually agreed that Mr. Harris would separate from the Company and end his tenure as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer. The Board appointed David Lund, the Company s former Chief Financial Officer, as Interim Chief Financial Officer and Gerard R. Waldt, Jr., the Company s current Controller, as Interim Chief Accounting Officer.

(2) Mr. Lund began as a contractor on October 31, 2017 serving as the Company s Interim Chief Financial Officer. The base salary represents base compensation amounts paid to Mr. Lund between October 31, 2017 and December 31, 2017.

(3) Mr. Olson announced his resignation, effective July 21, 2017, from his position as Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller. Gerard R. Waldt, Jr., the Company s current assist Assistant Controller, assumed the position of Controller. Subsequently, the Board appointed Mr. Waldt as the Company s Interim Chief Accounting Officer.

Annual Cash Bonus Awards

The Compensation Committee, together with input from our CEO, developed a specific bonus pool for the 2017 operating year to be available for our annual cash bonus program. The amount determined to be available for our annual cash program was dependent upon many factors that are not formulaic due to our obligations under the 1940 Act.

The Compensation Committee designs our annual cash bonuses to motivate our NEOs to achieve financial and non-financial objectives consistent with our operating plan. The Compensation Committee generally targets

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cash bonuses to 50% to 100% of an NEO s base salary; however, such bonus amounts may exceed these targets in the event of exceptional company and individual performance.

Bonuses are not formulaic to comply with the 1940 Act regulations that govern our business as an internally managed business development company and have restrictions on setting compensation to specific financial measurements. As a result, the Compensation Committee considers overall business performance factors and individual factors, including CEO feedback, when determining the size of individual NEO bonuses. Accordingly, should actual company and NEO performance exceed expectations, the Compensation Committee may adjust individual cash bonuses to take such superior performance into account. Conversely, if company and NEO performance is below expectations, the Compensation Committee will consider such performance in determining the NEO s actual cash bonus.

In evaluating the performance of our NEOs to arrive at their 2017 cash bonus awards, the Compensation Committee specifically compared our performance and the returns of our stockholders against the performance and shareholder returns of other select business development companies. In particular, the Committee considered our high relative total shareholder return and high return on invested capital relative to peer group benchmarks as this shows the success for shareholders and of the core business mission of allocating equity and debt capital efficiently for a high risk-adjusted return.

In evaluating the performance of our NEOs to arrive at their 2017 cash bonus awards, the Compensation Committee specifically compared our performance and the returns of our stockholders against the performance and shareholder returns of other business development companies. In particular, the Committee considered our high relative total shareholder return, which was above the median over the three-year and five-year performance periods, and our return on invested capital relative to peer group benchmarks, which was the highest in the compensation peer group over the last year, as this shows the success for shareholders and of the core business mission of allocating equity and debt capital efficiently for a high risk-adjusted return.

When sizing our cash bonus pool and allocating bonus awards, the total compensation paid to our NEOs and other employees is evaluated against the expense ratios of other business development companies. With respect to 2017, company-wide compensation expense as a percentage of average assets among the peers in the Peer Group was considered. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the ratio of our compensation expense divided by total revenue was below the median of our Peer Group.

Based on the foregoing considerations and analysis, and after due deliberation, the Compensation Committee awarded our current NEOs the following annual cash bonuses with respect to 2017.

NEO	**2017 Cash Bonus Award**[(1)]
Manuel A. Henriquez	$ 1,600,000
Scott Bluestein	$ 750,000
Melanie Grace	$ 145,000
Gerard R. Waldt, Jr.	$ 150,000

(1) Messrs. Lund, Harris and Olson did not receive cash bonuses for 2017.

Long-Term Equity Incentive Compensation

2004 Equity Incentive Plan

Our long-term equity incentive compensation is designed to develop a strong linkage between pay and our strategic goals and performance, as well as to align the interests of our NEOs, and other executives and key employees, with those of our stockholders by awarding long-term equity incentives in the form of stock options, restricted stock and/or restricted stock units. These awards are made pursuant to our Equity Plan, which permits options, restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards.

