Hercules Capital, Inc.
Form 497
September 18, 2018

Filed Pursuant to Rule 497
Registration No. 333-224281

This preliminary prospectus supplement relates to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, but is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary prospectus supplement is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 2018

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To prospectus dated June 5, 2018)

$

% Notes due 2033

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.

We are offering $ in aggregate principal amount of % notes due 2033, or the Notes. The Notes will mature on October 30, 2033. We will pay interest quarterly on the Notes on January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30 of each year, beginning on October 30, 2018. We may redeem the Notes in whole or in part at any time or from time to time, at the redemption price set forth under Specific Terms of the Notes and the Offering Optional Redemption in this prospectus supplement. The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of $25 and integral multiples of $25 in excess thereof.

The 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 intend to apply to list the Notes on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, and we expect trading in the Notes on the NYSE to begin within 30 days of the original issue date under the symbol HCXY. The Notes are expected to trade flat, which means that purchasers will not pay, and sellers will not receive, any accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes that is not reflected in the trading price. Currently, there is no public market for the Notes.

An investment in the Notes involves risks that are described in the Supplementary Risk Factors section beginning on page S-14 in this prospectus supplement and 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 the Notes. 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, or the SEC. 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 Note	Total
Public offering price	$	$
Sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions)(1)	$	$
Proceeds to us (before expenses)(2)	$	$

(1) Reflects an underwriting discount that may vary between sales to retail investors and sales to institutional investors.
(2) Before deducting expenses payable by us related to this offering, estimated at $. See Underwriting in this prospectus supplement for complete details of underwriters compensation.

The underwriters may also purchase up to an additional $ total aggregate principal amount of Notes offered hereby, solely 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 $, the total sales load (underwriting discounts and commissions) paid by us will be $, and total proceeds, before expenses, will be $.

THE NOTES ARE NOT DEPOSITS OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF A BANK AND ARE NOT INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

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 Notes in book-entry form only through The Depository Trust Company will be made on or about September , 2018.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods,	**Morgan Stanley**	**UBS Investment Bank**
A Stifel Company		

Lead Manager

Janney Montgomery Scott

Co-Managers

BB&T Capital Markets	**B. Riley FBR**	**Ladenburg Thalmann**	**Compass Point**	**Wedbush Securities**

The date of this prospectus supplement is September , 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 Notes.

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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 June 30, 2018, our total assets were approximately $1.8 billion, of which our investments comprised $1.7 billion at fair value and $1.8 billion at cost. Since inception through June 30, 2018, we have made debt and equity commitments of more than $8.0 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 $115.4 million and $294.8 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.2% and 13.4% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at June 30, 2018. At June 30, 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 June 30, 2018, our investment professionals, including Manuel A. Henriquez, our co-founder, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, are currently comprised of 35 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 September 13, 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

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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.

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

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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.

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

Reduced Asset Coverage Requirements

The Small Business Credit Availability Act, or the SBCAA, which was signed into law in March 2018, decreased the minimum asset coverage ratio in Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act for business development companies 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). On September 4, 2018, our Board of Directors, including a required majority (as such term is defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act), approved the application to us of the 150% minimum asset coverage ratio set forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act. As a result, the minimum asset coverage ratio applicable to us will be reduced from 200% to 150%, effective as of September 4, 2019, unless approved earlier by a vote of our stockholders, in which case the 150% minimum asset coverage ratio will be effective on the day after such approval. Our Board of Directors also authorized the submission of a proposal for stockholders to accelerate the application of the 150% minimum asset coverage ratio to us at a special meeting of stockholders. As a result of our Board of Director s approval, effective as of September 4, 2019 (or earlier if our stockholders approve the proposal to accelerate the application of the reduced asset coverage requirements to us), we will be able to incur additional indebtedness and, therefore, your risk of an investment in us may increase. In connection with the change in minimum coverage ratio, S&P Global Ratings (S&P) lowered our rating to a non-investment grade rating, and we terminated our ratings agreement with S&P. On September 6, 2018, DBRS, Inc. assigned us an investment grade rating. Other 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 Supplementary Risk Factors Risks Related to the Notes A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of a credit rating assigned by a rating agency to us or our unsecured debt, if any, or change in the debt markets could cause

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the liquidity or market value of the Notes to decline significantly in this prospectus supplement and Risk Factors Risks Related to Our 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 in the accompanying prospectus.

Distribution Declaration

On July 25, 2018, our Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of $0.31 per share, which was paid on August 20, 2018 to stockholders of record as of August 13, 2018. This distribution represents our fifty-second consecutive distribution since our initial public offering, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date to $14.64 per share.

Closed and Pending Commitments

As of September 13, 2018, we have:

Closed debt and equity commitments of approximately $169.8 million to new and existing portfolio companies and funded approximately $109.5 million subsequent to June 30, 2018.

Pending commitments (signed non-binding term sheets) of approximately $82.7 million.

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

Closed Commitments and Pending Commitments (in millions)	
January 1 June 30, 2018 Closed Commitments	$ 728.7
July 1 September 13, 2018 Closed Commitments[(a)]	$ 169.8
Pending Commitments (as of September 13, 2018)[(b)]	$ 82.7
Closed and Pending Commitments as of September 13, 2018	$ 981.2

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.

ATM Equity Program Issuances

Subsequent to June 30, 2018 and as of September 13, 2018, we sold 2.2 million shares of common stock for total accumulated net proceeds of approximately $28.6 million, including $229,000 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 September 13, 2018, approximately 5.6 million shares remain available for issuance and sale under the Equity Distribution Agreement.

Hercules Technology II Debentures Full Redemption

On July 13, 2018, we completed repayment of the $41.2 million of outstanding HT II debentures.

Amendment to Wells Facility

On July 31, 2018, we entered into a further amendment to the $120.0 million revolving senior credit facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC (the Wells Facility) to extend the maturity date and fully repay the pro-rata portion of outstanding balances of Alostar Bank of Commerce and Everbank Commercial Finance Inc., thereby resigning both as lenders and terminating their commitments thereunder.

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Departure of Officer

On August 16, 2018, Gerard R. Waldt, Jr., Controller and Interim Chief Accounting Officer, tendered his resignation from the Company. Mr. Waldt s resignation was not a result of any disagreement with the Company on any matter relating to the Company s operations, policies or practices. David Lund, the Company s current Interim Chief Financial Officer, assumed the duties of Interim Chief Accounting Officer effective as of August 23, 2018. The resignation of Mr. Waldt was effective on September 7, 2018.

Portfolio Company Developments

As of September 13, 2018, we held warrants or equity positions in two companies that have filed registration statements on Form S-1 with the SEC in contemplation of potential initial public offerings. Both companies filed confidentially under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (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. Subsequent to June 30, 2018 and as of September 13, 2018, there were two companies that announced or completed liquidity events.

1. In August 2018, our portfolio company NuGEN Technologies, Inc., a leading provider for innovative next-generation sequencing kits and genomic sample preparation solutions for the fastest growing field within the genomics area, was acquired by the Tecan Group (SIX Swiss Exchange: TECN), a leading global provider of laboratory instruments and solutions in biopharmaceuticals, forensics and clinical diagnostics. Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed.

2. In August 2018, our portfolio company Avnera Corporation, a fabless semiconductor firm making custom Analog System-on-Chip (ASoC) solutions for audio, voice, speech, sensor and artificial intelligence (AI) applications, was acquired by Skyworks Solutions, Inc. (NASDAQ: SWKS), an innovator of high-performance analog semiconductors connecting people, places and things. Skyworks paid $405.0 million in cash to Avnera equity holders at closing with up to an additional $20.0 million to be paid if certain performance targets are exceeded over a 12-month period post-closing period.

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, Reston, VA, 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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SPECIFIC TERMS OF THE NOTES AND THE OFFERING

This prospectus supplement sets forth certain terms of the Notes that we are offering pursuant to this prospectus supplement and supplements the accompanying prospectus that is attached to the back of this prospectus supplement. This section outlines the specific legal and financial terms of the Notes. You should read this section together with the more general description of the Notes in the accompanying prospectus under the heading Description of Our Debt Securities before investing in the Notes. Capitalized terms used in this prospectus supplement and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus or in the indenture governing the Notes (as amended from time to time, the indenture).

Issuer	Hercules Capital, Inc.
Title of the securities	% Notes due 2033
Aggregate principal amount being offered	$
Overallotment option	The underwriters may also purchase from us up to an additional $ aggregate principal amount of Notes solely to cover overallotments, if any, within 30 days of the date of this prospectus supplement.
Initial public offering price	% of the aggregate principal amount.
Principal payable at maturity	% of the aggregate principal amount; the principal amount of each Note will be payable on its stated maturity date at the office of the Trustee in The City of New York or at such other office designated by the Trustee.
Type of Note	Fixed rate note
Listing	We intend to apply to list the Notes on the New York Stock Exchange within 30 days of the original issue date under the symbol HCXY.
Interest rate	% per year

Day count basis	360-day year of twelve 30-day months
Original issue date of the Notes	September , 2018
Stated maturity date	October 30, 2033
Date interest starts accruing on the Notes	September , 2018
Interest payment dates for the Notes	Each January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30, commencing October 30, 2018. If an interest payment date falls on a non-business day, the applicable interest payment will be made on the next business day and no additional interest will accrue as a result of such delayed payment.

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Interest periods for the Notes	The initial interest period will be the period from and including September , 2018, to, but excluding, the initial interest payment date, and the subsequent interest periods will be the periods from and including an interest payment date to, but excluding, the next interest payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be.
Regular record dates for interest	Each January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15.
Specified currency	U.S. Dollars
Place of payment	New York City or such other office designated by the Trustee
Ranking of Notes	The Notes will be our general unsecured obligations and will rank:

pari passu with our other outstanding and future unsecured indebtedness, including, without limitation, approximately $150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.625% notes due 2022 (the 2022 Notes), approximately $83.5 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.25% notes due 2024 (the 2024 Notes), approximately $75.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.25% notes due 2025 (the 2025 Notes), and approximately $230.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.375% convertible notes due 2022 (the 2022 Convertible Notes), each as of June 30, 2018.

senior to any of our future indebtedness that expressly provides it is subordinated to the Notes.

effectively subordinated to all our existing and future secured indebtedness (including indebtedness that is initially unsecured to which we subsequently grant security), to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness.

structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other obligations of any of our subsidiaries, including, without limitation, the indebtedness of HT II and HT III, borrowings under the Wells Facility, borrowings under the $100.0 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), and approximately $31.1 million of fixed rate asset-backed notes (the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes), each as of June 30, 2018. Note that there were no borrowings outstanding under the Wells Facility and $58.3 million of borrowings outstanding on the Union Bank Facility as of June 30, 2018.

Denominations	We will issue the Notes in denominations of $25 and integral multiples of $25 in excess thereof.
Business day	Each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City, or in such other place of payment designated by the Trustee, are authorized or required by law or executive order to close.

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Optional redemption	We may redeem in whole or in part at any time, or from time to time, at our option on or after October 30, 2023 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.
	You may be prevented from exchanging or transferring the Notes when they are subject to redemption. In case any Notes are to be redeemed in part only, the redemption notice will provide that, upon surrender of such Note, you will receive, without a charge, a new Note or Notes of authorized denominations representing the principal amount of your remaining unredeemed Notes. Any exercise of our option to redeem the Notes will be done in compliance with the indenture and the 1940 Act.
	If we redeem only some of the Notes, the Trustee or The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, as applicable, will determine the method for selection of the particular Notes to be redeemed, in accordance with the indenture and the 1940 Act, in each case, to the extent applicable. Unless we default in payment of the redemption price, on and after the date of redemption, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes called for redemption.
Sinking fund	The Notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.
Repayment at option of Holders	Holders will not have the option to have the Notes repaid prior to the stated maturity date.
Defeasance and covenant defeasance	The Notes are subject to defeasance by us.
	The Notes are subject to covenant defeasance by us.
Form of Notes	The Notes will be represented by global securities that will be deposited and registered in the name of DTC or its nominee. Except in limited circumstances, you will not receive certificates for the Notes. Beneficial interests in the Notes will be represented through book-entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of beneficial owners as direct and indirect participants in DTC. Investors may elect to hold interests in the

	Notes through either DTC, if they are a participant, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in DTC.
Trustee, Paying Agent and Security Registrar	U.S. Bank National Association
Other covenants	In addition to the covenants described in the prospectus attached to this prospectus supplement, the following covenants shall apply to the Notes:
	We agree that for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, we will not violate Section 18(a)(1)(A) as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions,

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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% through September 4, 2019 and 150% thereafter (or earlier if our stockholders approve the proposal to accelerate the application of the reduced asset coverage requirements to us) after such borrowings. See Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business Structure Recently passed legislation may allow us to incur additional leverage in the accompanying prospectus.

We agree that for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, we will not violate 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 dividend or 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 RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. Currently, these provisions generally prohibit us from declaring any cash dividend or distribution 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% through September 4, 2019 and 150% thereafter (or earlier if our stockholders approve the proposal to accelerate the application of the reduced asset coverage requirements to us) at the time of the declaration of the dividend or distribution or the purchase and after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase. See Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business Structure Recently passed legislation may allow us to incur additional leverage in the accompanying prospectus.

If, at any time, we are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act to file any periodic reports with the SEC, we agree to furnish to holders of the Notes and the Trustee, for the period of time during which the Notes are outstanding, our audited annual consolidated financial statements, within 90 days of our fiscal year end, and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, within 45 days of our fiscal quarter end (other than our fourth fiscal quarter). All such financial statements will be prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable United States generally accepted accounting principles, as applicable (U.S. GAAP).

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Modifications to events of default	The following events of default, as described in the prospectus attached to this prospectus supplement: We do not pay the principal of, or any premium on, a debt security of the series on its due date, and do not cure this default within five days. On the last business day of each of 24 consecutive calendar months, we have an asset coverage of less than 100%. with respect to the Notes has been revised to read as follows: We do not pay the principal of, or any premium on, any Note on its due date. On the last business day of each of 24 consecutive calendar months, we have an asset coverage of less than 100%, giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC.
Global Clearance and Settlement Procedures	Interests in the Notes will trade in DTC s Same Day Funds Settlement System, and any permitted secondary market trading activity in such Notes will, therefore, be required by DTC to be settled in immediately available funds. None of the issuer, the Trustee or the paying agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.
Further issuances	We have the ability to issue additional debt securities under the indenture with terms different from the Notes and, without the consent of the holders thereof, to reopen the Notes and issue additional Notes.
Use of Proceeds	We estimate that the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the $ million aggregate principal amount of Notes in this offering will be approximately $ million after deducting the underwriting discount of approximately $ million payable by us and estimated offering expenses of approximately $ 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, (iii) to retire certain debt obligations (which may include the

	2024 Notes), and (iv) for other general corporate purposes.
Governing Law	The Notes and the indenture are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

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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 Supplementary Risk Factors in this prospectus supplement and 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 the Notes, could be materially adversely affected.

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SUPPLEMENTARY RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a number of significant risks. Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware of various risks, including those described below and those set forth in the accompanying prospectus. You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, before you decide whether to make an investment in our securities. The risks set out below and in the accompanying prospectus 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 events occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected which could materially adversely affect our ability to repay principal and interest on the Notes. In addition, the market price of the Notes and our net asset value (NAV) could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. The risk factors described below, together with those set forth in the accompanying prospectus, are the principal risk factors associated with an investment in our securities, including the Notes, as well as those factors generally associated with an investment company with investment objectives, investment policies, capital structure or trading markets similar to ours.

Risks Related to the Notes

The Notes will be unsecured and therefore will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness we have currently incurred or may incur in the future.

The Notes will not be secured by any of our assets or any of the assets of our subsidiaries. As a result, the Notes 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 Notes. As of June 30, 2018, we had $58.3 million of borrowings outstanding under our Union Bank Facility, which is secured by debt investments in our portfolio companies and related assets, and no outstanding borrowings under our Wells Facility, which is secured by loans in the borrowing base for the Wells Facility.

The Notes will be structurally subordinated to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

The Notes are obligations exclusively of Hercules Capital, Inc. and not of any of our subsidiaries. None of our subsidiaries is a guarantor of the Notes and the Notes are not required to be guaranteed by any subsidiaries we may acquire or create in the future. A significant portion of the indebtedness required to be consolidated on our balance sheet is held through our SBIC subsidiaries. For example, at June 30, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in SBA-guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries. The assets of such subsidiaries are not directly available to satisfy the claims of our creditors, including holders of the Notes. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources in this prospectus supplement for more detail on the SBA-guaranteed debentures.

Except to the extent we are a creditor with recognized claims against our subsidiaries, all claims of creditors (including trade creditors), 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 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 effectively 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. Consequently, the Notes will be structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of any of our subsidiaries and any subsidiaries that we may in the future acquire or establish as financing vehicles or otherwise.

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As of June 30, 2018, we had no outstanding borrowings under our Wells Facility, $58.3 million of borrowings outstanding under our Union Bank Facility, and approximately $190.2 million of indebtedness outstanding incurred by our SBIC subsidiaries, HT II and HT III. All of such indebtedness would be structurally senior to the Notes. In addition, our subsidiaries may incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, all of which would be structurally senior to the Notes.

The indenture under which the Notes will be issued contains limited protection for holders of the Notes.

The indenture under which the Notes will be issued offers limited protection to holders of the Notes. The terms of the indenture and the 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 your investment in the Notes. In particular, the terms of the indenture and the Notes will 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 Notes, (2) any indebtedness or other obligations that would be secured and therefore rank effectively senior in right of payment to the 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 is structurally senior to the Notes and (4) securities, indebtedness or obligations issued or incurred by our subsidiaries that would be senior to our equity interests in our subsidiaries and therefore rank structurally senior to the 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% through September 4, 2019 and 150% thereafter (or earlier if our stockholders approve the proposal to accelerate the application of the reduced asset coverage requirements to us) 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 Notes, in each case other than dividends, 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 dividend or 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 RIC under Subchapter M of the Code (currently, these provisions generally prohibit us from declaring any cash dividend or distribution 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% through September 4, 2019 and 150% thereafter (or earlier if our stockholders approve the proposal to accelerate the application of the reduced asset coverage requirements to us) at the time of the declaration of the dividend or distribution or the purchase and after deducting the amount of such dividend, 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;

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

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

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

Furthermore, the terms of the indenture and the Notes do not protect holders of the Notes 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.

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

Certain of our current debt instruments include more protections for their holders than the indenture and the Notes. See Risk Factors 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, 2022 Convertible Notes thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions in the accompanying prospectus. In addition, other debt we issue or incur in the future could contain more protections for its holders than the indenture and the 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 Notes.

Our amount of debt outstanding may increase as a result of this offering. Our current indebtedness could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our payment obligations under the Notes and our other debt.

The use of debt could have significant consequences on our future operations, including:

- making it more difficult for us to meet our payment and other obligations under the Notes and our other outstanding debt;
- resulting in an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants contained in our financing arrangements, which event of default could result in substantially all of our debt becoming immediately due and payable;
- reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund investments, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;

- subjecting us to the risk of increased sensitivity to interest rate increases on our indebtedness with variable interest rates, including borrowings under our financing arrangements; and

- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy.

Any of the above-listed factors could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our payment obligations under the Notes and our other debt.

Our ability to meet our payment and other obligations under our financing arrangements depends on our ability to generate significant cash flow in the future. This, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors as well as other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate cash flow from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us under our financing arrangements or otherwise, in an amount sufficient to enable us to meet our payment obligations under the Notes and our other debt and to fund other liquidity needs. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt obligations, we may need to refinance or restructure our debt, including the Notes, sell assets, reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital. If we are unable to implement one or more of these alternatives, we may not be able to meet our payment obligations under the Notes and our other debt.

The optional redemption provision may materially adversely affect your return on the Notes.

The Notes will be redeemable in whole or in part upon certain conditions at any time, or from time to time, at our option on or after October 30, 2023. We may choose to redeem the Notes at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate paid on the Notes. 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 the Notes being redeemed.

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

The Notes are a new issue of debt securities for which there currently is no trading market. We intend to apply to list the Notes on the NYSE within 30 days of the original issue date. Although we expect the Notes to be listed on the NYSE, we cannot provide any assurances that an active trading market will develop for the Notes or that you will be able to sell your Notes. If the Notes are traded after their initial issuance, they 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. The underwriters have advised us that they intend to make a market in the Notes, but they are not obligated to do so. The underwriters may discontinue any market-making in the Notes at any time at their sole discretion. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that an active trading market will develop for the Notes, that you will be able to sell your Notes at a particular time or that the price you receive when you sell will be favorable. To the extent an active trading market does not develop, the liquidity and trading price for the Notes may be harmed. Accordingly, you may be required to bear the financial risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time.

A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of a credit rating assigned by a rating agency to us or our unsecured debt, if any, or change in the debt markets could cause the liquidity or market value of the Notes 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 the Notes. These credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of risks relating to the structure or marketing of the Notes. 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 Notes of any changes in our credit ratings. There can be no assurance that our credit ratings will remain for any given period of time or that such credit ratings will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies if in their judgment future circumstances relating to the basis of the credit ratings, 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, which could have an adverse effect on the market prices of the Notes.

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If we Default on our obligations to pay our other indebtedness, we may not be able to make payments on the Notes.

Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, including a default under the Wells Facility, the Union Bank Facility, the 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes, the 2025 Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes, and the 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 the Notes and substantially decrease the market value of the 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, 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, the 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes, the 2025 Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes, the 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 or Union Bank Facility, the 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes, the 2025 Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes, the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes or other debt, as applicable, 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 Notes, the Wells Facility, Union Bank Facility, the 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes, the 2025 Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes or the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes or under any future credit facility is accelerated, we may be unable to repay or finance the amounts due. See Specific Terms of the Notes and the Offering in this prospectus supplement.

FATCA withholding may apply to payments to certain foreign entities.

Payments made under the Notes to a foreign financial institution or non-financial foreign entity (including such an institution or entity acting as an intermediary) may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% under U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act provisions of the Code (commonly referred to as FATCA). This U.S. withholding tax generally applies to payments of interest on the Notes as well as, after December 31, 2018, to any payments of gross proceeds (including principal payments) from the sale, redemption, retirement or other disposition of the Notes, unless the foreign financial institution or non-financial foreign entity complies with certain information reporting, withholding, identification, certification and related requirements imposed by FATCA. Depending upon the status of a holder and the status of an intermediary through which any Notes are held, the holder could be subject to this 30% U.S. withholding tax in respect of any interest paid on the Notes as well as any proceeds from the sale, redemption, retirement or other disposition of the Notes. Persons located in jurisdictions that have entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the United States to implement FATCA may be subject to different rules. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding FATCA and how it may affect your investment in the Notes. See Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Note Holders FATCA in this prospectus supplement for further information.

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Risks Related to our Business Structure

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 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 June 30, 2018, we had no borrowings outstanding under the Wells Facility and $58.3 million of borrowings outstanding on the Union Bank Facility. In addition, as of June 30, 2018, we had approximately $190.2 million of indebtedness outstanding incurred by our SBIC subsidiaries, approximately $150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 2022 Notes, approximately $83.5 million in aggregate principal amount of 2024 Notes, approximately $75.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 2025 Notes, approximately $31.1 million in aggregate principal amount of 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, and approximately $230.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 2022 Convertible 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 SBCAA, 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).

On September 4, 2018, our Board of Directors, including a required majority (as such term is defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act), approved the application to us of the 150% minimum asset coverage ratio set

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forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act. As a result, the minimum asset coverage ratio applicable to us will be reduced from 200% to 150%, effective as of September 4, 2019, unless approved earlier by a vote of our stockholders, in which case the 150% minimum asset coverage ratio will be effective on the day after such approval. Our Board of Directors also authorized the submission of a proposal for stockholders to accelerate the application of the 150% minimum asset coverage ratio to us at a special meeting of stockholders. As a result of our Board of Director s approval, effective as of September 4, 2019 (or earlier if our stockholders approve the proposal to accelerate the application of the reduced asset coverage requirements to us), we will be able to incur additional indebtedness and, therefore, your risk of an investment in us may increase. Rating agencies have reviewed, and may continue 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, in certain cases, downgrade such ratings. Such a downgrade in our credit ratings may adversely affect our securities. See Risks Related to the Notes A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of a credit rating assigned by a rating agency to us or our unsecured debt, if any, or change in the debt markets could cause the liquidity or market value of the Notes to decline significantly in this prospectus supplement and Risk Factors Risks Related to Our 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 in the accompanying prospectus.

As of June 30, 2018, our asset coverage ratio under our regulatory requirements as a business development company was 252.7% 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 217.2% when including all SBA leverage.

Based on assumed leverage equal to 84.9% of our net assets as of June 30, 2018, our investment portfolio would have been required to experience an annual return of at least 2.7% 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 that we employ (1) our actual asset coverage ratio as of June 30, 2018, (2) a hypothetical asset coverage ratio of 200%, and (3) a hypothetical asset coverage ratio of 150%, each at various annual returns on our portfolio as of June 30, 2018, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical, and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing in the table below.

	Annual Return on Our Portfolio (Net of Expenses)				
	-10%	**-5%**	**0%**	**5%**	**10%**
Corresponding return to common stockholder assuming actual asset coverage as of June 30, 2018 (252.7%)(1)	(23.57%)	(14.27%)	(4.97%)	4.34%	13.64%
Corresponding return to common stockholder assuming 200% asset coverage(2)	(29.09%)	(18.05%)	(7.00%)	4.04%	15.08%
Corresponding return to common stockholder assuming 150% asset coverage(3)	(44.94%)	(28.90%)	(12.85%)	3.19%	19.24%

(1) Assumes $1,792 million in total assets, $818 million in debt outstanding, $963.7 million in stockholders equity, and an average cost of funds of 5.85%, which is the approximate average cost of borrowed funds, including our

SBA debentures, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2021 Asset Backed Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, Wells Facility, and Union Bank Facility for the period ended June 30, 2018. Actual interest payments may be different.

(2) Assumes $2,128 million in total assets including debt issuance costs on a pro forma basis, $1,154 million in debt outstanding, $963.7 million in stockholders equity, and an average cost of funds of 5.85%, which is the approximate average cost of borrowed funds, including our SBA debentures, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, and Credit Facilities for the period ended June 30, 2018, along with the hypothetical estimated incremental cost of debt that would be incurred on offering the maximum permissible debt under the 200% asset coverage. Actual interest payments may be different.

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(3) Assumes $3,092 million in total assets including debt issuance costs on a pro forma basis, $2,118 million in debt outstanding, $963.7 million in stockholders equity, and an average cost of funds of 5.85%, which is the approximate average cost of borrowed funds, including our SBA debentures, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, and Credit Facilities for the period ended June 30, 2018, along with the hypothetical estimated incremental cost of debt that would be incurred on offering the maximum permissible debt under the 150% asset coverage. Actual interest payments may be different.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds we will receive from the sale of the $ million aggregate principal amount of Notes in this offering will be approximately $ million (or approximately $ million if the underwriters fully exercise their overallotment option) based on a public offering of % of par, after deducting the underwriting discount of approximately $ million (or approximately $ million if the underwriters fully exercise their overallotment option) payable by us and estimated offering expenses of approximately $ 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, (iii) to retire certain debt obligations (which may include the 2024 Notes), and (iv) for other general corporate purposes.

As of June 30, 2018, the aggregate principal balance of the 2024 Notes was approximately $83.5 million. The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.25% per year, payable quarterly and mature, unless earlier repurchased or redeemed, on July 30, 2024.

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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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 prospectus supplement. The historical data are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any future period. The selected financial and other data for the six-months ended June 30, 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 six-months ended June 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2018.

	For the Six-Months Ended June 30, (unaudited)		For the Year Ended December 31,				
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	**2018**	**2017**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**
Investment income:							
Interest	$ 88,857	$ 83,367	$ 172,196	$ 158,727	$ 140,266	$ 126,618	$ 123,671
Fees	9,405	11,450	18,684	16,324	16,866	17,047	16,042
Total investment income	98,262	94,817	190,880	175,051	157,132	143,665	139,713
Operating expenses:							
Interest	19,264	18,861	37,857	32,016	30,834	28,041	30,334
Loan fees	4,537	4,186	8,728	5,042	6,055	5,919	4,807
General and administrative:							
Legal expenses	1,212	2,867	4,572	4,823	3,079	1,366	1,440
Other expenses	6,471	5,947	11,533	11,283	13,579	8,843	7,914
Total general and administrative	7,683	8,814	16,105	16,106	16,658	10,209	9,354
Employee Compensation:							
Compensation and benefits	12,775	11,262	24,555	22,500	20,713	16,604	16,179
Stock-based compensation	5,166	3,742	7,191	7,043	9,370	9,561	5,974
Total employee compensation	17,941	15,004	31,746	29,543	30,083	26,165	22,153
Total operating expenses	49,425	46,865	94,436	82,707	83,630	70,334	66,648
Other income (loss)				8,000	(1)	(1,581)	
Net investment income	48,837	47,952	96,444	100,344	73,501	71,750	73,065
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(13,831)	(2,475)	(26,711)	4,576	5,147	20,112	14,836

Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	23,000	(17,916)	9,265	(36,217)	(35,732)	(20,674)	11,545
Total net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	9,169	(20,391)	(17,446)	(31,641)	(30,585)	(562)	26,381
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$ 58,006	$ 27,561	$ 78,998	$ 68,703	$ 42,916	$ 71,188	$ 99,446
Change in net assets per common share (basic)	$ 0.67	$ 0.33	$ 0.95	$ 0.91	$ 0.60	$ 1.12	$ 1.67
Distributions declared per common share:	$ 0.62	$ 0.62	$ 1.24	$ 1.24	$ 1.24	$ 1.24	$ 1.11

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n thousands, cept per share amounts)	For the Six-Months Ended June 30, (unaudited) 2018	2017	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
lance sheet data:							
vestments, at value	$ 1,701,936	$ 1,395,469	$ 1,542,214	$ 1,423,942	$ 1,200,638	$ 1,020,737	$ 910,295
sh and cash equivalents	59,461	160,412	91,309	13,044	95,196	227,116	268,368
tal assets	1,792,597	1,588,709	1,654,715	1,464,204	1,334,761	1,299,223	1,221,715
tal liabilities	828,900	771,258	813,748	676,260	617,627	640,359	571,708
tal net assets	963,697	817,451	840,967	787,944	717,134	658,864	650,007
her Data:							
tal return(3)	1.24%	(2.04%)	1.47%	26.87%	(9.70%)	(1.75%)	58.49
tal debt investments, at lue	1,545,997	1,287,623	1,415,984	1,328,803	1,110,209	923,906	821,988
tal warrant investments, value	34,430	32,530	36,869	27,485	22,987	25,098	35,637
tal equity investments, at lue	121,509	75,316	89,361	67,654	67,442	71,733	52,670
nfunded Commitments(2)	129,716	57,595	73,604	59,683	75,402	147,689	69,091
t asset value per share(1)	$ 10.22	$ 9.87	$ 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 quarters ending March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018. This information was derived from our 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	June 30, 2018
Total investment income	$ 48,700	$ 49,562
Net investment income	26,063	22,774
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	5,946	52,060
Change in net assets resulting from operations per common share (basic)	$ 0.07	$ 0.59

(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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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth (i) our actual capitalization as of June 30, 2018, and (ii) our capitalization as adjusted to give effect to the sale of $ million aggregate principal amount of Notes in this offering (assuming no exercise of the overallotment option), excluding accrued interest, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately $ million payable by us and estimated offering expenses of approximately $ 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 June 30, 2018	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(in thousands)	
Investments at fair value	$ 1,701,936	$
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 59,461	$
Debt[1]:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 25,115	$
Long-term SBA debentures	188,457	
2022 Convertible Notes	224,269	
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	30,698	
2022 Notes	147,728	
2024 Notes	81,694	
2025 Notes	72,616	
Credit Facilities	58,323	
Notes offered herein		
Total debt	$ 828,900	$
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock, par value $0.001 per share; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 94,259,954 shares issued and outstanding	$ 94	$
Capital in excess of par value	1,026,313	
Unrealized depreciation on investments	(56,760)	
Accumulated realized gains (losses) on investments	(34,205)	
Distributions in excess of investment income	28,255	
Total stockholders equity	$ 963,697	$
Total capitalization	$ 1,792,597	$

(1) The above table reflects the principal amount of indebtedness outstanding net of the associated debt issuance costs as of June 30, 2018. As of September 13, 2018, indebtedness 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 was $39.9 million, $44.2 million, $150.0 million, $230.0 million, $83.5 million, $75.0 million, and $5.9 million, respectively. The net proceeds from the sale of the Notes 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, to retire certain debt obligations (which may include the 2024 Notes), and for other general corporate purposes. See Use of Proceeds.

