

Hercules Capital, Inc.
Form N-2/A
July 21, 2017
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2017

Securities Act File No. 333-214767

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

(Check appropriate box or boxes)

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1

Post-Effective Amendment No.

Hercules Capital, Inc.

(formerly known as Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc.)

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in charter)

400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310

Palo Alto, CA 94301

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: (650) 289-3060

Manuel A. Henriquez

Chief Executive Officer

Hercules Capital, Inc.

400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310

Palo Alto, CA 94301

(Name and address of agent for service)

COPIES TO:

William Bielefeld

Ian Hartman

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Dechert LLP

1095 Avenue of the Americas

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APPROXIMATE DATE OF PROPOSED PUBLIC OFFERING:

As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box.

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box): when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c).

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered

Amount of

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	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Registration Fee(1)
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share(2)			
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value per share(2)			
Warrants(2)			
Subscription Rights(3)			
Debt Securities(4)			
TOTAL(5)		\$600,000,000	\$69,540(6)

- (1) Estimated pursuant to Rule 457(o) solely for the purposes of determining the registration fee. The proposed maximum offering price per security will be determined, from time to time, by the Registrant in connection with the sale by the Registrant of the securities registered under this registration statement.
- (2) Subject to Note 5 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate number of shares of common stock, preferred stock, or warrants as may be sold, from time to time. Warrants represent rights to purchase common stock, preferred stock or debt securities.
- (3) Subject to Note 5 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate number of subscription rights as may be sold, from time to time, representing rights to purchase common stock.
- (4) Subject to Note 5 below, there is being registered hereunder an indeterminate principal amount of debt securities as may be sold, from time to time. If any debt securities are issued at an original issue discount, then the offering price shall be in such greater principal amount as shall result in an aggregate price to investors not to exceed \$600,000,000.
- (5) In no event will the aggregate offering price of all securities issued from time to time pursuant to this registration statement exceed \$600,000,000.
- (6) Previously paid.

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(A) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 8(A), MAY DETERMINE.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PROSPECTUS (Subject to Completion)

July 21, 2017

\$600,000,000

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 \$600,000,000 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, Santa Monica, CA, 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.

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Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol HTGC. On July 19, 2017, the last reported sale price of a share of our common stock on the NYSE, was \$13.34. The net asset value per share of our common stock at March 31, 2017 (the last date prior to the date of this prospectus on which we determined net asset value) was \$9.76.

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 _____, 2017

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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 \$600,000,000 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 Where You Can Find Additional 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 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, 2017, our total assets were approximately \$1.6 billion, of which our investments comprised \$1.4 billion at fair value and \$1.5 billion at cost. Since inception through March 31, 2017, we have made debt and equity commitments of approximately \$6.7 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 \$102.3 million and \$264.1 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.4% and 13.8% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at March 31, 2017. At March 31, 2017, 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. As of March 31, 2017, 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 375 technology-related companies, representing approximately \$6.7 billion in commitments from inception to March 31, 2017, 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, 2017, our proprietary SQL-based database system included approximately 47,000 technology-related companies and approximately 9,500 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 for general corporate purposes, which includes investing in debt and equity securities, repayment of indebtedness and 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% 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.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****Recent Developments****Evaluation of Alternative Management Structures**

On May 3, 2017, we filed preliminary proxy materials with the SEC for a special meeting of stockholders to seek approval for a proposed advisory agreement with Hamilton Advisers LLC. However, after receiving feedback from our stockholders, on May 15, 2017, we decided to postpone the proposed special meeting of stockholders indefinitely and formally withdrew the proxy materials containing our proposal seeking stockholder approval of our plans to externalize our management structure to expand our ongoing review process. We, along with our professional advisors, are currently evaluating alternatives with respect to our management structure. While internal management has served us well since our formation, our board of directors (the Board of Directors) has concluded that there are limitations to that management structure that may operate to our disadvantage. To that end, we are exploring the possibility of externalizing our management structure as a means of addressing those concerns; and, we are also examining various alternatives that could be pursued with respect to externalization if we determine that externalization is the proper course to follow. We and our independent directors are working with advisors to assist in these efforts. This program will result in us incurring additional and unusual expense until this project is concluded. Should we determine to pursue externalization, which would be subject to approval by our stockholders, it could involve some disruption (at least on a temporary basis) and expense during the period of transition.

Distribution Declaration

On April 26, 2017, our Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of \$0.31 per share which was paid on May 22, 2017 to stockholders of record as of May 15, 2017. This distribution represented our forty-seventh consecutive distribution since our initial public offering, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date to \$13.09 per share.

Closed and Pending Commitments

As of July 19, 2017, we have:

Closed debt and equity commitments of approximately \$396.7 million to new and existing portfolio companies and funded approximately \$187.4 million subsequent to March 31, 2017.

Pending commitments (signed non-binding term sheets) of approximately \$80.0 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, 2017 Closed Commitments	\$ 190.7
Q2 and Q3 2017 Closed Commitments (as of July 19, 2017) ^(a)	\$ 206.0
Pending Commitments (as July 19, 2017) ^(b)	\$ 80.0
Closed and Pending Commitments as of July 19, 2017	\$ 476.7

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.

Portfolio Company Developments

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As of July 19, 2017, we held warrants or equity positions in six companies that have filed registration statements on Form S-1 with the SEC in contemplation of potential initial public offerings. All six companies

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filed confidentially under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the JOBS Act). There can be no assurance that these companies will complete their initial public offerings in a timely manner or at all. In addition, subsequent to March 31, 2017, our portfolio companies announced the following liquidity events:

1. **IronPlanet, Inc.**, a leading online marketplace for used heavy equipment and other durable assets, was acquired by Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated (NYSE & TSX: RBA), the world's largest industrial auctioneer and a leading equipment distributor, for approximately US \$758.5 million. The transaction closed on May 31, 2017. We initially committed \$37.5 million in venture debt financing to IronPlanet in October 2014. We recognized a net realized gain of \$5.1 million from the transaction, generating a fully realized internal rate of return (IRR) of approximately 37.9% from its loan repayments and equity/warrant gains.
2. **Lithium Technologies, Inc.**, a market leader in cloud-based social media engagement and online community solutions, announced that it had entered into a definitive merger agreement to be acquired by Vista Equity Partners, a leading private equity firm focused on investments in software, data and technology-enabled businesses. Lithium's board of directors unanimously approved the transaction on May 30, 2017. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed. We initially committed \$25.0 million in venture debt financing to Lithium in November 2016.
3. **Merrimack Pharmaceuticals, Inc.** (NASDAQ: MACK) completed its asset sale to Ipsen S.A. (Euronext: IPN; ADR:IPSEY), a global specialty-driven pharmaceutical group committed to discovering new solutions for targeted debilitating diseases on April 3, 2017. Merrimack used part of the proceeds to extinguish the \$175.0 million in outstanding Senior Secured Notes due in 2022, which included our debt obligation. In addition, Merrimack announced that its Board of Directors had authorized and declared a special cash dividend of \$140.0 million on the company's common stock. This special dividend was paid from the proceeds of the company's asset sale to Ipsen S.A. The special dividend was paid on May 26, 2017 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on May 17, 2017.
4. **Mast Therapeutics, Inc.** announced the closing on April 27, 2017 of its previously announced merger with Savara Inc. (NASDAQ: SVRA), a clinical-stage specialty pharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of novel therapies for the treatment of serious or life-threatening rare respiratory diseases. As part of the merger, the stockholders of Savara have become the majority owners of Mast, and the operations of Mast and Savara have been combined. We initially committed \$15.0 million in venture debt financing to Mast in August 2015, and had an outstanding principal balance of \$3.0 million and held warrants for 2.3 million shares of common stock as of March 31, 2017. The post-merger company, named Savara Inc., is based in Austin, TX and features three inhaled product candidates, each in advanced stages of clinical development. The company will be led solely by Savara's current management team.
5. **JumpStart Games, Inc.** announced that it was acquired by NetDragon Websoft Holdings Limited (HKSE: 0777), a global leader in building online communities, especially in the areas of gaming and education. NetDragon is located in Fuzhou, Fujian, China. Hercules had committed \$14.6 million in venture debt financing to JumpStart initially in March 2014. As of March 31, 2017, the JumpStart senior secured debt investment was on non-accrual status, with a value of \$3.1 million. The acquisition was completed by NetDragon in Hong Kong on July 4, 2017. Hercules is scheduled to receive quarterly interest payments through June 30, 2018; and the potential to receive principal repayment of a portion of its outstanding obligation at maturity on June 30, 2018, subject to adjustments of JumpStart. In addition, the transaction also includes the potential for additional principal and interest recovery from JumpStart performance-based earnouts which are expected to be payable on June 30, 2019, subject to the achievement of certain performance milestones by JumpStart.

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6. **Jaguar Animal Health, Inc.** (NASDAQ: JAGX) entered a binding merger agreement on May 26, 2017 with Napo Pharmaceuticals, a company that focuses on the development and commercialization of proprietary pharmaceuticals for the global marketplace in collaboration with local partners. In addition, Jaguar Animal Health and Napo Pharmaceuticals announced the filing of two Orphan Drug Designation Applications with U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) for Mytesi for serious unmet medical needs.
7. **Sungevity, Inc.** In March 2017, our portfolio company Sungevity, Inc. announced that it had commenced voluntary Chapter 11 proceedings in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. In connection with the restructuring process, and 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, 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. Under the terms of the transaction, Solar Spectrum has acquired Sungevity's infrastructure, technology, installer network, supplier warrants and certain agreements. As a result of the bankruptcy court-approved sale, the cost basis of our outstanding debt position in Sungevity, Inc. was converted into an equity position in Solar Spectrum.

Employee Resignation

On June 26, 2017, Andrew Olson announced his resignation, effective July 21, 2017, from his position as Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller. Gerard R. Waldt, Jr., the Company's current Assistant Controller, will assume the position of Controller.

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, Santa Monica, CA, 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.

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	0%
Dividend reinvestment plan fees	0%
Total stockholder transaction expenses (as a percentage of the public offering price)	0%
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common stock):⁽⁵⁾	
Operating expenses	5.45% ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾
Interest and fees paid in connection with borrowed funds	6.03% ⁽⁸⁾
Total annual expenses	11.48% ⁽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, 2017, which is approximately \$825.3 million.
- (6) Operating expenses represent our actual operating expenses incurred for the three-months ended March 31, 2017, including all fees and expenses of our consolidated subsidiaries and excluding interests and fees on indebtedness. This percentage for the year ended December 31, 2016 was 6.21%. 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 actual interest, fees and credit facility expenses incurred for the three-months ended March 31, 2017, including our Wells Facility, Union Bank Facility, the 2024 Notes, the 2022 Convertible Notes, the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes and the SBA debentures, each of which is defined herein. This percentage for the year ended December 31, 2016 was 5.04%.
- (9) Total annual expenses is the sum of operating expenses, and interest and fees paid in connection with borrowed funds. This percentage for the year ended December 31, 2016 was 11.25%. 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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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	\$ 111	\$ 313	\$ 490	\$ 845

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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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 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012 and the financial statement of operations data for fiscal 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012 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, 2017 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, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2017.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three-Months Ended March 31, (unaudited)		For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Investment income:							
Interest	\$ 42,861	\$ 36,474	\$ 158,727	\$ 140,266	\$ 126,618	\$ 123,671	\$ 87,603
Fees	3,504	2,465	16,324	16,866	17,047	16,042	9,917
Total investment income	46,365	38,939	175,051	157,132	143,665	139,713	97,520
Operating expenses:							
Interest	9,607	7,018	32,016	30,834	28,041	30,334	19,835
Loan fees	2,838	988	5,042	6,055	5,919	4,807	3,917
General and administrative:							
Legal expenses	726	896	4,823	3,079	1,366	1,440	799
Other expenses	3,338	2,684	11,283	13,579	8,843	7,914	7,309
Total general and administrative	4,064	3,580	16,106	16,658	10,209	9,354	8,108
Employee Compensation:							
Compensation and benefits	5,345	4,685	22,500	20,713	16,604	16,179	13,326
Stock-based compensation	1,833	2,571	7,043	9,370	9,561	5,974	4,227
Total employee compensation	7,178	7,256	29,543	30,083	26,165	22,153	17,553
Total operating expenses	23,687	18,842	82,707	83,630	70,334	66,648	49,413
Other income (loss)			8,000	(1)	(1,581)		
Net investment income	22,678	20,097	100,344	73,501	71,750	73,065	48,107
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	3,237	(4,468)	4,576	5,147	20,112	14,836	3,168
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	(31,503)	(1,334)	(36,217)	(35,732)	(20,674)	11,545	(4,516)
Total net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(28,266)	(5,802)	(31,641)	(30,585)	(562)	26,381	(1,348)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ (5,588)	\$ 14,295	\$ 68,703	\$ 42,916	\$ 71,188	\$ 99,446	\$ 46,759
Change in net assets per common share (basic)	\$ (0.07)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.67	\$ 0.93
Distributions declared per common share:	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.95

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(in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three-Months Ended March 31, (unaudited)			For the Year Ended December 31,			
	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Balance sheet data:							
Investments, at value	\$ 1,406,267	\$ 1,291,310	\$ 1,423,942	\$ 1,200,638	\$ 1,020,737	\$ 910,295	\$ 906,300
Cash and cash equivalents	148,140	13,478	13,044	95,196	227,116	268,368	182,994
Total assets	1,586,248	1,331,815	1,464,204	1,334,761	1,299,223	1,221,715	1,123,643
Total liabilities	778,352	613,435	676,260	617,627	640,359	571,708	607,675
Total net assets	807,896	718,380	787,943	717,134	658,864	650,007	515,968
Other Data:							
Total return ⁽³⁾	9.47%	1.18%	26.87%	(9.70%)	(1.75%)	58.49%	28.28%
Total debt investments, at value	1,311,925	1,205,673	1,328,803	1,110,209	923,906	821,988	827,540
Total warrant investments, at value	32,011	23,496	27,485	22,987	25,098	35,637	29,550
Total equity investments, at value	62,331	62,141	67,654	67,442	71,733	52,670	49,210
Unfunded Commitments ⁽²⁾	75,865	64,640	59,683	75,402	147,689	69,091	19,265
Net asset value per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 9.76	\$ 9.81	\$ 9.90	\$ 9.94	\$ 10.18	\$ 10.51	\$ 9.75

(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 last eight quarters ended December 31, 2016 and the quarter ending March 31, 2017. 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 further quarter.