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We believe that annual equity grants, in the form of restricted stock awards or restricted stock units, to our NEOs are a critical part of our compensation program as they allow us to:

Align our business plan, stockholder interests and employee concerns,

Manage dilution associated with equity-based compensation,

Match the return expectations of the business more closely with our equity-based compensation plan, and

Retain key management talent.

We believe that these annual equity grants motivate performance that is more consistent with the type of return expectations that we have established for our stockholders. Accordingly, the Company awards restricted stock award grants to our NEOs. These grants typically vest over three years.

Grant Practices for Executive Officers

Annual equity compensation grants to executive officers have typically been granted in the first quarter of the year. The Company does not grant stock options to executive officers. As a result, there were no option grants to our NEOs in 2017.

Restricted Stock Units

In January 2018, the Compensation Committee granted restricted stock units to the NEOs. With respect to the restricted stock units, the Compensation Committee assessed each current NEO s individual performance for 2017, our overall company performance in 2017 and the levels of equity compensation paid by other companies with whom we compete for executive talent. Based on this assessment, the Compensation Committee determined that the following restricted stock units be granted to our current NEOs with respect to 2017, in the amounts and on the dates set forth below to reward them for services performed in 2017. These restricted stock units vest as to one-third of the shares underlying the awards on the first anniversary of the grant date, and they vest as to the remaining shares in equal quarterly installments over the next two years. Settlement of the restricted stock units is deferred following vesting and the restricted stock units will not be settled until the earliest to occur of (1) January 9, 2022, (2) the death or disability of the NEO, (3) the separation from service of the NEO, or (4) a change in control of the Company. Each restricted stock unit will entitle the holder to dividend equivalents in the form of the Company s common stock, which dividend equivalent payments will be settled on the date the related restricted stock unit is settled. We believe these restricted stock unit awards assist the Company in retaining the NEOs and the deferred provisions effectively create a mandatory post-vesting holding period to ensure a long-term alignment horizon.

NEO	Grant Date	Restricted Stock Units(2)	Fair Value of Restricted Stock Units(1)
Manuel A. Henriquez	01/09/2018	230,125	$ 3,000,830
Scott Bluestein	01/09/2018	92,024	$ 1,199,993
Melanie Grace	01/09/2018	12,845	$ 167,499
Gerard R. Waldt, Jr.	01/09/2018	7,669	$ 100,004

(1) Based on the closing price per share of our common stock of $13.04 on January 9, 2018.
(2) Messrs. Lund, Harris and Olson did not receive grants of restricted stock units.

Restricted Stock Awards

In January 2018, the Compensation Committee assessed each current NEO s individual performance for 2017, our overall company performance in 2017 and the levels of equity compensation paid by other companies

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with whom we compete for executive talent. Based on this assessment, the Compensation Committee determined that the following restricted stock awards be made to our current NEOs with respect to 2017, in the amounts and on the dates set forth below to reward them for services performed in 2017. These restricted stock awards vest as to one-third of the shares underlying the awards on the first anniversary of the grant date, and they vest as to the remaining shares in equal quarterly installments over the next two years.

NEO	Grant Date	Restricted Stock Awards[2]	Fair Value of Restricted Stock Awards[1]
Manuel A. Henriquez	01/09/2018	230,125	$ 3,000,830
Scott Bluestein	01/09/2018	92,025	$ 1,200,006
Melanie Grace	01/09/2018	12,845	$ 167,499

(1) Based on the closing price per share of our common stock of $13.04 on January 9, 2018.
(2) Messrs. Waldt, Lund, Harris and Olson did not receive grants of restricted stock awards.

Other Elements of Compensation

Retention Agreements: Messrs. Henriquez, Harris and Bluestein entered into retention agreements with the Company in October 2017 which provide for severance benefits in the event of certain terminations of employment. In November 2017, Mr. Harris and the Company mutually agreed to enter into a separation agreement, which supersedes the terms of Mr. Harris retention agreement. Messrs. Lund and Waldt and Ms. Grace do not have a written severance agreement or other arrangement providing for payments or benefits upon a termination of employment. No NEO is entitled to any tax gross up payment if severance is paid in connection with a change-in-control.