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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 June 30, 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 June 30, 2018, unaudited)	$ 58,322,619	$ 30,498	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 June 30, 2018, unaudited)	$	41,200,000	$	43,172	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 June 30, 2018, unaudited)	$	149,000,000	$	11,938	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 June 30, 2018, unaudited)	$ 83,509,600	$ 21,299	$ 1,011
2025 Notes			
December 31, 2018 (as of June 30, 2018, unaudited)	$ 75,000,000	$ 23,716	$ 993
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 June 30, 2018, unaudited)	$ 31,087,858	$ 57,215	$ 1,000
2022 Convertible Notes			
December 31, 2017	$ 230,000,000	$ 7,132	$ 1,028

December 31, 2018 (as of June 30, 2018, unaudited)	$	230,000,000	$	7,733	$	1,012
2022 Notes						
December 31, 2017	$	150,000,000	$	10,935	$	1,014
December 31, 2018 (as of June 30, 2018, unaudited)	$	150,000,000	$	11,858	$	999
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 June 30, 2018, unaudited)	$	818,120,077	$	2,174		N/A

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(1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.
(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 June 30, 2018, our asset coverage ratio under our regulatory requirements as a business development company was 253.0% 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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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 supplement:

	For the six-months ended June 30, 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)	3.44	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 supplement and the accompanying prospectus. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying 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 Supplementary Risk Factors in this prospectus supplement and Risk Factors, and Forward-Looking Statements appearing elsewhere herein and the accompanying prospectus. Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined herein have the meaning given in the accompanying prospectus.

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, Reston, VA, 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 $115.4 million and $294.8 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.2% and 13.4% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at June 30, 2018. In aggregate, at June 30, 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 June 30, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in SBA-guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries. On July 13, 2018, we fully redeemed the principal outstanding on our SBA HT II debenture. See Subsequent Events.

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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 that we distribute as dividends for U.S. 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 $1.7 billion at June 30, 2018 and $1.5 billion at December 31, 2017. The fair value of our debt investment portfolio at June 30, 2018 was approximately $1.5 billion, compared to a fair value of approximately $1.4 billion December 31, 2017. The fair value of the equity portfolio at June 30, 2018 was approximately $121.5 million, compared to a fair value of approximately $89.4 million at December 31, 2017. The fair value of the warrant portfolio at June 30, 2018 was approximately $34.4 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.

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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 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 six months ended June 30, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017 was comprised of the following:

(in millions)	**June 30, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
Debt Commitments(1)		
New portfolio company	$ 637.1	$ 773.2
Existing portfolio company	59.5	98.8
Total	$ 696.6	$ 872.0
Funded and Restructured Debt Investments(2)		
New portfolio company	$ 412.6	$ 578.9
Existing portfolio company	118.7	175.9
Total	$ 531.3	$ 754.8
Funded Equity Investments		
New portfolio company	$ 27.7	7.1
Existing portfolio company	4.7	2.9
Total	$ 32.4	$ 10.0
Unfunded Contractual Commitments(3)		
Total	$ 129.7	$ 73.6
Non-Binding Term Sheets		
New portfolio company	$ 70.0	$ 122.0
Existing portfolio company	10.0	
Total	$ 80.0	$ 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 six months ended June 30, 2018, we received approximately $404.3 million in aggregate principal repayments. Of the approximately $404.3 million of aggregate principal repayments, approximately $46.5 million were scheduled principal payments and approximately $357.8 million were early principal repayments related to 26 portfolio companies. Of the approximately $357.8 million early principal repayments, approximately $38.5 million were early repayments due to merger and acquisition transactions for three 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 six months ended June 30, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

(in millions)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Beginning portfolio	$ 1,542.2	$ 1,423.9
New fundings and restructures	563.7	764.8
Warrants not related to current period fundings	0.2	0.6
Principal payments received on investments	(46.5)	(119.5)
Early payoffs	(357.8)	(505.6)
Accretion of loan discounts and paid-in-kind principal	16.9	36.5
Net acceleration of loan discounts and loan fees due to early payoff or restructure	(8.1)	(8.1)
New loan fees	(7.0)	(9.8)
Sale of investments	(1.6)	(11.0)
Loss on investments due to write offs	(22.0)	(39.6)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	21.9	10.0
Ending portfolio	$ 1,701.9	$ 1,542.2

As of June 30, 2018, we held warrants or equity positions in two companies that have filed registration statements on Form S-1 with the SEC in contemplation of potential initial public offerings. Both 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 June 30, 2018, our debt investments have a term of between two and seven years and typically bear interest at a rate ranging from 6.0% 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 $33.7 million of unamortized fees at June 30, 2018, of which approximately $27.9 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately $5.8 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 June 30, 2018, we had approximately $23.8 million in exit fees receivable, of which approximately $21.6 million was included as a component of the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately $2.2 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 $2.5 million in PIK income during the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We recorded approximately $4.6 million and $4.7 million in PIK income during the six months ended June 30, 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 12.7% and 12.1% during the three months ended June 30, 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 13.5% and 14.9% for the three months ended June 30, 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 11.8% and 12.8% during the three months ended June 30, 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 1.2% and -2.0% during the six months ended June 30, 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 dividend 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 supplement.

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,

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consolidation and product and market extension opportunities. Value for companies in these sectors is often vested in intangible assets and intellectual property.

As of June 30, 2018, approximately 80.5% of the fair value of our portfolio was composed of investments in five industries: 26.3% investments in the drug discovery & development industry, 26.2% investments in the software industry, 15.1% investments in the internet consumer & business services industry, 7.1% investments in the sustainable and renewable technology industry, and 5.8% investments in the Medical Devices & Equipment industry.

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 six months ended June 30, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017, our ten largest portfolio companies represented approximately 27.4% and 34.6% of the total fair value of our investments in portfolio companies, respectively. At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had five and seven investments, respectively, that represented 5% or more of our net assets. At June 30, 2018, we had six equity investments representing approximately 65.4% 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 June 30, 2018, approximately 97.2% 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.

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. As of June 30, 2018, approximately 85.9% of our debt investments were in a senior secured first lien position, with 49.2% secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company, including its intellectual property, 29.3% 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, 1.4% of our debt investments were senior secured by the equipment of the portfolio company, and 6.1% were in a first lien last-out senior secured position with security interest in all of the 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. Another 13.5% of our debt investments were secured by a second priority security interest in all of the portfolio company s assets, and 0.6% were unsecured.

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 original issue discount 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 June 30, 2018, we held warrants in 133 portfolio companies, with a fair value of approximately $34.4 million. The fair value of our warrant portfolio decreased by approximately $2.4 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 $79.6 million to exercise such warrants as of June 30, 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

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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.

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 June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively:

(in thousands)	**June 30, 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	14	$ 247,542	16.0%	12	$ 345,191	24.4%
2	43	791,931	51.2%	32	583,017	41.2%
3	25	463,702	30.0%	32	443,775	31.3%
4	4	41,960	2.7%	4	41,744	2.9%
5	2	862	0.1%	5	2,257	0.2%
	88	$ 1,545,997	100.0%	85	$ 1,415,984	100.0%

As of June 30, 2018, our debt investments had a weighted average investment grading of 2.21 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 June 30, 2018 from December 31, 2017 is primarily due to the payoff of four positions with a credit rating 1 as well as the downgrade of three positions from a credit rating 2 to a credit rating 3. In addition, one position was downgraded to a credit rating 5, while four positions that were rated 5 as of December 31, 2017 were sold or liquidated during the period.

At June 30, 2018, we had two debt investments on non-accrual with a cumulative investment cost and fair value of approximately $2.8 million and $33,000, 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 June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is the result of the liquidation of two debt investments that were on non-accrual at December 31, 2017, which resulted in a realized loss of approximately $10.3 million, slightly offset by a loan repayment in full from one debt investment.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

Investment Income

Interest Income

Total investment income for the three months ended June 30, 2018 was approximately $49.6 million as compared to approximately $48.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Total investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was approximately $98.3 million as compared to approximately $94.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

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Interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2018 totaled approximately $45.9 million as compared to approximately $40.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 totaled approximately $88.9 million as compared to approximately $83.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase in interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the same periods ended June 30, 2017, is primarily attributable to an increase in recurring interest income and an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding of loans.

Of the $45.9 million in interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2018, approximately $45.0 million represents recurring income from the contractual servicing of our loan portfolio and approximately $911,000 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 $37.9 million and $2.6 million, respectively, of the $40.5 million interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Of the $88.9 million in interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2018, approximately $84.3 million represents recurring income from the contractual servicing of our loan portfolio and approximately $4.6 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 $77.9 million and $5.5 million, respectively, of the $83.4 million interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

The following table shows the PIK-related activity for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, at cost:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**
Beginning PIK interest receivable balance	$ 15,487	$ 9,930
PIK interest income during the period	4,621	4,666
PIK accrued (capitalized) to principal	(1,153)	
Payments received from PIK loans	(9,107)	(2,031)
Realized gain (loss)		
Ending PIK interest receivable balance	$ 9,848	$ 12,565

The slight decrease in PIK interest income during the six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017 is due to a decrease in the weighted average principal outstanding of loans which bear PIK interest. This decrease is offset by an increase in the number of PIK loans which bear interest.

Fee Income

Fee income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the three months ended June 30, 2018 totaled approximately $3.7 million as compared to approximately $7.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Fee income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the six months ended June 30, 2018 totaled approximately $9.4 million as compared to approximately $11.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The decrease in fee income for both three and six months ended June 30, 2018 is primarily due to a decrease in the acceleration of unamortized fees and one-time fees due to early repayments.

Of the $3.7 million in fee income for the three months ended June 30, 2018, approximately $1.8 million represents income from recurring fee amortization and approximately $1.9 million represents income related to the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early repayments, including one-time fees of $1.7 million for the period. Income from recurring fee amortization and the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early loan repayments represented $1.4 million and $6.5 million, respectively, of the $7.9 million in income for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

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Of the $9.4 million in fee income for the six months ended June 30, 2018, approximately $3.1 million represents income from recurring fee amortization and approximately $6.3 million represents income related to the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early repayments, including one-time fees of $4.8 million for the period. Income from recurring fee amortization and the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early loan repayments represented $3.6 million and $7.9 million, respectively, of the $11.5 million in income for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

In certain investment transactions, we may earn income from advisory services; however, we had no income from advisory services in the three and six months ended June 30, 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 $26.8 million and $23.2 million during the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Our operating expenses totaled approximately $49.4 million and $46.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Interest and Fees on our Borrowings

Interest and fees on our borrowings totaled approximately $13.2 million and $10.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and approximately $23.8 million and $23.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Interest and fee expense during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, increased due to the issuance of our 2022 Notes in October 2017, 2025 Notes in April 2018 and interest related to our credit facilities, offset by the partial redemptions of our 2024 Notes and amortization of our 2021 Asset-Backed Notes.

We had a weighted average cost of debt, comprised of interest and fees, of approximately 6.4% and 5.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and a weighted average cost of debt of approximately 5.8% and 6.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase in the weighted average cost of debt for the three months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same period ended June 30, 2017 is attributable to the one-time non-cash acceleration of unamortized fees due to the partial redemption of our 2024 Notes in April 2018. The decrease in the weighted average cost of debt for the six months ended June 30, 2018 is primarily driven by a reduction in the weighted average principal outstanding on our higher yielding debt instruments compared to the prior 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 decreased to $3.7 million from $4.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. Our general and administrative expenses decreased to $7.7 million from $8.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. The decrease for both three and six months ended June 30, 2018 was primarily attributable to a reduction in corporate legal and other expenses.

Employee Compensation

Employee compensation and benefits totaled $7.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to $5.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, and $12.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to $11.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase between the comparative periods was primarily due to increased salaries and changes in variable compensation expenses due to company performance objectives.

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Employee stock-based compensation totaled $2.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to $1.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, and $5.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to $3.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase for the comparative periods was primarily related to restricted stock award vesting and retention rewards.

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 and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Realized gains	$ 6,880	$ 5,083	$ 7,988	$ 11,553
Realized losses	(15,791)	(10,796)	(21,819)	(14,028)
Net realized gains (losses)	$ (8,911)	$ (5,713)	$ (13,831)	$ (2,475)

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 we recognized net realized losses of $8.9 million and $13.8 million, respectively. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we recorded gross realized gains of $6.9 million primarily from the sale or acquisition of our holdings. These gains were offset by gross realized losses of $15.8 million primarily from the liquidation or write-off of our warrant and equity investments in seven portfolio companies and our debt investment in one portfolio company.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, we recorded gross realized gains of $8.0 million primarily from the sale or acquisition of our holdings. These gains were offset by gross realized losses of $21.8 million primarily from the liquidation or write-off of our warrant and equity investments in thirteen portfolio companies and our debt investments in three portfolio companies

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we recognized net realized losses of $5.7 million and $2.5 million respectively. During the three months ended June 30, 2017, we recorded gross realized gains of $5.1 million primarily from the sale of our holdings in one portfolio company. These gains were offset by gross realized losses of $10.8 million primarily from the liquidation or write-off of our warrant and equity investments in ten portfolio companies.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we recorded gross realized gains of $11.5 million primarily from the sale of our holdings in four portfolio companies. These gains were offset by gross realized losses of $14.0 million primarily from the liquidation or write-off of our warrant and equity investments in twelve portfolio companies and our debt investment in one portfolio company.

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The following table summarizes the change in net unrealized appreciation/depreciation of investments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Gross unrealized appreciation on portfolio investments	$ 30,970	$ 68,389	$ 38,767	$ 87,867
Gross unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	(14,819)	(61,292)	(44,367)	(109,562)
Reversal of prior period net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) upon a realization event	20,925	6,015	27,591	3,610
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on debt, equity, and warrant investments	37,076	13,112	21,991	(18,085)
Other net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	1,121	475	1,009	169
Total net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	$ 38,197	$ 13,587	$ 23,000	$ (17,916)

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we recorded $38.2 million of net unrealized appreciation, of which $37.1 million was net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. We recorded $24.2 million of net unrealized appreciation on our debt investments which was attributable to $20.1 million of unrealized appreciation primarily due to the reversal of unrealized depreciation upon write-off of one portfolio company and loan repayments from three portfolio companies, along with $4.1 million of unrealized appreciation on the debt portfolio, including $1.8 million of unrealized appreciation on collateral-based impairments on one portfolio company.

We recorded $8.2 million of net unrealized appreciation on our equity investments and $4.7 million of net unrealized appreciation on our warrant investments during the three months ended June 30, 2018. This net unrealized appreciation of $12.9 million was primarily due to $12.1 million of unrealized appreciation on the equity and warrant portfolio investments.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, we recorded $23.0 million of net unrealized appreciation, of which $22.0 million was net unrealized appreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. We recorded $15.9 million of net unrealized appreciation on our debt investments which was primarily related to $25.4 million of unrealized appreciation primarily due to the reversal of unrealized depreciation upon write-off of three portfolio companies and loan repayments from three portfolio companies. This unrealized appreciation was partially offset by $9.5 million of unrealized depreciation on the debt portfolio, including $8.3 million of unrealized depreciation on collateral-based impairments on four portfolio companies.

We recorded $4.1 million of net unrealized appreciation on our equity investments and $1.9 million of net unrealized appreciation on our warrant investments during the six months ended June 30, 2018. This net unrealized appreciation of $6.0 million was due to $3.9 million of unrealized appreciation on the equity and warrant portfolio and $2.1 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 June 30, 2017, we recorded $13.6 million of net unrealized appreciation, of which $13.2 million was net unrealized appreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. We recorded $50.9 million of net unrealized appreciation on our debt investments, which was primarily was attributed to the reversal of prior period collateral based impairments of $48.8 million unrealized depreciation for the prior period collateral-based impairments on two portfolio companies.

We recorded $42.9 million of net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments primarily due to the collateral-based impairment on one portfolio company, slightly offset by $6.8 million of unrealized appreciation

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for one portfolio company upon being realized as a gain. We also recorded $5.2 million of net unrealized appreciation on our warrant investments during the three months ended June 30, 2017.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we recorded $17.9 million of net unrealized depreciation, of which $18.0 million was net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. We recorded $19.7 million of net unrealized depreciation on our debt investments, which was primarily related to $38.5 million of unrealized depreciation for collateral-based impairments on seven portfolio companies offset by the reversal of $52.0 million unrealized depreciation for the prior period collateral-based impairments on three portfolio companies.

We recorded $45.7 million of net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments primarily due to $54.4 million of collateral based impairment on five portfolio companies and the reversal of approximately $2.1 million of unrealized appreciation for one portfolio company upon being realized as a gain. We also recorded $8.0 million of net unrealized appreciation on our warrant investments during six months ended June 30, 2017.

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 ar 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 in 2018.

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

For the three months ended June 30, 2018, we had a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of approximately $52.1 million and for the three months ended June 30, 2017, we had a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of approximately $33.1 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2018, we had a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of approximately $58.0 million and for the six months ended June 30, 2017, we had a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of approximately $27.6 million.

Both the basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share were $0.59 per share for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and $0.67 per share for the six months ended June 30, 2018. Both the basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share were $0.40 per share and $0.33 per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share for three and six months ended June 30, 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 and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 as our share price was less than the conversion price in effect which results in anti-dilution.

Financial Condition, Liquidity, and Capital Resources

Our liquidity and capital resources are derived from our SBA debentures, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 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 with JMP (the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement). 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 the Company 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 the Company s 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 six months ended June 30, 2018, we sold 2.6 million shares of common stock, which were issued under the Equity Distribution Agreement, for a total accumulated net proceeds of approximately $31.4 million, including $877,000 of offering expenses. As of June 30, 2018, approximately 7.8 million shares remain available for issuance and sale under the Equity Distribution Agreement. See Subsequent Events.

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 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 LLC, as borrower, entered the Union Bank Facility. 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, N.A., 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

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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 June 30, 2018. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we sold 225,457 notes for approximately $5.6 million in aggregate principal amount. As of June 30, 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 pursuant to an indenture, dated September 7, 2017, between us and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee. The sale of the 2022 Notes generated net proceeds of approximately $147.4 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 $1.8 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.

On April 26, 2018, we issued $75.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes pursuant to the Fifth Supplemental Indenture to the Base Indenture, dated April 26, 2018, between the Company and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee. The sale of the 2025 Notes generated net proceeds of approximately $72.6 million. Aggregate estimated offering expenses in connection with the transaction, including the underwriter s discount and commissions were approximately $2.4 million.

On May 25, 2018, we entered into the Second Amendment (the Amendment) to the Union Bank Facility. The Amendment amends certain provisions of the Union Bank Facility to increase the commitments thereunder from $75.0 million to $100.0 million.

On June 14, 2018, we closed an underwritten public offering of 6.9 million shares of common stock, including an over-allotment option to purchase an additional 900,000 shares of common stock. The offering generated net proceeds, before expenses, of $81.3 million, including the underwriting discount and commissions of $2.6 million.

At June 30, 2018, we had $190.2 million of SBA debentures, $150.0 million of 2022 Notes, $83.5 million of 2024 Notes, $75.0 million of 2025 Notes, $31.1 million of 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, and $230.0 million of 2022 Convertible Notes payable, and $58.3 million of borrowings outstanding on the Union Bank Facility. We had no borrowings outstanding under the Wells Facility.

At June 30, 2018, we had $221.2 million in available liquidity, including $59.5 million in cash and cash equivalents. We had available borrowing capacity of $120.0 million under the Wells Facility and $41.7 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.

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At June 30, 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 June 30, 2018, we have issued $190.2 million in SBA guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries. On July 13, 2018, we fully redeemed the principal outstanding on our SBA HT II debentures.

At June 30, 2018, we had approximately $15.9 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 six months ended June 30, 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 six months ended June 30, 2018, our operating activities used $93.9 million of cash and cash equivalents, compared to $67.6 million provided during the six months ended June 30, 2017. This $161.5 million increase in cash used in operating activities is primarily related to an increase in investment purchases of $223.1 million, partially offset by an increase in investment repayments of $64.8 million.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, our investing activities used approximately $116,000 of cash, compared to $89,000 used during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, our financing activities provided $74.3 million of cash, compared to $88.8 million provided during the six months ended June 30, 2017. $14.4 million decrease in cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to the repayment of $100.0 million of our 2024 Notes in April 2018, an increase of $63.3 million of net credit facilities repayments, offset by the increase in issuance of our common stock of $65.7 million and the issuance of $75.0 million of our 2025 Notes in April 2018.

As of June 30, 2018, net assets totaled $963.7 million, with a NAV per share of $10.22. 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% through September 4, 2019 and 150% thereafter (or earlier if our stockholders approve the proposal to accelerate the application of the reduced asset coverage requirements to us) after each issuance of senior securities. As of June 30, 2018 our asset coverage ratio under our regulatory requirements as a business development company was 252.7% excluding our SBA debentures as a result of our exemptive order from the SEC that allows us to exclude all SBA leverage from our 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% through September 4, 2019 and 150% thereafter (or earlier if our stockholders approve the proposal to accelerate the application of the reduced asset coverage requirements to us), 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 217.2% at June 30, 2018.

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Outstanding Borrowings

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had the following available borrowings and outstanding amounts:

	June 30, 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	$ 188,457	$ 190,200	$ 190,200	$ 188,141
2022 Notes	150,000	150,000	147,728	150,000	150,000	147,572
2024 Notes	83,510	83,510	81,694	183,510	183,510	179,001
2025 Notes	75,000	75,000	72,616			
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	31,088	31,088	30,698	49,153	49,153	48,650
2022 Convertible Notes	230,000	230,000	224,269	230,000	230,000	223,488
Wells Facility(3)	120,000			120,000		
Union Bank Facility(3)	100,000	58,323	58,323	75,000		
Total	$ 979,798	$ 818,121	$ 803,785	$ 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 June 30, 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 June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
SBA Debentures	$ 1,743	$ 2,059
2022 Notes	1,559	1,633
2024 Notes	1,871	4,591
2025 Notes	416	
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	390	503
2022 Convertible Notes	3,269	3,715

Wells Facility[1]	188	227
Union Bank Facility[1]	273	379
Total	$ 9,709	$ 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.

Refer to Note 4 Borrowings included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement for a discussion of the contract terms, interest expense, and fees associated with each outstanding borrowing as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

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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 June 30, 2018, we had approximately $129.7 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 $80.0 million of non-binding term sheets outstanding to two new and one existing company, 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.

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As of June 30, 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]**
ThumbTack, Inc.	$ 25,000
Tricida, Inc.	25,000
Contentful, Inc.	15,000
Impossible Foods, Inc.	15,000
Chemocentryx, Inc.	10,000
Proterra, Inc.	10,000
Evernote Corporation	7,500
Businessolver.com, Inc.	6,375
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation	5,000
Xometry, Inc.	4,000
Emma, Inc.	2,963
First Insight, Inc.	1,500
Lithium Technologies, Inc.	878
Greenphire, Inc.	500
Insurance Technologies Corporation	500
Salsa Labs, Inc.	500
Total	$ 129,716

(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.

Contractual Obligations

The following table shows our contractual obligations as of June 30, 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]	$ 818,121	$ 72,288	$ 97,073	$ 490,250	$ 158,510
Operating Lease Obligations[4]	16,655	2,352	5,614	5,868	2,821
Total	$ 834,776	$ 74,640	$ 102,687	$ 496,118	$ 161,331

(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, $83.5 million of the 2024 Notes, $75.0 million of the 2025 Notes, $31.1 million of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, $230.0 million of the 2022 Convertible Notes and $58.3 million under the Union Bank Facility as of June 30, 2018.
(3) Amounts represent future principal repayments and not the carrying value of each liability. See Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement.
(4) Facility leases and licenses.
(5) Reflects our intention to repay the remaining outstanding debentures in HT II in Q3 2018. See Subsequent Events.

Certain premises are leased or licensed under agreements which expire at various dates through June 2027. Total rent expense amounted to approximately $510,000 and $961,000 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. Total rent expense amounted to approximately $449,000 and $893,000 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

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

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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.

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 26, 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
July 25, 2018	August 13, 2018	August 20, 2018	0.31
			$ 14.64

On July 25, 2018, the Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of $0.31 per share to be paid on August 20, 2018 to stockholders of record as of August 13, 2018. This distribution represents our fifty-second consecutive distribution since our initial public offering, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date to $14.64 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 year ended December 31, 2017, 100% were distributions derived from our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

During the three months ended June 30, 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 June 30, 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 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 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 at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our ordinary income (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) for each calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the 1-year period ending October 31 of each such calendar year and (3) any ordinary income and capital gain net income realized, but not distributed, in preceding calendar years. 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. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts 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 June 30, 2018, approximately 94.9% 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.

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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 supplement for a discussion of our valuation policies for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

Income Recognition

See Changes in Portfolio for a discussion of our income recognition policies and results during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. See Results of Operations for a comparison of investment income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Stock Based Compensation

We have issued and may, from time to time, issue stock options and restricted stock to employees under the Hercules Capital, Inc. Amended and Restated 2018 Equity Incentive Plan and the Hercules Capital, Inc. 2018 Non-employee Director Plan. 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 U.S. 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 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.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-07, Compensation Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting . This amendment expands the scope of Topic 718, Compensation Stock Compensation (which currently only includes share-based payments to employees) to include share-based payments issued to nonemployees for goods or services. Consequently, the accounting for share-based payments to nonemployees and employees will be substantially aligned. ASU 2018-07 supersedes Subtopic 505-50, Equity Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees and is effective for annual reporting periods, and the interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. We do not believe that ASU 2018-07 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Subsequent Events

Reduced Asset Coverage Requirements

The SBCAA, which was signed into law in March 2018, decreased the minimum asset coverage ratio in Section 61(a) of the 1940 Act for business development companies 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). On September 4, 2018, our Board of Directors, including a required majority (as such term is defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act), approved the application to us of the 150% minimum asset coverage ratio set forth in Section 61(a)(2) of the 1940 Act. As a result, the minimum asset coverage ratio applicable to us will be reduced from 200% to 150%, effective as of September 4, 2019, unless approved earlier by a vote of our stockholders, in which case the 150% minimum asset coverage ratio will be effective on the day after such approval. Our Board of Directors also authorized the submission of a proposal for stockholders to accelerate the application of the 150% minimum asset coverage ratio to us at a special meeting of stockholders. As a result of our Board of Director s approval, effective as of September 4, 2019 (or earlier if our stockholders approve the proposal to accelerate the application of the reduced asset coverage requirements to us), we will be able to incur additional indebtedness and, therefore, your risk of an investment in us may increase. In connection with the change in minimum coverage ratio, S&P lowered our rating to a non-investment grade rating, and we terminated our ratings agreement with S&P. On September 6, 2018, DBRS, Inc. assigned us an investment grade rating. Other 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

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affect our securities. See Supplementary Risk Factors Risks Related to the Notes A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of a credit rating assigned by a rating agency to us or our unsecured debt, if any, or change in the debt markets could cause the liquidity or market value of the Notes to decline significantly in this prospectus supplement and Risk Factors Risks Related to Our 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 in the accompanying prospectus.

Distribution Declaration

On July 25, 2018, our Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of $0.31 per share, which was paid on August 20, 2018 to stockholders of record as of August 13, 2018. This distribution represents our fifty-second consecutive distribution since our initial public offering, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date to $14.64 per share.

ATM Equity Program Issuances

Subsequent to June 30, 2018 and as of September 13, 2018, we sold 2.2 million shares of common stock for total accumulated net proceeds of approximately $28.6 million, including $229,000 of offering expenses, under the Equity Distribution Agreement. As of September 13, 2018, approximately 5.6 million shares remain available for issuance and sale under the Equity Distribution Agreement.

Hercules Technology II Debentures Full Redemption

On July 13, 2018, we completed repayment of the $41.2 million of outstanding HT II debentures.

Amendment to Wells Facility

On July 31, 2018, we entered into a further amendment to the Wells Facility to extend the maturity date and fully repay the pro-rata portion of outstanding balances of Alostar Bank of Commerce and Everbank Commercial Finance Inc., thereby resigning both as lenders and terminating their commitments thereunder.

Departure of Officer

On August 16, 2018, Gerard R. Waldt, Jr., Controller and Interim Chief Accounting Officer, tendered his resignation from the Company. Mr. Waldt s resignation was not a result of any disagreement with the Company on any matter relating to the Company s operations, policies or practices. David Lund, the Company s current Interim Chief Financial Officer, assumed the duties of Interim Chief Accounting Officer effective as of August 23, 2018. The resignation of Mr. Waldt was effective on September 7, 2018.

Portfolio Company Developments

As of September 13, 2018, we held warrants or equity positions in two companies that have filed registration statements on Form S-1 with the SEC in contemplation of potential initial public offerings. Both 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. Subsequent to June 30, 2018 and as of September 13, 2018, there were two companies that announced or completed liquidity events.

1. In August 2018, our portfolio company NuGEN Technologies, Inc., a leading provider for innovative next-generation sequencing kits and genomic sample preparation solutions for the fastest growing field within the genomics area, was acquired by the Tecan Group (SIX Swiss Exchange: TECN), a leading global provider of laboratory instruments and solutions in biopharmaceuticals, forensics and clinical diagnostics. Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed.

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2. In August 2018, our portfolio company Avnera Corporation, a fabless semiconductor firm making custom Analog System-on-Chip (ASoC) solutions for audio, voice, speech, sensor and artificial intelligence (AI) applications, was acquired by Skyworks Solutions, Inc. (NASDAQ: SWKS), an innovator of high-performance analog semiconductors connecting people, places and things. Skyworks paid $405.0 million in cash to Avnera equity holders at closing with up to an additional $20.0 million to be paid if certain performance targets are exceeded over a 12-month period post-closing period.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures 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 June 30, 2018, approximately 97.2% 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 June 30, 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	$ 3,489	$ 36	$ 3,453	$ 0.04
50	$ 7,061	$ 71	$ 6,990	$ 0.08
75	$ 10,632	$ 107	$ 10,525	$ 0.12
100	$ 14,353	$ 143	$ 14,210	$ 0.16
200	$ 28,988	$ 286	$ 28,702	$ 0.33
300	$ 43,172	$ 429	$ 42,743	$ 0.49

(1) Earnings per share impact calculated based on basic weighted average shares outstanding of 87,125.

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 six months ended June 30, 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, 2025 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 which we invest the funds borrowed. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that a significant change in market

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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 and Note 4 Borrowings included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement.