(in thousands, except per share data)	Quarter Ended March 31, 2017			
	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
(in thousands, except per share data)	Quarter Ended March 31, 2015			
	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2015	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2015
Total investment income	\$ 32,494	\$ 38,126	\$ 47,132	\$ 39,380
Net investment income	12,993	16,781	23,590	20,137
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	21,919	2,752	4,075	14,170
Change in net assets resulting from operations per common share (basic)	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.20

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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

We are evaluating alternative management structures.

We, along with our professional advisors, are currently evaluating alternatives with respect to our management structure. While internal management has served us well since our formation, the Board of Directors has concluded that there are limitations to that management structure that may operate to our disadvantage. To that end, we are exploring the possibility of externalizing our management structure as a means of addressing those concerns; and, we are also examining various alternatives that could be pursued with respect to externalization if we determine that externalization is the proper course to follow. We and our independent directors are working with advisors to assist in these efforts. This program will result in us incurring additional and unusual expense until this project is concluded. Should we determine to pursue externalization, which would be subject to approval by our stockholders, it could involve some disruption (at least on a temporary basis) and expense during the period of transition. There can be no assurance regarding the outcome of our examination of alternatives, including with respect to whether the Board of Directors recommends externalization to our stockholders, the terms of any external management agreement (including with respect to fees) or the identity of any external manager that may be recommended by the Board of Directors.

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

We are currently evaluating alternatives with respect to our management structure, including externalizing our management structure. We have not decided on any course of action, and there can be no assurance regarding the outcome of our examination of alternatives, including with respect to whether we decide to recommend externalization of our management to our stockholders. If we remain an internally managed business development company, we will continue to be subject to certain restrictions that may place us at a competitive disadvantage to other similar business development companies that are externally managed. 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, if we remain an internally managed business development company, 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.

If we externalize our management structure, we will be dependent upon key personnel of the external adviser.

If we externalize our management structure, the external adviser will depend on the efforts, skills, reputations and business contacts of its key personnel, the information and deal flow they and others generate

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during the normal course of their activities and the synergies among the diverse fields of expertise and knowledge held by the external adviser's professionals. The loss of the services of any of them could have a material adverse effect on us and could harm the external adviser's ability to manage our business.

If we externalize our management structure, our external adviser may experience conflicts of interest in connection with the management of the Company.

If we externalize our management structure, our external adviser may experience conflicts of interest in connection with the management of the Company, including, but not limited to, the following:

The members, officers and other personnel of the external adviser allocate their time, resources and other services between the Company and other investment and business activities in which they may be involved. Accordingly, they may have obligations to such other entities, the fulfillment of which obligations may not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders;

The external adviser may compete with certain of its affiliates, including other entities it manages, for investments for us, subjecting the external adviser to potential conflicts of interest in evaluating the suitability of investment opportunities and making or recommending acquisitions on our behalf;

The compensation payable by us to the external adviser will be approved by the Board of Directors consistent with the exercise of the requisite standard of care applicable to trustees under state law. Such compensation is payable, in most cases, regardless of the quality of the assets acquired, the services provided to us or whether we make distributions to stockholders;

The external adviser and its affiliates may provide a broad range of financial services to companies in which we invest, in compliance with applicable law, and will generally be paid fees for such services;

Affiliated investment vehicles formed in the future and managed by the external adviser or its affiliates may have overlapping investment objectives with our own and, accordingly, may invest in asset classes similar to those targeted by us. As a result, the external adviser may face conflicts in allocating investment opportunities between us and such other entities;

The external adviser and its affiliates may not be not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships (including, among others, relationships with clients that are employee benefit plans subject to ERISA and related regulations), or from engaging in other business activities without the prior approval of our stockholders or our Board of Directors, even though such activities may be in competition with us and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the external adviser, which could detract from the external adviser's time spent on our business;

The external adviser and its affiliates may give advice and recommend securities to other clients which may differ from, or be contrary to, advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, us even though their investment objectives may be similar to ours; and

To the extent not restricted by confidentiality requirements or applicable law, the external adviser may apply experience and information gained in providing services to our portfolio companies in providing services to competing companies invested in by affiliates' other clients.

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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

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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.

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.

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 our senior management that prohibit them from leaving and competing with our business. In addition, the evaluation of alternative management structures discussed above may lead to changes in our management structure. 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,

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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 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 the Company's growth 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, to avoid being subject to excise taxes and to minimize or avoid being subject to income 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%. 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.

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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, 2017, portfolio investments, whose fair value is determined in good faith by the Board of Directors, were approximately 88.7% of our total assets. We expect our investments to continue to consist 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

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with our leverage activity. If we are not able to service our substantial indebtedness, our business could be harmed materially.

Our secured credit facilities with Wells Fargo Capital Finance LLC (the Wells Facility) and MUFG Union Bank, N.A. (the Union Bank Facility, and together with the Wells Facility, our Credit Facilities), our 2024 Notes and our 2021 Asset-Backed Notes (as each term is defined below) 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, 2017, we had no borrowings outstanding under the Wells Facility and the Union Bank Facility. In addition, as of March 31, 2017, we had approximately \$190.2 million of indebtedness outstanding incurred by our SBIC subsidiaries, approximately \$258.5 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.25% notes due 2024 (the 2024 Notes), approximately \$230.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.375% convertible notes due 2022 (the 2022 Convertible Notes) and approximately \$101.4 million in aggregate principal amount of fixed rate asset-backed notes issued in November 2014 (the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes) in connection with our \$237.4 million debt securitization (the 2014 Debt Securitization).

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, 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. As of March 31, 2017 our asset coverage ratio under our regulatory requirements as a business development company was 237.0% 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 203.6% when including all SBA leverage.

Based on assumed leverage equal to 96.6% of our net assets as of March 31, 2017, our investment portfolio would have been required to experience an annual return of at least 3.1% 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⁾	(25.75)	(15.93)	(6.12)	3.70	13.52

- (1) Assumes \$1.6 billion in total assets, \$778.4 million in debt outstanding, \$807.9 million in stockholders' equity, and an average cost of funds of 6.3%, which is the approximate average cost of borrowed funds, including our Credit Facilities, 2019 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, 2024 Notes, our SBA debentures and our 2021 Asset-Backed Notes for the period ended March 31, 2017. 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 Credit Facilities and the 2024 Notes contain various covenants which, if not complied with, could require accelerated repayment under the facility or require us to repurchase the 2024 Notes thereby materially and adversely affecting our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions.

The credit agreements governing our Credit Facilities and the 2024 Notes 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 2024 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.

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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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 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

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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 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.

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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.

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

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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%. Legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives during the 114th Congress proposed to modify this section of the 1940 Act and increase the amount of debt that business development companies may incur by modifying the asset coverage percentage from 200% to 150%. If such legislation is passed, we may be able to incur additional indebtedness in the future and, therefore, your risk of an investment in our securities may increase.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

Furthermore, we may invest in the equity securities of non-U.S. corporations (or other non-U.S. entities classified as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that could be treated under the Code and U.S. Treasury regulations as passive foreign investment companies (PFICs) and/or controlled foreign corporations (CFCs). The rules relating to investment in these types of non-U.S. entities are designed to ensure that U.S. taxpayers are either, in effect, taxed currently (or on an accelerated basis with respect to

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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.

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 administrative authorities 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 designated as a capital gain dividend) to the extent of our

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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 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, 2017, approximately 92.8% of our loans were at floating rates or floating rates with a floor and 7.2% 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.

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

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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 three-months ended March 31, 2017, we did not engage in any hedging activities.

Legislation may allow us to incur additional leverage.

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). If recent legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives is passed, or similar legislation is introduced, it would modify this section of the 1940 Act and increase the amount of debt that business development companies may incur. As a result, we may be able to incur additional indebtedness in the future and therefore your risk of an investment in us may increase. However, the ultimate form and likely outcome of such legislation or any similar legislation cannot be predicted.

Two of our wholly-owned subsidiaries are licensed by the U.S. Small Business Administration, 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 \$102.3 million and \$264.1 million in assets, respectively, and they accounted for approximately 5.4% and 13.8% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at March 31, 2017. 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, 2017 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, 2017, 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.

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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.

The debentures guaranteed by the SBA have a maturity of ten years and require semi-annual payments of interest. 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

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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.

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 the 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. On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Protection Act, as amended, or the Dodd-Frank Act, was enacted. There are significant corporate governance and executive compensation-related provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act, 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 the Company's management team takes reasonable efforts to ensure that the Company is 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.

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

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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 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

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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 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 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.

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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

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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 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. Several European Union (EU) countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, continue to face budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EU countries. There is also continued concern about national-level support for the euro and the accompanying coordination of fiscal and wage policy among European Economic and Monetary Union member countries. In July and August 2015, Greece reached agreements with its creditors for bailouts that provide aid in exchange for certain austerity measures. These and similar austerity measures may adversely affect world economic conditions and have an impact on our business and that of our portfolio companies. In the second quarter of 2015, stock prices in China experienced a significant drop, resulting primarily from continued sell-off of trading in Chinese markets. In August 2015, Chinese authorities sharply devalued China's currency.

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, a prolonged continuation of the decline in oil and natural gas prices experienced over the last two years would adversely affect the credit quality of our debt investments and the underlying operating performance of our equity investments in energy-related businesses. Consequently, we can provide no assurance that the performance of certain portfolio companies will not be negatively impacted by economic cycles, industry cycles or other conditions, which could also have a negative impact on our future results.

The government of the United Kingdom (U.K.) held an in-or-out referendum on the U.K.'s membership in the EU on June 23, 2016. The referendum resulted in a vote in favor of the exit of the U.K. from the EU (Brexit). A process of negotiation will follow that will determine the future terms of the U.K.'s relationship with the EU. The uncertainty in the wake of the referendum could have a negative impact on both the U.K. economy and the economies of other countries in Europe. The Brexit process also may lead to greater volatility in the global currency and financial markets, which could adversely affect us. In connection with investments in non-U.S. issuers, we may engage in foreign currency exchange transactions but is not required to hedge its currency exposure. As such, we make investments that are denominated in British pound sterling or euros. Our assets are generally valued in U.S. dollars, and the depreciation of the British pound sterling and/or the euro in relation to the U.S. dollar in anticipation of Brexit would adversely affect our investments denominated in British pound sterling or euros that are not fully hedged regardless of the performance of their underlying issuers. Global central banks may maintain historically low interest rates longer than was anticipated prior to the Brexit vote, which could adversely affect our income and the level of our distributions.

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.

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

As of March 31, 2017, we had approximately \$75.9 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 commitments 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.

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 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.

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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 net asset value. 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, 2017, approximately 74.7% of the fair value of our portfolio was composed of investments in five industries: 31.0% investments in the drug discovery & development industry, 18.6% investments in the software industry, 10.1% investments in the media/content/info industry, 8.0% investments in the sustainable and renewable technology industry, and 7.1% investments in the internet consumer & business services industry.

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.

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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 investments in more companies. The following table shows the fair value of the totals of investments held in portfolio companies at March 31, 2017 that represent greater than 5% of our net assets:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2017	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Net Assets
Machine Zone, Inc.	\$ 107,530	13.3%
Insmmed, Incorporated	56,172	7.0%
Axovant Sciences Ltd.	55,009	6.8%
Proterra, Inc.	41,915	5.2%
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)	41,540	5.1%

Machine Zone, Inc. is a technology company that is best known for building mobile Massively Multiplayer Online games with a focus on community-based gameplay.

Insmmed, Incorporated is a biopharmaceutical company that focuses on the development of inhaled pharmaceuticals for the site-specific treatment of serious lung diseases.

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

Proterra, Inc. designs and manufactures zero-emission vehicles that enable bus fleet operators to eliminate the dependency on fossil fuels and significantly reduce operating costs.

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

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.

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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 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

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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.

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.

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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.

Continuation of the decline in oil and natural gas prices for a prolonged period of time could have a material adverse effect on us.