Benefits and Perquisites: Our NEOs receive the same benefits and perquisites as other full-time employees. Our benefits program is designed to provide competitive benefits and is not based on performance. Our NEOs and other full-time employees receive health and welfare benefits, which consist of life, long-term and short-term disability, health, dental and vision insurance benefits and the opportunity to participate in our defined contribution 401(k) plan. During 2017, our 401(k) plan provided for a match of contributions by the company for up to $18,000 per full-time employee. Other than the benefits set forth immediately above, our NEOs are not entitled to any other benefits or perquisites.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control: No NEO or employee of the Company has a written employment agreement, or other agreement, providing for enhanced cash payments in connection with a change of control of the Company except with respect to the retention agreements described herein. Further, no NEO or any other employee is entitled to any tax gross-up payments.

Retention Agreements

In October 2017, Messrs. Henriquez, Harris and Bluestein entered into retention agreements with the Company pursuant to which, if (1) the Executive s employment is terminated by the Company without cause or by the Executive for good reason, or (2) the Company becomes an externally managed business development company and the new external advisor does not make a written offer of employment to the Executive or makes a written offer of employment to the Executive that is not on similar terms to the Executive s current employment with the Company (including, without limitation, authority, responsibilities, base salary, annual bonus opportunity, long term incentive opportunity and retention benefits) and the Executive does not accept such offer then, subject to the Executive s execution of a release of claims in favor of the Company, each of Mr. Henriquez and Mr. Bluestein shall be entitled to receive the following benefits:

Mr. Henriquez shall be entitled to receive (a) a lump sum payment in an amount equal to two times the sum of (i) annual base salary and (ii) an amount equal to the three-year average annual bonus actually earned by and paid to Mr. Henriquez for the three full performance periods immediately prior to the termination date; (b) any unpaid annual bonus earned with respect to a prior performance period and not yet paid as the date of termination; (c) a pro rata annual bonus with respect to the performance period in which termination of employment occurs, (d) (x) continued vesting of outstanding equity awards for two years in the case of a termination not in connection with a change in control of the Company or (y) full vesting of outstanding equity awards in the case of a termination in connection with a change in control of the Company and (e) reimbursement of the full amount of COBRA premiums for Mr. Henriquez and his eligible dependents for 18 months following termination of employment.

Mr. Bluestein shall be entitled to receive (a) a lump sum payment in an amount equal to 1.75 times the sum of (i) annual base salary and (ii) an amount equal to the three-year average annual bonus actually earned by and paid to Mr. Bluestein for the three full performance periods immediately prior to the termination date; (b) any unpaid annual bonus earned with respect to a prior performance period and not yet paid as the date of termination; (c) a pro rata annual bonus with respect to the performance period in which termination of employment occurs, (d) (x) continued vesting of outstanding equity awards for 1.75 years in the case of a termination not in connection with a change in control of the Company or (y) full vesting of outstanding equity awards in the case of a termination in connection with a change in control of the Company and (e) reimbursement of the full amount of COBRA premiums for Mr. Bluestein and his eligible dependents for 18 months following termination of employment.