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UNDERWRITING

We are offering the Notes described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus through a number of underwriters. Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and UBS Securities LLC are acting as representatives of the underwriters. We have entered into an underwriting agreement with the underwriters. Subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, and each underwriter has severally and not jointly agreed to purchase from us, the aggregate principal amount of Notes listed next to its name in the following table:

Underwriter	Principal Amount
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	$
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	$
UBS Securities LLC	$
Janney Montgomery Scott LLC	$
BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC	$
B. Riley FBR, Inc.	$
Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc.	$
Compass Point Research & Trading, LLC	$
Wedbush Securities Inc.	$
Total	$

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement, the underwriters have agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase all of the Notes sold under the underwriting agreement if any of these Notes are purchased. If an underwriter defaults, the underwriting agreement provides that the purchase commitments of the nondefaulting underwriters may be increased or the underwriting agreement may be terminated.

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

The underwriters are offering the Notes, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued to and accepted by them, subject to approval of legal matters by their counsel, and other conditions contained in the underwriting agreement, such as the receipt by the underwriters of officer s certificates and legal opinions. The underwriters reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify offers to the public and to reject orders in whole or in part.

Commissions and Discounts

An underwriting discount of % per Note will be paid by us. An underwriting discount of % per Note will be paid by us for any Notes purchased pursuant to the overallotment option.

The following table shows the total underwriting discounts and commissions that we are to pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering. The information assumes either no exercise or full exercise by the underwriters of their overallotment option.

	Per Note	Without Option	With Option
Public offering price	$	$	$
Underwriting discount[1]	$	$	$
Proceeds, before expenses, to us[2]	$	$	$

(1) Reflects an underwriting discount that may vary between sales to retail investors and sales to institutional investors.
(2) Before deducting expenses payable by us related to this offering, estimated at $.

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The underwriters propose to offer some of the Notes to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and some of the Notes to certain other Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) members at the public offering price less a concession not in excess of $ per Note sold to retail investors and $ per Note sold to institutional investors. The underwriters may allow, and the dealers may reallow, a discount not in excess of % of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes. After the initial offering of the Notes to the public, the public offering price and such concessions may be changed. No such change shall change the amount of proceeds to be received by us as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement.

The expenses of the offering, including up to $10,000 in reimbursement of underwriters counsel fee, but not including the underwriting discount, are estimated at $ and are payable by us.

Overallotment Option

We have granted an option to the underwriters to purchase up to an additional $ aggregate principal amount of the Notes offered hereby at the public offering price within 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement solely to cover any overallotments. If the underwriters exercise this option, each will be obligated, subject to conditions contained in the underwriting agreement, to purchase a number of additional Notes proportionate to that underwriter s initial principal amount reflected in the above table.

No Sales of Similar Securities

We have agreed not to directly or indirectly sell, offer to sell, enter into any agreement to sell, or otherwise dispose of, any debt securities issued by the Company in minimum denominations of $25 for a period of 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement without first obtaining the written consent of the representatives. This consent may be given at any time without public notice.

Listing

The Notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We intend to apply to list the Notes on the NYSE. We expect trading in the Notes on the NYSE to begin within 30 days after the original issue date under the symbol HCXY. Currently there is no public market for the Notes.

We have been advised by certain of the underwriters that certain of the underwriters presently intend to make a market in the Notes after completion of this offering as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Such underwriters are not obligated, however, to make a market in the Notes and any such market-making may be discontinued at any time in the sole discretion of such underwriters without any notice. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that an active and liquid public trading market for the Notes will develop or be maintained. If an active public trading market for the Notes does not develop, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected.

Price Stabilization, Short Positions

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell Notes in the open market. These transactions may include covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Overallotment involves sales of securities in excess of the aggregate principal amount of securities to be purchased by the underwriters in the offering, which creates a short position for the underwriters. Covering transactions involve purchases of the securities in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases of securities made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the securities while the offering is in progress.

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The underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased Notes sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

Any of these activities may cause the price of the Notes to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of such transactions. These transactions may be affected in the over-the-counter market or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time without any notice relating thereto.

Electronic Offer, Sale and Distribution of Notes

The underwriters may make prospectuses available in electronic (PDF) format. A prospectus in electronic (PDF) format may be made available on a web site maintained by the underwriters, and the underwriters may distribute such prospectuses electronically. The underwriters may allocate a limited principal amount of the Notes for sale to their online brokerage customers.

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 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 Notes. In addition, after the offering period for the sale of the Notes, 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

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Notes offered hereby. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes 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 Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. is 787 7th Avenue, Fourth Floor, New York, New York 10019. The principal business address of Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC is 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036. The principal business address of UBS Securities LLC is 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019.

Other Jurisdictions

Other than in the United States, no action has been taken by us or the underwriters that would permit a public offering of the Notes offered by this prospectus supplement in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. The Notes offered by this prospectus supplement may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, nor may this prospectus supplement or any other offering material or advertisements in connection with the offer and sale of any such Notes be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of that jurisdiction. Persons into whose possession this prospectus supplement comes are advised to inform themselves about and to observe any restriction relating to the offering and the distribution of this prospectus supplement. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the Notes offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or a solicitation is unlawful.

Alternative Settlement Cycle

We expect that delivery of the Notes will be made to investors on or about September , 2018, which will be the business day following the date hereof. Under Rule 15c6-1 under the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade Notes prior to the delivery of the Notes hereunder will be required, by virtue of the fact that the Notes initially settle in T+ , to specify an alternate settlement arrangement at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement. Purchasers of the Notes who wish to trade the Notes prior to their date of delivery should consult their advisors.

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CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations (and, in the case of a non-U.S. holder (as defined below), the material U.S. federal estate tax consequences) applicable to an investment in the Notes. This summary deals only with Notes that are purchased for cash in this offering for a price equal to the issue price of the Notes (*i.e.*, the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes is sold for money to investors, other than to bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income and estate tax considerations applicable to such an investment. The discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury Regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as of the date of this prospectus supplement and all of which are subject to change, potentially with retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax aspects set forth below. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to tax considerations that pertain to your purchase of our Notes.

This discussion deals only with Notes held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment purposes) and does not purport to deal with persons in special tax situations, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities, former citizens of the United States, persons holding the Notes as a hedge against currency risks or as a position in a straddle, hedge, constructive sale transaction or conversion transaction for tax purposes, entities that are tax-exempt for U.S. federal income tax purposes, retirement plans, individual retirement accounts, tax-deferred accounts, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, pass-through entities (including partnerships and entities and arrangements classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and beneficial owners of pass-through entities, accrual method taxpayers for U.S. federal income tax purposes required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to the Notes as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement, or U.S. holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. In addition, this discussion does not deal with any tax consequences other than U.S. federal income tax consequences (and, in the case of a non-U.S. holder, U.S. federal estate tax consequences). If you are considering purchasing the Notes, you should consult your own tax advisor concerning the application of the U.S. federal income and estate tax laws to you in light of your particular situation, as well as any consequences to you of purchasing, owning and disposing of the Notes under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

For purposes of this discussion, the term U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of a Note that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) a trust (a) subject to the control of one or more U.S. persons and the primary supervision of a court in the United States, or (b) that existed on August 20, 1996 and has made a valid election (under applicable Treasury Regulations) to be treated as a domestic trust, or (iv) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source. The term non-U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of a Note that is neither a U.S. holder nor a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes).

If a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds any Notes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner of the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner, the activities of the partnership and certain determinations made at the partner level. Partnerships holding Notes, and the persons holding interests in such partnerships, should consult their own tax advisors as to the consequences of investing in the Notes in their individual circumstances.

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Taxation of Note Holders

Taxation of U.S. Holders.

Payments or accruals of interest on a Note generally will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary interest income at the time they are received (actually or constructively) or accrued, in accordance with the U.S. holder s regular method of tax accounting.

Upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note, a U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition (excluding amounts representing accrued and unpaid interest, which are treated as ordinary income to the extent not previously included in income) and the U.S. holder s adjusted tax basis in the Note. A U.S. holder s adjusted tax basis in a Note generally will equal the U.S. holder s initial investment in the Note. Capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder s holding period in the Note was more than one year. Long-term capital gains generally are taxed at reduced rates for individuals and certain other non-corporate U.S. holders. The distinction between capital gain and loss and ordinary income and loss also is important for purposes of, among other things, the limitations imposed on a U.S. holder s ability to offset capital losses against ordinary income.

Under applicable Treasury Regulations, if a U.S. holder recognizes a loss with respect to the Notes or shares of our common stock of $2 million or more for a non-corporate U.S. holder or $10 million or more for a corporate U.S. holder in any single taxable year (or a greater loss over a combination of taxable years), the U.S. holder may be required to file with the IRS a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct U.S. holders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but, under current guidance, U.S. holders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to U.S. holders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer s treatment of the loss is proper. Significant monetary penalties apply to a failure to comply with this reporting requirement. States may also have a similar reporting requirement. U.S. holders of the Notes or our common stock should consult their own tax advisors to determine the applicability of these Treasury Regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders. Except as provided below under Information Reporting and Backup Withholding and FATCA, a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding taxes on payments of principal or interest on a Note provided that (i) income on the Note is not effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business within the United States, (ii) the non-U.S. holder is not a controlled foreign corporation related to the Company through stock ownership, (iii) the non-U.S. holder is not a bank receiving interest described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code, (iv) the non-U.S. holder does not own (directly or indirectly, actually or constructively) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company, and (v) the non-U.S. holder provides a valid certification on an IRS Form W-8BEN, Form W-8BEN-E, or other applicable U.S. nonresident withholding tax certification form, certifying its non-U.S. holder status to (A) the applicable withholding agent, or (B) a securities clearing organization, bank, or other financial institution that holds customer securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business (i.e., a financial institution) and holds the Note on the non-U.S. holder s behalf and certifies to the applicable withholding agent (directly or through one or more similarly situated financial institutions) that it has received the required statement from the non-U.S. holder certifying that it is a non-U.S. person and furnishes the applicable withholding agent with a copy of the statement.

A non-U.S. holder that is not exempt from tax under these rules generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding on payments of interest on the Notes at a rate of 30% unless (i) the income is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, so long as the non-U.S. holder has provided the applicable withholding agent with an IRS Form W-8ECI or substantially similar substitute U.S. nonresident withholding tax certification form stating that the interest on the Notes is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder s conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. in which case the interest will be subject to U.S. federal

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income tax on a net income basis as applicable to U.S. holders generally (unless an applicable income tax treaty provides otherwise), or (ii) an applicable income tax treaty or provision in the Code provides for a lower rate of, or exemption from, withholding tax, so long as the non-U.S. holder has provided the applicable withhold agent with an IRS Form W-8BEN or Form W-8BEN-E (or other applicable U.S. nonresident withholding tax certification form) signed under penalties of perjury, claiming such lower rate of, or exemption from, withholding tax under such income tax treaty. To claim the benefit of an income tax treaty or to claim exemption from withholding because income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, the non-U.S. holder must timely provide the appropriate, properly executed IRS forms. These forms may be required to be updated periodically. Additionally, a non-U.S. holder who is claiming the benefits of an income tax treaty may be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and provide certain documentary evidence issued by a non-U.S. governmental authority in order to prove residence in a foreign country.

In the case of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation and that receives income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, such income may also be subject to a branch profits tax (which is generally imposed on a non-U.S. corporation on the actual or deemed repatriation from the United States of earnings and profits attributable to a U.S. trade or business) at a 30% rate. The branch profits tax may not apply (or may apply at a reduced rate) if the non-U.S. holder is a qualified resident of a country with which the United States has an income tax treaty. To claim an exemption from withholding because interest on the Notes is effectively connected with a United States trade or business, a non-U.S. holder must timely provide the appropriate, properly executed U.S. nonresident withholding tax certification form (currently on IRS Form W-8ECI) to the applicable withholding agent.

Generally, a non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding taxes on any amount that constitutes capital gain upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note, provided that the gain is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by the non-U.S. holder (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is not attributable to a United States permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder). Non-U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors with regard to whether taxes will be imposed on capital gain in their individual circumstances.

A Note that is held by an individual who, at the time of death, is not a citizen or resident of the United States (as specially defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) generally will not be subject to the U.S. federal estate tax, unless, at the time of death, (i) such individual directly or indirectly, actually or constructively, owns ten percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote within the meaning of Section 871(h)(3) of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder or (ii) such individual s interest in the Notes is effectively connected with the individual s conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. A U.S. holder (other than an exempt recipient, including a corporation and certain other persons who, when required, demonstrate their exempt status) may be subject to backup withholding on, and to information reporting requirements with respect to, payments of principal and interest on, and proceeds from the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement of, the Notes. In general, if a non-corporate U.S. holder subject to information reporting fails to furnish a correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with applicable backup withholding requirements, backup withholding at the applicable rate (currently, 24%) may apply.

In addition, backup withholding tax and certain other information reporting requirements apply to payments of principal and interest on, and proceeds from the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement of, the Notes held by a non-U.S. holder, unless an exemption applies. Backup withholding and information reporting will not apply to payments we make to a non-U.S. holder if such non-U.S. holder has provided to the applicable withholding agent under penalties of perjury the required certification of their non-U.S. person status as discussed above (and the applicable withholding agent does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that they are a U.S. person) or if the non-U.S. holder is an exempt recipient.

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If a non-U.S. holder sells or redeems a Note through a U.S. broker or the U.S. office of a foreign broker, the proceeds from such sale or redemption will be subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless such non-U.S. holder provides a withholding certificate or other appropriate documentary evidence establishing that such non-U.S. holder is not a U.S. person to the broker and such broker does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that such non-U.S. holder is a U.S. person, or the non-U.S. holder is an exempt recipient eligible for an exemption from information reporting and backup withholding. If a non-U.S. holder sells or redeems a Note through the foreign office of a broker who is a U.S. person or has certain enumerated connections with the United States, the proceeds from such sale or redemption will be subject to information reporting unless the non-U.S. holder provides to such broker a withholding certificate or other appropriate documentary evidence establishing that the non-U.S. holder is not a U.S. person and such broker does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that such evidence is false, or the non-U.S. holder is an exempt recipient eligible for an exemption from information reporting. In circumstances where information reporting by the foreign office of such a broker is required, backup withholding will be required only if the broker has actual knowledge that the non-U.S. holder is a U.S. person.

You should consult your tax advisor regarding the qualification for an exemption from backup withholding and information reporting and the procedures for obtaining such an exemption, if applicable. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner generally would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner s U.S. federal income tax provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. A tax of 3.8% will be imposed on certain net investment income (or undistributed net investment income , in the case of estates and trusts) received by U.S. holders with modified adjusted gross income above certain threshold amounts. Net investment income as defined for U.S. federal Medicare contribution purposes generally includes interest payments and gain recognized from the sale or other disposition of the Notes. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this tax on their ownership and disposition of the Notes.

FATCA. Certain provisions of the Code, known as FATCA, generally impose a withholding tax of 30% on certain payments to certain foreign entities (including financial intermediaries) unless various U.S. information reporting and diligence requirements (that are in addition to, the requirement to deliver an applicable IRS Form W-8, as discussed above) and certain other requirements have been satisfied. FATCA withholding generally applies to payments of interest and, after December 31, 2018, payments of gross proceeds (including principal payments) from the sale, redemption, retirement or other disposition of debt securities that can produce U.S. source interest (such as Notes) (collectively, withholdable payments) to certain non-U.S. entities (including, in some circumstances, where such an entity is acting as an intermediary) that fail to comply with certain certification, identification, withholding and information reporting requirements imposed by FATCA. FATCA withholding taxes generally apply to all withholdable payments without regard to whether the beneficial owner of the payment would otherwise be entitled to an exemption from withholding taxes pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty with the U.S. or under U.S. domestic law. If FATCA withholding taxes are imposed with respect to any payments of interest or proceeds made under the Notes, holders that are otherwise eligible for an exemption from, or reduction of, U.S. federal withholding taxes with respect to such interest or proceeds will be required to seek a credit or refund from the IRS in order to obtain the benefit of such exemption or reduction, if any. Beneficial owners of or prospective beneficial owners of the Notes may be required to provide additional information to enable the applicable withholding agent to determine whether withholding is required. Persons located in jurisdictions that have entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA may be subject to different rules. Non-U.S. holders, and U.S. holders that expect to hold their Notes through non-U.S. entities should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of these withholding and reporting provisions.

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The preceding discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations is for general information only and is not tax advice. We urge you to consult your own tax advisor with respect to the particular tax consequences to you of an investment in the Notes, including the possible effect of any pending legislation or proposed regulations.

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MANAGEMENT

On August 16, 2018, Gerard R. Waldt, Jr., Controller and Interim Chief Accounting Officer, tendered his resignation from the Company. Mr. Waldt s resignation was not a result of any disagreement with the Company on any matter relating to the Company s operations, policies or practices. David Lund, the Company s current Interim Chief Financial Officer, assumed the duties of Interim Chief Accounting Officer effective as of August 23, 2018. The resignation of Mr. Waldt was effective on September 7, 2018.

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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HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Investments:		
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments (cost of $1,614,160 and $1,506,454, respectively)	$ 1,616,515	$ 1,491,458
Control investments (cost of $59,337 and $25,419, respectively)	56,716	19,461
Affiliate investments (cost of $84,063 and $87,956, respectively)	28,705	31,295
Total investments in securities, at value (cost of $1,757,560 and $1,619,829, respectively)	1,701,936	1,542,214
Cash and cash equivalents	59,461	91,309
Restricted cash	15,886	3,686
Interest receivable	14,408	12,262
Other assets	906	5,244
Total assets	$ 1,792,597	$ 1,654,715
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 25,115	$ 26,896
SBA Debentures, net (principal of $190,200 and $190,200, respectively)(1)	188,457	188,141
2022 Notes, net (principal of $150,000 and $150,000, respectively)(1)	147,728	147,572
2024 Notes, net (principal of $83,510 and $183,510, respectively)(1)	81,694	179,001
2025 Notes, net (principal of $75,000 and $0, respectively)(1)	72,616	
2021 Asset-Backed Notes, net (principal of $31,088 and $49,153, respectively)(1)	30,698	48,650
2022 Convertible Notes, net (principal of $230,000 and $230,000, respectively)(1)	224,269	223,488
Credit Facilities	58,323	
Total liabilities	$ 828,900	$ 813,748
Net assets consist of:		
Common stock, par value	94	85
Capital in excess of par value	1,026,313	908,501
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments(2)	(56,760)	(79,760)

Accumulated undistributed realized gains (losses) on investments		(34,205)		(20,374)
Undistributed net investment income		28,255		32,515
Total net assets	$	963,697	$	840,967
Total liabilities and net assets	$	1,792,597	$	1,654,715
Shares of common stock outstanding ($0.001 par value, 200,000,000 authorized)		94,260		84,424
Net asset value per share	$	10.22	$	9.96

(1) The Company s SBA Debentures, 2022 Notes, 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes, as each term is defined herein, are presented net of the associated debt issuance costs for each instrument. See Note 4 Borrowings .

(2) Amounts include $1.1 million and $2.1 million in net unrealized depreciation on other assets and accrued liabilities, including escrow receivables, and estimated taxes payable as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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The following table presents the assets and liabilities of our consolidated securitization trust for the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes (see Note 4), which is a variable interest entity (VIE). The assets of our securitization VIE can only be used to settle obligations of our consolidated securitization VIE, these liabilities are only the obligations of our consolidated securitization VIE, and the creditors (or beneficial interest holders) do not have recourse to our general credit. These assets and liabilities are included in the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities above.

(Dollars in thousands)	**June 30, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
Assets		
Restricted Cash	$ 15,886	$ 3,686
Total investments in securities, at value (cost of $98,105 and $146,208, respectively)	97,924	144,513
Total assets	$ 113,810	$ 148,199
Liabilities		
2021 Asset-Backed Notes, net (principal of $31,088 and $49,153, respectively)(1)	$ 30,698	$ 48,650
Total liabilities	$ 30,698	$ 48,650

(1) The Company s 2021 Asset-Backed Notes are presented net of the associated debt issuance costs. See Note 4 Borrowings .

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Investment income:				
Interest income				
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	$ 44,535	$ 39,979	$ 86,369	$ 82,324
Control investments	841	527	1,427	1,041
Affiliate investments	500		1,061	2
Total interest income	45,876	40,506	88,857	83,367
Fee income				
Commitment, facility and loan fee income:				
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	1,930	2,440	4,370	5,374
Control investments		5		10
Affiliate investments	84		192	
Total commitment, facility and loan fee income	2,014	2,445	4,562	5,384
One-time fee income:				
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	1,672	5,501	4,843	6,066
Total one-time fee income	1,672	5,501	4,843	6,066
Total fee income	3,686	7,946	9,405	11,450
Total investment income	49,562	48,452	98,262	94,817
Operating expenses:				
Interest	9,878	9,254	19,264	18,861
Loan fees	3,362	1,348	4,537	4,186
General and administrative				
Legal Expenses	637	2,141	1,212	2,867
Other Expenses	3,037	2,609	6,471	5,947
Total general and administrative	3,674	4,750	7,683	8,814

Employee compensation:				
Compensation and benefits	7,017	5,916	12,775	11,262
Stock-based compensation	2,857	1,909	5,166	3,742
Total employee compensation	9,874	7,825	17,941	15,004
Total operating expenses	26,788	23,177	49,425	46,865
Net investment income	22,774	25,275	48,837	47,952
Net realized gain (loss) on investments				
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	(3,953)	(5,319)	(7,465)	(2,030)
Control investments	(2,900)	(394)	(4,308)	(445)
Affiliate investments	(2,058)		(2,058)	
Total net realized gain (loss) on investments	(8,911)	(5,713)	(13,831)	(2,475)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments				
Non-control/Non-affiliate investments	32,700	66,255	18,360	34,100
Control investments	3,957	(53,349)	3,337	(53,135)
Affiliate investments	1,540	681	1,303	1,119
Total net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	38,197	13,587	23,000	(17,916)
Total net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	29,286	7,874	9,169	(20,391)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	$ 52,060	$ 33,149	$ 58,006	$ 27,561
Net investment income before investment gains and losses per common share:				
Basic	$ 0.26	$ 0.31	$ 0.57	$ 0.58
Change in net assets resulting from operations per common share:				
Basic	$ 0.59	$ 0.40	$ 0.67	$ 0.33
Diluted	$ 0.59	$ 0.40	$ 0.67	$ 0.33
Weighted average shares outstanding				
Basic	87,125	82,292	85,868	81,858
Diluted	87,199	82,395	85,939	81,953
Distributions declared per common share:				
Basic	$ 0.31	$ 0.31	$ 0.62	$ 0.62

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(unaudited)

(dollars and shares in thousands)

	Common Stock		Capital in excess	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Accumulated Undistributed Realized Gains (Losses)	Undistributed Net Investment	Net
	Shares	Par Value	of par value	on Investments	on Investments	Income	Assets
Balance at December 31, 2016	79,555	$ 80	$ 839,657	$ (89,025)	$ 14,314	$ 22,918	$ 787,944
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations				(17,916)	(2,475)	47,952	27,561
Public offering, net of offering expenses	3,309	3	46,908				46,911
Issuance of common stock due to stock option exercises	27		211				211
Retired shares from net issuance	(18)		(170)				(170)
Issuance of common stock under restricted stock plan	10						
Retired shares for restricted stock vesting	(145)		(1,988)				(1,988)
Distributions reinvested in common stock	81		1,122				1,122
Issuance of Convertible Notes			3,413				3,413
Distributions						(51,330)	(51,330)
Stock-based compensation(1)			3,777				3,777
Balance at June 30, 2017	82,819	$ 83	$ 892,930	$ (106,941)	$ 11,839	$ 19,540	$ 817,451
Balance at December 31, 2017	84,424	$ 85	$ 908,501	$ (79,760)	$ (20,374)	$ 32,515	$ 840,967
				23,000	(13,831)	48,837	58,006

Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations							
Public offering, net of offering expenses	9,486	9	112,617				112,626
Issuance of common stock due to stock option exercises	38		433				433
Retired shares from net issuance	(36)		(447)				(447)
Issuance of common stock under restricted stock plan	336						
Retired shares for restricted stock vesting	(57)		(688)				(688)
Distributions reinvested in common stock	69		854				854
Distributions						(53,097)	(53,097)
Stock-based compensation[1]			5,043				5,043
Balance at June 30, 2018	94,260	$ 94	$ 1,026,313	$ (56,760)	$ (34,205)	$ 28,255	$ 963,697

(1) Stock-based compensation includes $20 and $35 of restricted stock and option expense related to director compensation for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	$ 58,006	$ 27,561
Adjustments to reconcile net increase in net assets resulting from operations to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Purchase of investments	(563,744)	(340,632)
Principal and fee payments received on investments	414,347	349,519
Proceeds from the sale of investments	9,768	18,450
Net unrealized depreciation (appreciation) on investments	(23,000)	17,916
Net realized loss (gain) on investments	13,831	2,475
Accretion of paid-in-kind principal	(4,696)	(4,656)
Accretion of loan discounts	(1,562)	(3,776)
Accretion of loan discount on Convertible Notes	336	280
Accretion of loan exit fees	(8,923)	(10,653)
Change in deferred loan origination revenue	3,415	19
Unearned fees related to unfunded commitments	1,616	769
Amortization of debt fees and issuance costs	3,999	3,557
Depreciation	94	105
Stock-based compensation and amortization of restricted stock grants[(1)]	5,043	3,777
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Interest and fees receivable	(2,146)	1,410
Prepaid expenses and other assets	518	589
Accounts payable	244	
Accrued liabilities	(1,016)	898
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(93,870)	67,608
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of capital equipment	(116)	(89)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(116)	(89)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of common stock, net	112,626	46,911
Retirement of employee shares	(701)	(1,947)
Distributions paid	(52,243)	(50,208)

Issuance of 2022 Convertible Notes		230,000
Issuance of 2024 Notes		5,637
Issuance of 2025 Notes	75,000	
Repayments of 2019 Notes		(110,364)
Repayments of 2024 Notes	(100,000)	
Repayments of 2021 Asset-Backed Notes	(18,065)	(21,527)
Borrowings of credit facilities	150,700	8,497
Repayments of credit facilities	(92,377)	(13,513)
Cash paid for debt issuance costs	(519)	(4,480)
Fees paid for credit facilities and debentures	(83)	(253)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	74,338	88,753
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(19,648)	156,272
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	94,995	21,366
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 75,347	$ 177,638
Supplemental non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Distributions reinvested	854	1,122

(1) Stock-based compensation includes $20 and $35 of restricted stock and option expense related to director compensation for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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The following table presents a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities that sum to the total of the same such amounts in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Dollars in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 59,461	$ 160,412
Restricted cash	15,886	17,226
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash presented in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	$ 75,347	$ 177,638

See Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Note 11- Recent Accounting Pronouncements for a description of restricted cash and cash equivalents.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

June 30, 2018

(unaudited)

(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]	Biotechnology Tools	Senior Secured	September 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.45% or Floor rate of 9.95%, 3.85% Exit Fee	$ 4,999	$ 5,152	$ 5,172
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						5,152	5,172
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.54%)*						5,152	5,172
Consumer & Business Products							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Gadget Guard (p.k.a Antenna79)[15]	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 1.5% or Floor rate of 11.00%	$ 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]	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	December 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 2.95% or Floor rate of 12.45%, 2.95% Exit Fee	$ 16,814	17,072	17,064
WHOOP, INC.	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.75%	$ 6,000	5,915	5,916

				or Floor rate of 8.50%, 6.95% Exit Fee			
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						22,987	22,980
Subtotal: Consumer & Business Products (2.49%)*						23,987	23,980
Diversified Financial Services							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC.(7)	Diversified Financial Services	Unsecured	March 2023	Interest rate FIXED 14.50%	$ 10,000	9,809	9,809
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						9,809	9,809
Subtotal: Diversified Financial Services (1.02%)*						9,809	9,809
Drug Delivery							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Agile Therapeutics, Inc.(11)	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.00%, 3.70% Exit Fee	$ 7,625	8,160	8,160
ZP Opco, Inc. (p.k.a. Zosano Pharma)(11)	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 2.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, 2.87% Exit Fee	$ 3,233	3,570	3,570
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						11,730	11,730
1-5 Years Maturity							
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(11)(15)	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	March 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05% or Floor rate of 9.55%, 11.69% Exit Fee	$ 14,891	15,567	15,486
Antares Pharma Inc.(10)(15)	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.50% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 4.25% Exit Fee	$ 25,000	25,155	25,124
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						40,722	40,610
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (5.43%)*						52,452	52,340

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

June 30, 2018

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor[2]	Principal Amount	Cost[3]	Value[4]
Drug Discovery & Development							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Auris Medical Holding, AG[5][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	February 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05% or Floor rate of 9.55%, 5.75% Exit Fee	$ 3,067	$3,695	$3,695
CytRx Corporation[11][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	August 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%, 7.09% Exit Fee	$ 7,884	9,576	9,576
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.[8]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 2,277	2,561	33
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						15,832	13,304
1-5 Years Maturity							
Acacia Pharma Inc.	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.50% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 3.95% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	9,759	9,759
Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[10][13]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 5.40% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	9,993	9,861
		Senior Secured	July 2021		$ 10,000	10,066	10,011

	Drug Discovery & Development			Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 3.00% Exit Fee			
Total Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.					$ 20,000	20,059	19,872
Axovant Sciences Ltd.(5)(10)(13)(16)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	March 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.80% or Floor rate of 10.55%	$ 55,000	53,942	53,958
Brickell Biotech, Inc.(12)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.70% or Floor rate of 9.20%, 7.49% Exit Fee	$ 5,581	5,960	5,967
BridgeBio Pharma LLC	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.35% or Floor rate of 9.35%, 6.35% Exit Fee	$ 35,000	34,651	34,651
Chemocentryx, Inc.(10)(15)(17)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.30% or Floor rate of 8.05%, 6.25% Exit Fee	$ 15,000	14,892	14,833
Genocea Biosciences, Inc.(11)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	May 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 7.75%, 10.12% Exit Fee	$ 14,000	14,591	14,568
Mesoblast(5)(10)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	March 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.95% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 6.95% Exit Fee	$ 35,000	34,894	34,894
Metuchen Pharmaceuticals LLC(12)(14)	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	$ 20,731	21,252	21,184
Motif BioSciences Inc.(5)(10)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 10.00%, 2.15% Exit Fee	$ 15,000	14,774	14,665
Myovant Sciences, Ltd.(5)(10)(13)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	May 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00%	$ 40,000	39,772	39,408

				or Floor rate of 8.25%, 6.55% Exit Fee			
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)(10)(15)(16)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 40,000	40,558	40,128
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	10,151	10,033

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folio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor[2]	Principal Amount	Cost[3]	Valu
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 2.25% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	$ 10,029	$ 9
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)					$ 60,000	60,738	60
th Bio apeutics .[5][10][12]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.50%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	20,069	19
da, Inc.[15][17]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	March 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 3.35% or Floor rate of 8.35%, 11.14% Exit Fee	$ 25,000	24,864	24
ure 5)(10)(11)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	May 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 3.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%, 5.48% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	20,761	20
stem, Inc.[12]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	5,005	4
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	5,037	5
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	5,003	4
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	9,904	9
Verastem, Inc.					$ 25,000	24,949	24
otal: 1-5 Years Maturity						415,927	414
otal: Drug Discovery & Development (44.35%)*						431,759	427

tronics & Computer dware							
Years Maturity							
DEVICES (15)	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%, 4.25% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	10,016	9
AB(5)(10)(13)(14)	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	$ 12,084	12,042	12
otal: 1-5 Years Maturity						22,058	22
otal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (2.28%)*						22,058	22
thcare Services, Other							
Years Maturity							
sphere Systems oration(14)(15)	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.00%, PIK Interest 1.75%	$ 17,764	17,635	17
	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.00%, PIK Interest 1.75%	$ 5,053	5,019	5
l Medsphere Systems Corporation					$ 22,817	22,654	22
Street th(12)	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.00% or Floor rate of 9.75%, 5.95% Exit Fee	$ 30,000	30,100	29
Group ings(13)	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45% or Floor rate of 10.95%	$ 20,000	19,913	19