A prolonged continuation of the decline in oil and natural gas prices would 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' 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 net asset value. Should the decline in oil and natural gas prices experienced over the last two years persist, it is likely that the ability of these portfolio companies to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders will be adversely affected, thereby negatively impacting their financial condition and their ability to satisfy their debt service and other obligations to us. Likewise, should the decline in oil and natural gas prices persist, it is likely that our energy-related portfolio companies' and other affected companies' cash flow and 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.

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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 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.

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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.

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.

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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.

Our portfolio companies may be unable to repay or refinance outstanding principal on their loans at or prior to maturity, and rising interest 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.

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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 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.

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

At March 31, 2017, approximately 43.0% of our portfolio company debt investments were secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company, including their intellectual property, 44.9% of the debt investments were to portfolio companies that were prohibited from pledging or encumbering their intellectual property, or subject to a negative pledge, 9.1% of the our portfolio company debt investments were secured by a second priority security interest in all of the portfolio company's assets, other than intellectual property and 3.0% of our portfolio company debt investments were secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company, including its intellectual property, with a second lien on the portfolio company's cash and accounts receivable. At March 31, 2017 we had no equipment only liens on any 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 party, alter its own products or processes, obtain a license from the third party and/or cease activities utilizing

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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.

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.

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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. At March 31, 2017, we had no equipment-based loans.

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 \$112.4 million or 8.0% of total investments at March 31, 2017. 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 a certain percentage of our income each taxable year, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including failure to obtain, or possible loss of, the U.S. federal income tax benefits allowable to RICs. 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 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 from our

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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 GAAP requirements, of those approximately 50% of warrants that 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, 2017, we received debt investment early principal repayments and pay down of working capital debt investments of approximately \$100.3 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 7.7% of the outstanding value of our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2017. Payments on one or more of our loans, particularly a loan to a client in which we also hold an equity interest, 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. In May 2017, the House of Representatives voted to pass the American Health Care Act, or the AHCA. As proposed, the AHCA would repeal many provisions of the ACA. The Senate is expected to consider an alternative version of the AHCA and it is expected that Congress will continue to consider this or similar legislation to repeal and replace some or all elements of 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

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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 resulting from the outstanding shares attributable to the conversion of the 2022 Convertible Notes. 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, 2017.

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 your debt 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 your debt securities are subject to mandatory redemption, we may be required to redeem your debt securities also 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.

Additionally, we may redeem the 2024 Notes after July 30, 2017 at a redemption price of 100% of the outstanding principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest payments. If we choose to redeem the 2024 Notes when the fair market value of the 2024 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.

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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.

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.

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

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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;

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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.

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.

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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 an established trading market. We cannot assure you that a trading market for our publicly issued debt securities will ever develop or be maintained if developed. In addition to our creditworthiness, many factors may materially adversely affect the trading market for, 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;

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

The 2024 Notes are not secured by any of our assets or any of the assets of our subsidiaries. As a result, while the 2024 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 2024 Notes.

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

The 2024 Notes are obligations exclusively of Hercules Capital, Inc. (formerly known as Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc.) and not of any of our subsidiaries. None of our subsidiaries are or act as guarantors of the 2024 Notes and the 2024 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 2024 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 2024 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 structurally 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 2024 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 2024 Notes.

The indenture under which the 2024 Notes were issued contains limited protection for the holders of the 2024 Notes.

The indenture under which 2024 Notes were issued offers limited protection to the holders of the 2024 Notes. The terms of the indenture and the 2024 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 2024 Notes. In particular, the terms of the indenture and the 2024 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 2024 Notes, (2) any

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indebtedness or other obligations that would be secured and therefore rank effectively senior in right of payment to the 2024 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 2024 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 2024 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) of the 1940 Act as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions;

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 2024 Notes, in each case other than distributions, purchases, redemptions or payments that would cause a violation of Section 18(a)(1)(B) of the 1940 Act as modified by Section 61(a)(1) of the 1940 Act or any successor provisions giving effect to any exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC (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% 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;

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.

The indenture and the 2024 Notes do not require us to offer to purchase the 2024 Notes in connection with a change of control or any other event.

Furthermore, the terms of the indenture and the 2024 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 2024 Notes may have important consequences for their holders, including making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the 2024 Notes or negatively affecting their trading value.

Certain of our current debt instruments include more protections for their respective holders than the indenture and the 2024 Notes. In addition, other debt we issue or incur in the future could contain more protections for its holders than the indenture and the 2024 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 2024 Notes.

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

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Although the 2024 Notes are listed on the NYSE under the symbol HTGX, we cannot provide any assurances that an active trading market will develop or be sustained for the 2024 Notes or that the 2024 Notes

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will be able to be sold. At various times, the 2024 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 may be harmed.

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

Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, including a default under the Wells Facility, the Union Bank Facility 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 2024 Notes and substantially decrease the market value of the 2024 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 other debt that we may incur in the future to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under the Wells Facility or Union Bank Facility 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 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 2024 Notes, the Wells Facility, Union Bank Facility or under any future credit facility is accelerated, we may be unable to repay or finance the amounts due.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The matters discussed in this prospectus, as well as in future oral and written statements by management of Hercules Capital, Inc. that are forward-looking statements are based on current management expectations that involve substantial risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. We generally identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, should, expects, plans, anticipates, could, intends, target, projects, contemplates, believes, estimates, predicts, potential, and 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;

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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.

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 for funding investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objectives, retiring certain debt obligations and 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.

	NAV ⁽¹⁾	Price Range		Premium/ Discount of High Sales Price to NAV	Premium/ Discount of Low Sales Price to NAV	Cash Distribution per Share
		High	Low			
2015						
First quarter	\$ 10.47	\$ 15.27	\$ 13.47	45.8%	28.7%	\$ 0.310
Second quarter	\$ 10.26	\$ 13.37	\$ 11.25	30.3%	9.6%	\$ 0.310
Third quarter	\$ 10.02	\$ 12.23	\$ 9.99	22.1%	-0.3%	\$ 0.310
Fourth quarter	\$ 9.94	\$ 12.44	\$ 10.23	25.2%	2.9%	\$ 0.310
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	*	\$ 15.56	\$ 12.66	*	*	**
Third quarter (through July 19, 2017)	*	\$ 13.50	\$ 13.24	*	*	**

(1) Net asset value 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 July 19, 2017 was \$13.34 per share.

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

Distributions

The following table summarizes distributions declared and paid or to be paid or reinvested on all shares, including restricted stock, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share
October 27, 2005	November 1, 2005	November 17, 2005	\$ 0.03

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December 9, 2005	January 6, 2006	January 27, 2006	0.30
April 3, 2006	April 10, 2006	May 5, 2006	0.30
July 19, 2006	July 31, 2006	August 28, 2006	0.30
October 16, 2006	November 6, 2006	December 1, 2006	0.30
February 7, 2007	February 19, 2007	March 19, 2007	0.30
May 3, 2007	May 16, 2007	June 18, 2007	0.30
August 2, 2007	August 16, 2007	September 17, 2007	0.30

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Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share
February 24, 2015	March 12, 2015	March 19, 2015	0.31
May 4, 2015	May 18, 2015	May 25, 2015	0.31
July 29, 2015	August 17, 2015	August 24, 2015	0.31
October 28, 2015	November 16, 2015	November 23, 2015	0.31
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
			\$ 3.10

* Distribution paid in cash and stock.

On April 26, 2017, the Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of \$0.31 per share which was paid on May 22, 2017 to stockholders of record as of May 15, 2017. This distribution represented our forty-seventh consecutive distribution since our IPO, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date \$13.09 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 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

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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. Of the distributions declared during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, 100% were distributions derived from our current and accumulated earnings and profits. There can be no certainty to stockholders that this determination is representative of the tax attributes of our 2017 distributions to stockholders.

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 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.

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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 and long term capital gains, from our taxable year ended December 31, 2016 to our stockholders during 2017.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****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, 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	For the year ended December 31, 2012
Earnings to Fixed Charges ⁽¹⁾	2.82	2.85	2.16	3.10	3.83	2.97

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, Santa Monica, CA, 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.

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. 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 \$102.3 million and \$264.1 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.4% and 13.8% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at March 31, 2017. In aggregate, at March 31, 2017, 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, 2017, 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 U.S. federal income tax purposes to our stockholders. However, our qualification

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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 \$1.4 billion at both March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The fair value of our debt investment portfolio was approximately \$1.3 billion at both March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The fair value of the equity portfolio at March 31, 2017 was approximately \$62.4 million, compared to a fair value of approximately \$67.6 million at December 31, 2016. The fair value of the warrant portfolio at March 31, 2017 was approximately \$32.0 million, compared to a fair value of approximately \$27.5 million at December 31, 2016.

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, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016 was comprised of the following:

(in millions)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Debt Commitments⁽¹⁾		
New portfolio company	\$ 170.0	\$ 624.0
Existing portfolio company	17.1	171.8
Total	\$ 187.1	\$ 795.8
Funded and Restructured Debt Investments⁽²⁾		
New portfolio company	\$ 120.0	\$ 479.0
Existing portfolio company	29.4	181.5
Total	\$ 149.4	\$ 660.5
Funded Equity Investments		
New portfolio company	\$ 3.7	\$ 17.1
Existing portfolio company	0.2	3.1
Total	\$ 3.9	\$ 20.2
Unfunded Contractual Commitments⁽³⁾		
Total	\$ 75.9	\$ 59.7
Non-Binding Term Sheets		
New portfolio company	\$ 20.0	\$ 55.0
Total	\$ 20.0	\$ 55.0

(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, 2017, we received approximately \$137.8 million in aggregate principal repayments. Of the approximately \$137.8 million of aggregate principal repayments, approximately \$37.5 million were scheduled principal payments and approximately \$100.3 million were early principal repayments related to 13 portfolio companies. Of the approximately \$100.3 million early principal repayments, approximately \$30.7 million were early repayments due to M&A transactions for three portfolio companies.

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Total portfolio investment activity (inclusive of unearned income and excluding activity related to taxes payable, escrow receivables and Citigroup warrant participation) as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

(in millions)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Beginning portfolio	\$ 1,423.9	\$ 1,200.6
New fundings and restructures	153.3	680.7
Warrants not related to current period fundings	0.4	0.6
Principal payments received on investments	(37.5)	(111.2)
Early payoffs	(100.3)	(324.0)
Accretion of loan discounts and paid-in-kind principal	10.0	43.6
Net acceleration of loan discounts and loan fees due to early payoff or restructure	(0.6)	(6.3)
New loan fees	(2.9)	(10.1)
Warrants converted to equity		0.3
Sale of investments	(8.4)	(4.4)
Loss on investments due to write offs	(0.4)	(10.0)
Net change in unrealized depreciation	(31.2)	(35.9)
Ending portfolio	\$ 1,406.3	\$ 1,423.9

The following table shows the fair value of our investment portfolio by asset class as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
(in thousands)	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Senior Secured Debt with Warrants	\$ 1,000,380	71.1%	\$ 1,078,779	75.7%
Senior Secured Debt	343,556	24.4%	277,509	19.5%
Preferred Stock	41,870	3.0%	39,418	2.8%
Common Stock	20,461	1.5%	28,236	2.0%
Total	\$ 1,406,267	100.0%	\$ 1,423,942	100.0%

A summary of our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 at value by geographic location is as follows:

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
(in thousands)	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
United States	\$ 1,293,849	92.0%	\$ 1,362,223	95.6%
England	68,971	4.9%	18,395	1.3%
Netherlands	20,250	1.4%	20,089	1.4%
Switzerland	12,529	0.9%	12,377	0.9%
Canada	10,665	0.8%	8,095	0.6%
Israel	3	0.0%	2,763	0.2%
Total	\$ 1,406,267	100.0%	\$ 1,423,942	100.0%

As of March 31, 2017, we held warrants or equity positions in six companies that have filed registration statements on Form S-1 with the SEC in contemplation of potential initial public offerings. All six 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.

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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, 2017, our debt investments have a term of between two and seven years and typically bear interest at a rate ranging from approximately 5.8% to approximately 13.5%. In addition to the cash yields received on our debt investments, in some instances, our debt investments may also include any of the following: end of term payments, balloon payment fees, commitment fees, success fees, 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 \$36.8 million of unamortized fees at March 31, 2017, of which approximately \$33.4 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately \$3.4 million was deferred contingent upon the occurrence of a funding or milestone. At December 31, 2016 we had approximately \$38.2 million of unamortized fees, of which approximately \$35.8 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately \$2.4 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, 2017 we had approximately \$34.2 million in exit fees receivable, of which approximately \$31.4 million was included as a component of the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately \$2.8 million was a deferred receivable related to expired commitments. At December 31, 2016 we had approximately \$32.8 million in exit fees receivable, of which approximately \$30.3 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.

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 \$2.2 million and \$1.7 million in PIK income in the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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 12.2% and 12.9% during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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 13.4% and 13.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The effective yield is derived by

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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 return for our investors was approximately 9.5% and 1.2% during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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.

Portfolio Composition

Our portfolio companies are primarily privately held companies and public companies which are active in the drug discovery & development, software, media/content/info, sustainable and renewable technology, internet consumer & business services, drug delivery, medical devices & equipment, healthcare services, specialty pharmaceuticals, consumer & business products, communications & networking, surgical devices, semiconductors, electronics & computer hardware, biotechnology tools, information services, and diagnostic 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, 2017, approximately 74.7% of the fair value of our portfolio was composed of investments in five industries: 31.0% investments in the drug discovery & development industry, 18.6% investments in the software industry, 10.1% investments in the media/content/info industry, 8.0% investments in the sustainable and renewable technology industry, and 7.1% investments in the internet consumer & business services industry.