In November 2017, Mr. Harris and the Company mutually agreed to enter into a separation agreement, which provides that the Company will pay Mr. Harris a monetary sum equivalent to six months gross base salary plus up to an additional six months subject to Mr. Harris certifying he is not employed and is actively seeking employment during such time. In addition, the Company will reimburse Mr. Harris for health insurance premiums for Mr. Harris and his eligible dependents under COBRA for a period of up to twelve months subject to the same qualifications applicable to payments based on his gross base salary. The separation agreement also contains certain additional provisions that are customary for agreements of this type, including confidentiality, non-solicitation, and non-disparagement covenants, as well as a general release in favor of the Company against certain claims. The separation agreement supersedes the terms of Mr. Harris retention agreement, under which he would have received (a) a lump sum payment in an amount equal to 1.5 times the sum of (i) annual base salary and (ii) an amount equal to the three-year average annual bonus actually earned by and paid to Mr. Harris for the three full performance periods immediately prior to the termination date; (b) any unpaid annual bonus earned with respect to a prior performance period and not yet paid as the date of termination; (c) a pro rata annual bonus with respect to the performance period in which termination of employment occurs, (d) (x) continued vesting of outstanding equity awards for 1.5 years in the case of a termination not in connection with a change in control of the Company or (y) full vesting of outstanding equity awards in the case of a termination in connection with a change in control of the Company and (e) reimbursement of the full amount of COBRA premiums for Mr. Harris and his eligible dependents for 18 months following termination of employment.

Retention Performance Stock Units and Cash Retention Bonus Awards

On May 2, 2018, the Company granted long-term Retention Performance Stock Unit awards (the Retention PSUs) under its 2004 Equity Incentive Plan to Messrs. Henriquez and Bluestein, and separate cash bonus awards with similar terms (the Cash Awards) to Mr. Waldt and three other senior personnel. The awards are designed to provide incentives that increase along with the total shareholder return (TSR) and further align the interests of key management with those of the Company s shareholders. The Company believes that there is a highly competitive market place for senior personnel that have the experience and track record of successfully sourcing, financing and managing the asset class in which the Company invests. Accordingly, the Compensation Committee and the other independent directors adopted this program with the assistance of F.W. Cook. These awards are intended to promote long term management consistency and retention and to mitigate the likelihood of departure to competitors of those individuals most responsible for delivering financial performance to our

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shareholders. The objectives are sought to be achieved by offering a four year cliff vesting retention program to reward critical executives and senior personnel, whose services are valuable to the Company and industry competitors as a result of their proven and specialized expertise sourcing and funding venture debt. The target number of Retention PSUs granted to Mr. Henriquez and Mr. Bluestein are 812,348 and 487,409, respectively. The target amount of the Cash Award granted to Mr. Waldt is $500,000, and $3,500,000, in the aggregate, for the three other senior personnel.

The Retention RSUs and Cash Awards do not vest until the fourth anniversary cliff vest of the grant date (or a change in control of the Company, if earlier) and the Retention PSUs must generally be held and not disposed of until the fifth anniversary of the grant date, except in the event of death, disability or a change in control. No Retention PSUs or Cash Awards will vest if the Company s TSR relative to certain specified publicly traded business development companies is not at or above the 25th percentile level of such business development companies. 50% of the target Cash Award and target number of Retention PSUs will vest if the Company s TSR performance relative to such business development companies is at the 25-percentile level. 100% of the target Cash Award and target number of Retention PSUs will vest if the Company s TSR performance relative to such business development companies is at the 50th percentile level. 200% of the target Cash Award and target number of Retention PSUs will vest if the Company s TSR performance relative to such business development companies is at the 90th percentile level. If the Company s TSR performance is between the 25th percentile and the 50th percentile, or between the 50th percentile and the 90th percentile, of such business development companies, the amount of the Cash Awards vested and payable and the number of vested and payable Retention PSUs will be determined by linear interpolation between the foregoing metrics. Dividend equivalents will accrue in respect only of the Retention PSUs in the form of additional Retention PSUs, but will not be paid unless the Retention PSUs to which such dividend equivalents relate actually vest. The Cash Awards are not eligible to accrue dividend equivalents. TSR is calculated assuming dividend reinvestment and measurement begins on the date of grant and utilizes a 20-trading day volume weighted average price ending on the last trading day of the four year TSR performance period.