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ortfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor[2]	Principal Amount	Cost[3]	Value[4
	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45% or Floor rate of 10.95%	$ 10,000	$ 9,944	$ 9,84
otal PH Group Holdings					$ 30,000	29,857	29,62
ubtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						82,611	82,17
ubtotal: Healthcare Services, Other (8.53%)*						82,611	82,17
formation Services							
5 Years Maturity							
DX Medical, c.[14][15][19]	Information Services	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%, PIK Interest 1.70%	$ 15,157	14,807	14,60
etbase Solutions, c.[13][14]	Information Services	Senior Secured	August 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.00%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 9,142	8,985	8,96
ubtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						23,792	23,57
ubtotal: Information Services (2.45%)*						23,792	23,57
ternet Consumer & Business ervices							
nder 1 Year Maturity							
tent Media, c.[14][15]	Internet Consumer &	Senior Secured	May 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.25%	$ 5,076	5,096	5,09

	Business Services			or Floor rate of 8.75%, PIK Interest 1.00%, 2.00% Exit Fee			
	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	$ 2,044	2,042	2,04
	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	$ 2,047	2,045	2,04
otal Intent Media, Inc.					$ 9,167	9,183	9,18
ne Faction Group LC	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 8.25%	$ 2,000	2,000	2,00
ubtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						11,183	11,18
5 Years Maturity							
ppDirect, c.(13)(19)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 5.70% or Floor rate of 9.95%, 3.45% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	19,859	19,73
rt.com, Inc.(14)(15)	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	$ 10,030	9,873	9,87
oudpay, Inc.(5)(10)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	April 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.05% or Floor rate of 8.55%, 6.95% Exit Fee	$ 11,000	10,884	10,88
verFi, Inc.(14)(16)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	May 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 3.90% or Floor rate of 8.65%, PIK Interest 2.30%	$ 50,115	50,067	50,06
rst Insight, c.(15)(17)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	November 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.25% or Floor rate of 11.25%	$ 6,000	5,876	5,87

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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]
Greenphire, Inc.[17]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.00% or Floor rate of 9.00%	$ 3,433	$ 3,432	$ 3,437
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.75% or Floor rate of 7.00%	$ 1,500	1,500	1,488
Total Greenphire Inc.					$ 4,933	4,932	4,925
Interactions Corporation[19]	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	25,052	25,128
LogicSource[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	October 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.25% or Floor rate of 9.75%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 4,820	5,145	5,144
RumbleON, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	May 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.75% or Floor rate of 10.25%, 4.55% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	4,945	4,945
Snagajob.com, Inc.[13][14]	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	$ 41,429	41,398	41,552

Tectura Corporation[7][8][9][14]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2021	Interest rate FIXED 6.00%, PIK Interest 3.00%	$ 20,608	20,608	19,127
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2021	PIK Interest 8.00%	$ 10,680	240	
Total Tectura Corporation					$ 31,288	20,848	19,127
The Faction Group LLC.	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	8,008
Wheels Up Partners LLC	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.55% or Floor rate of 9.55%	$ 21,701	21,503	21,503
Xometry, Inc.[17][19]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	May 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.95% or Floor rate of 8.45%, 7.45% Exit Fee	$ 7,000	6,942	6,942
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						235,324	233,712
Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (25.41%)*						246,507	244,895
Media/Content/Info							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Bustle[14][15]	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	$ 15,164	15,133	15,156
FanDuel, Inc.[9][10][12][14]	Media/Content/Info	Senior Secured	November 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.75%, 10.41% Exit Fee	$ 19,354	20,380	20,380
	Media/Content/Info	Convertible Debt	September 2020	PIK Interest 25.00%	$ 1,000	1,000	1,723
Total FanDuel, Inc.					$ 20,354	21,380	22,103
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						36,513	37,259
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (3.87%)*						36,513	37,259

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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]
Medical Devices & Equipment							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Aspire Bariatrics, Inc.[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	October 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 6.85% Exit Fee	$ 1,793	$ 2,208	$ 829
Quanterix Corporation[11]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	March 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.00%	$ 7,688	7,673	7,673
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						9,881	8,502
1-5 Years Maturity							
Intuity Medical, Inc.[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	June 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 4.95% Exit Fee	$ 17,500	17,251	17,278
Micell Technologies, Inc.[12]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 3,942	4,291	4,251
Quanta Fluid Solutions[5][10][11]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	April 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 8.05% or Floor rate of 11.55%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 7,864	8,290	8,250
Rapid Micro Biosystems, Inc.[13][15]	Medical Devices &	Senior Secured	April 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 5.15%	$ 18,000	17,929	17,929

	Equipment			or Floor rate of 9.65%, 7.25% Exit Fee			
Sebacia, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	July 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.35% or Floor rate of 8.85%, 6.05% Exit Fee	$ 8,000	8,054	8,066
Transenterix, Inc.(10)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	June 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.55% or Floor rate of 9.55%, 6.95% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	19,827	19,827
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						75,642	75,601
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (8.73%)*						85,523	84,103
Software							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Pollen, Inc.(15)	Software	Senior Secured	April 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 4.00% Exit Fee	$ 7,000	7,084	7,084
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						7,084	7,084
1-5 Years Maturity							
Banker s Toolbox, Inc(13)(18)	Software	Senior Secured	March 2023	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 7.88% or Floor rate of 8.88%	$ 39,900	39,085	39,085
Businessolver.com, Inc.(16)(17)	Software	Senior Secured	May 2023	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 7.50%	$ 51,000	50,000	50,000
Clarabridge, Inc.(12)(14)	Software	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.80% or Floor rate of 8.55%, PIK Interest 3.25%	$ 41,570	41,549	41,724
Dashlane, Inc.(14)(19)	Software	Senior Secured	April 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.05% or Floor rate of 8.55%, PIK Interest 1.10%, 9.25% Exit Fee	$ 10,011	9,932	9,932
Emma, Inc.(17)(18)	Software	Senior Secured	September 2022	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.39%	$ 37,037	35,728	35,962
Evernote Corporation(14)(15)(17)(19)	Software	Senior Secured	October 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.45%	$ 6,000	5,980	6,072

or Floor rate of 8.95%

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	Software	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%, PIK Interest 1.25%	$ 4,048	$ 4,028	$ 4,022
	Software	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%, PIK Interest 1.25%	$ 2,500	2,483	2,483
Total Evernote Corporation					$ 12,548	12,491	12,577
Fuze, Inc.(13)(14)(15)(16)(19)	Software	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, PIK Interest 1.55%, 3.55% Exit Fee	$ 50,728	51,097	51,014
Impact Radius Holdings, Inc.(12)(14)	Software	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25% or Floor rate of 8.75%, PIK Interest 1.55%, 1.75% Exit Fee	$ 10,111	10,151	10,055
	Software	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25% or Floor rate of 8.75%,	$ 2,000	2,000	1,977

				PIK Interest 1.55%			
Total Impact Radius Holdings, Inc.					$ 12,111	12,151	12,032
Insurance Technologies Corporation(17)	Software	Senior Secured	March 2023	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 7.75% or Floor rate of 8.75%	$ 12,500	12,261	12,261
Lightbend, Inc.(14)(15)	Software	Senior Secured	August 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25% or Floor rate of 8.50%, PIK Interest 2.00%	$ 11,066	10,884	10,884
Lithium Technologies, Inc.(17)	Software	Senior Secured	October 2022	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.00% or Floor rate of 9.00%	$ 12,000	11,762	11,762
Microsystems Holding Company, LLC(13)(19)	Software	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.25% or Floor rate of 9.25%	$ 12,000	11,837	11,873
OneLogin, Inc.(14)(15)	Software	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.95% or Floor rate of 10.70%, PIK Interest 2.00%	$ 21,153	20,953	20,935
Quid, Inc.(14)(15)	Software	Senior Secured	October 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 8.25%, PIK Interest 2.25%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 8,398	8,533	8,554
RapidMiner, Inc.(12)(14)	Software	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.75%, PIK Interest 1.65%	$ 7,060	7,037	6,963
Regent Education(14)	Software	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate FIXED 10.00%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 6.35% Exit Fee	$ 3,275	3,299	2,144
Salsa Labs, Inc.(17)	Software	Senior Secured	April 2023	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.15% or Floor rate of 9.15%	$ 6,000	5,884	5,884
Signpost, Inc.(14)	Software	Senior Secured	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.15% or Floor rate of 8.15%,	$ 15,647	15,932	15,840

				PIK Interest 1.75%, 3.75% Exit Fee			
Vela Trading Technologies[18]	Software	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.50% or Floor rate of 10.50%	$ 20,000	19,543	19,434
Wrike, Inc.[13][14][19]	Software	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 10,268	10,056	10,180

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vare	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.50% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 1.00% Exit Fee	$ 20,000
vare	Senior Secured	November 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.50% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 1.00% Exit Fee	$ 10,000
				$ 30,000
rity				
%)*				
cal ces	Unsecured Convertible Debt	May 2019	PIK Interest 8.00%	$ 105
Maturity				
s (0.01%)*				
le				
inable wable nology	Senior Secured	August 2020	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.75% or Floor rate of 9.75%, 2.00% Exit Fee	$ 15,758
inable wable nology	Senior Secured	April 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.40% or Floor rate of 9.90%, 6.68% Exit Fee	$ 13,091
inable	Senior Secured	April 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.40%	$ 11,909

wable nology			or Floor rate of 9.90%, 8.50% Exit Fee	
.				$ 25,000
inable wable nology	Senior Secured	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 8.70% or Floor rate of 12.95%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 10,500
inable wable nology	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.95% or Floor rate of 8.95%, 10.00% Exit Fee	$ 15,000
inable wable nology	Senior Secured	March 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 6.95% Exit Fee	$ 7,500
inable wable nology	Senior Secured	November 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 3.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, PIK Interest 1.75%, 5.95% Exit Fee	$ 25,259
inable wable nology	Senior Secured	November 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 3.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, PIK Interest 1.75%, 7.00% Exit Fee	$ 5,052
				$ 30,311
rity				
l Renewable Technology (11.08%)*				
(160.43%)*				

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment(1)	Series	Shares	Cost(3)	Value(4)
Equity Investments						
Biotechnology Tools						
NuGEN Technologies, Inc.(15)	Biotechnology Tools	Equity	Common Stock	55,780	$ 500	$
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.00%)*					500	
Communications & Networking						
GlowPoint, Inc.(4)	Communications & Networking	Equity	Common Stock	114,192	102	23
Peerless Network Holdings, Inc.	Communications & Networking	Equity	Preferred Series A	1,135,000	1,229	6,204
Subtotal: Communications & Networking (0.65%)*					1,331	6,227
Diagnostic						
Singulex, Inc.	Diagnostic	Equity	Common Stock	937,998	750	407
Subtotal: Diagnostic (0.04%)*					750	407
Diversified Financial Services						
Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC(7)	Diversified Financial Services	Equity	Common Stock	830,000	1,884	1,884
	Diversified Financial Services	Equity	Preferred Series A	10,602,752	25,896	25,896
Total Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC.				11,432,752	27,780	27,780

Subtotal: Diversified Financial Services (2.88%)*					27,780	27,780
Drug Delivery						
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(4)	Drug Delivery	Equity	Common Stock	54,240	108	183
BioQ Pharma Incorporated(15)	Drug Delivery	Equity	Preferred Series D	165,000	500	705
Edge Therapeutics, Inc.(4)	Drug Delivery	Equity	Common Stock	49,965	309	51
Neos Therapeutics, Inc.(4)(15)	Drug Delivery	Equity	Common Stock	125,000	1,500	781
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (0.18%)*					2,417	1,720
Drug Discovery & Development						
Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(4)(10)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	1,901,791	1,715	4,481
Axovant Sciences Ltd.(4)(5)(10)(16)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	129,827	1,269	293
Cerecor, Inc.(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	119,087	1,000	517
Dare Biosciences, Inc. (p.k.a. Cerulean Pharma, Inc.)(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	13,550	1,000	16
Dicerna Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(4)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	142,858	1,000	1,749
Dynavax Technologies(4)(10)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	20,000	550	305
Eidos Therapeutics, Inc.(4)(10)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	15,000	255	305
Genocea Biosciences, Inc.(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	223,463	2,000	191
Insmed, Incorporated(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	70,771	1,000	1,724
Melinta Therapeutics(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	51,821	2,000	330
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)(4)(10)(16)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	76,362	2,744	779

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Series	Shares	Cost[3]	Value[4]
Rocket Pharmaceuticals, Ltd (p.k.a. Inotek Pharmaceuticals Corporation)[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	944	$ 1,500	$ 19
Tricida, Inc.[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	105,260	2,000	3,147
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (1.44%)*					18,033	13,856
Electronics & Computer Hardware						
Identiv, Inc.[4]	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Equity	Common Stock	6,700	34	25
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (0.00%)*					34	25
Information Services						
DocuSign, Inc.[4]	Information Services	Equity	Common Stock	385,000	6,081	20,386
Subtotal: Information Services (2.12%)*					6,081	20,386
Internet Consumer & Business Services						
Blurb, Inc.[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series B	220,653	175	90
		Equity	Common Stock	9,023	93	

Brigade Group, Inc. (p.k.a. Philotic, Inc.)	Internet Consumer & Business Services					
Lightspeed POS, Inc.[5][10]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series C	230,030	250	283
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series D	198,677	250	255
Total Lightspeed POS, Inc.				428,707	500	538
OfferUp, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series A	286,080	1,663	1,920
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series A-1	108,710	632	729
Total OfferUp, Inc.				394,790	2,295	2,649
Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series G	218,351	250	337
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series H	87,802	250	247
Total Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial)				306,153	500	584
RazorGator Interactive Group, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series AA	34,783	15	
Tectura Corporation[7]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Common Stock	414,994,863	900	
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series BB	1,000,000		
Total Tectura Corporation				415,994,863	900	
Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (0.40%)*					4,478	3,861
Media/Content/Info						
Pinterest, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Equity	Preferred Series Seed	620,000	4,085	4,681
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (0.49%)*					4,085	4,681
Medical Devices & Equipment						
AtriCure, Inc.[4][15]	Medical Devices &	Equity	Common Stock	7,536	266	204

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Series	Shares	Cost[3]	Value[4]
Flowonix Medical Incorporated	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series AA	221,893	$ 1,500	$
Gelesis, Inc.[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Common Stock	198,202		657
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series A-1	191,210	425	729
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series A-2	191,626	500	680
Total Gelesis, Inc.				581,038	925	2,066
Medrobotics Corporation[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series E	136,798	250	93
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series F	73,971	155	86
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series G	163,934	500	252
Total Medrobotics Corporation				374,703	905	431
Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.[6][15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series B	6,185,567	3,000	411
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series C	1,927,309	655	119
	Medical Devices &	Equity	Preferred Series D	55,103,923	5,257	3,721

	Equipment					
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series E	31,199,131	2,609	2,843
Total Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.				94,415,930	11,521	7,094
Outset Medical, Inc. (p.k.a. Home Dialysis Plus, Inc.)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series B	232,061	527	723
Quanterix Corporation[4]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Common Stock	84,778	1,000	1,217
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (1.22%)*					16,644	11,735
Software						
Braxton Technologies, LLC	Software	Equity	Class A Units	62,735	188	267
CapLinked, Inc.	Software	Equity	Preferred Series A-3	53,614	51	90
Druva, Inc.	Software	Equity	Preferred Series 2	458,841	1,000	1,455
	Software	Equity	Preferred Series 3	93,620	300	358
Total Druva, Inc.				552,461	1,300	1,813
HighRoads, Inc.	Software	Equity	Common Stock	190	307	
NewVoiceMedia Limited[5][10]	Software	Equity	Preferred Series E	669,173	963	1,570
Palantir Technologies	Software	Equity	Preferred Series E	727,696	5,431	4,797
	Software	Equity	Preferred Series G	326,797	2,211	2,155
Total Palantir Technologies				1,054,493	7,642	6,952
Sprinklr, Inc.	Software	Equity	Common Stock	700,000	3,749	4,069
WildTangent, Inc.[15]	Software	Equity	Preferred Series 3	100,000	402	183
Subtotal: Software (1.55%)*					14,602	14,944
Surgical Devices						
Gynesonics, Inc.[15]	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series B	219,298	250	61
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series C	656,538	282	85
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series D	1,991,157	712	906

	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series E	2,786,367	429	610
Total Gynesonics, Inc.				5,653,360	1,673	1,662
Transmedics, Inc.	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series B	88,961	1,100	447
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series C	119,999	300	418

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Series	Shares	Cost[3]	Value[4]
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series D	260,000	$ 650	$ 1,160
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series F	100,200	500	591
Total Transmedics, Inc.				569,160	2,550	2,616
Subtotal: Surgical Devices (0.44%)*					4,223	4,278
Sustainable and Renewable Technology						
Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.)	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	Common Stock	192	761	
Modumetal, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	Preferred Series C	3,107,520	500	91
Proterra, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	Preferred Series 5	99,280	500	522
Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.)[6]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	Common Stock	288	61,502	10,996
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (1.20%)*					63,263	11,609
Total: Equity Investments (12.61%)*					**164,221**	**121,509**
Warrant Investments						
Biotechnology Tools						
Labcyte, Inc.[15]	Biotechnology Tools	Warrant	Preferred Series C	1,127,624	323	514
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.05%)*					323	514

Communications & Networking						
Peerless Network Holdings, Inc.	Communications & Networking	Warrant	Common Stock	3,328		14
Spring Mobile Solutions, Inc.	Communications & Networking	Warrant	Common Stock	2,834,375	418	
Subtotal: Communications & Networking (0.00%)*					418	14
Consumer & Business Products						
Gadget Guard (p.k.a Antenna79)[15]	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	Common Stock	1,662,441	228	
Intelligent Beauty, Inc.[15]	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	Preferred Series B	190,234	230	188
The Neat Company[15]	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	Preferred Series C-1	540,540	365	
WHOOP, INC.	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	Preferred Series C	68,627	18	18
Subtotal: Consumer & Business Products (0.02%)*					841	206
Drug Delivery						
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	176,730	786	174
Agile Therapeutics, Inc.[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	180,274	730	3
BioQ Pharma Incorporated	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	459,183	1	658
Celsion Corporation[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	13,927	428	
Dance Biopharm, Inc.[15]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	110,882	74	
Edge Therapeutics, Inc.[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	78,595	390	20
Kaleo, Inc. (p.k.a. Intelliject, Inc.)	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Preferred Series B	82,500	594	1,222
Neos Therapeutics, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	70,833	285	25
Pulmatrix Inc.[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	25,150	116	
ZP Opco, Inc. (p.k.a. Zosano Pharma)[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	3,618	266	
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (0.22%)*					3,670	2,102

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Drug Discovery & Development						
Acacia Pharma Inc.[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	201,330	$ 304	$ 304
ADMA Biologics, Inc.[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	89,750	295	30
Auris Medical Holding, AG[4][5][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	15,672	249	
Brickell Biotech, Inc.	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Preferred Series C	26,086	119	60
Cerecor, Inc.[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	22,328	70	25
Chroma Therapeutics, Ltd.[5][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Preferred Series D	325,261	490	
Cleveland BioLabs, Inc.[4][10][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	7,813	105	1
Concert Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][10][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	132,069	545	584
CTI BioPharma Corp. (p.k.a. Cell Therapeutics, Inc.)[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	29,239	165	
CytRx Corporation[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	105,694	160	24
		Warrant		17,190	369	

Dare Biosciences, Inc. (p.k.a. Cerulean Pharma, Inc.)(4)	Drug Discovery & Development		Common Stock			
Dicerna Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(4)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	200	28	
Evofem Biosciences, Inc. (p.k.a Neothetics, Inc.)(4)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	7,806	266	7
Fortress Biotech, Inc. (p.k.a. Coronado Biosciences, Inc.)(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	73,009	142	11
Genocea Biosciences, Inc.(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	403,136	431	160
Immune Pharmaceuticals(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	10,742	164	
Melinta Therapeutics(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	40,545	626	
Motif BioSciences Inc.(4)(5)(10)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	73,452	282	198
Myovant Sciences, Ltd.(4)(5)(10)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	73,710	460	892
Neuralstem, Inc.(4)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	5,783	77	
Ology Bioservices, Inc. (p.k.a. Nanotherapeutics, Inc.)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	171,389	838	
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)(4)(10)(15)(16)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	75,214	178	33
Savara Inc. (p.k.a. Mast Therapeutics, Inc.)(4)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	32,467	203	130
Sorrento Therapeutics, Inc.(4)(10)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	306,748	889	1,075
Stealth Bio Therapeutics Corp.(5)(10)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Preferred Series A	650,000	158	188
Tricida, Inc.(4)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	53,458	222	918
uniQure B.V.(4)(5)(10)	Drug Discovery &	Warrant	Common Stock	37,174	218	701

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Series	Shares	Cost[3]	Value[4]
XOMA Corporation[4][10][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	9,063	$ 279	$ 9
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (0.56%)*					8,332	5,350
Electronics & Computer Hardware						
908 DEVICES INC.[15]	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Warrant	Preferred Series D	79,856	100	68
Clustrix, Inc.	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Warrant	Common Stock	50,000	12	
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (0.01%)*					112	68
Healthcare Services, Other						
Chromadex Corporation[4][15]	Healthcare Services, Other	Warrant	Common Stock	139,673	157	126
Subtotal: Healthcare Services, Other (0.01%)*					157	126
Information Services						
INMOBI Inc.[5][10]	Information Services	Warrant	Common Stock	65,587	82	
InXpo, Inc.[15]	Information Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C-1	898,134	49	74
MDX Medical, Inc.[15]	Information Services	Warrant	Common Stock	2,812,500	283	296
Netbase Solutions, Inc.	Information Services	Warrant	Preferred Series 1	60,000	356	367
RichRelevance, Inc.[15]	Information Services	Warrant	Preferred Series E	112,612	98	

Subtotal: Information Services (0.08%)*					868	737
Internet Consumer & Business Services						
Aria Systems, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series G	231,535	73	
Art.com, Inc.[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series B	311,005	66	106
Blurb, Inc.[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C	234,280	636	42
ClearObject, Inc. (p.k.a. CloudOne, Inc.)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series E	968,992	19	177
Cloudpay, Inc.[5][10]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series B	4,960	45	62
The Faction Group LLC	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series A	8,703	234	525
First Insight, Inc.[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series B	45,551	56	57
Intent Media, Inc.[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Common Stock	140,077	168	230
Interactions Corporation	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series G-3	68,187	204	422
Just Fabulous, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series B	206,184	1,102	3,003
Lightspeed POS, Inc.[5][10]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C	245,610	20	133
LogicSource[15]	Internet Consumer &	Warrant	Preferred Series C	79,625	30	26

	Business Services					
Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series G	174,562	78	85
RumbleON, Inc.(4)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Common Stock	81,818	72	105
ShareThis, Inc.(15)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C	493,502	547	
Snagajob.com, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series A	1,800,000	782	332

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Tapjoy, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series D	748,670	$ 316	$ 42
Thumbtack, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Class A Units	102,821	124	101
TraceLink, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series A-2	283,353	1,832	2,705
Xometry, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series B	87,784	47	47
Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (0.85%)*					6,451	8,200
Media/Content/Info						
FanDuel, Inc.[10]	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Common Stock	15,570		
	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Preferred Series A	4,648	730	1,875
Total FanDuel, Inc.				20,218	730	1,875
Machine Zone, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Common Stock	1,552,710	1,958	3,972
Napster (p.k.a. Rhapsody International, Inc.)[15]	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Common Stock	715,755	385	122
WP Technology, Inc. (Wattpad, Inc.)[5][10]	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Common Stock	255,818	4	39
Zoom Media Group, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Preferred Series A	1,204	348	30
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (0.63%)*					3,425	6,038

Medical Devices & Equipment						
Amedica Corporation(4)(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Common Stock	8,603	459	
Aspire Bariatrics, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series B-1	112,858	455	
Avedro, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series AA	300,000	401	382
Flowonix Medical Incorporated	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series AA	155,325	362	
Gelesis, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A-1	74,784	78	144
InspireMD, Inc.(4)(5)(10)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Common Stock	1,124	242	
Intuity Medical, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series 4	1,819,078	294	458
Medrobotics Corporation(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series E	455,539	370	106
Micell Technologies, Inc.	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series D-2	84,955	262	164
NetBio, Inc.	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A	7,841	408	
NinePoint Medical, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A-1	587,840	170	126
Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.(6)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series E	7,442,491	572	233
Outset Medical, Inc. (p.k.a. Home Dialysis Plus, Inc.)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A	500,000	402	630
Quanterix Corporation(4)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Common Stock	66,039	204	199
Sebacia, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series D	778,301	133	173
SonaCare Medical, LLC (p.k.a. US HIFU, LLC)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A	6,464	188	
Tela Bio, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series B	387,930	62	195

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Portfolio Company	**Sub-Industry**	**Type of Investment[1]**	**Series**	**Shares**	**Cost[3]**	**Value[4]**
ViewRay, Inc.[4][15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Common Stock	128,231	$ 333	$ 239
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (0.32%)*					5,395	3,049
Semiconductors						
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation[15]	Semiconductors	Warrant	Preferred Series C	360,000	159	475
	Semiconductors	Warrant	Preferred Series D-2	750,000	99	718
Total Achronix Semiconductor Corporation				1,110,000	258	1,193
Aquantia Corp.[4]	Semiconductors	Warrant	Common Stock	19,683	4	10
Avnera Corporation	Semiconductors	Warrant	Preferred Series E	141,567	47	248
Subtotal: Semiconductors (0.15%)*					309	1,451
Software						
Actifio, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	73,584	249	82
	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series F	31,673	343	76
Total Actifio, Inc.				105,257	592	158
CareCloud Corporation[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series B	413,433	258	39
Clickfox, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series B	1,038,563	330	66
	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	592,019	730	53

	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C-A	2,218,214	230	427
Total Clickfox, Inc.				3,848,796	1,290	546
DNAnexus, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	909,091	97	84
Evernote Corporation[15]	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	62,500	106	248
Fuze, Inc.[15][16]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series F	256,158	89	
Lightbend, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C-1	391,778	79	78
Mattersight Corporation[4]	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	357,143	538	144
Message Systems, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	503,718	334	451
Neos, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	221,150	22	
NewVoiceMedia Limited[5][10]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series E	225,586	33	206
OneLogin, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	305,296	224	284
Poplicus, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	132,168		
Quid, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series D	71,576	1	15
RapidMiner, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C-1	4,982	24	26
RedSeal Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C-Prime	640,603	66	36
Signpost, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	324,005	314	180
Wrike, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	698,760	462	1,676
Subtotal: Software (0.43%)*					4,529	4,171
Specialty Pharmaceuticals						
Alimera Sciences, Inc.[4]	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Warrant	Common Stock	1,717,709	861	203
Subtotal: Specialty Pharmaceuticals (0.02%)*					861	203
Surgical Devices						
Gynesonics, Inc.[15]	Surgical Devices	Warrant	Preferred Series C	180,480	75	20
	Surgical Devices	Warrant	Preferred Series D	1,575,965	320	360

Total Gynesonics, Inc.				1,756,445	395	380
Transmedics, Inc.	Surgical Devices	Warrant	Preferred Series D	175,000	100	568
	Surgical Devices	Warrant	Preferred Series F	50,544	38	101
Total Transmedics, Inc.				225,544	138	669
Subtotal: Surgical Devices (0.11%)*					533	1,049

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Series	Shares	Cost[3]	Value[4]
Sustainable and Renewable Technology						
Agrivida, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series D	471,327	$ 120	$
American Superconductor Corporation[4]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Common Stock	58,823	39	66
Calera, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series C	44,529	513	
Fluidic, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series D	61,804	102	
Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.)	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Common Stock	5,310	181	
	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series 2-A	63	50	
Total Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.)				5,373	231	
Fulcrum Bioenergy, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series C-1	280,897	274	472
GreatPoint Energy, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series D-1	393,212	548	
Kinestral Technologies, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series A	325,000	155	104
	Sustainable and Renewable	Warrant	Preferred Series B	131,883	63	32

	Technology					
Total Kinestral Technologies, Inc.				456,883	218	136
Polyera Corporation[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series C	311,609	338	
Proterra, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series 4	477,517	41	470
Rive Technology, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series E	234,477	12	8
TAS Energy, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series AA	428,571	299	
Tendril Networks	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series 3-A	1,019,793	189	
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (0.12%)*					2,924	1,152
Total: Warrant Investments (3.57%)*					**39,148**	**34,430**
Total Investments in Securities (176.60%)*					**$ 1,757,560**	**$ 1,701,936**

* 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 5.00% at June 30, 2018. Daily LIBOR, 1-month LIBOR, 3-month LIBOR and 12-month LIBOR represent 1.93%, 2.09%, 2.34% and 2.76%, respectively, at June 30, 2018.

(3) Gross unrealized appreciation, gross unrealized depreciation, and net unrealized depreciation for federal income tax purposes totaled $38.1 million, $102.0 million and $64.0 million respectively. The tax cost of investments is $1.7 billion.

(4) Except for warrants in 41 publicly traded companies and common stock in 21 publicly traded companies, all investments are restricted at June 30, 2018 and were valued at fair value using Level 3 significant unobservable inputs as determined in good faith by the Company s board of directors (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.