The following table shows the fair value of our portfolio by industry sector at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Drug Discovery & Development	\$ 435,786	31.0%	\$ 422,550	29.7%
Software	260,956	18.6%	219,559	15.4%
Media/Content/Info	142,182	10.1%	137,567	9.7%
Sustainable and Renewable Technology	111,869	8.0%	154,406	10.9%
Internet Consumer & Business Services	100,296	7.1%	97,047	6.8%
Drug Delivery	98,804	7.0%	109,834	7.7%
Medical Devices & Equipment	92,143	6.6%	107,695	7.6%
Healthcare Services, Other	40,441	2.9%	30,200	2.1%
Specialty Pharmaceuticals	39,268	2.8%	38,944	2.7%
Consumer & Business Products	27,578	2.0%	42,713	3.0%
Communications & Networking	14,140	1.0%	18,019	1.3%
Surgical Devices	13,213	0.9%	12,553	0.9%
Semiconductors	8,653	0.6%	11,326	0.8%
Electronics & Computer Hardware	7,591	0.5%	7,664	0.5%
Biotechnology Tools	6,637	0.5%	7,200	0.5%
Information Services	6,104	0.4%	6,091	0.4%
Diagnostic	606	0.0%	574	0.0%
Total	\$ 1,406,267	100.0%	\$ 1,423,942	100.0%

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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, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, our ten largest portfolio companies represented approximately 34.7% and 34.0% of the total fair value of our investments in portfolio companies, respectively. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had five and seven investments, respectively, that represented 5% or more of our net assets. At March 31, 2017, we had six equity investments representing approximately 48.6% 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, 2016, we had seven equity investments which represented approximately 54.7% 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, 2017 approximately 92.8% 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, 2017, 90.9% of our debt investments were in a senior secured first lien position with the remaining 9.1% secured by a senior second priority security interest in all of the portfolio company's assets, other than intellectual property. 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, 2017, of the approximately 90.9% of our debt investments in a senior secured first lien position, 43.0% were secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company, including its intellectual property; 44.9% 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; and 3.0% were secured by a first priority security in all of the assets of the portfolio company, including its intellectual property, with a second lien on the portfolio company's cash and accounts receivable. At March 31, 2017 we had no equipment only liens on material investments in our portfolio companies.

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, 2017, we held warrants in 142 portfolio companies, with a fair value of approximately \$32.0 million. The fair value of our warrant portfolio increased by approximately \$4.5 million, as compared to a fair value of \$27.5 million at December 31, 2016 primarily related to the addition of warrants in 5 new and 4 existing portfolio companies during the period.

Our existing warrant holdings would require us to invest approximately \$103.8 million to exercise such warrants as of March 31, 2017. 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 29.22x 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.

As required by the 1940 Act, we classify our investments by level of control. Control investments are defined in the 1940 Act as investments in those companies that we are deemed to control, which, in general, includes a company in which we own 25% or more of the voting securities of such company or have greater than 50% representation on its board. Affiliate investments are investments in those companies that are affiliated

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companies of ours, as defined in the 1940 Act, which are not control investments. We are deemed to be an affiliate of a company in which we have invested if we own 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.

The following table summarizes our realized gains and losses and changes in our unrealized appreciation and depreciation on control and affiliate investments for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. We did not hold any Control investments at March 31, 2016.

(in thousands)

(in thousands)			For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017			
		Fair Value at March 31, 2017	Investment Income	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Reversal of Unrealized Appreciation / (Depreciation) ⁽¹⁾	Realized Gain/(Loss)
Portfolio Company	Type					
Control Investments						
SkyCross, Inc.	Control	\$ 2,103	\$	\$ 2,103	\$	\$
Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc.	Control	2,833	74	(1,941)		
Tectura Corporation	Control	19,839	445		51	(51)
Total Control Investments		\$ 24,775	\$ 519	\$ 162	\$ 51	\$ (51)
Affiliate Investments						
Optiscan BioMedical, Corp.	Affiliate	\$ 5,311	\$	\$ 439	\$	\$
Stion Corporation	Affiliate		2			
Total Affiliate Investments		\$ 5,311	\$ 2	\$ 439	\$	\$
Total Control & Affiliate Investments		\$ 30,086	\$ 521	\$ 601	\$ 51	\$ (51)

(in thousands)

(in thousands)		For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016				
Portfolio Company	Type	Fair Value at March 31, 2016	Investment Income	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Reversal of Unrealized Appreciation / (Depreciation) ⁽¹⁾	Realized Gain/(Loss)
Affiliate Investments						
Optiscan BioMedical, Corp.	Affiliate	\$ 6,991	\$ 7	\$ (413)	\$	\$
Stion Corporation	Affiliate	1,106	58	539		
Total Control & Affiliate Investments		\$ 8,097	\$ 65	\$ 126	\$	\$

(1) Represents reversals of prior period net unrealized depreciation upon being realized as a loss due to write off.

In January 2017, our 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, our warrants in Tectura Corporation expired and were written off for a realized loss.

In June 2016, our investments in SkyCross, Inc. became classified as a control investment as a result of obtaining more than 50% representation on the portfolio company's board. In June 2016, we also acquired 100% ownership of the equity of Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc.

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and classified it as a control investment in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. In June 2016, Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc. acquired the assets of a global antenna company that produces radio frequency system solutions as part of an article 9 consensual foreclosure and public auction for total consideration in the amount of \$4.0 million. In September and November 2016, we made a \$1.0 million and \$250,000 debt investment, respectively, in Achilles Technology Management II to provide working capital under the terms of a loan servicing agreement. Our investments in Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc. are carried on the consolidated statement of assets and liabilities at fair value.

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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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Number of Companies	Debt Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio	Number of Companies	Debt Investments at Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Investment Grading						
1	13	\$ 260,201	19.8%	15	\$ 275,832	20.8%
2	31	591,747	45.1%	32	590,547	44.4%
3	24	356,912	27.2%	25	329,393	24.8%
4	8	78,915	6.0%	8	58,874	4.4%
5	9	24,150	1.9%	8	74,157	5.6%
	85	\$ 1,311,925	100.0%	88	\$ 1,328,803	100.0%

As of March 31, 2017, our debt investments had a weighted average investment grading of 2.43 on a cost basis, as compared to 2.41 at December 31, 2016. 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 slight decline in weighted average investment grading at March 31, 2017 from December 31, 2016 is due to normal variation in portfolio company performance.

At March 31, 2017, we had seven debt investments on non-accrual with a cumulative investment cost and fair value of approximately \$107.5 million and \$18.7 million, respectively. At December 31, 2016, we had five debt investments on non-accrual with cumulative investment cost and fair value of approximately \$43.9 million and \$6.2 million, respectively. The increase in the cumulative cost and fair value of debt investments on non-accrual between March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is the result of placing two new debt investments on non-accrual status during the period.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

Investment Income

Total investment income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was approximately \$46.4 million as compared to approximately \$38.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 totaled approximately \$42.9 million as compared to approximately \$36.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase in interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the same period ended March 31, 2016 is primarily attributable to an increase in recurring interest income and amortization due to a higher weighted average debt investment portfolio outstanding between periods along with an increase in interest accelerations due to early loan repayments and other one-time events.

Of the \$42.9 million in interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2017, approximately \$40.0 million represents recurring income from the contractual servicing of our loan portfolio and approximately

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\$2.9 million represents income related to the acceleration of income due to early loan repayments and other one-time events during the period. Income from recurring interest and the acceleration of interest income due to early loan repayments represented \$35.8 million and \$728,000, respectively, of the \$36.5 million interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the three months ended March 31, 2017 totaled approximately \$3.5 million as compared to approximately \$2.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase in fee income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 is primarily attributable to a higher weighted average debt investment portfolio outstanding and an increase in the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early repayments and one-time fees between periods.

Of the \$3.5 million in income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the three months ended March 31, 2017, approximately \$2.1 million represents income from recurring fee amortization and approximately \$1.4 million represents income related to the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early repayments and one-time fees for the period. Income from recurring fee amortization and the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early loan repayments represented \$2.2 million and \$275,000, respectively, of the \$2.5 million income for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

The following table shows the PIK-related activity for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, at cost:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Beginning PIK interest receivable balance	\$ 9,930	\$ 5,149
PIK interest income during the period	2,215	1,709
PIK accrued (capitalized) to principal but not recorded as income during the period		550
Payments received from PIK loans	(46)	(20)
Realized loss		(266)
 Ending PIK interest receivable balance	 \$ 12,099	 \$ 7,122

The increase in PIK interest income during the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2016 is due to an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding of loans which bear PIK interest. The increase is primarily due to new originations and compounding interest, along with a decrease in the number of PIK loans which paid off during the period.

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, 2017 or 2016.

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 \$23.7 million and \$18.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Interest and Fees on our Borrowings

Interest and fees on our borrowings totaled approximately \$12.4 million and \$8.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Interest and fee expense for the three months ended March 31, 2017, as compared to March 31, 2016, increased due to the one-time, non-cash acceleration of

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approximately \$1.5 million of unamortized fees upon the redemption of our 2019 Notes and a higher weighted average principal balance outstanding on our 2024 Notes and 2022 Convertible Notes, partially offset by a reduction in interest expense on our 2019 Notes which were fully redeemed in February 2017.

We had a weighted average cost of debt, comprised of interest and fees, of approximately 6.3% and 5.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The increase in the weighted average cost of debt for the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the same period ended March 31, 2016 is primarily attributable to the one-time, non-cash acceleration of unamortized fees due to the redemption of our 2019 Notes in the current 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 increased to \$4.1 million from \$3.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. The increase for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was primarily attributable to an increase in charitable contributions and excise tax accruals, offset by a reduction in corporate legal and other expenses between periods.

Employee Compensation

Employee compensation and benefits totaled \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to \$4.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The increase for the comparative periods was primarily due to changes in variable compensation expenses due to company performance objectives.

Employee stock-based compensation totaled \$1.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to \$2.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The decrease between the comparative periods 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, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Realized gains	\$ 6,470	\$ 2,789
Realized losses	(3,233)	(7,257)
Net realized gains (losses)	\$ 3,237	\$ (4,468)

During the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, we recognized net realized gains of \$3.2 million and net realized losses of \$4.5 million, respectively. 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, including Box, Inc. (\$4.0 million), TPI Composites, Inc. (\$1.2 million), and Edge Therapeutics, Inc. (\$708,000).

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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 Avanti Communications Group for a realized loss (\$2.4 million).

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, we recorded gross realized gains of \$2.8 million primarily from the sale of investments in two portfolio companies, including Celator Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (\$1.5 million) and the sale of options on Box, Inc. (\$1.1 million). These gains were offset by gross realized losses of \$7.3 million from the liquidation or write off of our investments in six portfolio companies, including the settlement of our outstanding debt investment in The Neat Company (\$6.2 million).

The following table summarizes the change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Gross unrealized appreciation on portfolio investments	\$ 19,478	\$ 13,317
Gross unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	(48,270)	(24,885)
Reversal of prior period net unrealized appreciation upon a realization event	3,495	
Reversal of prior period net unrealized depreciation upon a realization event	(5,900)	10,197
Net unrealized depreciation on debt, equity, and warrant investments	(31,197)	(1,371)
Other net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(306)	37
Total net unrealized depreciation on investments	\$ (31,503)	\$ (1,334)

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we recorded approximately \$31.5 million of net unrealized depreciation, of which \$31.2 million was net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. Approximately \$31.2 million was attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our debt investments related to \$39.8 million of unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on ten portfolio companies offset by the reversal of prior period collateral based impairments of \$3.2 million on one portfolio company and \$3.0 million of unrealized appreciation from our current market yield analysis related to industry performance. Approximately \$2.8 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments, which primarily relates to the reversal of \$4.7 million of net unrealized appreciation upon being realized as a gain for our sale of shares of Box, Inc., offset by \$1.2 million and \$1.6 million of unrealized appreciation on our public and private equity portfolio, respectively, related to portfolio company and industry performance. This unrealized depreciation is partially offset by \$2.8 million of net unrealized appreciation on our warrant investments primarily due to \$2.3 million of unrealized appreciation on our public warrant portfolio related to portfolio company and industry performance.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, we recorded approximately \$1.3 million of net unrealized depreciation, of which \$1.3 million was net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. Approximately \$6.2 million was attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments which primarily related to \$5.2 million of unrealized depreciation on our public equity portfolio with the largest concentration in our investment in Box, Inc., and \$1.1 million of unrealized depreciation on our private portfolio companies related to declining industry performance. Approximately \$1.1 million was attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our public warrant portfolio. This net unrealized depreciation was partially offset by approximately \$6.0 million of net unrealized appreciation on our debt investments which primarily related to the reversal of \$12.2 million of unrealized depreciation upon pay off or settlement of our debt investments offset by \$6.6 million of unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on eleven portfolio companies.