In the event of death or disability occurring prior to the fourth anniversary of the date of grant, Retention PSUs and the Cash Awards will vest, along with, in the case only of the Retention PSUs, any accrued dividend equivalents, on the date of such death or disability, with the Relative TSR Percentile Rank used to calculate such vesting to be the greater of (a) 50% and (b) the actual Relative TSR Percentile Rank as of the date of such death or disability. In the event of a voluntary termination prior to the fourth anniversary, all Cash Awards and Retention PSUs, and accrued dividend equivalents, will be forfeited. In the event of an involuntary termination without Cause prior to the fourth anniversary of the date of grant, the Retention PSUs and Cash Awards will be pro-rated based on service through the date of termination and such pro-rated Retention PSUs and Cash Awards will vest based on the actual relative TSR performance over the four-year TSR performance period. In the event of a termination for Cause occurring at any time prior to delivery of the shares underlying the Retention PSUs or payment of the Cash Awards, all Retention PSUs and accrued dividend equivalents, and Cash Awards will be forfeited.

In the event of a change in control of the Company, Retention PSUs and Cash Awards will vest and be paid on a non-pro-rated basis based on the actual relative TSR performance through the date of the change in control utilizing the transaction price for the Company and the peer group TSR through the date of the change in control.

Corporate Goals

For 2017, the Compensation Committee developed corporate goals that were required to be achieved for executive officers to receive up to 50% of their incentive compensation. These goals included operational performance as well as performance relative to the Peer Group. While the criteria may not be weighted, the Compensation Committee took into consideration each of these factors to determine whether the executive officers are eligible for up to 50% of the proposed incentive compensation. The Compensation Committee believes that the corporate goals applicable to all executive officers create an alignment not only with shareholders but also to the Company s business strategy and performance goals.

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Defined Individual Goals

For 2017, the Compensation Committee developed individual goals for the CEO. In addition, the CEO and each NEO developed individual goals for the NEOs and such goals were approved by the Compensation Committee. Each set of individual goals are unique to the executive officer s responsibilities and position within the Company. While each of the factors may not be weighted, the Compensation Committee took into consideration each of these factors to determine whether the executive officers are eligible for up to 50% of the executive officer s incentive compensation.

Pay-for-Performance Alignment

The Company believes that there exists an alignment between the compensation of our NEOs and our performance over the relevant Performance Periods. As noted above, a broad range of individual performance factors and company performance factors are analyzed each year, including total shareholder return relative to our Peer Group, and, in 2017, analysis of relative ROAA, ROE, and ROIC versus the compensation peers over one-, three-, and five-years to measure short-, medium-, and long-term performance. The objective in analyzing these key performance factors is to align NEO compensation to our performance relative to our Peer Group and our absolute corporate performance.

The Company s annual bonus and equity awards constitute an effective mix of short- and long-term compensation components and reflect key measures of our performance and the returns enjoyed by our stockholders. Consistent with our pay-for-performance philosophy, the Compensation Committee will make future compensation decisions taking into account our absolute and relative performance, and, if our future performance were to fall significantly below our peers, the Compensation Committee would consider adjusting NEO compensation prospectively.

Total Compensation Expense Relative to other Internally Managed Business Development Companies

In determining annual bonus awards, the total compensation paid to our NEOs and other employees against the expense ratios of other internally managed business development companies, as well as a comparison to total SG&A for select externally managed business development companies, was considered.

Internal Pay Equity Analysis

Our compensation program is designed with the goal of providing compensation to our NEOs that is fair, reasonable, and competitive. To achieve this goal, the Company believes it is important to compare compensation paid to each NEO not only with compensation in our Peer Group, as discussed above, but also with compensation paid to each of our other NEOs. Such an internal comparison is important to ensure that compensation is equitable among our NEOs.

As part of the Compensation Committee s review, we made a comparison of our CEO s total compensation paid for the period ending November 29, 2017 against that paid to our other NEOs during the same year. Upon review, the Compensation Committee determined that our CEO s compensation relative to that of our other NEOs was appropriate because of his level and scope of responsibilities, expertise and performance history, and other factors deemed relevant by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee also reviewed the mix of the individual elements of compensation paid to our NEOs for this period, the individual performance of each NEO and any changes in responsibilities of the NEO.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

The Company maintains stock ownership guidelines, which are outlined in our corporate governance guidelines, because we believe that material stock ownership by our executives plays a role in effectively