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(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

(6) Affiliate investment as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (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 June 30, 2018, and is therefore considered non-income producing. Note that at June 30, 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 Hercules Technology II, L.P., or HT II, or Hercules Technology III, L.P., or HT III, the Company s wholly owned small business investment companies, or 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 June 30, 2018.
(17) Denotes that there is an unfunded contractual commitment available at the request of this portfolio company at June 30, 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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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)	Biotechnology Tools	Senior Secured	September 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.45% or Floor rate of 9.95%, 3.85% Exit Fee	$ 4,999	$ 5,115	$ 5,146
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						5,115	5,146
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.61%)*						5,115	5,146
Communications & Networking							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
OpenPeak, Inc.(8)	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							
Antenna79 (p.k.a. Pong Research Corporation)(15)	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							
Antenna79 (p.k.a. Pong Research Corporation)(15)	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	December 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45% or Floor rate of 10.95%, 2.95% Exit Fee	$ 18,440	18,580	18,571
Second Time Around (Simplify Holdings, LLC)(7)(8)(15)	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	February 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.75%, 4.75% Exit Fee	$ 1,746	1,781	
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						20,361	18,571
Subtotal: Consumer & Business Products (2.33%)*						21,361	19,571
Drug Delivery							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Agile Therapeutics, Inc.(11)	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.00%, 3.70% Exit Fee	$ 10,888	11,292	11,292
Pulmatrix Inc.(9)(11)	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	July 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 6.25% or Floor rate of 9.50%, 3.50% Exit Fee	$ 3,259	3,455	3,455
ZP Opco, Inc. (p.k.a. Zosano Pharma)(11)	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 2.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, 2.87% Exit Fee	$ 6,316	6,609	6,609
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						21,356	21,356
1-5 Years Maturity							
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(10)(11)(15)	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	March 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05% or Floor rate of 9.55%, 11.69% Exit Fee	$ 18,653	18,925	18,875
Antares Pharma Inc.(10)(15)	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate PRIME + 4.50% or Floor rate of 9.00%, 4.25% Exit Fee	$ 25,000	25,006	24,958

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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]
Edge Therapeutics, Inc.[12]	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.65% or Floor rate of 9.15%, 4.95% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	$ 20,377	$ 20,331
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						64,308	64,164
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (10.17%)*						85,664	85,520
Drug Discovery & Development							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
CytRx Corporation[11][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	August 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%, 7.09% Exit Fee	$ 9,986	11,172	11,172
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.[8]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	April 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 3,027	3,310	340
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						14,482	11,512
1-5 Years Maturity							
Auris Medical Holding, AG[5][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05%	$ 10,341	10,610	10,563

				or Floor rate of 9.55%, 5.75% Exit Fee			
Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(10)(13)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 5.40% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	10,345	10,344
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	9,918	9,915
Total Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.					$ 20,000	20,263	20,259
Axovant Sciences Ltd.(5)(10)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	March 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.80% or Floor rate of 10.55%	$ 55,000	53,631	53,448
Brickell Biotech, Inc.(12)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.70% or Floor rate of 9.20%, 6.75% Exit Fee	$ 6,090	6,380	6,361
Chemocentryx, Inc.(10)(15)(17)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.30% or Floor rate of 8.05%, 6.25% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	4,947	4,947
Genocea Biosciences, Inc.(11)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 2.25% or Floor rate of 7.25%, 4.95% Exit Fee	$ 13,851	14,482	14,385
Insmed, Incorporated(11)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	October 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 4.86% Exit Fee	$ 55,000	55,425	54,963
Metuchen Pharmaceuticals LLC(12)(14)	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	$ 25,561	25,721	25,643
Motif BioSciences Inc.(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 10.00%, 2.15% Exit Fee	$ 15,000	14,651	14,651
			May 2021		$ 25,000	24,704	24,704

Myovant Sciences, Ltd.(5)(10)(13)(17)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured		Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%, 6.55% Exit Fee			
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 40,000	40,144	39,829
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	10,040	9,958

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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]
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%, 2.25% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	$ 9,964	$ 9,895
Total Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)					$ 60,000	60,148	59,682
PhaseRx, Inc.[15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.75% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 5.85% Exit Fee	$ 4,694	4,842	1,917
Stealth Bio Therapeutics Corp.[5][10][12]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.50%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 15,000	14,898	14,847
uniQure B.V.[5][10][11]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	May 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 3.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%, 5.48% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	20,579	20,543
Verastem, Inc.[12][17]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	4,957	4,910
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00%	$ 5,000	4,996	4,949

				or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee			
	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00%			
				or Floor rate of 10.50%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	4,953	4,907
Total Verastem, Inc.					$ 15,000	14,906	14,766
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						346,187	341,679
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (42.00%)*						360,669	353,191
Electronics & Computer Hardware							
1-5 Years Maturity							
908 DEVICES INC.(15)	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00%			
				or Floor rate of 8.25%, 4.25% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	10,014	9,887
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						10,014	9,887
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (1.18%)*						10,014	9,887
Healthcare Services, Other							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Medsphere Systems Corporation(14)(15)	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75%			
				or Floor rate of 9.00%,			
				PIK Interest 1.75%	$ 17,607	17,437	17,437
	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75%			
				or Floor rate of 9.00%,			
				PIK Interest 1.75%	$ 5,009	4,963	4,963
Total Medsphere Systems Corporation					$ 22,616	22,400	22,400
Oak Street Health(12)	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.00%			
				or Floor rate of 9.75%, 5.95% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	19,965	19,965
PH Group Holdings(13)	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45%			
				or Floor rate of 10.95%	$ 20,000	19,878	19,803

	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45%			
				or Floor rate of 10.95%	$ 10,000	9,922	9,840
Total PH Group Holdings					$ 30,000	29,800	29,643
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						72,165	72,008
Subtotal: Healthcare Services, Other (8.56%)*						72,165	72,008

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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)]
Information Services							
1-5 Years Maturity							
MDX Medical, Inc.[(14)(15)(17)]	Information Services	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25% or Floor rate of 8.25%, PIK Interest 1.70%	$ 7,568	$ 7,369	$ 7,327
Netbase Solutions, Inc.[(13)(14)]	Information Services	Senior Secured	August 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.00%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 9,051	8,730	8,730
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						16,099	16,057
Subtotal: Information Services (1.91%)*						16,099	16,057
Internet Consumer & Business Services							
1-5 Years Maturity							
AppDirect, Inc.	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	9,885	9,885
Aria Systems, Inc.[(11)(14)]	Internet Consumer & Business	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 3.20%	$ 2,103	2,104	1,803

	Services			or Floor rate of 6.95%, PIK Interest 1.95%, 1.50% Exit Fee			
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.20% or Floor rate of 8.95%, PIK Interest 1.95%, 1.50% Exit Fee	$ 18,832	18,839	16,144
Total Aria Systems, Inc.					$ 20,935	20,943	17,947
Greenphire Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.00% or Floor rate of 9.00%	$ 3,883	3,883	3,883
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.75% or Floor rate of 7.00%	$ 1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Greenphire Inc.					$ 4,883	4,883	4,883
Intent Media, Inc.(14)(15)	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	$ 5,050	5,011	5,027
	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	$ 2,020	1,987	1,991
	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	$ 2,022	1,988	1,992
Total Intent Media, Inc.					$ 9,092	8,986	9,010
Interactions Corporation	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	25,013	25,013
LogicSource(15)			October 2019		$ 6,452	6,701	6,726

	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured		Interest rate PRIME + 6.25% or Floor rate of 9.75%, 5.00% Exit Fee			
Snagajob.com, Inc.(13)(14)	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	$ 41,023	40,633	41,036

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ortfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment(1)	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor(2)	Principal Amount	Cost(3)	Value(4
ectura orporation(7)(8)(9)(14)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2021	Interest rate FIXED 6.00%, PIK Interest 3.00%	$ 20,298	$ 20,298	$ 19,21
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2021	PIK Interest 8.00%	$ 11,015	240	
otal Tectura Corporation					$ 31,313	20,538	19,21
ne Faction Group	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	8,00
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 8.25%	$ 2,000	2,000	2,00
otal The Faction Group					$ 10,000	10,000	10,00
ubtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						147,582	143,71
ubtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (17.09%)*						147,582	143,71
edia/Content/Info							
nder 1 Year Maturity							
achine Zone, c.(14)(16)	Media/Content/Info	Senior Secured	May 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 2.50% or Floor rate of 6.75%, PIK Interest 3.00%	$ 106,986	106,641	106,64

ubtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						106,641	106,64
5 Years Maturity							
ustle[14][15]	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	$ 15,016	14,935	14,93
anDuel, Inc.[9][12][14]	Media/Content/Info	Senior Secured	November 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.75%, 10.41% Exit Fee	$ 19,354	19,762	19,69
	Media/Content/Info	Convertible Debt	September 2020	PIK Interest 25.00%	$ 1,000	1,000	1,00
otal FanDuel, Inc.					$ 20,354	20,762	20,69
ubtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						35,697	35,63
ubtotal: Media/Content/Info (16.92%)*						142,338	142,27
edical Devices & Equipment							
nder 1 Year Maturity							
medica orporation[9][15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	January 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 7.70% or Floor rate of 10.95%, 8.25% Exit Fee	$ 605	2,255	2,25
spire Bariatrics, c.[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	October 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 5.42% Exit Fee	$ 2,527	2,848	2,84
ubtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						5,103	5,10
5 Years Maturity							
tegenX, Inc.[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05% or Floor rate of 10.05%, 6.75% Exit Fee	$ 12,500	13,042	12,99
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05% or Floor rate of 10.05%, 6.75% Exit Fee	$ 2,500	2,599	2,59
			June 2019		$ 2,500	2,618	2,60

	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured		Interest rate PRIME + 6.05% or Floor rate of 10.05%, 9.75% Exit Fee			
otal IntegenX, Inc.					$ 17,500	18,259	18,19
tuity Medical, c.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	June 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 5.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%, 4.95% Exit Fee	$ 17,500	17,013	17,01

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment(1)	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor(2)	Principal Amount	Cost(3)	Value(4)
Micell Technologies, Inc.(12)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 5,469	$ 5,744	$ 5,708
Quanta Fluid Solutions(5)(10)(11)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	April 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 8.05% or Floor rate of 11.55%, 5.00% Exit Fee	$ 10,117	10,432	10,386
Quanterix Corporation(11)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	March 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.00%, 4.00% Exit Fee	$ 9,043	9,477	9,477
Sebacia, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	July 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.35% or Floor rate of 8.85%, 6.05% Exit Fee	$ 8,000	7,927	7,919
Tela Bio, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.95% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 3.15% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	4,991	4,973
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						73,843	73,666
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (9.37%)*						78,946	78,769
Semiconductors							

1-5 Years Maturity							
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation(15)(17)	Semiconductors	Senior Secured	August 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.00% or Floor rate of 11.00%, 12.50% Exit Fee	$ 5,000	5,084	5,100
	Semiconductors	Senior Secured	February 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.00%	$ 4,274	4,274	4,273
Total Achronix Semiconductor Corporation					$ 9,274	9,358	9,373
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						9,358	9,373
Subtotal: Semiconductors (1.11%)*						9,358	9,373
Software							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Clickfox, Inc.(13)	Software	Senior Secured	May 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 8.00% or Floor rate of 11.50%, 12.01% Exit Fee	$ 6,378	7,671	7,671
Digital Train Limited (p.k.a. Jumpstart Games, Inc.)(15)	Software	Senior Secured	July 2018	Interest rate 12-month LIBOR + 2.50%	$ 5,671	5,671	4,073
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						13,342	11,744
1-5 Years Maturity							
Clarabridge, Inc.(12)(14)	Software	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.80% or Floor rate of 8.55%, PIK Interest 3.25%	$ 40,893	40,870	41,063
Emma, Inc.	Software	Senior Secured	September 2022	Interest rate daily LIBOR + 7.75% or Floor rate of 8.75%	$ 50,000	48,565	48,565
Evernote Corporation(14)(15)(17)	Software	Senior Secured	October 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.45% or Floor rate of 8.95%	$ 6,000	5,974	6,100
	Software	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%,	$ 4,023	3,999	3,992

				PIK Interest 1.25%			
Total Evernote Corporation					$ 10,023	9,973	10,092
Fuze, Inc.(13)(14)(15)	Software	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 3.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%, PIK Interest 1.55%, 3.55% Exit Fee	$ 50,332	50,464	50,420

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Impact Radius Holdings, Inc.[14][17]	Software	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25% or Floor rate of 8.75%, PIK Interest 1.55%, 1.75% Exit Fee	$ 7,544	$ 7,552	$ 7,498
Lithium Technologies, Inc.[17]	Software	Senior Secured	October 2022	Interest rate 1-month LIBOR + 8.00% or Floor rate of 9.00%	$ 12,000	11,740	11,740
Microsystems Holding Company, LLC	Software	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 8.25% or Floor rate of 9.25%	$ 12,000	11,821	11,821
OneLogin, Inc.[14][15]	Software	Senior Secured	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.45% or Floor rate of 9.95%, PIK Interest 3.25%	$ 15,883	15,811	16,071
PerfectServe, Inc.	Software	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.00% or Floor rate of 10.00%, 2.50% Exit Fee	$ 16,000	16,023	16,023
	Software	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.00% or Floor rate of 10.00%, 2.50% Exit Fee	$ 4,000	4,005	4,005
Total PerfectServe, Inc.					$ 20,000	20,028	20,028
Pollen, Inc.[15]	Software	Senior Secured	April 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25%	$ 7,000	6,964	6,964

				or Floor rate of 8.50%, 4.00% Exit Fee			
Poplicus, Inc.[8][14]	Software	Senior Secured	May 2022	Interest rate FIXED 6.00%, PIK Interest 3.00%	$ 1,250	1,250	
Quid, Inc.[14][15]	Software	Senior Secured	October 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 8.25%, PIK Interest 2.25%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 8,303	8,397	8,430
RapidMiner, Inc.[14]	Software	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.75%, PIK Interest 1.65%	$ 7,001	6,971	6,971
Regent Education[14]	Software	Senior Secured	January 2021	Interest rate FIXED 10.00%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 6.35% Exit Fee	$ 3,285	3,291	3,291
Signpost, Inc.[14]	Software	Senior Secured	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.15% or Floor rate of 8.15%, PIK Interest 1.75%, 3.75% Exit Fee	$ 15,510	15,603	15,685
Vela Trading Technologies	Software	Senior Secured	July 2022	Interest rate daily LIBOR + 9.50% or Floor rate of 10.50%	$ 20,000	19,495	19,557
Wrike, Inc.[14][17]	Software	Senior Secured	February 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 10,165	9,971	10,007
ZocDoc	Software	Senior Secured	April 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.50% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 1.00% Exit Fee	$ 20,000	20,011	20,011
	Software	Senior Secured	November 2021	Interest rate 3-month LIBOR + 9.50% or Floor rate of 10.50%, 1.00% Exit Fee	$ 10,000	10,005	10,005
Total ZocDoc					$ 30,000	30,016	30,016

Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity	318,782	318,219
Subtotal: Software (39.24%)*	332,124	329,963

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Specialty Pharmaceuticals							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Jaguar Animal Health, Inc.[11]	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Senior Secured	August 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 5.65% or Floor rate of 9.90%, 7.00% Exit Fee	$ 1,089	$ 1,496	$ 1,496
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						1,496	1,496
1-5 Years Maturity							
Alimera Sciences, Inc.[11][14]	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Senior Secured	November 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.50% or Floor rate of 11.00%, PIK Interest 1.00%, 4.00% Exit Fee	$ 35,398	35,517	35,517
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						35,517	35,517
Subtotal: Specialty Pharmaceuticals (4.40%)*						37,013	37,013
Surgical Devices							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Transmedics, Inc.[13]	Surgical Devices	Senior Secured	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.30% or Floor rate of 9.55%, 6.70% Exit Fee	$ 8,500	8,756	8,757

Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						8,756	8,757
Subtotal: Surgical Devices (1.04%)*						8,756	8,757
Sustainable and Renewable Technology							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
FuelCell Energy, Inc.(12)	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	October 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.50%, 8.50% Exit Fee	$ 16,806	18,190	18,190
Kinestral Technologies Inc.	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	$ 3,867	3,882	3,882
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						22,072	22,072
1-5 Years Maturity							
ChargePoint Inc.	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	$ 19,394	19,416	19,416
Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.)(6)	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 8.70% or Floor rate of 12.95%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$ 14,000	13,604	13,604
Proterra, Inc.(11)(14)(17)	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	$ 25,036	25,997	26,097
	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	$ 5,007	5,173	5,190
Total Proterra, Inc.					$ 30,043	31,170	31,287
Rive Technology, Inc.(15)	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.20% or Floor rate of 9.45%, 4.00% Exit Fee	$ 4,258	4,498	4,515

Tendril Networks[12]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate FIXED 9.25%, 8.50% Exit Fee	$ 13,156	13,863	13,845
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						82,551	82,667
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (12.45%)*						104,623	104,739
Total: Debt Investments (168.38%)*						**1,440,055**	**1,415,984**

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Equity Investments						
Biotechnology Tools						
NuGEN Technologies, Inc.[15]	Biotechnology Tools	Equity	Common Stock	55,780	$ 500	$
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.00%)*					500	
Communications & Networking						
Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc.[7][15]	Communications & Networking	Equity	Common Stock	100	3,100	242
GlowPoint, Inc.[4]	Communications & Networking	Equity	Common Stock	114,192	102	41
Peerless Network Holdings, Inc.	Communications & Networking	Equity	Preferred Series A	1,000,000	1,000	5,865
Subtotal: Communications & Networking (0.73%)*					4,202	6,148
Diagnostic						
Singulex, Inc.	Diagnostic	Equity	Common Stock	937,998	750	720
Subtotal: Diagnostic (0.09%)*					750	720
Drug Delivery						
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][10]	Drug Delivery	Equity	Common Stock	54,240	108	109
BioQ Pharma Incorporated[15]	Drug Delivery	Equity	Preferred Series D	165,000	500	826
Edge Therapeutics, Inc.[4]	Drug Delivery	Equity	Common Stock	49,965	309	468
Neos Therapeutics, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Delivery	Equity	Common Stock	125,000	1,500	1,275

Subtotal: Drug Delivery (0.32%)*					2,417	2,678
Drug Discovery & Development						
Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(4)(10)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	1,901,791	1,715	5,315
Axovant Sciences Ltd.(4)(5)(10)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	129,827	1,270	707
Cerecor, Inc.(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	119,087	1,000	381
Dare Biosciences, Inc. (p.k.a. Cerulean Pharma, Inc.)(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	13,550	1,000	29
Dicerna Pharmaceuticals, Inc.(4)(15)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	142,858	1,000	1,290
Dynavax Technologies(4)(10)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	20,000	550	374
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	200,000	1,000	
Genocea Biosciences, Inc.(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	223,463	2,000	259
Inotek Pharmaceuticals Corporation(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	3,778	1,500	10
Insmed, Incorporated(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	70,771	1,000	2,154
Melinta Therapeutics(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	43,840	2,000	693
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)(4)	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	Common Stock	76,362	2,743	1,367
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (1.50%)*					16,778	12,579
Electronics & Computer Hardware						
Identiv, Inc.(4)	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Equity	Common Stock	6,700	34	22
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (0.00%)*					34	22

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Information Services						
DocuSign, Inc.	Information Services	Equity	Common Stock	385,000	$ 6,081	$ 8,011
Subtotal: Information Services (0.95%)*					6,081	8,011
Internet Consumer & Business Services						
Blurb, Inc.[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series B	220,653	175	46
Brigade Group, Inc. (p.k.a. Philotic, Inc.)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Common Stock	9,023	93	
Lightspeed POS, Inc.[5][10]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series C	230,030	250	233
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series D	198,677	250	213
Total Lightspeed POS, Inc.				428,707	500	446
OfferUp, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series A	286,080	1,663	2,236
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series A-1	108,710	632	850
Total OfferUp, Inc.				394,790	2,295	3,086
Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series G	218,351	250	451
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series H	87,802	250	255
Total Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial)				306,153	500	706
RazorGator Interactive Group, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series AA	34,783	15	49
Tectura Corporation[7]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	Preferred Series BB	1,000,000		

Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (0.52%)*					3,578	4,333
Media/Content/Info						
Pinterest, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Equity	Preferred Series Seed	620,000	4,085	5,055
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (0.60%)*					4,085	5,055
Medical Devices & Equipment						
AtriCure, Inc.(4)(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Common Stock	7,536	266	138
Flowonix Medical Incorporated	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series AA	221,893	1,500	
Gelesis, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Common Stock	198,202		879
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series A-1	191,210	425	939
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series A-2	191,626	500	894
Total Gelesis, Inc.				581,038	925	2,712
Medrobotics Corporation(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series E	136,798	250	302
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series F	73,971	155	225
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series G	163,934	500	532
Total Medrobotics Corporation				374,703	905	1,059
Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.(6)(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series B	6,185,567	3,000	402
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series C	1,927,309	655	114

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	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series D	55,103,923	$ 5,257	$ 4,232
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series E	15,638,888	1,307	1,457
Total Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.				78,855,687	10,219	6,205
Outset Medical, Inc. (p.k.a. Home Dialysis Plus, Inc.)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Preferred Series B	232,061	527	596
Quanterix Corporation[4]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	Common Stock	84,778	1,000	1,820
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (1.49%)*					15,342	12,530
Software						
CapLinked, Inc.	Software	Equity	Preferred Series A-3	53,614	51	90
Druva, Inc.	Software	Equity	Preferred Series 2	458,841	1,000	1,044
	Software	Equity	Preferred Series 3	93,620	300	312
Total Druva, Inc.				552,461	1,300	1,356
ForeScout Technologies, Inc.[4]	Software	Equity	Common Stock	199,844	529	6,373
HighRoads, Inc.	Software	Equity	Common Stock	190	307	
NewVoiceMedia Limited[5][10]	Software	Equity	Preferred Series E	669,173	963	1,544
Palantir Technologies	Software	Equity	Preferred Series E	727,696	5,431	4,923
	Software	Equity	Preferred Series G	326,797	2,211	2,211
Total Palantir Technologies				1,054,493	7,642	7,134
Sprinklr, Inc.	Software	Equity	Common Stock	700,000	3,749	4,600
WildTangent, Inc.[15]	Software	Equity	Preferred Series 3	100,000	402	179

Subtotal: Software (2.53%)*					14,943	21,276
Surgical Devices						
Gynesonics, Inc.(15)	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series B	219,298	250	44
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series C	656,538	282	60
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series D	1,991,157	712	795
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series E	2,786,367	429	521
Total Gynesonics, Inc.				5,653,360	1,673	1,420
Transmedics, Inc.	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series B	88,961	1,100	376
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series C	119,999	300	309
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series D	260,000	650	957
	Surgical Devices	Equity	Preferred Series F	100,200	500	531
Total Transmedics, Inc.				569,160	2,550	2,173
Subtotal: Surgical Devices (0.43%)*					4,223	3,593
Sustainable and Renewable Technology						
Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.)	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	Common Stock	19,250	761	
Modumetal, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	Preferred Series C	3,107,520	500	477
Proterra, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	Preferred Series 5	99,280	500	539
Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.)(6)	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	Common Stock	288	61,502	11,400
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (1.48%)*					63,263	12,416
Total: Equity Investments (10.63%)*					**136,196**	**89,361**
Warrant Investments						
Biotechnology Tools						
Labcyte, Inc.(15)	Biotechnology Tools	Warrant	Preferred Series C	1,127,624	323	458
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.05%)*					323	458

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Communications & Networking						
PeerApp, Inc.	Communications & Networking	Warrant	Preferred Series B	298,779	$ 61	$
Peerless Network Holdings, Inc.	Communications & Networking	Warrant	Preferred Series A	135,000	95	501
Spring Mobile Solutions, Inc.	Communications & Networking	Warrant	Common Stock	2,834,375	418	
Subtotal: Communications & Networking (0.06%)*					574	501
Consumer & Business Products						
Antenna79 (p.k.a. Pong Research Corporation)[15]	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	Common Stock	1,662,441	228	
Intelligent Beauty, Inc.[15]	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	Preferred Series B	190,234	230	221
The Neat Company[15]	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	Preferred Series C-1	540,540	365	
Subtotal: Consumer & Business Products (0.03%)*					823	221
Drug Delivery						
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][10][15]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	176,730	786	61
Agile Therapeutics, Inc.[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	180,274	730	65
BioQ Pharma Incorporated	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	459,183	1	968
Celsion Corporation[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	13,927	428	
Dance Biopharm, Inc.[15]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	110,882	74	

Edge Therapeutics, Inc.[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	78,595	390	230
Kaleo, Inc. (p.k.a. Intelliject, Inc.)	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Preferred Series B	82,500	594	1,540
Neos Therapeutics, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	70,833	285	148
Pulmatrix Inc.[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	25,150	116	4
ZP Opco, Inc. (p.k.a. Zosano Pharma)[4]	Drug Delivery	Warrant	Common Stock	72,379	266	
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (0.36%)*					3,670	3,016
Drug Discovery & Development						
ADMA Biologics, Inc.[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	89,750	295	12
Anthera Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	5,022	984	
Audentes Therapeutics, Inc.[4][10][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	9,914	62	147
Auris Medical Holding, AG[4][5][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	156,726	249	19
Brickell Biotech, Inc.	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Preferred Series C	26,086	119	93
Cerecor, Inc.[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	22,328	70	15
Chroma Therapeutics, Ltd.[5][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Preferred Series D	325,261	490	
Cleveland BioLabs, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	7,813	105	3
Concert Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	132,069	545	1,344
CTI BioPharma Corp. (p.k.a. Cell Therapeutics, Inc.)[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	29,239	165	2
CytRx Corporation[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	105,694	160	58
Dare Biosciences, Inc. (p.k.a. Cerulean Pharma, Inc.)[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	17,190	369	
Dicerna Pharmaceuticals, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	200	28	
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	64,194	276	

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Fortress Biotech, Inc. (p.k.a. Coronado Biosciences, Inc.)[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	73,009	$ 142	$ 29
Genocea Biosciences, Inc.[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	73,725	266	4
Immune Pharmaceuticals[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	10,742	164	
Melinta Therapeutics[4]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	31,655	626	12
Motif BioSciences Inc.[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	73,452	282	414
Myovant Sciences, Ltd.[4][5][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	49,800	283	128
Neothetics, Inc. (p.k.a. Lithera, Inc.)[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	46,838	266	53
Neuralstem, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	5,783	77	
Ology Bioservices, Inc. (p.k.a. Nanotherapeutics, Inc.)[15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	171,389	838	
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	75,214	178	212
PhaseRx, Inc.[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	63,000	125	
Savara Inc. (p.k.a. Mast Therapeutics, Inc.)[4][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	32,467	203	8
Sorrento Therapeutics, Inc.[4][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	306,748	889	453
Stealth Bio Therapeutics Corp.[5][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Preferred Series A	487,500	116	107

uniQure B.V.[4][5][10]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	37,174	218	240
XOMA Corporation[4][10][15]	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	Common Stock	9,063	279	50
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (0.40%)*					8,869	3,403
Electronics & Computer Hardware						
908 DEVICES INC.[15]	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Warrant	Preferred Series D	79,856	100	73
Clustrix, Inc.	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Warrant	Common Stock	50,000	12	
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (0.01%)*					112	73
Healthcare Services, Other						
Chromadex Corporation[4][15]	Healthcare Services, Other	Warrant	Common Stock	139,673	157	329
Subtotal: Healthcare Services, Other (0.04%)*					157	329
Information Services						
INMOBI Inc.[5][10]	Information Services	Warrant	Common Stock	65,587	82	
InXpo, Inc.[15]	Information Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C	648,400	98	21
	Information Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C-1	1,165,183	74	37
Total InXpo, Inc.				1,813,583	172	58
MDX Medical, Inc.[15]	Information Services	Warrant	Common Stock	2,250,000	246	129
Netbase Solutions, Inc.	Information Services	Warrant	Preferred Series 1	60,000	356	363
RichRelevance, Inc.[15]	Information Services	Warrant	Preferred Series E	112,612	98	
Subtotal: Information Services (0.07%)*					954	550
Internet Consumer & Business Services						
Aria Systems, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series G	231,535	73	

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Blurb, Inc.[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C	234,280	$ 636	$ 9
ClearObject, Inc. (p.k.a. CloudOne, Inc.)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series E	968,992	18	154
The Faction Group	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series A	8,703	234	234
Intent Media, Inc.[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Common Stock	140,077	168	207
Interactions Corporation	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series G-3	68,187	204	204
Just Fabulous, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series B	206,184	1,102	2,627
Lightspeed POS, Inc.[5][10]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C	245,610	20	93
LogicSource[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C	79,625	30	36
Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series G	174,562	78	196
ShareThis, Inc.[15]	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series C	493,502	547	
Snagajob.com, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series A	1,800,000	782	1,257
Tapjoy, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series D	748,670	316	7
TraceLink, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	Preferred Series A-2	283,353	1,833	1,833
Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (0.82%)*					6,041	6,857
Media/Content/Info						
FanDuel, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Common Stock	15,570		
	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Preferred Series A	4,648	730	1,875

Total FanDuel, Inc.				20,218	730	1,875
Machine Zone, Inc.(16)	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Common Stock	1,552,710	1,958	3,743
Rhapsody International, Inc.(15)	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Common Stock	715,755	385	4
WP Technology, Inc. (Wattpad, Inc.)(5)(10)	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Common Stock	255,818	4	17
Zoom Media Group, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	Preferred Series A	1,204	348	33
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (0.67%)*					3,425	5,672
Medical Devices & Equipment						
Amedica Corporation(4)(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Common Stock	8,603	459	1
Aspire Bariatrics, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series B-1	112,858	455	65
Avedro, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series AA	300,000	401	275
Flowonix Medical Incorporated	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series AA	155,325	362	
Gelesis, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A-1	74,784	78	216
InspireMD, Inc.(4)(5)(10)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Common Stock	39,364	242	
IntegenX, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series C	547,752	15	
Intuity Medical, Inc.(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series 4	1,819,078	294	294
Medrobotics Corporation(15)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series E	455,539	370	411
Micell Technologies, Inc.	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series D-2	84,955	262	150

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HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

December 31, 2017

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Series	Shares	Cost[3]	Value[4]
NetBio, Inc.	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A	7,841	$ 408	$ 56
NinePoint Medical, Inc.[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A-1	587,840	170	82
Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.[6][15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series D	10,535,275	1,252	86
Outset Medical, Inc. (p.k.a. Home Dialysis Plus, Inc.)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A	500,000	402	430
Quanterix Corporation[4]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Common Stock	66,039	205	536
Sebacia, Inc.[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series D	778,301	133	127
SonaCare Medical, LLC (p.k.a. US HIFU, LLC)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series A	6,464	188	
Strata Skin Sciences, Inc. (p.k.a. MELA Sciences, Inc.)[4]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Common Stock	13,864	401	
Tela Bio, Inc.[15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Preferred Series B	387,930	62	153
ViewRay, Inc.[4][15]	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	Common Stock	128,231	333	414
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (0.39%)*					6,492	3,296

Semiconductors						
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation[15]	Semiconductors	Warrant	Preferred Series C	360,000	160	308
	Semiconductors	Warrant	Preferred Series D-2	750,000	99	519
Total Achronix Semiconductor Corporation				1,110,000	259	827
Aquantia Corp.[4]	Semiconductors	Warrant	Common Stock	19,683	4	11
Avnera Corporation	Semiconductors	Warrant	Preferred Series E	141,567	46	195
Subtotal: Semiconductors (0.12%)*					309	1,033
Software						
Actifio, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	73,584	249	84
	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series F	31,673	343	79
Total Actifio, Inc.				105,257	592	163
Braxton Technologies, LLC	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series A	168,750	188	
CareCloud Corporation[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series B	413,433	258	113
Clickfox, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series B	1,038,563	330	129
	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	592,019	730	179
	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C-A	2,218,214	230	4,458
Total Clickfox, Inc.				3,848,796	1,290	4,766
DNAnexus, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	909,091	97	97
Evernote Corporation[15]	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	62,500	106	175
Fuze, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series F	256,158	89	53
Mattersight Corporation[4]	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	357,143	538	168
Message Systems, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	503,718	334	639
Mobile Posse, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	396,430	130	353
Neos, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	221,150	22	

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HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

December 31, 2017

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Series	Shares	Cost[3]	Value[4]
NewVoiceMedia Limited[5][10]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series E	225,586	$ 33	$ 190
OneLogin, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	228,972	150	227
PerfectServe, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	129,073	720	720
Poplicus, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	132,168		
Quid, Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series D	71,576	1	7
RapidMiner, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C-1	4,982	23	23
RedSeal Inc.[15]	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C-Prime	640,603	66	44
Signpost, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Preferred Series C	324,005	314	106
Wrike, Inc.	Software	Warrant	Common Stock	698,760	462	1,040
Subtotal: Software (1.06%)*					5,413	8,884
Specialty Pharmaceuticals						
Alimera Sciences, Inc.[4]	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Warrant	Common Stock	1,717,709	861	488
Subtotal: Specialty Pharmaceuticals (0.06%)*					861	488
Surgical Devices						
Gynesonics, Inc.[15]	Surgical Devices	Warrant	Preferred Series C	180,480	75	15
	Surgical Devices	Warrant	Preferred Series D	1,575,965	320	291
Total Gynesonics, Inc.				1,756,445	395	306
Transmedics, Inc.	Surgical Devices	Warrant	Preferred Series B	40,436	225	16
	Surgical Devices	Warrant	Preferred Series D	175,000	100	429
	Surgical Devices	Warrant	Preferred Series F	50,544	38	60
Total Transmedics, Inc.				265,980	363	505
Subtotal: Surgical Devices (0.10%)*					758	811

Sustainable and Renewable Technology						
Agrivida, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series D	471,327	120	88
Alphabet Energy, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series 1B	13,667	82	
American Superconductor Corporation[4]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Common Stock	58,823	39	7
Brightsource Energy, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series 1	116,666	104	
Calera, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series C	44,529	513	
EcoMotors, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series B	437,500	308	
Fluidic, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series D	61,804	102	
Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.)	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Common Stock	530,811	181	
	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series 2-A	6,229	50	
Total Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.)				537,040	231	
Fulcrum Bioenergy, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series C-1	280,897	275	357
GreatPoint Energy, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series D-1	393,212	548	
Kinestral Technologies, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series A	325,000	155	155
	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series B	131,883	63	63
Total Kinestral Technologies, Inc.				456,883	218	218
Polyera Corporation[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series C	311,609	338	
Proterra, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series 4	477,517	41	599

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

December 31, 2017

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Series	Shares	Cost[3]	Value[4]
Rive Technology, Inc.[15]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series E	234,477	$ 12	$ 8
Stion Corporation[6]	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series Seed	2,154	1,378	
TAS Energy, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series AA	428,571	299	
Tendril Networks	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	Preferred Series 3-A	1,019,793	189	
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (0.15%)*					4,797	1,277
Total: Warrant Investments (4.38%)*					**43,578**	**36,869**
Total Investments in Securities (183.39%)*					**$ 1,619,829**	**$ 1,542,214**

* 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 4.50% at December 31, 2017. Daily LIBOR, 1-month LIBOR, 3-month LIBOR and 12-month LIBOR represent 1.44%, 1.57%, 1.69% and 2.11%, respectively, at December 31, 2017.