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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 three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017			
	Debt	Equity	Warrants	Total
Collateral Based Impairments	\$ (39.8)	\$ (0.9)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (41.0)
Reversals of Prior Period Collateral Based Impairments	3.2			3.2
Reversals due to Debt Payoffs & Warrant/Equity Sales	2.4	(4.7)	(0.1)	(2.4)
Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments*				
Level 1 & 2 Assets		1.2	0.9	2.1
Level 3 Assets	3.0	1.6	2.3	6.9
Total Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments	3.0	2.8	3.2	9.0
Total Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation)	\$ (31.2)	\$ (2.8)	\$ 2.8	\$ (31.2)

(in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016			
	Debt	Equity	Warrants	Total
Collateral Based Impairments	\$ (6.6)	\$	\$ (0.1)	\$ (6.7)
Reversals due to Debt Payoffs & Warrant/Equity Sales	12.2	0.1		12.3
Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments*				
Level 1 & 2 Assets	(0.1)	(5.2)	(1.1)	(6.4)
Level 3 Assets	0.5	(1.1)	0.1	(0.5)
Total Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments	0.4	(6.3)	(1.0)	(6.9)
Total Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation)	\$ 6.0	\$ (6.2)	\$ (1.1)	\$ (1.3)

* 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 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 carrying amounts and tax basis of assets and liabilities based upon the provisions of currently 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 U.S. federal income taxes. We intend to distribute 100% of our spillover earnings, which consists 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 three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, we had a net decrease in net assets resulting from operations of approximately \$5.6 million and a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of approximately \$14.3 million, respectively. 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 and both the basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$0.20 per share.

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For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share for three months ended March 31, 2016, the dilutive effect of the 6.00% convertible notes due 2016 (the 2016 Convertible Notes) under the treasury stock

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method was included in this calculation as our share price was greater than the conversion price in effect (\$10.94 as of March 31, 2016) for such period. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, as we had a net loss, the effect of the 2022 Convertible Notes, outstanding options and restricted stock units is anti-dilutive and, accordingly, is excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share.

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:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Beginning PIK loan 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 loan 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

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.

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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. Note that we redeemed the remaining 2019 Notes in full on February 24, 2017.

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.

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.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements*****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 the Company received a settlement payment in the amount of \$8.0 million. The Settlement Agreement also provides a mutual release by the Company 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 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

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

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from the sale of investments in six portfolio companies, including Box, Inc. (\$9.3 million), Celator Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (\$1.5 million), Touchcommerce, Inc. (\$1.5 million), Ping Identity Corporation (\$1.3 million), ReachLocal (\$610,000) and Hillcrest Laboratories, Inc. (\$225,000). 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 The Neat Company (\$6.2 million).

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, including Box, Inc. (\$3.2 million), Atrenta, Inc. (\$2.6 million), Cembra, Inc. (\$2.0 million), Celladon Corporation (\$1.4 million), Egalet Corporation (\$652,000), Everyday Health, Inc. (\$387,000) and Identiv, Inc. (\$304,000) 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:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	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 appreciation (depreciation) attributable to taxes payable	(259)	1,322
Citigroup warrant participation	(16)	(11)
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.

Net unrealized depreciation increased by approximately \$259,000 as a result of increased estimated taxes payable on investments held in subsidiaries subject to corporate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Net unrealized depreciation further increased by approximately \$16,000 due to net depreciation on the pool of warrants collateralized under the warrant participation agreement and a decrease in the liability for the

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acquisition proceeds received on our Ping Identity Corporation equity investment, which had been exercised from warrants that were included in the collateral pool, during the year ended December 31, 2016.

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 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., Cembra, 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.

Net unrealized depreciation was offset by approximately \$1.3 million as a result of estimated taxes payable on investments held in subsidiaries subject to corporate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Net unrealized depreciation increased by approximately \$11,000 as a result of appreciation of fair value on the pool of warrants collateralized under the warrant participation agreement offset by a decrease in the liability for the acquisition proceeds we received on our Atrenta, Inc. equity investment, which had been exercised from warrants that were included in the collateral pool.

The following table summarizes the change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the investment portfolio by investment type, excluding net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on taxes payable, escrow receivables and Citigroup warrant participation, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2016			
	Debt	Equity	Warrants	Total
Collateral Based Impairments	\$ (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*				
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)

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	Debt	Equity	Warrants	Total
Collateral Based Impairments	\$ (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*				
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)

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Total Unrealized Depreciation	\$ (14.0)	\$ (19.1)	\$ (4.0)	\$ (37.1)
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* 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 820.

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 carrying amounts and tax basis of assets and liabilities based upon the provisions of currently 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 U.S. federal income taxes. We intend to distribute 100% of our spillover earnings, which consists of ordinary income and long term capital gains, from our taxable year ended December 31, 2016 to our shareholders during 2017.

Net Increase 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. These changes are made up of the items previously described.

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.

Comparison of periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

Investment Income

Interest Income

Total investment income for the year ended December 31, 2015 was approximately \$157.1 million as compared to approximately \$143.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2015 totaled approximately \$140.3 million as compared to approximately \$126.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 is primarily attributable to debt investment portfolio growth, specifically an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding between the periods.

Of the \$140.3 million in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2015, approximately \$130.4 million represents recurring income from the contractual servicing of our loan portfolio and approximately \$9.9 million represents income related to the acceleration of income due to early loan repayments and other one-time events during the period. Income from recurring interest and the acceleration of interest income due to early loan repayments represented \$106.8 million and \$19.8 million, respectively, of the \$126.6 million interest income for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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The following table shows the PIK-related activity, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, at cost:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Beginning PIK loan balance	\$ 6,250	\$ 5,603
PIK interest income during the period	4,658	3,346
Payments received from PIK loans	(5,483)	(2,699)
Realized loss	(276)	
Ending PIK loan balance	\$ 5,149	\$ 6,250

The increase in payments received from PIK loans and the increase in PIK interest capitalized during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 is due to an increase in the weighted average principal outstanding for loans which bear PIK interest and the number of PIK loans which paid-off during the period.

Fee Income

Income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the year ended December 31, 2015 totaled approximately \$16.9 million as compared to approximately \$17.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in fee income is primarily attributable to the acceleration of early loan repayments and restructures, slightly offset by an increase in normal fee amortization due to a higher weighted average debt investment portfolio outstanding during the period.

Of the \$16.9 million in income from commitment, facility and loan related fees for the year ended December 31, 2015, approximately \$5.8 million represents income from recurring fee amortization and approximately \$11.1 million represents income related to the acceleration of unamortized fees for the period. Income from recurring fee amortization and the acceleration of unamortized fees due to early loan repayments represented \$5.2 million and \$11.8 million, respectively, of the \$17.0 million income for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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, 2015 and 2014, 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 \$83.6 million and \$70.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Interest and Fees on our Borrowings

Interest and fees on our borrowings totaled approximately \$36.9 million and \$34.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Interest and fee expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to December 31, 2014 increased primarily due to higher weighted average principal balances outstanding on our Asset Backed Notes, Credit Facilities, 2019 Notes and 2024 Notes (together with the 2019 Notes, the Baby Bonds), slightly offset by a reduction in weighted average principal balances outstanding on our SBA debentures, 2016 Convertible Notes and lower debt issuance cost amortization related to our 2016 Convertible Notes and Asset Backed Notes.

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 6.0% and 6.6% for the years ended December 31,

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2015 and 2014, respectively. The decrease between comparative periods was primarily driven by a reduction in the weighted average principal outstanding on our higher yielding debt instruments and a reduction in non-cash acceleration of debt issuance costs related to our SBA debentures, 2016 Convertible Notes and Asset Backed Notes as compared to the prior period, slightly offset by non-cash accelerations of debt issuance costs due to early pay downs on our Baby Bonds.

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 increased to \$16.7 million from \$10.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. This increase was primarily due to increased recruiting costs related to strategic hiring objectives, corporate legal expenses and outside consulting services.

Employee Compensation

Employee compensation and benefits totaled approximately \$20.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to approximately \$16.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase between comparative periods was primarily due to changes in variable incentive compensation.

Employee stock-based compensation totaled approximately \$9.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to approximately \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease between comparative periods was primarily due to new grants issued related to incentive compensation and strategic hiring objectives, slightly offset by vesting and forfeitures.

Loss on Extinguishment of Convertible Notes

Upon meeting the stock trading price conversion requirement during the three months ended June 30, 2014, September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2014, the 2016 Convertible Notes became convertible on July 1, 2014 and continued to be convertible during each of the three months ended September 30, 2014, December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, respectively. During this period and as of December 31, 2015, holders of approximately \$57.4 million of our 2016 Convertible Notes have exercised their conversion rights and these 2016 Convertible Notes were settled with a combination of cash equal to the outstanding principal amount of the 2016 Convertible Notes and approximately 1.5 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 years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$1,000 and \$1.6 million, respectively. 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.

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A summary of realized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Realized gains	\$ 12,677	\$ 24,027
Realized losses	(7,530)	(3,915)
Net realized gains	\$ 5,147	\$ 20,112

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, including Box, Inc. (\$3.2 million), Atrenta, Inc. (\$2.6 million), Cempira, Inc. (\$2.0 million), Celladon Corporation (\$1.4 million), Egalet Corporation (\$652,000), Everyday Health, Inc. (\$387,000) and Identiv, Inc. (\$304,000), and \$1.5 million from subsequent recoveries received 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.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized net realized gains of approximately \$20.1 million on the portfolio. These net realized gains included gross realized gains of approximately \$24.0 million primarily from the sale of investments in seven portfolio companies including Acceleron Pharma, Inc., (\$7.9 million), Merrimack Pharmaceuticals, Inc., (\$4.3 million), Neuralstem, Inc., (\$2.7 million), IPA Holdings, LLC., (\$1.5 million), Cell Therapeutics, Inc., (\$1.3 million), Trulia, Inc. (\$1.0 million), and Portola Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (\$700,000). These gains were partially offset by gross realized losses of approximately \$3.9 million primarily from the liquidation of our investments in fifteen 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, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Gross unrealized appreciation on portfolio investments	\$ 78,991	\$ 72,968
Gross unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	(111,926)	(79,412)
Reversal of prior period net unrealized appreciation upon a realization event	(8,707)	(15,335)
Reversal of prior period net unrealized depreciation upon a realization event	4,599	3,182
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) attributable to taxes payable	1,322	(1,882)
Net unrealized depreciation on escrow receivables		(465)
Citigroup warrant participation	(11)	270
Net unrealized depreciation on portfolio investments	\$ (35,732)	\$ (20,674)

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 three portfolio companies. Approximately \$19.1 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our equity investments which primarily relates to approximately \$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.,

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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.

Net unrealized depreciation was offset by approximately \$1.3 million as a result of decreased estimated taxes payable on investments held in subsidiaries subject to corporate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Net unrealized depreciation increased by approximately \$11,000 due to appreciation of fair value on the pool of warrants collateralized under the warrant participation agreement offset by a decrease in the liability for the acquisition proceeds we received on our Atrenta, Inc. equity investment, which had been exercised from warrants that were included in the collateral pool.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we recorded approximately \$20.7 million of net unrealized depreciation, of which \$18.6 million is net unrealized depreciation from our debt, equity and warrant investments. Of the \$18.6 million, approximately \$14.2 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our debt investments which primarily related to \$23.2 million unrealized depreciation for collateral based impairments on 12 portfolio companies offset by the reversal of collateral based impairments of \$4.1 million on two portfolio companies. Approximately \$15.8 million is attributed to net unrealized depreciation on our warrant investments which primarily related to \$8.3 million of net unrealized depreciation due to the exercise of our warrants in Box, Inc. to equity and \$2.4 million of net unrealized depreciation due to the reversal of prior period net unrealized appreciation upon being realized as a gain. This unrealized depreciation was offset by approximately \$11.4 million attributed to net unrealized appreciation on our equity investments, including approximately \$13.0 million of net unrealized appreciation on Box, Inc., including the exercise of our remaining warrants in Box, Inc. to equity and approximately \$7.7 million of net unrealized appreciation on our public equity portfolio. This was offset by approximately \$12.7 million unrealized depreciation due to reversal of prior period net unrealized appreciation upon being realized as a gain.

Net unrealized appreciation decreased by approximately \$1.9 million as a result of estimated taxes payable on investments held in subsidiaries subject to corporate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Net unrealized appreciation further decreased by approximately \$465,000 as a result of reducing escrow receivables for the year ended December 31, 2014 related to M&A transactions closed on former portfolio companies.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, net unrealized depreciation was offset by approximately \$270,000 due to net depreciation of fair value on the pool of warrants collateralized under the Citigroup warrant participation agreement as a result of the sale of shares in Acceleron Pharma, Inc., Merrimack Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Portola Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Everyday Health, Inc. that were subject to the Citigroup warrant participation agreement.

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The following table summarizes the change in net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) in the investment portfolio by investment type, excluding net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on taxes payable, escrow receivables and Citigroup warrant participation, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	Debt	Equity	Warrants	Total
Collateral based impairments	\$ (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*				
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 Depreciation	\$ (14.0)	\$ (19.1)	\$ (4.0)	\$ (37.1)

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	Debt	Equity	Warrants	Total
Collateral based impairments	\$ (23.2)	\$ (1.2)	\$ (3.3)	(27.7)
Reversals of Prior Period Collateral based impairments	4.1	0.6		4.7
Reversals due to Debt Payoffs & Warrant/Equity sales		(11.1)	(9.7)	(20.8)
Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments*				
Level 1 & 2 Assets		7.6	(2.9)	4.7
Level 3 Assets	4.9	15.5	0.1	20.5
Total Fair Value Market/Yield Adjustments	4.9	23.1	(2.8)	25.2
Total Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	\$ (14.2)	\$ 11.4	\$ (15.8)	\$ (18.6)

* 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.