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aligning the interests of these employees with those of our stockholders and strongly motivates our executives to build long-term shareholder value. Pursuant to our stock ownership guidelines, each member of senior management is required to beneficially own at least two times the individual s annual salary in Company common stock, based on market value, within three years of joining the Company. Our Board may make exceptions to this requirement based on particular circumstances; however, no exceptions have been made for our current NEOs. Messrs. Henriquez and Bluestein have met their minimum guidelines. The Compensation Committee s review of the NEO s stock ownership in the fourth quarter of 2017 showed that:

As of December 31, 2017, Mr. Henriquez beneficially owned 1,856,509 shares of Company stock and restricted stock. Based on his 2017 salary of $827,249, he beneficially owns shares worth 29x his annual base salary.

As of December 31, 2017, Mr. Bluestein beneficially owned 207,775 shares of Company stock and restricted stock. Based on his 2017 salary of $500,000, he beneficially owns shares worth 5x his annual base salary.

Tax and Accounting Matters

Stock-Based Compensation. We account for stock-based compensation, including options and shares of restricted stock granted pursuant to our Equity Plan and 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan in accordance with the requirements of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) Topic 718. Under the FASB ASC Topic 718, we estimate the fair value of our option awards at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model, which requires the use of certain subjective assumptions. The most significant of these assumptions are our estimates on the expected term, volatility and forfeiture rates of the awards. Forfeitures are not estimated due to our limited history but are reversed in the period in which forfeiture occurs. As required under the accounting rules, we review our valuation assumptions at each grant date and, as a result, are likely to change our valuation assumptions used to value stock-based awards granted in future periods. We estimate the fair value of our restricted stock awards based on the grant date market closing price.

Deductibility of Executive Compensation. When analyzing both total compensation and individual elements of compensation paid to our NEOs, the Company considers the income tax consequences to the Company of its compensation policies and procedures. In particular, the Company considers Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), which, for tax years beginning on or prior to December 31, 2017, limits the deductibility of non-performance-based compensation paid to certain of the NEOs to $1,000,000 per affected NEO.

Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, Section 162(m) of the Code generally limits the deductibility of all compensation paid to certain executive officers to $1,000,000 per affected executive officer. A transition rule applies to qualifying performance-based compensation granted pursuant to a written binding contract prior to November 2, 2017, which has not been materially modified since that date.

The Compensation Committee intends to balance its objective of providing compensation to our NEOs that is fair, reasonable, and competitive with the Company s ability to claim compensation expense deductions. Our Board believes that the best interests of the Company and our stockholders are served by executive compensation programs that encourage and promote our principal compensation philosophy, enhancement of shareholder value, and permit the Compensation Committee to exercise discretion in the design and implementation of compensation packages. Accordingly, we may from time to time pay compensation to our NEOs that may not be fully tax deductible, (including by reason of Section 162(m) of the Code), including certain bonuses and restricted stock. Stock options granted under our stock plan for tax years beginning on or prior to December 31, 2017 are intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code. The Company will continue to review its executive compensation plans periodically to determine what changes, if any, should be made as a result of any deduction limitations.

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Clawback Policy for Section 16 Officers

The Board has adopted a clawback policy for all Section 16 officers. The policy applies to all Section 16 officers and reaches beyond financial statements. Pursuant to our clawback policy, for payments that are predicated on financial results augmented by fraud, embezzlement, gross negligence or deliberate disregard of applicable rules resulting in significant monetary loss, damage or injury to the Company (Excess Compensation), the Compensation Committee has the authority to seek repayment of any Excess Compensation, including (1) cancellation of unvested, unexercised or unreleased equity incentive awards; and (2) repayment of any compensation earned on previously exercised or released equity incentive awards whether or not such activity resulted in a financial restatement.

The Compensation Committee has sole discretion under this policy, consistent with any applicable statutory requirements, to seek reimbursement of any Excess Compensation paid or received by the Section 16 officer for up to a 12-month period prior to the date of the Compensation Committee action to require reimbursement of the Excess Compensation. Any clawback of Excess Compensation must be based upon fraud adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction or a financial restatement. Further, following a restatement of our financial statements, we will recover any compensation received by the CEO and CFO that is required to be recovered by Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley.