(3) Gross unrealized appreciation, gross unrealized depreciation, and net unrealized depreciation for federal income tax purposes totaled $32.5 million, $119.7 million and $87.2 million respectively. The tax cost of investments is $1.6 billion.

(4) Except for warrants in 43 publicly traded companies and common stock in 20 publicly traded companies, all investments are restricted at December 31, 2017 and were valued at fair value using Level 3 significant unobservable inputs as determined in good faith by the Company s board of directors (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 Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (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 December 31, 2017 and is therefore considered non-income producing. Note that at December 31, 2017, only the $11.0 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 Hercules Technology II, L.P., or HT II, or Hercules Technology III, L.P., or HT III, the Company s wholly owned small business investment companies, or 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 December 31, 2017.
(17) Denotes that there is an unfunded contractual commitment available at the request of this portfolio company at December 31, 2017. Refer to Note 10.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

1. Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

Hercules Capital, Inc. (the Company) is 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. The Company sources its investments through its principal office located in Palo Alto, CA, as well as through its additional offices in Boston, MA, New York, NY, Washington, DC, Hartford, CT, Reston, VA, and San Diego, CA. The Company was incorporated under the General Corporation Law of the State of Maryland in December 2003.

The Company is an internally managed, non-diversified closed-end investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company (BDC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act). From incorporation through December 31, 2005, the Company was subject to tax as a corporation under Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Effective January 1, 2006, the Company elected to be treated for tax purposes as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Code (see Note 5). As an investment company, the Company follows accounting and reporting guidance as set forth in Topic 946 (Financial Services Investment Companies) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board s (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification, as amended (ASC).

Hercules Technology II, L.P. (HT II), Hercules Technology III, L.P. (HT III), and Hercules Technology IV, L.P. (HT IV), are Delaware limited partnerships that were formed in January 2005, September 2009 and December 2010, respectively. HT II and HT III were licensed to operate as small business investment companies (SBICs) under the authority of the Small Business Administration (SBA) on September 27, 2006 and May 26, 2010, respectively. As SBICs, HT II and HT III are subject to a variety of regulations concerning, among other things, the size and nature of the companies in which they may invest and the structure of those investments. HT IV was formed in anticipation of receiving an additional SBIC license; however, the Company has not received such license, and HT IV currently has no material assets or liabilities. The Company also formed Hercules Technology SBIC Management, LLC, or (HTM), a limited liability company in November 2003. HTM is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and serves as the limited partner and general partner of HT II and HT III (see Note 4 to the Company s consolidated financial statements).

HT II and HT III hold approximately $115.4 million and $294.8 million in assets, respectively, and they accounted for approximately 5.2% and 13.4% of the Company s total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at June 30, 2018. The Company completed repayment of the remaining outstanding HT II debentures on July 13, 2018. See Note 12 Subsequent Events.

The Company also established wholly owned subsidiaries, all of which are structured as Delaware corporations and limited liability companies, to hold portfolio companies organized as limited liability companies, or LLCs (or other forms of pass-through entities). By investing through these wholly owned subsidiaries, the Company is able to benefit from the tax treatment of these entities and create a tax structure that is more advantageous with respect to the Company s RIC status. These taxable subsidiaries are consolidated for financial reporting purposes and in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP), and the portfolio investments held by these taxable subsidiaries are included in the Company s consolidated financial statements and recorded at fair value. These taxable subsidiaries are not consolidated with Hercules for income tax purposes and may generate income tax expense, or benefit, and tax assets and liabilities as a result of their ownership of certain portfolio investments.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its subsidiaries and its consolidated securitization VIE. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. As provided under Regulation S-X and ASC 946, the Company will not consolidate its investment

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in a portfolio company other than an investment company subsidiary or a controlled operating company whose business consists of providing services to the Company. Rather, an investment company s interest in portfolio companies that are not investment companies should be measured at fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 946.

The accompanying consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP for interim financial information, and pursuant to the requirements for reporting on Form 10-Q and Articles 6 and 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, certain disclosures accompanying annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP are omitted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments consisting solely of normal recurring accruals considered necessary for the fair presentation of consolidated financial statements for the interim periods have been included. The current period s results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results that ultimately may be achieved for the full fiscal year. Therefore, the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the period ended December 31, 2017. The year-end Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. GAAP.

Financial statements prepared on a U.S. GAAP basis require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts and disclosures reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Such estimates and assumptions could change in the future as more information becomes known, which could impact the amounts reported and disclosed herein.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries and all VIEs of which the Company is the primary beneficiary. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

A VIE is an entity that either (i) has insufficient equity to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or (ii) has equity investors who lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is the party with both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE s economic performance and the obligation to absorb the losses or the right to receive benefits that could be significant to the VIE.

To assess whether the Company has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance, the Company considers all the facts and circumstances including its role in establishing the VIE and its ongoing rights and responsibilities. This assessment includes identifying the activities that most significantly impact the VIE s economic performance and identifying which party, if any, has power over those activities. In general, the party that makes the most significant decisions affecting the VIE is determined to have the power to direct the activities of a VIE. To assess whether the Company has the obligation to absorb the losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE, the Company considers all of its economic interests, including debt and equity interests, servicing rights and fee arrangements, and any other variable interests in the VIE. If the Company determines that it is the party with the power to make the most significant decisions affecting the VIE, and the Company has a potentially significant interest in the VIE, then it consolidates the VIE.

The Company performs periodic reassessments, usually quarterly, of whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The reassessment process considers whether the Company has acquired or divested the power to direct the activities of the VIE through changes in governing documents or other circumstances. The Company also reconsiders whether entities previously determined not to be VIEs have become VIEs, based on certain events, and therefore are subject to the VIE consolidation framework.

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As of the date of this report, the only VIE consolidated by the Company is its securitization VIE formed in conjunction with the issuance of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes (as defined herein). See Note 4 Borrowings .

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 the Company s consolidated financial statements is the valuation of investments and the related amounts of unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments recorded.

At June 30, 2018, approximately 94.9% of the Company s 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. The Company s investments are carried at fair value in accordance with the 1940 Act and ASC Topic 946 and measured in accordance with ASC Topic 820 (Fair Value Measurements). The Company s 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 the Company s 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, the Company values substantially all of its investments at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to a consistent valuation policy by the Company s 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 the Company s investments determined in good faith by its 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.

The Company may from time to time engage an independent valuation firm to provide the Company with valuation assistance with respect to certain portfolio investments. The Company engages independent valuation firms on a discretionary basis. Specifically, on a quarterly basis, the Company will identify portfolio investments with respect to which an independent valuation firm will assist in valuing. The Company selects 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.

The Company intends to continue to engage an independent valuation firm to provide management with assistance regarding the Company s 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 services rendered by an independent valuation firm is at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company s Board of Directors is ultimately, and solely, responsible for determining the fair value of the Company s investments in good faith.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or when such market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value, the Company s Board of Directors has approved a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

(1) the Company s quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company being initially valued by the investment professionals responsible for the portfolio investment;

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(2) preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and business based assumptions are discussed with the Company s investment committee;

(3) the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors reviews the preliminary valuation of the investments in the portfolio as provided by the investment committee, which incorporates the results of the independent valuation firm as appropriate; and

(4) the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in the Company s portfolio in good faith based on the input of, where applicable, the respective independent valuation firm and the investment committee.

ASC Topic 820 establishes a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities and outlines a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measures on earnings. ASC Topic 820 also requires disclosure for fair value measurements based on the level within the hierarchy of the information used in the valuation. ASC Topic 820 applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company has categorized all investments recorded at fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820 based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Hierarchical levels, defined by ASC Topic 820 and directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to fair valuation of these assets and liabilities, are as follows:

Level 1 Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets at the measurement date. The types of assets carried at Level 1 fair value generally are equities listed in active markets.

Level 2 Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset in connection with market data at the measurement date and for the extent of the instrument s anticipated life. Fair valued assets that are generally included in this category are publicly held debt investments and warrants held in a public company.

Level 3 Inputs reflect management s best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset at the measurement date. It includes prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable. Generally, assets carried at fair value and included in this category are the debt investments and warrants and equities held in a private company.

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Investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis are categorized in the tables below based upon the lowest level of significant input to the valuations as of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017. The Company transfers investments in and out of Level 1, 2 and 3 as of the beginning of the period, based on changes in the use of observable and unobservable inputs utilized to perform the valuation for the period. During the six months ended June 30, 2018, there were no transfers between Levels 1 or 2.

(in thousands) Description	Balance June 30, 2018	Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Senior Secured Debt	$ 1,536,056	$	$	$ 1,536,056
Unsecured Debt	9,941			9,941
Preferred Stock	66,768			66,768
Common Stock	54,741	36,728		18,013
Warrants	34,430		6,418	28,012
Escrow Receivable	1,115			1,115
Total	$ 1,703,051	$ 36,728	$ 6,418	$ 1,659,905

(in thousands) Description	Balance December 31, 2017	Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Senior Secured Debt	$ 1,415,984	$	$	$ 1,415,984
Preferred Stock	40,683			40,683
Common Stock	48,678	22,825		25,853
Warrants	36,869		5,664	31,205
Escrow Receivable	752			752
Total	$ 1,542,966	$ 22,825	$ 5,664	$ 1,514,477

The table below presents a reconciliation for all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, excluding accrued interest components, using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017.

(in thousands)	Balance January 1, 2018	Net Realized Gains (Losses)[1]	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)[2]	Purchases[5]	Sales	Repayments[6]	Gross Transfers into Level 3[3]	Gross Transfers out of Level 3[3]	Balance June 30, 2018
Senior Debt	$ 1,415,984	$ (13,295)	$ 15,850	$ 524,301	$	$ (406,784)	$	$	$ 1,536,056
Unsecured Debt			27	15,585		(5,671)			9,941
Preferred Stock	40,683		(1,172)	27,257					66,768
Common Stock	25,853	(2,900)	878	2,761	(200)			(8,379)	18,013
Warrants	31,205	(2,418)	324	809	(1,692)			(216)	28,012
Escrow Receivable	752	78	(143)	875	(447)				1,115
Total	$ 1,514,477	$ (18,535)	$ 15,764	$ 571,588	$ (2,339)	$ (412,455)	$	$ (8,595)	$ 1,659,905

(in thousands)	Balance January 1, 2017	Net Realized Gains (Losses)[1]	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)[2]	Purchases[5]	Sales	Repayments[6]	Gross Transfers into Level 3[4]	Gross Transfers out of Level 3[4]	Balance December 31, 2017
Senior Debt	$ 1,323,978	$ (24,684)	$ 29,610	$ 776,648	$	$ (626,897)	$	$ (62,671)	$ 1,415,984
Preferred Stock	39,418	(7,531)	11,955	2,683	(468)			(5,374)	40,683
Common Stock	10,965	(487)	(49,462)	3,748	(1,582)		62,671		25,853
Warrants	24,246	727	8,450	5,449	(7,303)			(364)	31,205
Escrow Receivable	1,382	261		3,127	(4,018)				752
Total	$ 1,399,989	$ (31,714)	$ 553	$ 791,655	$ (13,371)	$ (626,897)	$ 62,671	$ (68,409)	$ 1,514,477

(1) Included in net realized gains or losses in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

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(2) Included in net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.
(3) Transfers out of Level 3 during the six months ended June 30, 2018 relate to the initial public offerings of DocuSign, Inc., and Tricida, Inc.
(4) Transfers out of Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2017 relate to the conversion of the Company s debt investment in Sungevity, Inc. and a portion of the Company s debt investment in Gamma Medica, Inc. to common stock through bankruptcy transactions. Initial public offerings of ForeScout Technologies, Inc., Aquantia Corporation, and Quanterix Corporation, and merger of our former portfolio company Cempra, Inc. and current portfolio company Melinta Therapeutics, Inc. into NASDAQ-listed company Melinta Therapeutics, Inc. Transfers into Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2017 relate to the conversion of the Company s debt investment in Sungevity, Inc. and a portion of the Company s debt investment in Gamma Medica, Inc. to common stock through bankruptcy transactions.
(5) Amounts listed above are inclusive of loan origination fees received at the inception of the loan which are deferred and amortized into fee income as well as the accretion of existing loan discounts and fees during the period. Escrow receivable purchases may include additions due to proceeds held in escrow from the liquidation of level 3 investments.
(6) Amounts listed above include the acceleration and payment of loan discounts and loan fees due to early payoffs or restructures.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, approximately $1.2 million in net unrealized depreciation and $2.0 in net unrealized depreciation was recorded for preferred stock and common stock Level 3 investments, respectively, relating to assets still held at the reporting date. For the same period, approximately $3.5 million in net unrealized depreciation and $2.1 million in net unrealized depreciation was recorded for debt and warrant Level 3 investments, respectively, relating to assets still held at the reporting date.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, approximately $4.2 million in net unrealized appreciation and $49.2 million in net unrealized depreciation was recorded for preferred stock and common stock Level 3 investments, respectively, relating to assets still held at the reporting date. The depreciation on common stock during the period reflects the conversion of the Company s debt investment in Sungevity, Inc. to common stock at cost through a bankruptcy transaction and subsequent depreciation to fair value. For the same period, approximately $10.5 million in net unrealized depreciation and $9.0 million in net unrealized appreciation was recorded for debt and warrant Level 3 investments, respectively, relating to assets still held at the reporting date.

The following tables provide quantitative information about the Company s Level 3 fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. In addition to the techniques and inputs noted in the tables below, according to the Company s valuation policy the Company may also use other valuation techniques and methodologies when determining the Company s fair value measurements. The tables below are not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather provide information on the significant Level 3 inputs as they relate to the Company s fair value measurements.

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The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Company s escrow receivables is the amount recoverable at the contractual maturity date of the escrow receivable.

Investment Type - Level Three Debt Investments	Fair Value at June 30, 2018 (in thousands)	Valuation Techniques/ Methodologies	Unobservable Input[(1)]	Range	Weighted Average[(2)]
Pharmaceuticals	$ 59,758	Originated Within 4-6 Months	Origination Yield	12.53% - 13.01%	12.73%
	360,183	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	10.46% - 16.04%	13.50%
			Premium/(Discount)	(0.50%) - 0.50%	
	33	Liquidation[(3)]	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	50.00%	
Technology	60,760	Originated Within 4-6 Months	Origination Yield	11.17% - 12.52%	11.53%
	421,695	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	10.05% - 18.48%	13.43%
			Premium/(Discount)	(0.25%) - 0.50%	
	2,144	Liquidation[(3)]	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	50.00%	
Sustainable and Renewable Technology	19,535	Originated Within 4-6 Months	Origination Yield	14.27% - 15.19%	14.84%
	68,713	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	11.25% - 21.16%	13.98%
			Premium/(Discount)	0.00% - 0.50%	
Medical Devices	62,968	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	11.18% - 16.05%	13.21%
			Premium/(Discount)	0.00% - 1.00%	
	829	Liquidation[(3)]	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	5.00% - 75.00%	
Lower Middle Market	19,682	Originated Within 4-6 Months	Origination Yield	14.16% - 16.39%	15.27%
	87,722	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	9.48% - 13.89%	12.96%
			Premium/(Discount)	0.00% - 0.25%	
	19,127	Liquidation[(3)]	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	10.00% - 55.00%	
		Debt Investments Where Fair Value Approximates Cost			
	272,833	Debt Investments originated within 3 months			
	37,943	Imminent Payoffs[(4)]			
	52,072	Debt Investments Maturing in Less than One Year			
	$ 1,545,997	**Total Level Three Debt Investments**			

(1) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company s debt securities are hypothetical market yields and premiums/(discounts). The hypothetical market yield is defined as the exit price of an investment in a hypothetical market to hypothetical market participants where buyers and sellers are willing participants. The premiums (discounts) relate to company specific characteristics such as underlying investment

performance, security liens, and other characteristics of the investment. Significant increases (decreases) in the inputs in isolation may result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement, depending on the materiality of the investment. Debt investments in the industries noted in the Company s Consolidated Schedule of Investments are included in the industries noted above as follows:

Pharmaceuticals, above, is comprised of debt investments in the Healthcare Services Other, Drug Discovery & Development, Drug Delivery and Biotechnology Tools industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

Technology, above, is comprised of debt investments in the Software, Electronics & Computer Hardware, Media/Content/Info, Internet Consumer & Business Services, Consumer & Business Products, and Information Services industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

Sustainable and Renewable Technology, above, is comprised of debt investments in the Sustainable and Renewable Technology, Internet Consumer & Business Services, and Electronics & Computer Hardware industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

Medical Devices, above, is comprised of debt investments in the Drug Delivery, Surgical Devices and Medical Devices & Equipment industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

Lower Middle Market, above, is comprised of debt investments in the Healthcare Services Other, Internet Consumer & Business Services, Diversified Financial Services, Sustainable and Renewable Technology, and Software industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

(2) The weighted averages are calculated based on the fair market value of each investment.

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(3) The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of impaired debt securities is the probability weighting of alternative outcomes.

(4) Imminent payoffs represent debt investments that the Company expects to be fully repaid within the next three months, prior to their scheduled maturity date.

Investment Type - Level Three Debt Investments	Fair Value at December 31, 2017 (in thousands)	Valuation Techniques/ Methodologies	Unobservable Input[1]	Range	Weighted Average[2]
Pharmaceuticals	$ 44,301	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	10.71% - 12.61%	11.89%
	379,841	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	10.14% - 16.14%	12.94%
			Premium/(Discount)	(0.25%) - 0.75%	
	2,257	Liquidation[3]	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	100.00%	
Technology	158,916	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	9.4% - 25.11%	11.68%
	290,561	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	9.47% - 19.21%	13.55%
			Premium/(Discount)	(0.25%) - 1.00%	
	22,020	Liquidation[3]	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	5.00% - 100.00%	
Sustainable and Renewable	33,020	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	11.97% - 20.06%	15.31%
Technology	49,647	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	11.15% - 14.16%	12.13%
			Premium/(Discount)	0.00% - 0.25%	
Medical Devices	17,013	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	13.49%	13.49%
	89,869	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	9.66% - 17.57%	12.28%
			Premium/(Discount)	0.00% - 0.50%	
Lower Middle Market	97,291	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	8.29% - 12.68%	12.01%
	19,219	Liquidation[3]	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	10.00% - 100.00%	
		Debt Investments Where Fair Value Approximates Cost			
	35,517	Imminent Payoffs[4]			
	176,512	Debt Investments Maturing in Less than One Year			

$ 1,415,984	**Total Level Three Debt Investments**

(1) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company s debt securities are hypothetical market yields and premiums/(discounts). The hypothetical market yield is defined as the exit price of an investment in a hypothetical market to hypothetical market participants where buyers and sellers are willing participants. The premiums (discounts) relate to company specific characteristics such as underlying investment performance, security liens, and other characteristics of the investment. Significant increases (decreases) in the inputs in isolation may result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement, depending on the materiality of the investment. Debt investments in the industries noted in the Company s Consolidated Schedule of Investments are included in the industries noted above as follows:

Pharmaceuticals, above, is comprised of debt investments in the Specialty Pharmaceuticals, Drug Discovery and Development, Drug Delivery and Biotechnology Tools industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

Technology, above, is comprised of debt investments in the Software, Semiconductors, Internet Consumer and Business Services, Consumer and Business Products, Information Services, and Communications and Networking industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

Sustainable and Renewable Technology, above, aligns with the Sustainable and Renewable Technology Industry in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

Medical Devices, above, is comprised of debt investments in the Surgical Devices and Medical Devices and Equipment industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

Lower Middle Market, above, is comprised of debt investments in the Communications and Networking, Electronics and Computer Hardware, Healthcare Services Other, Information Services, Internet Consumer and Business Services, Media/Content/Info, and Specialty Pharmaceuticals industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

(2) The weighted averages are calculated based on the fair market value of each investment.

(3) The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of impaired debt securities is the probability weighting of alternative outcomes.

(4) Imminent payoffs represent debt investments that the Company expects to be fully repaid within the next three months, prior to their scheduled maturity date.

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Investment Type - Level Three Equity and Warrant Investments	Fair Value at June 30, 2018 (in thousands)	Valuation Techniques/ Methodologies	Unobservable Input[1]	Range	Weighted Average[6]
Equity Investments	$ 11,411	Market Comparable Companies	EBITDA Multiple[2]	8.3x - 24.9x	2.7x
			Revenue Multiple[2]	0.7x - 12.4x	2.6x
			Discount for Lack of Marketability[3]	10.49% - 23.88%	20.57%
			Average Industry Volatility[4]	34.06% - 106.41%	65.88%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	2.02% - 2.45%	2.37%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	5 - 20	16
	15,975	Market Adjusted OPM Backsolve	Market Equity Adjustment[5]	(87.43%) - 49.59%	16.59%
			Average Industry Volatility[4]	34.79% - 81.59%	74.30%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	0.92% - 2.18%	2.08%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	11 - 23	17
	10,996	Liquidation	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	75%	
	46,399	Other[7]			
Warrant Investments	17,143	Market Comparable Companies	EBITDA Multiple[2]	8.3x - 18.4x	0.9x
			Revenue Multiple[2]	0.4x - 7.9x	1.7x
			Discount for Lack of Marketability[3]	10.49% - 30.06%	19.97%
			Average Industry Volatility[4]	34.06% - 102.64%	67.77%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	2.28% - 2.68%	2.36%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	11 - 48	16
	8,994	Market Adjusted OPM Backsolve	Market Equity Adjustment[5]	(23.4%) - 200.72%	14.52%
			Average Industry Volatility[4]	34.79% - 103.09%	49.66%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	1.08% - 2.50%	1.41%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	8 - 44	13
	1,875	Other[7]			
Total Level Three Warrant and Equity Investments	$ 112,793				

(1)

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company s warrant and equity-related securities are revenue and/or EBITDA multiples, market equity adjustment factors, and discounts for lack of marketability. Additional inputs used in the Black Scholes option pricing model (OPM) include industry volatility, risk free interest rate and estimated time to exit. Significant increases (decreases) in the inputs in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement, depending on the materiality of the investment. For some investments, additional consideration may be given to data from the last round of financing or merger/acquisition events near the measurement date. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of impaired equity securities is the probability weighting of alternative outcomes.

(2) Represents amounts used when the Company has determined that market participants would use such multiples when pricing the investments.

(3) Represents amounts used when the Company has determined market participants would take into account these discounts when pricing the investments.

(4) Represents the range of industry volatility used by market participants when pricing the investment.

(5) Represents the range of changes in industry valuations since the portfolio company s last external valuation event.

(6) Weighted averages are calculated based on the fair market value of each investment.

(7) The fair market value of these investments is derived based on recent private market and merger and acquisition transaction prices.

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Investment Type - Level Three Equity and Warrant Investments	Fair Value at December 31, 2017 (in thousands)	Valuation Techniques/ Methodologies	Unobservable Input[1]	Range	Weighted Average[6]
Equity Investments	$ 7,684	Market Comparable Companies	EBITDA Multiple[2]	5.1x - 40.2x	13.2x
			Revenue Multiple[2]	0.5x - 6.2x	2.9x
			Discount for Lack of Marketability[3]	7.49% - 12.97%	8.77%
			Average Industry Volatility[4]	27.8% - 77.3%	53.35%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	1.40% - 1.90%	1.47%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	3 - 10	5
	19,323	Market Adjusted OPM Backsolve	Market Equity Adjustment[5]	(16.43%) - 29.4%	11.79%
			Average Industry Volatility[4]	33.17% - 78.77%	68.99%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	0.84% - 1.51%	1.42%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	5 - 26	13
	39,529	Other[7]			
Warrant Investments	19,310	Market Comparable Companies	EBITDA Multiple[2]	5x - 40.2x	14.6x
			Revenue Multiple[2]	0.5x - 6.4x	2.6x
			Discount for Lack of Marketability[3]	5.16% - 27.41%	13.57%
			Average Industry Volatility[4]	27.8% - 102.77%	55.15%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	1.31% - 2.09%	1.66%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	2 - 48	13
	6,713	Market Adjusted OPM Backsolve	Market Equity Adjustment[5]	(68.52%) - 154.5%	11.76%
			Average Industry Volatility[4]	33.17% - 110.32%	66.97%

			Risk-Free Interest Rate	0.96% - 2.09%	1.59%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	5 - 48	20
	5,182	Other(7)			
Total Level Three Warrant and Equity Investments	$ 97,741				

(1) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company s warrant and equity-related securities are revenue and/or EBITDA multiples, market equity adjustment factors, and discounts for lack of marketability. Additional inputs used in the Black Scholes OPM include industry volatility, risk free interest rate and estimated time to exit. Significant increases (decreases) in the inputs in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement, depending on the materiality of the investment. For some investments, additional consideration may be given to data from the last round of financing or merger/acquisition events near the measurement date.

(2) Represents amounts used when the Company has determined that market participants would use such multiples when pricing the investments.

(3) Represents amounts used when the Company has determined market participants would take into account these discounts when pricing the investments.

(4) Represents the range of industry volatility used by market participants when pricing the investment.

(5) Represents the range of changes in industry valuations since the portfolio company s last external valuation event.

(6) Weighted averages are calculated based on the fair market value of each investment.

(7) The fair market value of these investments is derived based on recent private market and merger and acquisition transaction prices.

Debt Investments

The Company follows the guidance set forth in ASC Topic 820 which establishes a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities and outlines a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measures on earnings. The Company s 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 the Company s 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 debt instruments for these investment securities to be traded or exchanged. In addition, the Company may, from time to time, invest in public debt of companies that meet the Company s investment objectives. These investments are considered Level 2 assets.

In making a good faith determination of the value of the Company s investments, the Company generally starts with the cost basis of the investment, which includes the value attributed to the original issue discount (OID), if any, and payment-in-kind (PIK) interest or other receivables which have been accrued as earned. The Company then applies the valuation methods as set forth below.

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The Company applies a procedure for debt investments that assumes the sale of each investment in a hypothetical market to a hypothetical market participant where buyers and sellers are willing participants. The hypothetical market does not include scenarios where the underlying security was simply repaid or extinguished, but includes an exit concept. The Company determines the yield at inception for each debt investment. The Company then uses senior secured, leveraged loan yields provided by third party providers to determine the change in market yields between inception of the debt investment and the measurement date. Industry specific indices and other relevant market data are used to benchmark/assess market based movements.

Under this process, the Company also evaluates the collateral for recoverability of the debt investments. The Company considers each portfolio company s credit rating, security liens and other characteristics of the investment to adjust the baseline yield to derive a credit adjusted hypothetical yield for each investment as of the measurement date. The anticipated future cash flows from each investment are then discounted at the hypothetical yield to estimate each investment s fair value as of the measurement date.

The Company s process includes an analysis of, among other things, the underlying investment performance, the current portfolio company s financial condition and market changing events that impact valuation, estimated remaining life, current market yield and interest rate spreads of similar securities as of the measurement date. The Company values its syndicated debt investments using broker quotes and bond indices amongst other factors. If there is a significant deterioration of the credit quality of a debt investment, the Company may consider other factors to estimate fair value, including the proceeds that would be received in a liquidation analysis.

The Company records unrealized depreciation on investments when it believes that an investment has decreased in value, including where collection of a debt investment is doubtful or, if under the in-exchange premise, when the value of a debt investment is less than amortized cost of the investment. Conversely, where appropriate, the Company records unrealized appreciation if it believes that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and, therefore, that its investment has also appreciated in value or, if under the in-exchange premise, the value of a debt investment is greater than amortized cost.

When originating a debt instrument, the Company generally receives warrants or other equity-related securities from the borrower. The Company determines the cost basis of the warrants or other equity-related securities received based upon their respective fair values on the date of receipt in proportion to the total fair value of the debt and warrants or other equity-related securities received. Any resulting discount on the debt investments from recordation of the warrant or other equity instruments is accreted into interest income over the life of the debt investment.

Debt investments that are traded on a public exchange are valued at the prevailing market price as of the valuation date.

Equity-Related Securities and Warrants

Securities that are traded in the over-the-counter markets or on a stock exchange will be valued at the prevailing bid price at period end. The Company has a limited amount of equity securities in public companies. In accordance with the 1940 Act, unrestricted publicly traded securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the closing market quote on the measurement date.

The Company estimates the fair value of warrants using a Black Scholes OPM. At each reporting date, privately held warrant and equity-related securities are valued based on an analysis of various factors including, but not limited to, the portfolio company s operating performance and financial condition and general market conditions, price to enterprise value or price to equity ratios, discounted cash flow, valuation comparisons to comparable public companies or other industry benchmarks. When an external event occurs, such as a purchase

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transaction, public offering, or subsequent equity sale, the pricing indicated by that external event is utilized to corroborate the Company s valuation of the warrant and equity-related securities. The Company periodically reviews the valuation of its portfolio companies that have not been involved in a qualifying external event to determine if the enterprise value of the portfolio company may have increased or decreased since the last valuation measurement date.

Escrow Receivables

Escrow receivables are collected in accordance with the terms and conditions of the escrow agreement. Escrow balances are typically distributed over a period greater than one year and may accrue interest during the escrow period. Escrow balances are measured for collectability on at least a quarterly basis and fair value is determined based on the amount of the estimated recoverable balances and the contractual maturity date. As of June 30, 2018, there were no material past due escrow receivables.

Portfolio Composition

As required by the 1940 Act, the Company classifies its investments by level of control. Control investments are defined in the 1940 Act as investments in those companies that the Company is deemed to control. Under the 1940 Act, the Company is generally deemed to control a company in which it has invested if it owns 25% or more of the voting securities of such company or has greater than 50% representation on its board. Affiliate investments are investments in those companies that are affiliated companies of the Company, as defined in the 1940 Act, which are not control investments. The Company is deemed to be an affiliate of a company in which it has invested if it owns 5% or more, but generally less than 25%, of the voting securities of such company. Non-control/non-affiliate investments are investments that are neither control investments nor affiliate investments.