Income and Excise Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with the applicable 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 statement carrying amounts and tax basis of assets and liabilities based upon the provisions of currently enacted tax law. Valuation allowances may be used to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount likely to be realized. Based upon our qualification and election to be subject to taxation as a RIC, we are typically not subject to a material level of U.S. federal income taxes. We distributed 100% of our spillover earnings from ordinary income for our taxable year ended December 31, 2015 to our stockholders during 2016.

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

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the net increase in net assets resulting from operations totaled approximately \$42.9 million and approximately \$71.2 million, respectively. These changes are made up of the items previously described.

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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, whereas the basic and fully diluted net change in net assets per common share for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$1.12 and \$1.10, respectively.

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For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share for years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, 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 of \$11.03 in effect as of December 31, 2015 and \$11.36 as of December 31, 2014 for the 2016 Convertible Notes for such periods.

Financial Condition, Liquidity, and Capital Resources

Our liquidity and capital resources are derived from our Credit Facilities, SBA debentures, 2024 Notes, 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes 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 equity distribution agreement (the "Equity Distribution Agreement") with JMP Securities ("JMP") for at-the-market sales of our common stock. On March 7, 2016 we renewed the Equity Distribution Agreement and on December 21, 2016, we further amended the agreement to increase the total shares available under the program. The Equity Distribution Agreement, as amended, provides 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. 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, 2017 we sold 3.3 million shares of common stock for total accumulated net proceeds of approximately \$46.9 million, including \$495,000 of offering expenses. During the three months ended March 31, 2016 we sold 1.1 million shares of common stock for total accumulated net proceeds of approximately \$12.4 million, including \$402,000 of offering expenses. We generally use the net proceeds from these offerings to make investments, repurchase or pay down liabilities and for general corporate purposes. As of March 31, 2017, approximately 751,000 shares remained available for issuance and sale under the ATM.

On August 27, 2015, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase plan permitting us to repurchase up to \$50.0 million of our common stock until August 23, 2016, after which the plan expired. In January 2016, we repurchased 449,588 shares of our common stock at an average price per share of \$10.64 per share and a total cost of approximately \$4.8 million.

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

On May 2, 2016, we closed an underwritten public offering of an additional \$72.9 million in aggregate principal amount of our 6.25% unsecured notes due 2024 (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 cover over-allotments 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 over-allotments, resulting in total aggregate principal of \$69.0 million from the

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offering. The 2024 Notes rank equally in right of payment and form a single series of notes. We intend to invest the net proceeds of these public offerings to fund investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with its investment objective and for other general corporate purposes.

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 with FBR Capital Markets & Co. (FBR), 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 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.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we sold 225,457 notes for approximately \$5.6 million in aggregate principal amount. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we sold 317,125 notes for approximately \$7.9 million in aggregate principal amount. As of March 31, 2017, 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 \$225.7 million, including \$4.3 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. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering (i) to repurchase or otherwise redeem all of our 2019 Notes, (ii) to fund investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with our investment objective and (iii) for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

On February 24, 2017, we redeemed the \$110.4 million remaining outstanding balance of our 2019 Notes in full.

At March 31, 2017, we had \$230.0 million of 2022 Convertible Notes, \$258.5 million of 2024 Notes, \$101.4 million of 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, and \$190.2 million of SBA debentures payable. We had no borrowings outstanding under the Wells Facility or the Union Bank Facility.

At March 31, 2017, we had \$343.1 million in available liquidity, including \$148.1 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, 2017, 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, 2017, we have issued \$190.2 million in SBA guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries.

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At March 31, 2017, we had approximately \$12.9 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 three months ended March 31, 2017, 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, 2017, our operating activities provided \$11.7 million of cash and cash equivalents, compared to \$82.4 million used during the three months ended March 31, 2016. This \$94.1 million increase in cash provided by operating activities is primarily related to an increase in investment repayments of \$64.0 million, an increase in net unrealized depreciation on investments of \$30.2 million, and a decrease in investment purchases of approximately \$17.3 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, our investing activities used approximately \$4.6 million of cash, compared to approximately \$5.4 million provided during the three months ended March 31, 2016. This \$10.0 million increase in cash used in investing activities was primarily due to an increase of approximately \$10.1 million in cash, classified as restricted cash, on assets that are securitized.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, our financing activities provided \$128.0 million of cash, compared to \$4.8 million used during the three months ended March 31, 2016. The \$132.8 million increase in cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to the net issuance of \$225.7 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, 2017, net assets totaled \$807.9 million, with a NAV per share of \$9.76. We intend to continue to operate so as 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% after each issuance of senior securities. As of March 31, 2017 our asset coverage ratio under our regulatory requirements as a business development company was 237.0% 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%, which while providing increased investment flexibility, also may increase our exposure to risks associated with leverage. Total leverage when including our SBA debentures was 203.6% at March 31, 2017.

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At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had the following available borrowings and outstanding amounts:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Total Available	Principal	Carrying Value ⁽¹⁾	Total Available	Principal	Carrying Value ⁽¹⁾
SBA Debentures ⁽²⁾	\$ 190,200	\$ 190,200	\$ 187,669	\$ 190,200	\$ 190,200	\$ 187,501
2019 Notes ⁽³⁾				110,364	110,364	108,818
2024 Notes	258,510	258,510	251,240	252,873	252,873	245,490
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	101,411	101,411	100,388	109,205	109,205	107,972
2022 Convertible Notes	230,000	230,000	222,542			
Wells Facility ⁽⁴⁾	120,000			120,000	5,016	5,016
Union Bank Facility ⁽⁴⁾	75,000			75,000		
Total	\$ 975,121	\$ 780,121	\$ 761,839	\$ 857,642	\$ 667,658	\$ 654,797

- (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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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) The 2019 Notes were redeemed in full on February 24, 2017.
- (4) 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
SBA Debentures	\$ 2,531	\$ 2,699
2019 Notes		1,546
2024 Notes	7,392	7,482
2021 Asset-Backed Notes	1,023	1,233
2022 Convertible Notes	4,157	
Wells Facility ⁽¹⁾	444	501
Union Bank Facility ⁽¹⁾	656	768
Total	\$ 16,203	\$ 14,229

- (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 for a discussion of the contract terms, interest expense, and fees associated with each outstanding borrowing as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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

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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, 2017, we had approximately \$75.9 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 \$20.0 million of non-binding term sheets outstanding to two new and existing 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 a market indices and given the existence of milestones, conditions and/or obligations imbedded in the borrowing agreements.

As of March 31, 2017, 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⁾
NewVoiceMedia Limited	\$ 15,000
Evernote Corporation	14,000
Aquantia Corp.	11,500
Audentes Therapeutics, Inc.	10,000
Tela Bio, Inc.	10,000
Edge Therapeutics, Inc.	5,000
Wrike, Inc.	5,000
908 DEVICES INC.	2,500
Verastem, Inc.	2,500
RedSeal Inc.	365
Total	\$ 75,865

(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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The following table shows our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2017:

Contractual Obligations ⁽¹⁾	Total	Payments due by period (in thousands)			After 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	
Borrowings ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ 780,121	\$	\$ 123,211	\$ 349,400	\$ 307,510
Operating Lease Obligations ⁽⁴⁾	3,045	1,760	1,285		
Total	\$ 783,166	\$ 1,760	\$ 124,496	\$ 349,400	\$ 307,510

(1) Excludes commitments to extend credit to our portfolio companies.

(2) Includes \$190.2 million in principal outstanding under the SBA debentures, \$258.5 million of the 2024 Notes, \$230.0 million of the 2022 Convertible Notes and \$101.4 million of the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes as of March 31, 2017.

(3) Amounts represent future principal repayments and not the carrying value of each liability. See Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements.

(4) Long-term facility leases.

Certain premises are leased under agreements which expire at various dates through March 2020. Total rent expense amounted to approximately \$444,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2017. Total rent expense amounted to approximately \$436,000 during the same periods ended March 31, 2016.

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, 2017, 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, 2017. As of March 31, 2017, 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, 2017, we held investments in HT II in 35 companies with a fair value of approximately \$88.2 million, accounting for approximately 6.3% of our total investment portfolio at March 31, 2017. HT II held approximately \$102.3 million in assets and accounted for approximately 5.4% of our total assets prior to consolidation at March 31, 2017.

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, 2017, 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, 2017. As of March 31, 2017, 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, 2017, we held investments in HT III in 52 companies with a fair value of approximately \$210.9 million, accounting for approximately 15.0% of our total investment portfolio at March 31, 2017. HT III held approximately \$264.1 million in assets and accounted for approximately 13.8% of our total assets prior to consolidation at March 31, 2017.

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, 2017 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, 2017 for HT II was approximately \$41.2 million with an average interest rate of approximately 4.46%. The average amount of debentures outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2017 for HT III was approximately \$149.0 million with an average interest rate of approximately 3.38%.

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For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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,	
	2017	2016
Interest expense	\$ 1,719	\$ 1,738
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	168	168
Total interest expense and fees	\$ 1,887	\$ 1,906

Cash paid for interest expense and fees	\$ 3,442	\$ 3,461
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In aggregate, at March 31, 2017, 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, 2017, 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

(in thousands)		Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Issuance/Pooling Date	Maturity Date			
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.

As of December 31, 2016, the 2019 Notes payable outstanding principal balance consisted of:

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(in thousands)	December 31, 2016
April 2019 Notes	\$ 64,490
September 2019 Notes	45,874
Total 2019 Notes principal outstanding	\$ 110,364

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The April 2019 Notes bore interest at a rate of 7.00% per year and traded on the NYSE under the trading symbol HTGZ. The September 2019 Notes bore interest at a rate of 7.00% per year and traded on the NYSE under the trading symbol HTGY. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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,	
	2017	2016
Interest expense	\$ 1,159	\$ 1,932
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	1,546	160
Total interest expense and fees	\$ 2,705	\$ 2,092
Cash paid for interest expense and fees	\$ 1,911	\$ 1,932

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 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.

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.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we sold 225,457 notes for approximately \$5.6 million in aggregate principal amount. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we sold 317,125 notes for approximately \$7.9 million in aggregate principal amount. As of March 31, 2017 approximately \$136.4 million in aggregate principal amount remains available for issuance and sale under the debt distribution agreement. See Summary Recent Developments .

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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 grant 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, 2017, we were in compliance with the terms of the Base Indenture as supplemented by the Third Supplemental Indenture.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the components of the carrying value of the 2024 Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Principal amount of debt	\$ 258,510	\$ 252,873
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(7,392)	(7,482)
Original issue premium, net of amortization	122	99
Carrying value of 2024 Notes	\$ 251,240	\$ 245,490

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For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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,	
	2017	2016
Interest expense	\$ 3,987	\$ 1,609
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	249	83
Amortization of original issue premium	(16)	
Total interest expense and fees	\$ 4,220	\$ 1,692
Cash paid for interest expense and fees	\$ 3,977	\$ 1,609

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 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 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 Sec. 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

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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). We also serve as administrator to the 2014 Securitization Issuer under an administration agreement, which includes customary representations, warranties and covenants.

At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes had an outstanding principal balance of \$101.4 million and \$109.2 million, respectively.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2021 Asset-Backed Notes are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest expense	\$ 888	\$ 1,139
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	210	232
Total interest expense and fees	\$ 1,098	\$ 1,371

Cash paid for interest expense and fees	\$ 940	\$ 1,139
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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 \$12.9 million and \$8.3 million of restricted cash as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, funded through interest collections.

Convertible Notes

2016 Convertible Notes

In April 2011, we issued \$75.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 2016 Convertible Notes. The 2016 Convertible Notes were fully settled on or before their contractual maturity date of April 15, 2016.

Prior to the close of business on October 14, 2015, holders were able to convert their 2016 Convertible Notes only under certain circumstances set forth in the indenture governing the 2016 Convertible Notes. On or after October 15, 2015 until the close of business on the scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders were able to convert their 2016 Convertible Notes at any time. Throughout the life of the 2016 Convertible Notes, holders of approximately \$74.8 million of the 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.

The 2016 Convertible Notes were accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 470-20 (Debt Instruments with Conversion and Other Options). In accounting for the 2016 Convertible Notes, we estimated at the time of issuance that the values of the debt and the embedded conversion feature of the 2016 Convertible Notes were approximately 92.8% and 7.2%, respectively. The original issue discount of 7.2% attributable to the conversion feature of the 2016 Convertible Notes was recorded in capital in excess of par value in the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. As a result, we recorded 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 8.1%.