For purposes of this policy, Excess Compensation will be measured as the positive difference, if any, between the compensation earned by a Section 16 officer and the compensation that would have been earned by the Section 16 officer had the fraud, embezzlement, gross negligence or deliberate disregard of applicable rules resulting from significant monetary loss, damage or injury to the Company not occurred.

Risk Assessment of the Compensation Programs

Our Board believes that risks arising from our compensation policies and practices for our employees are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company has designed our compensation programs, including our incentive compensation plans, with specific features to address potential risks while rewarding employees for achieving long-term financial and strategic objectives through prudent business judgment and appropriate risk taking. We use common variable compensation designs, with a significant focus on individual contributions to our performance and the achievement of absolute and relative corporate objectives, as generally described in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

The Compensation Committee and the Board reviewed our compensation programs to assess whether any aspect of the programs would encourage any of our employees to take any unnecessary or inappropriate risks that could threaten the value of the Company. The Company has designed our compensation programs to reward our employees for achieving annual profitability and long-term increases in shareholder value.

Our Board recognizes that the pursuit of corporate objectives possibly leads to behaviors that could weaken the link between pay and performance, and, therefore, the correlation between the compensation delivered to employees and the long-term return realized by stockholders. Accordingly, our executive compensation program is designed to mitigate these possibilities and to ensure that our compensation practices are consistent with our risk profile. These features include the following:

- Bonus payouts and equity incentive awards that are not based solely on corporate performance objectives, but are also based on individual performance levels;

- The financial opportunity in our long-term equity incentive program that is best realized through long-term appreciation of our stock price, which mitigates excessive short-term risk-taking;

- Annual cash bonuses that are paid after the end of the fiscal year to which the bonus payout relates;

- The engagement and use of a compensation consultant;

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- The institution of stock ownership guidelines applicable to our executive officers; and

- Final decision making by our Compensation Committee and our Board of Directors on all awards.

Additionally, the Company performed an assessment of compensation-related risks for all of our employees. Based on this assessment, we concluded that our compensation programs do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. In making this evaluation, the Company reviewed the key design elements of our compensation programs in relation to industry best practices, as well as the means by which any potential risks may be mitigated. In addition, management completed an inventory of incentive programs below the executive level and reviewed the design of these incentives and concluded that such incentive programs do not encourage excessive risk-taking.

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Executive Compensation Tables

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)[(1)]	Bonus ($)[(2)]	Stock Awards ($)[(3)]	Option Awards ($)[(3)]	All Other Compensation ($)[(4)]	Total ($)
Manuel A. Henriquez	2017	$ 827,249	$ 1,600,000	$ 5,000,002		$ 808,449	$ 8,235,700
	2016	$ 803,154	$ 1,200,000	$ 4,005,335		$ 771,425	$ 6,779,914
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	2015	$ 779,762	$ 1,000,000	$ 4,472,142		$ 1,635,353	$ 7,887,257
Scott Bluestein	2017	$ 500,000	$ 750,000	$ 1,750,004		$ 175,872	$ 3,175,876
	2016	$ 432,600	$ 650,000	$ 1,249,040		$ 200,555	$ 2,532,195
Chief Investment Officer	2015	$ 420,000	$ 525,000	$ 670,212		$ 193,370	$ 1,808,582
Melanie Grace	2017	$ 345,000	$ 145,000	$ 300,002		$ 57,061	$ 847,063
	2016	$ 283,250	$ 145,000	$ 112,894		$ 40,726	$ 581,870
General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer & Secretary	2015	$ 79,167	50,000	$ 112,500		$ 36,466	$ 278,133
Gerard R. Waldt, Jr.	2017	$ 152,800	$ 150,000	$		$ 8,708	$ 311,508
	2016	$ 23,333		$ 68,300			$ 91,633
Interim Chief Accounting Officer							