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The following table summarizes the Company s realized gains and losses and changes in unrealized appreciation and depreciation on control and affiliate investments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

(in thousands)			For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2018				For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			
Portfolio Company	**Type**	**Fair Value at June 30, 2018**	**Interest Income**	**Fee Income**	**Net Change in Unrealized (Depreciation)/ Appreciation**	**Realized Gain/ (Loss)**	**Interest Income**	**Fee Income**	**Net Change in Unrealized (Depreciation)/ Appreciation**	**Realized Gain/ (Loss)**
Control Investments										
Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc.	Control	$	$	$	$ 2,983	$ (2,900)	$	$	$ 2,858	$ (2,900)
Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC	Control	37,589	373				501			
Second Time Around (Simplify Holdings, LLC)	Control								1,781	(1,743)
Tectura Corporation	Control	19,127	468		974		926		(1,302)	335
Total Control Investments		$ 56,716	$ 841	$	$ 3,957	$ (2,900)	$ 1,427	$	$ 3,337	$ (4,308)
Affiliate Investments										
Optiscan BioMedical, Corp.	Affiliate	$ 7,327	$	$	$ 1,480	(680)	$	$	$ 415	$ (680)
Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.)	Affiliate	21,378	500	84	(1,318)		1,061	192	(490)	
Stion Corporation	Affiliate				1,378	(1,378)			1,378	(1,378)
Total Affiliate Investments		$ 28,705	$ 500	$ 84	$ 1,540	$ (2,058)	$ 1,061	$ 192	$ 1,303	$ (2,058)
Total Control & Affiliate Investments		$ 85,421	$ 1,341	$ 84	$ 5,497	$ (4,958)	$ 2,488	$ 192	$ 4,640	$ (6,366)

(in thousands)

			For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017				For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			
Portfolio Company	Type	Fair Value at June 30, 2017	Interest Income	Fee Income	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Realized Gain/ (Loss)	Interest Income	Fee Income	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Realized Gain/ (Loss)
Control Investments										
Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc.	Control	$ 2,116	$ 73	$ 5	$ (267)	$	$ 142	$ 10	$ (2,208)	$
HercGamma, Inc.	Control	1,169								
SkyCross, Inc.	Control				133	(394)			2,236	(394)
Tectura Corporation	Control	19,991	454				899		51	(51)
Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.)	Control	8,288			(53,215)				(53,214)	
Total Control Investments		$ 31,564	$ 527	$ 5	$ (53,349)	$ (394)	$ 1,041	$ 10	$ (53,135)	$ (445)
Affiliate Investments										
Optiscan BioMedical, Corp.	Affiliate	$ 5,991	$	$	$ 681	$	$	$	$ 1,119	$
Stion Corporation	Affiliate						2			
Total Affiliate Investments		$ 5,991	$	$	$ 681	$	$ 2	$	$ 1,119	$
Total Control & Affiliate Investments		$ 37,555	$ 527	$ 5	$ (52,668)	$ (394)	$ 1,043	$ 10	$ (52,016)	$ (445)

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In March 2018, the Company acquired 100% ownership in Gibraltar Business Capital LLC and classified it as a control investment in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. Gibraltar Business Capital LLC is focused on providing asset-based and other secured financing solutions.

In July 2017, the Company acquired the primary assets of Second Time Around (Simplify Holdings, LLC) as part of an article 9 consensual foreclosure and public auction. These assets represent the remaining possible recovery on the Company s debt and as such this investment is classified as a control investment as of September 30, 2017. As of February 2018, all material recoveries had been made and subsequently the Company s investments were deemed wholly worthless and written off for a realized loss.

In April 2017, the Company s investment in Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.) became classified as a control investment as a result of obtaining more than 25% of the portfolio company s voting securities. In April 2017, under Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, Sungevity, Inc. entered into a $50.0 million asset purchase agreement and DIP financing facility with a group of investors, led by Northern Pacific Group and including the Company. On April 7, 2017, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court approved the DIP financing facility and on April 17, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court approved the asset purchase agreement. On April 26, 2017, Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC, a new company backed by the investment group, announced that it had acquired certain assets of Sungevity, Inc. as part of the bankruptcy court-approved sale. As a result, the cost basis of the Company s debt investment in Sungevity, Inc. was converted to an equity position in Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC and the Company s warrant and equity positions in Sungevity, Inc. were written off for a realized loss.

In August 2017, the Company s ownership in Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC was diluted below 25% as a result of additional equity contributions by other investors to fund the acquisition of Horizon Solar Power, Inc. by Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC. The Company made a $15.0 million debt investment to fund the acquisition. Accordingly, the Company s equity and new debt investment in Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC became classified as affiliate investments as of September 30, 2017.

In January 2017, the Company s investment in Tectura Corporation became classified as a control investment as a result of obtaining more than 50% representation on the portfolio company s board. In March 2017, the Company s warrants in Tectura Corporation expired and were written off for a realized loss. In May 2018, the Company purchased common shares, thereby obtaining greater than 25% of voting securities of Tectura as of June 30, 2018.

In June 2016, the Company acquired 100% ownership of the equity of Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc. and classified it as a control investment in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. In August 2017, the Company s debt investment in Achilles Technology Management II, Inc. was fully repaid by net proceeds from sales of the portfolio company s assets. In addition, the Company s equity investment in Achilles Technology Management II, Inc. was reduced by $900,000 in lieu of a success fee on the repayment of our debt investment. In May 2018, the Company received $375,000 as part of a legal settlement and the remaining equity investment in Achilles Technology Management II, Inc. was deemed wholly worthless and written off for realized loss as of June 30, 2018.

The following table shows the fair value of the Company s portfolio of investments by asset class as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017

(in thousands)	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Senior Secured Debt with Warrants	$ 700,793	41.2%	$ 880,115	57.1%
Senior Secured Debt	869,693	51.1%	572,738	37.1%
Unsecured Debt	9,941	0.6%		
Preferred Stock	66,768	3.9%	40,683	2.6%
Common Stock	54,741	3.2%	48,678	3.2%
Total	$ 1,701,936	100.0%	$ 1,542,214	100.0%

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The increase in senior secured debt and the decrease in senior secured debt with warrants during the period is primarily due to an increase in new debt investments that do not include detachable equity enhancement features.

A summary of the Company s investment portfolio, at value, by geographic location as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is shown as follows:

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
(in thousands)	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
United States	$ 1,471,237	86.4%	$ 1,404,235	91.1%
United Kingdom	137,881	8.1%	91,105	5.9%
Australia	34,894	2.1%		0.0%
Netherlands	21,412	1.3%	20,783	1.3%
Cayman Islands	20,066	1.2%	14,954	1.0%
Sweden	12,042	0.7%		0.0%
Switzerland	3,695	0.2%	10,581	0.7%
Canada	709	0.0%	556	0.0%
Total	$ 1,701,936	100.0%	$ 1,542,214	100.0%

The following table shows the fair value of the Company s portfolio by industry sector at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
(in thousands)	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Drug Discovery & Development	$ 446,575	26.3%	$ 369,173	23.9%
Software	445,486	26.2%	360,123	23.4%
Internet Consumer & Business Services	256,956	15.1%	154,909	10.0%
Sustainable and Renewable Technology	119,575	7.1%	118,432	7.7%
Medical Devices & Equipment	98,887	5.8%	94,595	6.1%
Healthcare Services, Other	82,302	4.8%	72,337	4.7%
Drug Delivery	56,161	3.3%	91,214	5.9%
Media/Content/Info	47,977	2.8%	152,998	9.9%
Information Services	44,696	2.6%	24,618	1.6%
Diversified Financial Services	37,589	2.2%		
Consumer & Business Products	24,186	1.4%	19,792	1.3%
Electronics & Computer Hardware	22,099	1.3%	9,982	0.6%
Communications & Networking	6,241	0.4%	6,649	0.4%
Biotechnology Tools	5,686	0.3%	5,604	0.4%
Surgical Devices	5,459	0.3%	13,161	0.9%
Semiconductors	1,451	0.1%	10,406	0.7%

Diagnostic	407	0.0%	720	0.1%
Specialty Pharmaceuticals	203	0.0%	37,501	2.4%
Total	$ 1,701,936	100.0%	$ 1,542,214	100.0%

No single portfolio investment represents more than 10% of the fair value of the investments as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

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Investment Collateral

In the majority of cases, the Company collateralizes its investments by obtaining a first priority security interest in a portfolio company s assets, which may include its intellectual property. In other cases, the Company may obtain a negative pledge covering a company s intellectual property. At June 30, 2018, approximately 85.9% of the Company s debt investments were in a senior secured first lien position, with 49.2% secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company, including its intellectual property, 29.3% 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, 1.4% of the Company s debt investments were senior secured by the equipment of the portfolio company and 6.1% 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, whereby the last-out loans will be subordinated to the first-out portion of the unitranche loan in a liquidation, sale or other disposition. Another 13.5% of the Company s debt investments were secured by a second priority security interest in the portfolio company s assets, and 0.6% were unsecured.

Cash, Restricted Cash, and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists solely of funds deposited with financial institutions and short-term liquid investments in money market deposit accounts. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. Restricted cash and cash equivalents include amounts that are collected and are held by trustees who have been appointed as custodians of the assets securing certain of the Company s financing transactions.

Income Recognition

The Company records interest income on an accrual basis and recognizes it as earned in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement, to the extent that such amounts are expected to be collected. OID initially represents the value of detachable equity warrants obtained in conjunction with the acquisition of debt securities and is accreted into interest income over the term of the loan as a yield enhancement. When a loan becomes 90 days or more past due, or if management otherwise does not expect that principal, interest, and other obligations due will be collected in full, the Company will generally place the loan on non-accrual status and cease recognizing interest income on that loan until all principal and interest due has been paid or the Company believes the portfolio company has demonstrated the ability to repay the Company s current and future contractual obligations. Any uncollected interest related to prior periods is reversed from income in the period that collection of the interest receivable is determined to be doubtful. However, the Company may make exceptions to this policy if the investment has sufficient collateral value and is in the process of collection.

At June 30, 2018, the Company had two debt investments on non-accrual with a cumulative investment cost and approximate fair value of $2.8 million and $33,000, respectively. At December 31, 2017, the Company 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 cost of debt investments on non-accrual between December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2018 is the result of the write-off of two debt investments that were on non-accrual at December 31, 2017 which resulted in a realized loss of approximately $10.3 million, and a repayment in full from one debt investment.

Fee income, generally collected in advance, includes loan commitment and facility fees for due diligence and structuring, as well as fees for transaction services and management services rendered by us to portfolio companies and other third parties. Loan and commitment fees are amortized into income over the contractual life of the loan.

Management fees are generally recognized as income when the services are rendered. Loan origination fees are capitalized and then amortized into interest income using the effective interest rate method. In certain loan arrangements, warrants or other equity interests are received from the borrower as additional origination fees. The Company had approximately $33.7 million of unamortized fees at June 30, 2018, of which approximately $27.9 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of the Company s current debt investments and approximately $5.8 million was deferred contingent upon the occurrence of a funding or milestone. At December 31, 2017 the Company had approximately $33.3 million of unamortized fees, of which approximately $29.3 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of the Company s current debt investments and approximately $4.0 million was deferred contingent upon the occurrence of a funding or milestone.

The Company recognizes nonrecurring fees amortized over the remaining term of the loan commencing in the quarter relating to specific loan modifications. Certain fees may still be recognized as one-time fee income, including prepayment penalties, fees related to select covenant default, waiver fees and acceleration of previously deferred loan fees and OID related to early loan pay-off or material modification of the specific debt outstanding. The Company recorded approximately $1.7 million and $5.5 million in one-time fee income during the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company recorded approximately $4.8 million and $6.1 million in one-time fee income during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In addition, the Company may also be entitled to an exit fee that is amortized into income over the life of the loan. 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 June 30, 2018, the Company had approximately $23.8 million in exit fees receivable, of which approximately $21.6 million was included as a component of the cost basis of the Company s current debt investments and approximately $2.2 million was a deferred receivable related to expired commitments. At December 31, 2017, the Company had approximately $27.5 million in exit fees receivable, of which approximately $23.9 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of the Company s current debt investments and approximately $3.6 million was deferred related to expired commitments.

The Company has debt investments in its portfolio that contain a PIK provision. Contractual PIK interest, which represents contractually deferred interest added to the loan balance that is generally due at the end of the loan term, is generally recorded on the accrual basis to the extent such amounts are expected to be collected. The Company will generally cease accruing PIK interest if there is insufficient value to support the accrual or management does not expect the portfolio company to be able to pay all principal and interest due. The Company recorded approximately $2.3 million and $2.5 million in PIK income during the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company recorded approximately $4.6 million and $4.7 million in PIK income during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

To maintain the Company s ability to be subject to tax as a RIC, PIK and exit fee income generally must be accrued and distributed to stockholders in the form of dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes even though the cash has not yet been collected. Amounts necessary to pay these distributions may come from available cash or the liquidation of certain investments.

In certain investment transactions, the Company may provide advisory services. For services that are separately identifiable and external evidence exists to substantiate fair value, income is recognized as earned, which is generally when the investment transaction closes. The Company had no income from advisory services in the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value estimates are made at discrete points in time based on relevant information. These estimates may be subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. The Company believes that the carrying amounts of its financial instruments, consisting of cash and cash equivalents, receivables including escrow receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate the fair values of such items due to the short maturity of such instruments. The borrowings of the Company are recorded at amortized cost and not at fair value on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The fair value of the Company s outstanding borrowings is based on observable market trading prices or quotations and unobservable market rates as applicable for each instrument.

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Based on market quotations on or around June 30, 2018, the 2022 Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes were quoted for 0.999, 1.000 and 1.012 per dollar at par value, respectively. At June 30, 2018, the 2024 Notes and 2025 Notes were trading on the NYSE for $25.27 and $24.83, respectively, per unit at par value. The par value at underwriting for the 2024 Notes and 2025 Notes was $25.00 per unit. Calculated based on the net present value of payments over the term of the notes using estimated market rates for similar notes and remaining terms, the fair value of the SBA debentures is approximately $193.8 million, compared to the carrying amount of $190.2 million as of June 30, 2018. The fair value of the outstanding borrowings under the Union Bank Facility is equal to its principal outstanding balance as of June 30, 2018.

See the accompanying Consolidated Schedule of Investments for the fair value of the Company s investments. The methodology for the determination of the fair value of the Company s investments is discussed in Note 2.

The following tables provide additional information about the fair value and level in the fair value hierarchy of the Company s outstanding borrowings at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(in thousands)

Description[1]	**June 30, 2018**	**Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
SBA Debentures	$ 193,778	$	$	$ 193,778
2022 Notes	149,781		149,781	
2024 Notes	84,412		84,412	
2025 Notes	74,490		74,490	
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	31,098		31,098	
2022 Convertible Notes	232,696		232,696	
Union Bank Facility	58,323			58,323
Total	$ 824,578	$	$ 572,477	$ 252,101

(in thousands)

Description[1]	**December 31, 2017**	**Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
SBA Debentures	$ 198,038	$	$	$ 198,038
2022 Notes	152,091		152,091	
2024 Notes	188,061		188,061	
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	49,199		49,199	
2022 Convertible Notes	236,470		236,470	
Total	$ 823,859	$	$ 625,821	$ 198,038

(1) As of June 30, 2018, there were no borrowings outstanding on the Wells Facility and no borrowings outstanding on both the Wells Facility and Union Bank Facility as of December 31, 2017.

4. Borrowings

Outstanding Borrowings

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had the following available and outstanding borrowings:

	June 30, 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	$ 188,457	$ 190,200	$ 190,200	$ 188,141
2022 Notes	150,000	150,000	147,728	150,000	150,000	147,572
2024 Notes	83,510	83,510	81,694	183,510	183,510	179,001
2025 Notes	75,000	75,000	72,616			
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	31,088	31,088	30,698	49,153	49,153	48,650
2022 Convertible Notes	230,000	230,000	224,269	230,000	230,000	223,488
Wells Facility(3)	120,000			120,000		
Union Bank Facility(3)	100,000	58,323	58,323	75,000		
Total	$ 979,798	$ 818,121	$ 803,785	$ 997,863	$ 802,863	$ 786,852

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(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 premium or discount, if any, associated with the loan as of the balance sheet date.
(2) At both June 30, 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 the Company meeting the borrowing base requirements.

Debt issuance costs are fees and other direct incremental costs incurred by the Company 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, were as follows as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(in thousands)	**June 30, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
SBA Debentures	$ 1,743	$ 2,059
2022 Notes	1,559	1,633
2024 Notes	1,871	4,591
2025 Notes	416	
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	390	503
2022 Convertible Notes	3,269	3,715
Wells Facility(1)	188	227
Union Bank Facility(1)	273	379
Total	$ 9,709	$ 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.

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 the Company s net investment of $44.0 million in HT II as of June 30, 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 June 30, 2018. As of June 30, 2018, HT II has paid the SBA commitment fees and facility fees of approximately $1.5 million and $3.6 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2018 the Company held investments in HT II in 33 companies with a fair value of approximately $78.5 million, accounting for approximately 4.6% of the Company s total investment portfolio at June 30, 2018. HT II held approximately $115.4 million in assets and accounted for approximately 5.2% of the Company s total assets prior to consolidation at June 30, 2018. The Company completed repayment of the remaining outstanding HT II debentures on July 13, 2018. See Note 12 Subsequent Events.

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 the Company s net investment of $74.5 million in HT III as of June 30, 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 June 30, 2018. As of June 30, 2018, HT III has paid the SBA commitment fees and facility fees of approximately $1.5 million and $3.6 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2018, the Company held investments in HT III in 45 companies with a fair value of approximately $255.2 million, accounting for approximately 15.0% of the Company s total investment portfolio at June 30, 2018. HT III held approximately $294.8 million in assets and accounted for approximately 13.4% of the Company s total assets prior to consolidation at June 30, 2018.

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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 the Company s wholly owned subsidiaries HT II and HT III, the Company plans 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 the Company if they do not have sufficient capital in accordance with SBA regulations. Such actions by the SBA would, in turn, negatively affect the Company because HT II and HT III are the Company s wholly owned subsidiaries. HT II and HT III were in compliance with the terms of the SBIC s leverage as of June 30, 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 the Company s SBA debentures range from 3.05% to 5.53% when including these annual fees.

The average amount of debentures outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 for HT II was approximately $41.2 million with an average interest rate of approximately 4.51% and 4.48%, respectively. The average amount of debentures outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 for HT III was approximately $149.0 million with an average interest rate of approximately 3.42% and 3.40%, respectively.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the SBA debentures are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,

(in thousands)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest expense	$ 1,737	$ 1,737	$ 3,456	$ 3,456
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	158	156	317	324
Total interest expense and fees	$ 1,895	$ 1,893	$ 3,773	$ 3,780
Cash paid for interest expense	$	$	$ 3,442	$ 3,442

In aggregate, at June 30, 2018, with the Company s 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

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June 30, 2018, the Company has issued $190.2 million in SBA-guaranteed debentures in the Company s SBIC subsidiaries.

The Company reported the following SBA debentures outstanding principal balances as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(in thousands)

Issuance/Pooling Date	**Maturity Date**	**Interest Rate(1)**	**June 30, 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, the Company issued $84.5 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.00% notes due 2019 (the April 2019 Notes). In September and October 2012, the Company 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, the Company 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, the Company 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.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2019 Notes are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	**Six Months Ended June 30,**

(in thousands)	2018	2017	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, the Company issued $150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.625% Notes due 2022 (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 the Company and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee (the 2022 Trustee). The sale of the 2022 Notes generated net proceeds of approximately $147.4 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 $1.8 million.

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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 the Company that rank senior in right of payment to all of the Company s 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 the Company s current or future subsidiaries. The 2022 Notes rank pari passu, or equally, in right of payment with all of the Company s existing and future liabilities that are not so subordinated, or junior. The 2022 Notes effectively rank subordinated, or junior, to any of the Company s secured indebtedness (including unsecured indebtedness that the Company later secures) 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 the Company.

The Company 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 June 30, 2018, the Company was in compliance with the terms of the 2022 Notes Indenture.

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the components of the carrying value of the 2022 Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	**June 30, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
Principal amount of debt	$ 150,000	$ 150,000
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(1,559)	(1,633)
Original issue discount, net of accretion	(713)	(795)
Carrying value of 2022 Notes	$ 147,728	$ 147,572

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2022 Notes are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Interest expense	$ 1,734	$	$ 3,469	$
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	86		171	
Accretion of original issue discount	41		82	
Total interest expense and fees	$ 1,861	$	$ 3,722	$
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 3,469	$	$ 3,469	$

2024 Notes

On July 14, 2014, the Company and U.S. Bank, N.A. (the 2024 Trustee), entered into the Third Supplemental Indenture (the Third Supplemental Indenture) to the Base Indenture between the Company and the 2024 Trustee, dated July 14, 2014, relating to the Company s issuance, offer and sale of $100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% unsecured notes due 2024 (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, the Company 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.

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On June 27, 2016, the Company 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, the Company 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 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 of 1933, as amended (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, the 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 Company s 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. The Company redeemed this portion of the 2024 Notes on April 2, 2018.

The 2024 Notes Agent receives a commission from the Company 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.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company did not sell any notes under the debt distribution agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company sold 225,457 notes for approximately $5.6 million in aggregate principal amount. As of June 30, 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 the Company s 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 the Company s direct unsecured obligations and rank: (i) *pari passu* with the Company s other outstanding and future senior unsecured indebtedness; (ii) senior to any of the Company s future indebtedness that expressly provides it is subordinated to the 2024 Notes; (iii) effectively subordinated to all the Company s existing and future secured indebtedness (including indebtedness that is initially unsecured to which the Company 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 the Company s subsidiaries.

The Base Indenture, as supplemented by the Third Supplemental Indenture, contains certain covenants including covenants requiring the Company to comply with (regardless of whether it is subject to) the asset

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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 the Company provide financial information to the holders of the 2024 Notes and the 2024 Trustee if the Company should no longer be subject to the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (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 June 30, 2018, the Company was in compliance with the terms of the Base Indenture as supplemented by the Third Supplemental Indenture.

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the components of the carrying value of the 2024 Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	**June 30, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
Principal amount of debt	$ 83,510	$ 183,510
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(1,871)	(4,591)
Original issue premium, net of amortization	55	82
Carrying value of 2024 Notes	$ 81,694	$ 179,001

For the three and six months ended June 30, 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 June 30,		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Interest expense	$ 1,340	$ 4,039	$ 4,220	$ 8,026
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	2,546	252	2,720	501
Amortization of original issue premium	(14)	(13)	(27)	(29)
Total interest expense and fees	$ 3,872	$ 4,278	$ 6,913	$ 8,498
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 2,381	$ 4,039	$ 5,249	$ 8,016

2025 Notes

On April 26, 2018, the Company 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 the Company and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee.

The sale of the 2025 Notes generated net proceeds of approximately $72.6 million. Aggregate estimated offering expenses in connection with the transaction, including the underwriter s discount and commissions were approximately $2.4 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 and trade on the NYSE under the symbol HCXZ.

The 2025 Notes will be the Company s 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.

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The Company 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. As of June 30, 2018, the Company was in compliance with the terms of the 2025 Notes Indenture.

As of June 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, the components of the carrying value of the 2025 Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Principal amount of debt	$ 75,000	$
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(2,384)	
Carrying value of 2025 Notes	$ 72,616	$

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2025 Notes are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest expense	$ 711	$	$ 711	$
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	57		57	
Total interest expense and fees	$ 768	$	$ 768	$
Cash paid for interest expense	$	$	$	$

2021 Asset-Backed Notes

On November 13, 2014, the Company completed a $237.4 million term debt securitization in connection with which an affiliate of the Company made an offer of $129.3 million in aggregate principal amount of fixed rate asset-backed notes (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 the Company, Hercules Capital Funding 2014-1, LLC as trust depositor (the 2014 Trust Depositor), Hercules Capital Funding Trust 2014-1 as issuer (the 2014 Securitization Issuer), and Guggenheim Securities, LLC, as initial purchaser, and are backed by a pool of senior loans made to certain of the Company s portfolio companies and secured by certain assets of those portfolio companies and are to be serviced by the Company. 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, the Company entered into a sale and contribution agreement with the 2014 Trust Depositor under which the Company has agreed to sell or have contributed to the 2014 Trust Depositor certain senior loans made to certain of the Company s portfolio companies (the 2014 Loans). The Company has 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, the Company has 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 the Company. 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)

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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 the Company pursuant to a sale and servicing agreement, which contains customary representations, warranties and covenants. The Company performs certain servicing and administrative functions with respect to the 2014 Loans. The Company is 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 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).The Company also serves as administrator to the 2014 Securitization Issuer under an administration agreement, which includes customary representations, warranties and covenants.

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes had an outstanding principal balance of $31.1 million and $49.2 million, respectively.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 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:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Interest expense	$ 282	$ 807	$ 623	$ 1,695
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	30	211	113	421
Total interest expense and fees	$ 312	$ 1,018	$ 736	$ 2,116
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 289	$ 848	$ 676	$ 1,788

Under the terms of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, the Company is 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. The Company has segregated these funds and classified them as restricted cash. There was approximately $15.9 million and $3.7 million of restricted cash as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, funded through interest collections.

Convertible Notes

2022 Convertible Notes

On January 25, 2017, the Company issued $230.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.375% Convertible Notes due 2022 (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 the Company and U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee (the 2022 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 the Company and rank senior in right of payment to the Company s future indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the 2022 Convertible Notes; equal in right of payment to the Company s existing and future indebtedness that is not so subordinated; effectively junior in right of payment to any of the Company s secured indebtedness (including unsecured indebtedness that the Company later secures) 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 the Company s 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 preceding the maturity date, holders may convert their 2022 Convertible Notes at any time. Upon conversion, the Company 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, the Company 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 June 30, 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).

The Company 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 the Company 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 the Company 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 Trustee if the Company ceases 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. The Company 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. The Company 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, the Company 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, the Company records 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%.

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As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the components of the carrying value of the 2022 Convertible Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Principal amount of debt	$ 230,000	$ 230,000
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(3,269)	(3,715)
Original issue discount, net of accretion	(2,462)	(2,797)
Carrying value of 2022 Convertible Notes	$ 224,269	$ 223,488

For the three and six months ended June 30, 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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest expense	$ 2,516	$ 2,516	$ 5,031	$ 4,274
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	223	212	446	345
Accretion of original issue discount	168	168	336	280
Total interest expense and fees	$ 2,907	$ 2,896	$ 5,813	$ 4,899
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 5,031	$	$ 5,031	$

As of June 30, 2018, the Company is in compliance with the terms of the indentures governing the 2022 Convertible Notes.

Credit Facilities

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company has two available credit facilities, the Wells Facility and the Union Bank Facility (together, the Credit Facilities).

Wells Facility

On June 29, 2015, the Company, through a special purpose wholly owned subsidiary, Hercules Funding II LLC (Hercules Funding II), entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (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 the Company 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. The Company expects 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 and six months ended June 30, 2018, this non-use fee was $78,000 and $228,000, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, this non-use fee was $152,000 and $297,000, respectively.

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The Wells Facility also includes various financial and other covenants applicable to the Company and the Company s subsidiaries, in addition to those applicable to Hercules Funding II, including covenants relating to certain changes of control of the Company and Hercules Funding II. Among other things, these covenants also require the Company 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 June 30, 2018, the minimum tangible net worth covenant increased to $841.5 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 an At-The-Market (ATM) equity distribution agreement (the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement) with JMP Securities (JMP) through February 2017, and a new ATM equity distribution agreement in September 2017 (the Equity Distribution Agreement) with JMP for the issuance of 1.6 million shares for gross proceeds of $20.5 million during 2017, and the issuance of 9.5 million shares for gross proceeds of $116.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018. See Note 6 Stockholder s Equity.

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, the Company 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, the Company paid an additional $750,000 in structuring fees and in connection with the amendment in December 2015, the Company paid an additional $188,000 in structuring fees. These fees are being amortized through the end of the term of the Wells Facility.

The Company had aggregate draws of $75.7 million on the available facility during the six months ended June 30, 2018, offset by repayments of $75.7 million. The Company had aggregate draws of $8.5 million on the available facility during the six months ended June 30, 2017, offset by repayments of $13.5 million. There were no borrowings outstanding on the facility as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Interest expense	$ 746	$	$ 746	$ 2
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	44	106	89	213
Total interest expense and fees	$ 790	$ 106	$ 835	$ 215
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 478	$ 214	$ 478	$ 470

Union Bank Facility

On May 5, 2016, the Company, through a special purpose wholly owned subsidiary, Hercules Funding III LLC (Hercules Funding III), as borrower, entered into the credit facility (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 company s 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.

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On July 18, 2016, the Company 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.

The Union Bank Facility contains an accordion feature, in which the Company 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.

The Company 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 and six months ended June 30, 2018, the company incurred non-use fees of $50,000 and $143,000, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the company incurred non-use fees under the Prior Union Bank Facility of $95,000 and $189,000, respectively.

The Union Bank Facility also includes various financial and other covenants applicable to the Company and its 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 the Company 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.

On May 25, 2018, the Company entered into the Second Amendment (the Amendment) to 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 MUFG Union Bank s commitments thereunder from $75.0 million to $100.0 million.

As of June 30, 2018, the minimum tangible net worth covenant increased to $885.2 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 9.5 million shares for net proceeds of $112.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018. See Note 6 Stockholder s Equity.

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, the Company and Hercules Funding III also entered into the Sale Agreement, by and among Hercules Funding III, as borrower, the Company, as originator and servicer, and MUFG Union Bank, as agent. Under the Sale Agreement, the Company agrees 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.

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The Company had aggregate draws of $75.0 million on the available facility during the six months ended June 30, 2018, offset by repayments of $16.7 million. The Company did not make any draws or repayments on the available facility during the six months ended June 30, 2017. At December 31, 2017, there were no borrowings outstanding on the Union Bank Facility.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 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:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Interest expense	$ 565	$	$ 565	$
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	78	112	152	224
Total interest expense and fees	$ 643	$ 112	$ 717	$ 224
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 281	$ 96	$ 281	$ 238

5. Income Taxes

The Company intends to operate so as to qualify to be subject to tax as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and, as such, will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of taxable income (including gains) distributed as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to stockholders. Taxable income includes the Company s 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.

To qualify and be subject to tax as a RIC, the Company is required to meet certain income and asset diversification tests in addition to distributing dividends of an amount generally at least equal to 90% of its investment company taxable income, as defined by the Code and determined without regard to any deduction for distributions paid, to its stockholders. The amount to be paid out as a distribution is determined by the Board of Directors each quarter and is based upon the annual earnings estimated by the management of the Company. To the extent that the Company s earnings fall below the amount of dividend distributions declared, however, a portion of the total amount of the Company s distributions for the fiscal year may be deemed a return of capital for tax purposes to the Company s stockholders.

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Company declared a distribution of $0.31 per share. The determination of the tax attributes of the Company s distributions is made annually as of the end of the Company s taxable year generally based upon its taxable income for the full taxable year and distributions paid for the full taxable year. As a result, a determination made on a quarterly basis may not be representative of the actual tax attributes of the Company s distributions for a full taxable year. If the Company had determined the tax attributes of our distributions taxable year-to-date as of June 30, 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 actual tax attributes of the Company s 2018 distributions to stockholders will be.

As a RIC, the Company will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless the Company makes distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes in a timely manner to its stockholders in respect of each calendar year of an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of the Company s ordinary income (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) for each calendar year, (2) 98.2% of the Company s capital gain net income (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the 1-year period ending October 31 of each such calendar year and (3) any ordinary income and capital gain net

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income realized, but not distributed, in preceding calendar years (the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement). The Company will not be subject to this excise tax on any amount on which the Company 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, the Company may choose to carry over taxable income in excess of current taxable year distributions 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 paid in the following taxable year, subject to certain declaration and payment guidelines. To the extent the Company chooses to carry over taxable income into the next taxable year, distributions declared and paid by the Company in a taxable year may differ from the Company s 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.