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For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the components of interest expense, fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2016 Convertible Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest expense	\$	\$ 264
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)		32
Accretion of original issue discount		61
Total interest expense and fees	\$	\$ 357
Cash paid for interest expense and fees	\$	\$

The estimated effective interest rate of the debt component of the 2016 Convertible Notes, equal to the stated interest of 6.0% plus the accretion of the original issue discount, was approximately 8.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

2022 Convertible Notes

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 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 the 2022 Convertible Notes Indenture. The sale of the 2022 Convertible Notes generated net proceeds of approximately \$225.7 million, including \$4.3 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 our unsecured obligations 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 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 our election, cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our 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 our 2022 Convertible Notes in connection with such a corporate event in certain circumstances. As of March 31, 2017, 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 our 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

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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) 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 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. 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. 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 OID resulting in an estimated effective interest rate of approximately 4.76%.

As of March 31, 2017, the components of the carrying value of the 2022 Convertible Notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2017
Principal amount of debt	\$ 230,000
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(4,157)
Original issue discount, net of accretion	(3,301)
Carrying value of 2022 Convertible Notes	\$ 222,542

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the components of interest expense, fees and cash paid for interest expense for the 2022 Convertible notes were as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017	2016
Interest expense	\$ 1,758	\$
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	133	
Accretion of original issue discount	112	
Total interest expense and fees	\$ 2,003	\$
Cash paid for interest expense and fees	\$	\$

The estimated effective interest of the debt component of the 2022 Convertible Notes, equal to the stated interest rate of 4.375% plus the accretion of the original issue discount, was approximately 4.76% for the three months ended March 31, 2017. As of March 31, 2017, we are in compliance with the terms of the indentures governing the 2022 Convertible Notes.

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Credit Facilities

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we have two available 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, Alostark 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, 2017, this non-use fee was \$145,000. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, this non-use fee was \$66,000.

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, 2017, the minimum tangible net worth covenant increased to \$718.6 million as a result of the March 2015 follow-on public offering of 7.6 million shares of common stock for total gross proceeds of approximately \$100.4 million, the issuance of 7.3 million shares of common stock issued under the Equity Distribution Agreement for gross proceeds of \$95.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, and the issuance of 3.3 million shares of common stock issued under the Equity Distribution Agreement for gross proceeds of \$47.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017. 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 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. At December 31, 2016 there was \$5.0 million, respectively, of borrowings outstanding on this facility. There were no borrowings outstanding on the facility as of March 31, 2017.

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For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the Wells Facility are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest expense	\$ 2	\$ 275
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	107	104
Total interest expense and fees	\$ 109	\$ 379
Cash paid for interest expense and fees	\$ 256	\$ 244

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. 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.

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, 2017, we incurred non-use of \$94,000. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, we incurred non-use fees under the Prior Union Bank Facility of \$95,000.

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, 2017, the minimum tangible net worth covenant increased to \$765.9 million as a result of the March 2015 follow-on public offering of 7.6 million shares of common stock for total net proceeds of approximately \$100.1 million, the issuance of 7.3 million shares of common stock issued under the Equity Distribution Agreement for net proceeds

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of \$92.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, and the issuance of 3.3 million shares of common stock issued under the Equity Distribution Agreement for net proceeds of \$46.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017. 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 sooner terminated 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 as of 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 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, 2017 and 2016. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were no borrowings outstanding on the Union Bank Facility.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the components of interest expense and related fees and cash paid for interest expense for the previous and current Union Bank Facility are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest expense	\$	\$
Amortization of debt issuance cost (loan fees)	112	38
Total interest expense and fees	\$ 112	\$ 38
Cash paid for interest expense and fees	\$	\$ 244

Distributions

The following table summarizes our distributions declared and paid, to be paid or reinvested on all shares, including restricted stock, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017:

Date Declared	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount Per Share
February 24, 2015	March 12, 2015	March 19, 2015	0.31
May 4, 2015	May 18, 2015	May 25, 2015	0.31
July 29, 2015	August 17, 2015	August 24, 2015	0.31
October 28, 2015	November 16, 2015	November 23, 2015	0.31
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
			\$ 3.10

* Distribution paid in cash and stock.

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On April 26, 2017, the Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of \$0.31 per share which was paid on May 22, 2017 to stockholders of record as of May 15, 2017. This distribution represented our forty-seventh consecutive distribution since our IPO, bringing the total cumulative distribution to date \$13.09 per share.

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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 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. Of the distributions declared during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, 100% were distributions derived from our current and accumulated earnings and profits. There can be no certainty to stockholders that this determination is representative of the tax attributes of our 2017 distributions to stockholders.

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

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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 and long term capital gains, from the year ended December 31, 2016 to our stockholders during 2017.

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 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, 2017, approximately 88.7% 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

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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.

See Determination of Net Asset Value for a discussion of our investment valuation process.

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 March 31, 2017 and as of December 31, 2016. We transfer investments in and out of Level 1, 2 and 3 as of the beginning balance sheet date, based on changes in the use of observable and unobservable inputs utilized to perform the valuation for the period. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, there were no transfers between Levels 1 or 2.

(in thousands)	Balance March 31, 2017	Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Description				
Senior Secured Debt	\$ 1,311,925	\$	\$	\$ 1,311,925
Preferred Stock	41,870			41,870
Common Stock	20,461	7,367		13,094
Warrants	32,011		5,530	26,481
Escrow Receivable	2,943			2,943
Total	\$ 1,409,210	\$ 7,367	\$ 5,530	\$ 1,396,313

(in thousands)	Balance December 31, 2016	Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Description				
Senior Secured Debt	\$ 1,328,803	\$	\$ 4,825	\$ 1,323,978
Preferred Stock	39,418			39,418
Common Stock	28,236	17,271		10,965
Warrants	27,485		3,239	24,246
Escrow Receivable	1,382			1,382
Total	\$ 1,425,324	\$ 17,271	\$ 8,064	\$ 1,399,989

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 three months ended March 31, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016.

(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 ⁽³⁾	Gross Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	Balance March 31, 2017
Senior Debt	\$ 1,323,978	\$	\$ (33,636)	\$ 153,619	\$	\$ (132,036)	\$	\$	\$ 1,311,925
Preferred Stock	39,418	(513)	3,028	173	(236)				41,870
Common Stock	10,965		(1,619)	3,748					13,094
Warrants	24,246	157	1,932	702	(556)				26,481

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Escrow Receivable	1,382	6		2,311	(756)				2,943
Total	\$ 1,399,989	\$ (350)	\$ (30,295)	\$ 160,553	\$ (1,548)	\$ (132,036)	\$	\$	\$ 1,396,313

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(in thousands)	Balance January 1, 2016	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, 2016
Senior Debt	\$ 1,102,396	\$ (6,968)	\$ (12,675)	\$ 687,353	\$	\$ (441,567)	\$	\$ (4,561)	\$ 1,323,978
Preferred Stock	35,245	(334)	(7,864)	13,873	(1,367)		626	(761)	39,418
Common Stock	1,527		(1,404)	6,081			4,761		10,965
Warrants	18,565	(116)	3,465	4,082	(1,186)			(564)	24,246
Escrow Receivable	2,967	(6)		2,009	(3,588)				1,382
Total	\$ 1,160,700	\$ (7,424)	\$ (18,478)	\$ 713,398	\$ (6,141)	\$ (441,567)	\$ 5,387	\$ (5,886)	\$ 1,399,989

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

(2) Included in net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(3) We did not have any transfers into or out of Level 3 during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

(4) Transfers into Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2016 relate to the acquisition of preferred stock as a result of the exercise of warrants in Ping Identity Corporation, the conversion of debt to equity in Optiscan Biomedical Corp and Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc. and the conversion of our preferred shares to common shares in SCIEnergy, Inc. Transfers out of Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2016 relate to the exercise of warrants in TPI Composites, Inc. and Touchcommerce, Inc. to common stock in an initial public offering, or IPO, and acquisition, respectively; the exercise of warrants in Ping Identity Corporation to preferred stock; the conversion of debt to equity in Optiscan Biomedical Corp and Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc. and the conversion of our preferred shares to common shares in SCIEnergy, Inc.

(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 three months ended March 31, 2017, approximately \$2.3 million in net unrealized appreciation and \$1.6 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. For the same period, approximately \$31.2 million in net unrealized depreciation and \$2.0 million in net unrealized appreciation was recorded for debt and warrant Level 3 investments, respectively, relating to assets still held at the reporting date.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, approximately \$9.1 million and \$1.4 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. For the same period, approximately \$25.7 million in net unrealized depreciation and \$2.8 million in net unrealized appreciation was recorded for debt and warrant Level 3 investments, respectively, relating to assets still held at the reporting date.

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The following tables provide quantitative information about our Level 3 fair value measurements as of March 31, 2017. In addition to the techniques and inputs noted in the table below, according to our valuation policy we may also use other valuation techniques and methodologies when determining our 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 our fair value measurements.

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

Investment Type - Level	Fair Value at March 31, 2017 (in thousands)	Valuation Techniques/ Methodologies	Unobservable Input ^(a)	Range	Weighted Average ^(b)
Three Debt Investments					
Pharmaceuticals	\$ 94,214	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	12.96% - 14.09%	13.37%
	478,630	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield Premium/(Discount)	8.91% - 15.46% (0.25%) - 0.75%	12.55%
	3,789	Liquidation ^(c)	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	25.00% - 100.00%	
Technology	117,148	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	7.29% - 18.32%	14.13%
	331,566	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield Premium/(Discount)	9.24% - 21.49% (0.25%) - 0.50%	12.50%
	6,637	Liquidation ^(c)	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	50.00% - 100.00%	
Sustainable and Renewable Technology	91,112	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield Premium/(Discount)	11.63% - 15.50% 0.00% - 0.50%	13.06%
	13,491	Liquidation ^(c)	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	25.00% - 75.00%	
Medical Devices	12,362	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	10.42% - 12.09%	11.09%
	47,457	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield Premium/(Discount)	9.39% - 16.77% 0.00% - 0.50%	13.27%
	12,963	Liquidation ^(c)	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	25.00% - 50.00%	
Lower Middle Market	22,908	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield Premium/(Discount)	8.76% - 14.05% 0.25%	9.47%
		Liquidation ^(c)	Probability weighting of alternative outcomes	100.00%	
Debt Investments Where Fair Value Approximates Cost					
	45,480	Imminent Payoffs ^(d)			
	34,168	Debt Investments Maturing in Less than One Year			
	\$ 1,311,925	Total Level Three Debt Investments			

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- (a) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our 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 our 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.

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- (b) The weighted averages are calculated based on the fair market value of each investment.
(c) The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of impaired debt securities is the probability weighting of alternative outcomes.
(d) Imminent payoffs represent debt investments that we expect to be fully repaid within the next three months, prior to their scheduled maturity date.

Fair Value at December 31, 2016		(in				Weighted Average ^(b)
Investment Type - Level Three Debt Investments	thousands)	Valuation Techniques/Methodologies	Unobservable Input ^(a)	Range		
Pharmaceuticals	\$ 102,412	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	12.24% - 14.59%		13.64%
	434,718	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	9.07% - 15.62%		12.44%
			Premium/(Discount)	(0.25%) - 0.75%		
	2,693	Liquidation ^(c)	Probability weighting of	25.00% - 100.00%		
			alternative outcomes			
Technology	93,674	Originated Within 6 Months	Origination Yield	7.29% - 16.53%		13.69%
	325,553	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	10.14% - 21.66%		12.69%
			Premium/(Discount)	(0.50%) - 0.50%		
	24,706	Liquidation ^(c)	Probability weighting of	20.00% - 100.00%		
			alternative outcomes			
Sustainable and Renewable Technology	99,286	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	11.77% - 16.84%		13.45%
			Premium/(Discount)	0.00% - 0.25%		
	44,626	Liquidation ^(c)	Probability weighting of	10.00% - 40.00%		
			alternative outcomes			
Medical Devices	88,983	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	10.25% - 18.60%		14.01%
			Premium/(Discount)	(0.25%) - 0.75%		
Lower Middle Market	25,017	Market Comparable Companies	Hypothetical Market Yield	8.85% - 15.79%		10.10%
			Premium/(Discount)	0.00% - 0.25%		
	13,148	Liquidation ^(c)	Probability weighting of	100.00%		
			alternative outcomes			
Debt Investments Where Fair Value Approximates Cost						
	25,000	Imminent Payoffs ^(d)				
	44,162	Debt Investments Maturing in Less than One Year				
	\$ 1,323,978	Total Level Three Debt Investments				

- (a) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our 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 our 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, and Drug Delivery industries in the Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

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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.