The Company has taxable subsidiaries which hold certain portfolio investments in an effort to limit potential legal liability and/or comply with source-income type requirements contained in the RIC tax provisions of the Code. These taxable subsidiaries are consolidated for U.S. GAAP and the portfolio investments held by the taxable subsidiaries are included in the Company s consolidated financial statements, and are recorded at fair value. These taxable subsidiaries are not consolidated with the Company for income tax purposes and may generate income tax expense, or benefit, and tax assets and liabilities as a result of their ownership of certain portfolio investments. Any income generated by these taxable subsidiaries generally would be subject to tax at normal corporate tax rates based on its taxable income.

Taxable income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was approximately $51.0 million or $0.59 per share. Taxable net realized gains for the same period were $4.2 million or approximately $0.05 per share. Taxable income for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was approximately $42.3 million or $0.52 per share. Taxable net realized losses for the same period were $1.2 million or approximately $0.01 per share.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company paid approximately $671,000 of tax expense and had no accrued but unpaid tax expense as of the balance sheet date. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company paid approximately $1.0 million of tax expense and had no accrued but unpaid tax expense as of the balance sheet date.

The Company intends to distribute 100% of spillover earnings from ordinary income from the Company s taxable year ended December 31, 2017 to the Company s stockholders during 2018.

6. Stockholder s Equity

On August 16, 2013, the Company entered into the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement. On March 7, 2016, the Company 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 the Company may offer and sell up to 12.0 million shares of its common stock from time to time through JMP, as its sales agent.

On September 7, 2017, the Company terminated the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement and entered into the new 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 the

Company 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 the Company s 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.

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During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company sold 2.1 million and 2.6 million shares of common stock for total accumulated net proceeds of approximately $25.4 million and $31.4 million, respectively, including $566,000 and $877,000 of offering expenses, respectively, under the Equity Distribution Agreement.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company sold 3.3 million shares of common stock under the Prior Equity Distribution Agreement for total accumulated net proceeds of approximately $46.9 million, including $532,000 of offering expenses. The Company did not sell any shares under the program during the three months ended June 30, 2017.

The Company generally uses net proceeds from these offerings to make investments, to repurchase or pay down liabilities and for general corporate purposes. As of June 30, 2018, approximately 7.8 million shares remain available for issuance and sale under the Equity Distribution Agreement. See Note 12 Subsequent Events.

On June 14, 2018, the Company closed its underwritten public offering of 6.9 million shares of common stock, including an over-allotment option to purchase an additional 900,000 shares of common stock (June 2018 Equity Offering). The offering generated net proceeds, before expenses, of $81.3 million, including the underwriting discount and commissions of $2.6 million.

The Company has issued stock options for common stock subject to future issuance, of which 573,038 and 590,525 were outstanding at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

7. Equity Incentive Plans

The Company and its stockholders authorized and adopted the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2004 Plan) for purposes of attracting and retaining the services of its executive officers and key employees.

The Company and its stockholders have authorized and adopted the 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan (the 2006 Plan and, together with the 2004 Plan, the Plans) for purposes of attracting and retaining the services of its Board of Directors. On June 21, 2017, the 2006 Plan expired in accordance with its terms and no additional awards may be granted under the 2006 Plan.

On June 21, 2007, the stockholders approved amendments to the 2004 Plan and the 2006 Plan allowing for the grant of restricted stock. The amended Plans limit the combined maximum amount of restricted stock that may be issued under both Plans to 10% of the outstanding shares of the Company s stock on the effective date of the Plans plus 10% of the number of shares of stock issued or delivered by the Company during the terms of the Plans. The amendments further specify that no one person shall be granted awards of restricted stock relating to more than 25% of the shares available for issuance under the 2004 Plan. Further, the amount of voting securities that would result from the exercise of all of the Company s outstanding warrants, options and rights, together with any restricted stock issued pursuant to the Plans, at the time of issuance shall not exceed 25% of its outstanding voting securities, except that if the amount of voting securities that would result from such exercise of all of the Company s outstanding warrants, options and rights issued to the Company s directors, officers and employees, together with any restricted stock issued pursuant to the Plans, would exceed 15% of the Company s outstanding voting securities, then the total amount of voting securities that would result from the exercise of all outstanding warrants, options and rights, together with any restricted stock issued pursuant to the Plans, at the time of issuance shall not exceed 20% of the Company s outstanding voting securities.

During 2012, the Compensation Committee adopted a policy that provided for awards with different vesting schedules for short and long-term awards. All restricted stock grants under the 2004 Plan made prior to March 4, 2013 continue to vest on a monthly basis following their one year anniversary over the succeeding 36 months. Under the 2004 Plan, restricted stock awarded subsequent to March 3, 2013 vests subject to continued

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employment based on two vesting schedules: short-term awards vest one-half on the one year anniversary of the date of the grant and quarterly over the succeeding 12 months, and long-term awards vest one-fourth on the one year anniversary of the date of grant and quarterly over the succeeding 36 months. No restricted stock was granted pursuant to the 2004 Plan prior to 2009.

On December 29, 2016, the Company s Board of Directors approved an amendment and restatement of the 2004 Plan. The amended plan provides, in addition to the preexisting types of awards available for grant thereunder and among other things, (1) for the grant of restricted stock units; (2) for the deferral of the receipt of the shares of the Company s common stock underlying vested restricted stock units; (3) that grantees may receive up to 10% of the value of the tentative restricted stock unit grants proposed for any grantee in the form of an option to acquire shares of the Company s common stock; (4) that awards of restricted stock units may include performance vesting conditions; (5) that awards may require that all or a portion of the shares of the Company s common stock delivered in respect of any vested restricted stock unit award be subject to a specified post-delivery holding period; and (6) that restricted stock unit awards may accrue dividend equivalents in respect of the Company s common stock underlying any restricted stock unit award payable in the form of cash or additional shares of the Company s common stock to the extent, and in respect of, any vested restricted stock units.

On May 2, 2018, the Company granted long-term Retention Performance Stock Unit awards (the Retention PSUs) and separate cash bonus awards with similar terms (the Cash Awards) to senior personnel under its 2004 Equity Incentive Plan. The awards are designed to provide incentives that increase along with the total shareholder return (TSR). The target number of Retention PSUs granted to senior personnel is 1,299,757 in the aggregate. The target amount of the Cash Awards granted to senior personnel is $4,000,000 in the aggregate.

The Retention PSUs 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 (the Performance Period). No Retention PSUs or Cash Awards will vest if the Company s TSR relative to certain specified publicly traded business development companies (BDCs) is not at or above the 25th percentile level of such BDCs. 50% of the target Cash Award and target number of Retention PSUs will vest if the Company s TSR performance relative to such BDCs is at the 25th 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 BDCs 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 BDCs 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 BDCs, 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.

The Company follows ASC Topic 718 (Compensation Stock Compensation) to account for the Retention PSUs and Cash Awards granted. Under ASC Topic 718, compensation cost associated with Retention PSUs is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized over the Performance Period. As the Cash Awards are settled in cash, the award is expensed as a liability, and will be re-measured at each reporting period until the Performance Period is complete. The compensation expense for these awards is based on the per unit grant date valuation using a Monte-Carlo simulation multiplied by the target payout level. The payout level is calculated based the Company s TSR relative to specified BDCs during the performance period.

As of June 30, 2018, all of Retention PSUs and Cash Awards were unvested. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company had approximately $751,000 of compensation expense related to the

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Retention PSUs and $143,000 of compensation expense related to the Cash Awards. The expense related to the Cash Awards is included within the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

On May 13, 2018, the Company s Board of Directors further amended and restated the 2004 Plan and renamed it the Hercules Capital, Inc. Amended and Restated 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan). Under the 2004 Plan, prior to the amendment and restatement, the Company was authorized to issue 12.0 million shares of common stock. The 2018 Equity Incentive Plan, among other things, increases the number of shares available for issuance to eligible participants by an additional 6,700,000 shares. Unless sooner terminated by the Board, the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan will terminate on the day before the tenth anniversary of the date the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan was initially adopted in 2018 by the Board. On May 13, 2018, the Company s Board of Directors adopted the Hercules Capital, Inc. 2018 Non-employee Director Plan (the Director Plan). The Director Plan provides equity compensation in the form of restricted stock to the Company s non-employee directors. Subject to certain adjustments, the maximum aggregate number of shares of stock that may be authorized for issuance as restricted stock awards granted under the Director Plan is 300,000 shares. Unless sooner terminated by the Board, the Director Plan will terminate on the day before the tenth anniversary of the date the Director Plan was initially adopted in 2018 by the Board. The 2018 Equity Incentive Plan and the Director Plan were each approved by stockholders on June 28, 2018. For further information, please see our Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on May 29, 2018 in connection with our 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Additionally, on May 29, 2018, the Company filed an exemptive application with the SEC with respect to the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan and the Director Plan for an exemptive order from certain provisions of the 1940 Act. If granted by the SEC, the exemptive order would allow the Company to issue restricted stock to non-employee directors under the Director Plan and restricted stock and restricted stock units to certain of its employees, officers, and directors (excluding non-employee directors) under the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan. Similar to an exemptive order previously received by the Company with respect to Plans, the exemptive order would also (i) allow participants in the Director Plan and the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan to elect to have the Company withhold shares of the Company s common stock to pay for the exercise price and applicable taxes with respect to an option exercise (net issuance exercise) and (ii) permit the holders of restricted stock to elect to have the Company withhold shares of the Company s stock to pay the applicable taxes due on restricted stock at the time of vesting. Each individual would be able to make a cash payment at the time of option exercise or to pay taxes on restricted stock. The Company may not make awards under the Director Plan or the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan unless and until the Company receives the exemptive order from the SEC.

The following table summarizes the common stock option activities for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2018		2017	
	Common Stock Options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Common Stock Options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
Outstanding at December 31,	590,525	$ 13.60	668,171	$ 13.73
Granted	78,000	$ 12.48	76,000	$ 14.69
Exercised	(38,319)	$ 11.31	(26,657)	$ 11.24
Forfeited	(26,073)	$ 13.00	(33,058)	$ 14.03
Expired	(31,095)	$ 14.43	(42,445)	$ 15.43

Outstanding at June 30,	573,038	$	13.58	642,011	$	13.82
Shares Expected to Vest at June 30,	198,300	$	13.58	259,343	$	13.82

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The following table summarizes common stock options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2018:

(Dollars in thousands, except exercise price)	Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable			
Range of exercise prices	Number of shares	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of shares	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$9.25 - $14.56	360,038	5.45	$ 194,830	$ 12.44	173,962	4.49	$ 150,951	$ 12.09
$14.86 - $16.34	213,000	3.52		$ 15.51	200,776	3.38		$ 15.54
$9.25 - $16.34	573,038	4.73	$ 194,830	$ 13.58	374,738	3.89	$ 150,951	$ 13.94

Options generally vest 33% one year after the date of grant and ratably over the succeeding 24 months.

All options may be exercised for a period ending seven years after the date of grant. At June 30, 2018 options for 374,738 shares were exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of approximately $13.94 per share with a weighted average remaining contractual term of 3.89 years.

The Company determined that the fair value of options granted under the Plans during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was approximately $44,000 and $54,000, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, approximately $28,000 and $39,000 of share-based cost due to stock option grants was expensed, respectively. As of June 30, 2018, there was approximately $102,000 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to stock options. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining vesting period of 2.13 years.

The Company follows 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. The fair value of options granted is based upon a Black Scholes option pricing model using the assumptions in the following table for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017
Expected Volatility	21.19%	23.07%
Expected Dividends	10%	10%
Expected term (in years)	4.5	4.5
Risk-free rate	2.19% - 2.90%	1.62% - 2.02%

During the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company granted 334,995 shares and 10,111 shares, respectively, of restricted stock awards pursuant to the Plans. The Company determined that the fair value, based on grant date close price, of restricted stock awards granted under the Plans during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was approximately $4.4 million and $150,000, respectively. As of June 30, 2018, there was approximately $4.8 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to restricted stock awards. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining vesting period of 2.09 years.

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The following table summarizes the activities for the Company s unvested restricted stock awards for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		2017	
	Restricted Stock Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Restricted Stock Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31,	261,245	$ 12.43	799,558	$ 12.54
Granted	334,995	$ 13.04	10,111	$ 14.83
Vested	(125,735)	$ 12.73	(330,689)	$ 12.56
Forfeited	(3,085)	$ 11.70	(5,576)	$ 13.27
Unvested at June 30,	467,420	$ 12.79	473,404	$ 12.57

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, and 2017, the Company granted 411,689 shares and 600,461 shares of restricted stock units pursuant to the Plans based on the December 2016 amended terms. The Company determined that the fair value, based on grant date close price, of restricted stock units granted under the Plans during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, was approximately $5.4 million and $8.5 million respectively. As of June 30, 2018, there was approximately $8.5 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to restricted stock units. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining vesting period of 2.08 years.

The following table summarizes the activities for the Company s unvested restricted stock units for the six months ended June 30, 2018:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	
	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31,	594,322	$ 12.99		$
Granted	411,689	$ 13.04	600,461	$ 13.94
Distribution Equivalent Unit Granted	39,617	$ 11.90	26,717	$ 13.60
Vested[(1)]	(251,194)	$ 12.70		$
Forfeited	(5,841)	$ 12.63	(2,874)	$ 13.92

Unvested at June 30,	788,593	$	12.43	624,304	$	13.60

(1) Pursuant to the December 29, 2016 amendment and restatement of the 2004 plan, receipt of the shares of the Company s common stock underlying vested restricted stock units will be deferred for 4 years from grant date unless certain conditions are met. As such, vested restricted stock units will not be issued as common stock upon vesting until the completion of the deferral period.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company expensed approximately $4.3 million of compensation expense related to restricted stock awards and restricted stock units. The Company had approximately $3.7 million in compensation expense related to restricted stock awards during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

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8. Earnings Per Share

Shares used in the computation of the Company s basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017
Numerator				
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	$ 52,060	$ 33,149	$ 58,006	$ 27,561
Less: Distributions declared-common and restricted shares	(26,678)	(25,663)	(53,097)	(51,330)
Undistributed earnings	25,382	7,486	4,909	(23,769)
Undistributed earnings-common shares	25,246	7,439	4,879	(23,769)
Add: Distributions declared-common shares	26,532	25,503	52,779	50,982
Numerator for basic and diluted change in net assets per common share	$ 51,778	$ 32,942	$ 57,658	$ 27,213
Denominator				
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	87,125	82,292	85,868	81,858
Common shares issuable	74	103	71	95
Weighted average common shares outstanding assuming dilution	87,199	82,395	85,939	81,953
Change in net assets per common share				
Basic	$ 0.59	$ 0.40	$ 0.67	$ 0.33
Diluted	$ 0.59	$ 0.40	$ 0.67	$ 0.33

In the table above, unvested share-based payment awards that have non-forfeitable rights to distributions or distribution equivalents are treated as participating securities for calculating earnings per share. Unvested common stock options and restricted stock units are also considered for the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the effect of the 2022 Convertible Notes under the treasury stock method is anti-dilutive and, accordingly, is excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

The calculation of change in net assets resulting from operations per common share assuming dilution, excludes all anti-dilutive shares. For the three months ended June 30, 2018, the number of anti-dilutive shares, as calculated based on the weighted average closing price of the Company s common stock for the periods, consisted of 4.6 million shares related to 2022 Convertible Notes, 74,845 shares of unvested common stock options, 803 shares of unvested restricted stock units, and 97,777 shares of unvested Retention PSUs. For the six months ended June 30, 2018, the number of anti-dilutive shares, as calculated based on the weighted average closing price of the Company s common stock for the periods, consisted of 4.5 million shares related to 2022 Convertible Notes, 74,006 shares of unvested common stock options, no shares of unvested restricted stock units, and 45,958 shares of unvested Retention PSUs. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the number of anti-dilutive shares, as calculated based on the weighted average closing price of the Company s common stock for the periods, consisted of 2.7 million and 1.9 million shares related to 2022 Convertible Notes, 43,723 shares and 31,039 shares of unvested common stock options, and no shares of unvested restricted stock units, respectively.

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company was authorized to issue 200.0 million shares of common stock with a par value of $0.001. Each share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote.

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9. Financial Highlights

Following is a schedule of financial highlights for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	2017
Per share data[1]:		
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 9.96	$ 9.90
Net investment income	0.57	0.59
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(0.16)	(0.03)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	0.26	(0.22)
Total from investment operations	0.67	0.34
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from capital share transactions[1]	0.15	0.21
Distributions of net investment income[6]	(0.62)	(0.63)
Distributions of capital gains[6]		
Stock-based compensation expense included in investment income[2]	0.06	0.05
Net asset value at end of period	$ 10.22	$ 9.87
Ratios and supplemental data:		
Per share market value at end of period	$ 12.65	$ 13.24
Total return[3]	1.24%	(2.04%)
Shares outstanding at end of period	94,260	82,819
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	85,868	81,858
Net assets at end of period	$ 963,697	$ 817,451
Ratio of total expense to average net assets[4]	11.59%	11.24%
Ratio of net investment income before investment gains and losses to average net assets[4]	11.45%	11.50%
Portfolio turnover rate[5]	28.31%	24.18%
Weighted average debt outstanding	$ 813,889	$ 707,323
Weighted average debt per common share	$ 9.48	$ 8.64

(1) All per share activity is calculated based on the weighted average shares outstanding for the relevant period, except net increase (decrease) in net assets from capital share transactions, which is based on the common shares outstanding as of the relevant balance sheet date.

(2) Stock option expense is a non-cash expense that has no effect on net asset value. Pursuant to ASC Topic 718 (Compensation Stock Compensation), net investment income includes the expense associated with the granting of stock options which is offset by a corresponding increase in paid-in capital.

(3) The total return for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 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. As such, the total return is not annualized. The total return does not reflect any sales load that must be paid by investors.

(4) These ratios are calculated based on weighted average net assets for the relevant period and are annualized. The ratio of total expense to average net assets for the period ended June 30, 2017 was incorrectly computed. The ratio was revised from 7.63% as previously disclosed to 11.24% as adjusted.
(5) The portfolio turnover rate for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 equals the lesser of investment portfolio purchases or sales during the period, divided by the average investment portfolio value during the period. As such, portfolio turnover rate is not annualized.
(6) Includes distributions on unvested restricted stock awards.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company s commitments and contingencies consist primarily of unused commitments to extend credit in the form of loans to the Company s portfolio companies. A portion of these unfunded contractual commitments are dependent upon the portfolio company reaching certain milestones before the debt commitment becomes available. Furthermore, the Company s credit agreements contain customary lending provisions which allow the Company 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. Since a portion of these commitments may expire without being drawn, unfunded contractual commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. As such, the Company s disclosure of unfunded contractual commitments includes only those which are available at the request of the portfolio company and unencumbered by milestones.

At June 30, 2018, the Company had approximately $129.7 million of unfunded commitments, including undrawn revolving facilities, which were available at the request of the portfolio company and unencumbered by milestones.

The Company also had approximately $80.0 million of non-binding term sheets outstanding at June 30, 2018. Non-binding outstanding term sheets are subject to completion of the Company s due diligence and final 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.

The fair value of the Company s 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 June 30, 2018, the Company s 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]**
ThumbTack, Inc.	$ 25,000
Tricida, Inc.	25,000
Contentful, Inc.	15,000
Impossible Foods, Inc.	15,000
Chemocentryx, Inc.	10,000
Proterra, Inc.	10,000
Evernote Corporation	7,500
Businessolver.com, Inc.	6,375
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation	5,000
Xometry, Inc.	4,000
Emma, Inc.	2,963
First Insight, Inc.	1,500
Lithium Technologies, Inc.	878
Greenphire, Inc.	500
Insurance Technologies Corporation	500
Salsa Labs, Inc.	500

Total	$	129,716

(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.

Certain premises are leased or licensed under agreements which expire at various dates through June 2027. Total rent expense amounted to approximately $510,000 and $961,000 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. Total rent expense amounted to approximately $449,000 and $893,000 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

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The Company s contractual obligations as of June 30, 2018 include:

	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)	$ 818,121	$ 72,288	$ 97,073	$ 490,250	$ 158,510
Operating Lease Obligations(4)	16,655	2,352	5,614	5,868	2,821
Total	$ 834,776	$ 74,640	$ 102,687	$ 496,118	$ 161,331

(1) Excludes commitments to extend credit to the Company s portfolio companies.
(2) Includes $190.2 million in principal outstanding under the SBA debentures, $150.0 million of the 2022 Notes, $83.5 million of the 2024 Notes, $75.0 million of the 2025 Notes, $31.1 million of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, $230.0 million of the 2022 Convertible Notes and $58.3 million under the Union Credit Facility as of June 30, 2018.
(3) Amounts represent future principal repayments and not the carrying value of each liability. See Note 4 to the Company s consolidated financial statements.
(4) Facility leases and licenses.
(5) Reflects the Company s intention to repay the remaining outstanding debentures in HT II in Q3 2018. See Note 12 Subsequent Events.

The Company may, from time to time, be involved in litigation arising out of its operations in the normal course of business or otherwise. Furthermore, third parties may try to seek to impose liability on the Company in connection with the activities of its portfolio companies. While the outcome of any current legal proceedings cannot at this time be predicted with certainty, the Company does not expect any current matters will materially affect the Company s financial condition or results of operations; however, there can be no assurance whether any pending legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Company s financial condition or results of operations in any future reporting period.

11. 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. The Company has adopted this standard, which did not have a material impact, on its 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 U.S. 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. The Company anticipates an increase in the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, however, the Company does not believe that ASU 2016-02 will have a material impact on its 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. The Company has adopted this standard, which did not have a material impact, on its 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. The Company has adopted this standard, which did not have a material impact, on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures for the periods presented.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-07, Compensation Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting . This amendment expands the scope of Topic 718, Compensation Stock Compensation (which currently only includes share-based payments to employees) to include share-based payments issued to nonemployees for goods or services. Consequently, the accounting for share-based payments to nonemployees and employees will be substantially aligned. ASU 2018-07 supersedes Subtopic 505-50, Equity Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees and is effective for annual reporting periods, and the interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company does not believe that ASU 2018-07 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

12. Subsequent Events

Distribution Declaration

On July 25, 2018 the Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of $0.31 per share to be paid on August 20, 2018 to stockholders of record as of August 13, 2018. This distribution represents the Company s fifty-second consecutive distribution since the Company s IPO, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date to $14.64 per share.

ATM Equity Program Issuances

Subsequent to June 30, 2018 and as of July 30, 2018, the Company sold 1.6 million shares of common stock for total accumulated net proceeds of approximately $19.8 million, including $150,000 of offering expenses, under the Equity Distribution Agreement with JMP. As of July 30, 2018, approximately 6.2 million shares remain available for issuance and sale under the Equity Distribution Agreement.

Hercules Technology II Debentures Full Redemption

On July 13, 2018, the Company completed repayment of the $41.2 million of outstanding HT II debentures.

Wells Facility

On July 31, 2018, the Company entered into a further amendment to the Wells Facility to extend the maturity date and fully repay the pro-rata portion of outstanding balances of Alostar Bank of Commerce and Everbank Commercial Finance Inc., thereby resigning both as lenders and terminating their commitments thereunder.

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Portfolio Company Developments

As of July 30, 2018, the Company held warrants or equity positions in two companies that have filed registration statements on Form S-1 with the SEC in contemplation of potential initial public offerings. Both 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. Subsequent to June 30, 2018 and as of July 30, 2018, there were no announced or completed liquidity events.

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Schedule 12-14

HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO AFFILIATES

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018

(in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Investment[1]	Amount of Interest Credited to Income[2]	Realized Gain (Loss)	As of December 31, 2017 Fair Value	Gross Additions[3]	Gross Reductions[4]	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	As of June 30, 2018 Fair Value
Control Investments								
Majority Owned Control Investments								
Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc.	Common Stock	$	$ (2,900)	$ 242	$	$ (3,100)	$ 2,858	$
Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC[8]	Senior Debt	501			9,809			9,809
	Preferred Stock				25,896			25,896
	Common Stock				1,884			1,884
Total Majority Owned Control Investments		$ 501	$ (2,900)	$ 242	$ 37,589	$ (3,100)	$ 2,858	$ 37,589
Other Control Investments								
Second Time Around (Simplify Holdings, LLC)[7]	Senior Debt	$	$ (1,743)	$	$	$ (1,781)	$ 1,781	$
Tectura Corporation[5]	Senior Debt	926	335	19,219	645	(335)	(402)	19,127
	Preferred Stock							
	Common Stock				900		(900)	
Total Other Control Investments		$ 926	$ (1,408)	$ 19,219	$ 1,545	$ (2,116)	$ 479	$ 19,127
Total Control Investments		$ 1,427	$ (4,308)	$ 19,461	$ 39,134	$ (5,216)	$ 3,337	$ 56,716

Affiliate Investments								
Optiscan BioMedical, Corp.	Preferred Warrants	$	$ (680)	$ 86	$	$ (680)	$ 827	$ 233
	Preferred Stock			6,205	1,301		(412)	7,094
Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.)(6)	Senior Debt	1,061		13,604	364	(3,500)	(86)	10,382
	Common Stock			11,400			(404)	10,996
Stion Corporation	Preferred Warrants		(1,378)			(1,378)	1,378	
Total Affiliate Investments		$ 1,061	$ (2,058)	$ 31,295	$ 1,665	$ (5,558)	$ 1,303	$ 28,705
Total Control and Affiliate Investments		$ 2,488	$ (6,366)	$ 50,756	$ 40,799	$ (10,774)	$ 4,640	$ 85,421

(1) Stock and warrants are generally non-income producing and restricted.

(2) Represents the total amount of interest or dividends credited to income for the period an investment was an affiliate or control investment.

(3) Gross additions include increases in the cost basis of investments resulting from new portfolio investments, paid-in-kind interest or dividends, the amortization of discounts and closing fees and the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities.

(4) Gross reductions include decreases in the cost basis of investments resulting from principal repayments or sales and the exchange of one or more existing securities for one or more new securities. Gross reductions also include previously recognized depreciation on investments that become control or affiliate investments during the period.

(5) As of March 31, 2017, the Company s investment in Tectura Corporation became classified as a control investment as of result of obtaining more than 50% representation on the portfolio company s board. In May 2018, the Company purchased common shares, thereby obtaining greater than 25% of voting securities of Tectura as of June 30, 2018.

(6) As of September 30, 2017, the Company s investment in Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.) became classified as an affiliate investment due to a reduction in equity ownership. Note that this investment was classified as a control investment as of June 30, 2017 after the Company obtained a controlling financial interest.

(7) As of February 2018, the Company s investments in Second Time Around (Simplify Holdings, LLC) were deemed wholly worthless and written off for a realized loss.

(8) As of March 31, 2018, the Company s investment in Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC became classified as a control investment as a result of obtaining a controlling financial interest

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Schedule 12-14

HERCULES CAPITAL, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO AFFILIATES

As of June 30, 2018

(in thousands)

rtfolio Company	Industry	Type of Investment[1]	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor	Principal or Shares	Cost	Value
ntrol Investments							
ajority Owned Control Investments							
braltar Business pital, LLC	Diversified Financial Services	Unsecured Debt	March 2023	Interest rate FIXED 14.50%	$ 10,000	$ 9,809	$ 9,80
	Diversified Financial Services	Preferred Stock			10,602,752	25,896	25,89
	Diversified Financial Services	Common Stock			830,000	1,884	1,88
tal Gibraltar Business Capital, LLC						$ 37,589	$ 37,58
tal Majority Owned Control Investments (3.90%)*						$ 37,589	$ 37,58
her Control Investments							
ctura Corporation	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured Debt	June 2021	Interest rate FIXED 6.00%, PIK Interest 3.00%	$ 20,608	20,608	19,12
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured Debt	June 2021	PIK Interest 8.00%	$ 10,680	240	
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Preferred Series BB Equity			1,000,000		
	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Common Stock			414,994,863	900	
tal Tectura Corporation						21,748	19,12
tal Other Control Investments (1.98%)*						$ 21,748	$ 19,12
tal Control Investments (5.89%)*						**$ 59,337**	**$ 56,71**

filiate Investments								
tiscan oMedical, Corp.	Medical Devices & Equipment	Preferred Series B Equity				6,185,567	$ 3,000	$ 4
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Preferred Series C Equity				1,927,309	655	1
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Preferred Series D Equity				55,103,923	5,257	3,72
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Preferred Series E Equity				31,199,131	2,609	2,84
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Preferred Series E Warrants				7,442,491	572	22
tal Optiscan BioMedical, Corp.							12,093	7,32
lar Spectrum ldings LLC k.a. Sungevity, .)	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured Debt	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 8.70% or Floor rate of 12.95%, 4.50% Exit Fee	$	10,500	10,468	10,38
	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Common Stock				288	61,502	10,99
tal Solar Spectrum Holdings LLC (p.k.a. Sungevity, Inc.)							$ 71,970	$ 21,37
tal Affiliate Investments (2.98%)*							**$ 84,063**	**$ 28,70**
tal Control and Affiliate Investments (8.86%)*							**$ 143,400**	**$ 85,42**

* Value as a percent of net assets

(1) Stock and warrants are generally non-income producing and restricted.

(2) All of the Company s control and affiliate investments are Level 3 investments valued using significant unobservable inputs.

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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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	For the Three- Months Ended March 31, (unaudited)		For the Year Ended December 31,				
nds, except per share amounts)	**2018**	**2017**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2**
heet data:							
ts, at value	$ 1,483,578	$ 1,406,267	$ 1,542,214	$ 1,423,942	$ 1,200,638	$ 1,020,737	$ 9
cash equivalents	118,228	148,140	91,309	13,044	95,196	227,116	2
ts	1,619,712	1,586,248	1,654,715	1,464,204	1,334,761	1,299,223	1,2
lities	790,981	778,352	813,748	676,260	617,627	640,359	5
assets	828,731	807,896	840,967	787,944	717,134	658,864	6
ta:							
rn(3)	(5.44%)	9.47%	1.47%	26.87%	(9.70%)	(1.75%)	
investments, at value	1,336,326	1,311,925	1,415,984	1,328,803	1,110,209	923,906	8
rant investments, at value	33,253	32,011	36,869	27,485	22,987	25,098	
ty investments, at value	113,999	62,331	89,361	67,654	67,442	71,733	
Commitments(2)	51,878	75,865	73,604	59,683	75,402	147,689	
value per share(1)	$ 9.72	$ 9.76	$ 9.96	$ 9.90	$ 9.94	$ 10.18	$

(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

	Quarter Ended			
(in thousands, except per share data)	**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.

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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 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

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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

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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 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 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 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 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, pre 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 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				
	NAV(1)	High	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 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 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:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**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 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:

	Year Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	**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 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:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 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

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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

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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:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**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:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		Three Months Ended March 31, 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:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**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:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**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 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.

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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 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	Communications & Networking	Senior Secured	April 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 8.75% or Floor rate of 12.00%	$ 11,464	8,228	

Newark, NJ 07102							
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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(dollars in thousands)

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	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

Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922							
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 Cambridge, MA 02140	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
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]	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	July 2021	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 9.45%,	$ 10,000	9,936	9,818

One Broadway, 9th Floor Cambridge, MA 02142				5.40% Exit			
	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	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

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	$ 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 Amsterdam, The Netherlands 1105 BP	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
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	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45% or Floor rate of 10.95%	$ 20,000	19,896	19,703

Arlington, VA 22203							
	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) 3960 Freedom Circle, Suite 200 Santa Clara, CA 95054	Information Services	Senior Secured	August 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 10.00%, PIK Interest 2.00%, 3.00% Exit Fee	$ 9,096	8,855	8,815
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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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 Belmont, CA 94002	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June 2021	Interest rate FIXED 6.00%, PIK Interest 3.00%	$ 20,450	20,450	17,095
	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%)*