- (b) The weighted averages are calculated based on the fair market value of each investment.
- (c) The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of impaired debt securities is the probability weighting of alternative outcomes.
- (d) Imminent payoffs represent debt investments that we expect 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 March 31, 2017 (in thousands)	Valuation Techniques/ Methodologies	Unobservable Input ^(a)	Range	Weighted Average ^(f)
Equity Investments	\$ 9,528	Market Comparable Companies	EBITDA Multiple ^(b) Revenue Multiple ^(b) Discount for Lack of Marketability ^(c) Average Industry Volatility ^(d) Risk-Free Interest Rate Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	5.1x - 55.5x 0.8x - 10.0x 11.82% - 24.80% 39.57% - 66.39% 1.00% - 1.47% 11 - 35	14.1x 3.4x 14.67% 53.04% 1.07% 14
	22,121	Market Adjusted OPM Backsolve	Market Equity Adjustment ^(e) Average Industry Volatility ^(d) Risk-Free Interest Rate Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	-11.47% - 38.48% 29.85% - 115.30% 0.70% - 1.41% 8 - 32	10.33% 76.16% 0.99% 13
	23,315	Other ^(g)			
Warrant Investments	10,571	Market Comparable Companies	EBITDA Multiple ^(b) Revenue Multiple ^(b) Discount for Lack of Marketability ^(c) Average Industry Volatility ^(d) Risk-Free Interest Rate Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	5.1x - 40.9x 0.4x - 7.0x 8.30% - 28.77% 31.25% - 107.68% 0.84% - 1.68% 5 - 46	12.9x 2.4x 16.95% 56.39% 1.14% 18
	10,041	Market Adjusted OPM Backsolve	Market Equity Adjustment ^(e) Average Industry Volatility ^(d) Risk-Free Interest Rate Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	-87.17% - 114.99% 29.85% - 115.30% 0.68% - 1.84% 11 - 48	9.90% 68.24% 1.07% 20
	5,869	Other ^(g)			
Total Level Three Warrant and Equity Investments	\$ 81,445				

- (a) 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 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.
- (b) Represents amounts used when we have determined that market participants would use such multiples when pricing the investments.
- (c) Represents amounts used when we have determined market participants would take into account these discounts when pricing the investments.
- (d) Represents the range of industry volatility used by market participants when pricing the investment.
- (e) Represents the range of changes in industry valuations since the portfolio company's last external valuation event.
- (f) Weighted averages are calculated based on the fair market value of each investment.
- (g) 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	Fair Value at December 31, 2016 (in thousands)	Valuation Techniques/ Methodologies	Unobservable Input ^(a)	Range	Weighted Average ^(e)
Equity Investments	\$ 9,258	Market Comparable Companies	EBITDA Multiple ^(b)	0.0x - 38.7x	12.3x
			Revenue Multiple ^(b)	0.9x - 8.7x	3.1x
			Discount for Lack of Marketability ^(c)	13.75% - 25.97%	16.73%
			Average Industry Volatility ^(d)	45.54% - 113.16%	61.06%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	0.79% - 1.50%	0.91%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	10 - 38	15
	19,836	Market Adjusted OPM Backsolve	Average Industry Volatility ^(d)	29.93% - 109.95%	73.49%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	0.65% - 1.44%	0.92%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	10 - 34	15
	21,289	Other ^(f)			
Warrant Investments	8,959	Market Comparable Companies	EBITDA Multiple ^(b)	2.6x - 51.4x	13.8x
			Revenue Multiple ^(b)	0.4x - 6.1x	2.5x
			Discount for Lack of Marketability ^(c)	11.74% - 27.25%	19.02%
			Average Industry Volatility ^(d)	38.58% - 111.15%	62.03%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	0.68% - 1.68%	1.04%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	7 - 47	20
	9,713	Market Adjusted OPM Backsolve	Average Industry Volatility ^(d)	29.93% - 116.29%	67.20%
			Risk-Free Interest Rate	0.45% - 1.84%	0.99%
			Estimated Time to Exit (in months)	3 - 47	20
	5,574	Other ^(f)			
Total Level Three Warrant and Equity Investments	\$ 74,629				

(a) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our warrant and equity-related securities are revenue and/or EBITDA multiples 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 may 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.

(b) Represents amounts used when we have determined that market participants would use such multiples when pricing the investments.

(c) Represents amounts used when we have determined market participants would take into account these discounts when pricing the investments.

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

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

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

Income Recognition

We record interest income on an accrual basis and recognize 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, we 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 we believe the portfolio company has demonstrated the ability to repay our 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, we may make exceptions to this policy if the investment has sufficient collateral value and is in the process

of collection.

At March 31, 2017, we had seven debt investments on non-accrual with a cumulative investment cost and approximate fair value of \$107.5 million and \$18.7 million, respectively. At December 31, 2016, we had five debt investments on non-accrual with cumulative investment cost and fair value of approximately \$43.9 million and \$6.2 million, respectively.

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

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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. We had approximately \$36.8 million of unamortized fees at March 31, 2017, of which approximately \$33.4 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately \$3.4 million was deferred contingent upon the occurrence of a funding or milestone. At December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$38.2 million of unamortized fees, of which approximately \$35.8 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately \$2.4 million was deferred contingent upon the occurrence of a funding or milestone.

We recognize 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 fees, 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.

In addition, we 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 March 31, 2017, we had approximately \$34.2 million in exit fees receivable, of which approximately \$31.4 million was included as a component of the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately \$2.8 million was a deferred receivable related to expired commitments. At December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$32.8 million in exit fees receivable, of which approximately \$30.3 million was included as an offset to the cost basis of our current debt investments and approximately \$2.5 million was deferred related to expired commitments.

We have debt investments in our 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. We will generally cease accruing PIK interest if there is insufficient value to support the accrual or we do not expect the portfolio company to be able to pay all principal and interest due. We recorded approximately \$2.2 million and \$1.7 million in PIK income during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

To maintain our status as a RIC, PIK and exit fee income must be paid out to stockholders in the form of distributions 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, we 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. We had no income from advisory services in the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Stock Based Compensation

We have issued and may, from time to time, issue additional stock options and restricted stock to employees under our 2004 Equity Incentive Plan and members of the Board of Directors under our 2006 Equity Incentive 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.

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Income Taxes

We intend 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 and gains distributed to stockholders. Taxable income includes 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.

To qualify and be subject to tax as a RIC, we are 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 us. To the extent that our earnings fall below the amount of dividend distributions declared, however, a portion of the total amount of our distributions for the fiscal year may be deemed a return of capital for tax purposes to our stockholders.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we declared a distribution of \$0.31 per share. The determination of the tax attributes of our distributions is made annually as of the end of our 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 our distributions for a full taxable year. If we had determined the tax attributes of our distributions taxable year-to-date as of March 31, 2017, 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 our 2017 distributions to stockholders will be.

As a RIC, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income 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 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 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 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 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 have taxable subsidiaries which are designed to 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 GAAP financial reporting purposes and the portfolio investments held by the taxable subsidiaries are included in our consolidated financial statements, and recorded at fair value. These taxable subsidiaries are not consolidated with us 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 would be taxed at normal corporate tax rates based on its taxable income.

Taxable income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was approximately \$20.5 million or \$0.25 per share. Taxable net realized gains for the same period was \$3.9 million or approximately \$0.05 per share. Taxable

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income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was approximately \$21.7 million or \$0.30 per share. Taxable net realized losses for the same period were \$3.7 million or approximately \$0.05 per share.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, we paid approximately \$1.0 million of tax expense and had no accrued but unpaid tax expense as of the balance sheet date. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, we paid approximately \$18,000 of tax expense and had approximately \$498,000 of accrued but unpaid tax expense as of the balance sheet date.

We intend to distribute 100% of our spillover earnings, which consists of ordinary income and long term capital gains, from the taxable year ended December 31, 2016 to the our stockholders during 2017.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2016, the FASB issued 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. Early adoption is permitted for certain provisions. We do not believe that ASU 2016-01 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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 do not believe that ASU 2016-02 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which, among other things, simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual reporting periods, and the interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. There is not a material impact from adopting this standard on our financial statements. We have adopted this standard for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

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. Early adoption is permitted. We do not believe that ASU 2016-15 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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.

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The new guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted. The amendment should be adopted retrospectively. We do not believe that ASU 2016-18 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

During January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations: Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist companies with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The new guidance is expected to reduce the number of transactions that need to be further evaluated as businesses. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for certain types of transactions. Management is currently evaluating the impact these changes will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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, 2017, approximately 92.8% 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, 2017, 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	\$ 2,436	\$ 1	\$ 2,435	\$ 0.03
50	\$ 5,229	\$	\$ 5,229	\$ 0.06
75	\$ 8,252	\$ 1	\$ 8,251	\$ 0.10
100	\$ 11,275	\$ 2	\$ 11,273	\$ 0.14
200	\$ 24,214	\$ 3	\$ 24,211	\$ 0.30
300	\$ 37,597	\$ 5	\$ 37,592	\$ 0.46

(1) EPS calculated on basic weighted shares outstanding of 81,420. Estimates are subject to change due to impact from active participation in the Company's equity ATM program.

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, 2017 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 Credit Facilities, SBA debentures, 2024 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes and 2021 Asset-Backed Notes that could affect the net increase in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. It also does not assume any repayments

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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 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 Credit Facilities, SBA debentures, 2024 Notes, 2022 Convertible Notes, and 2021 Asset-Backed Notes, please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources Borrowings in this prospectus.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's chief executive and chief financial officers, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, conducted an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. As of the end of the period covered by this prospectus, the Company's chief executive and chief financial officers have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's chief executive and chief financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

a. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for the assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. As defined by the SEC, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive and principal financial and accounting officer, approved and monitored by the Company's Board of Directors, and implemented by management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is supported by written policies and procedures, that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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Management of the Company conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO Framework). Based on this assessment, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016.

Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm who also audited the Company's consolidated financial statements, as stated in their report, which is included in this prospectus.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act, which occurred during the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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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, Santa Monica, CA, 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.

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. 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 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 \$102.3 million and \$264.1 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.4% and 13.8% of our total assets, respectively, prior to consolidation at March 31, 2017. At March 31, 2017, 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 invest

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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% 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.

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, Santa Monica, CA, 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.

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

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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.

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

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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 375 technology-related companies, representing approximately \$6.7 billion in commitments from inception to March 31, 2017, 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.

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.

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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, 2017, our proprietary SQL-based database system included approximately 47,000 technology-related companies and approximately 9,500 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.

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

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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 twelve 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 5.8% to 13.5% as of March 31, 2017. As of March 31, 2017, approximately 92.8% of our loans were at floating rates or floating rates with a floor and 7.2% of the loans were at fixed rates.

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.

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 13.5% 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

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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 on certain debt investments 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, 2017, we held warrant and equity-related securities in 169 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, 2017, approximately 74.7% of the fair value of our portfolio was composed of investments in five industries: 31.0% investments in the drug discovery & development industry, 18.6% investments in the software industry, 10.1% investments in the media/content/info industry, 8.0% investments in the sustainable and renewable technology industry, and 7.1% investments in the internet consumer & business services industry.

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.

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

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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.

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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, 2017, 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.

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

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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 level 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, 2017, 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, from time to time, receive fees for these services. In the event that such fees are received, they are incorporated

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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 and 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, 2017, we had 69 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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The following tables set forth certain information as of December 31, 2016 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	Principal Amount	Cost⁽²⁾	Value⁽³⁾
Debt Investments							
Biotechnology Tools							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Exicure, Inc. ^{(11)(14A)}	Biotechnology Tools	Senior Secured	September	Interest rate PRIME + 6.45%	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,971	\$ 6,035
8045 Lamont Avenue Suite 410			2019	or Floor rate of 9.95%			
Skokie, IL 60077							
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						5,971	6,035
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.77%)*						5,971	6,035
Communications & Networking							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc. ^{(6)(13)(14B)}	Communications & Networking	Senior Secured	August	PIK Interest 10.50%	\$ 1,278	1,304	1,304
1441 Knightsbridge Drive			2017				
Blue Bell, PA 19422							
OpenPeak, Inc. ⁽⁷⁾	Communications & Networking	Senior Secured	April	Interest rate PRIME + 8.75%	\$ 12,211	8,975	
One Riverfront Plaza,			2017	or Floor rate of 12.00%			
1037 Raymond Boulevard							
Sixteenth Floor Newark, NJ 07102							
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						10,279	1,304
1-5 Years Maturity							
Avanti Communications Group ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾	Communications & Networking	Senior Secured	October	Interest rate FIXED 10.00%	\$ 8,025	7,212	4,825
20 Black Friars Lane			2019				
London, UK EC4V 6EB							

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SkyCross, Inc. ^{(6)(7)(13)(14B)(15)}	Communications & Networking	Senior Secured	January	Interest rate FIXED 10.95%,	\$ 16,758	16,900	
1441 Knightsbridge Drive			2018	PIK Interest 5.00%			
Blue Bell, PA 19422							
Spring Mobile Solutions, Inc. ^{(12)(14B)}	Communications & Networking	Senior Secured	January	Interest rate PRIME + 6.70%	\$ 3,000	3,038	3,044
11710 Plaza America Drive Suite 2000			2019	or Floor rate of 9.95%			
Reston, VA 20190							
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						27,150	7,869
Subtotal: Communications & Networking (1.16%)*						37,429	9,173
Consumer & Business Products							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Antenna79 (p.k.a. Pong Research Corporation) ^{(14A)(15)}	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	December	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45% or Floor rate of 10.95%	\$ 20,000	19,837	19,837
709N 400 W #3			2019				
North Salt Lake, UT 84054	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	December	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.50%	\$ 1,000	965	965
			2018				
Total Antenna79 (p.k.a. Pong Research Corporation)					\$ 21,000	20,802	20,802

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor	Principal Amount	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Nasty Gal ^{(14B)(15)} 523 W. 6th Street Suite 330 Los Angeles, CA 90014	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	May 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.45% or Floor rate of 8.95%	\$ 13,241	\$ 13,148	\$ 13,148
Second Time Around (Simplify Holdings, LLC) ^{(14A)(15)} 560 Harrison Ave Suite 501 Boston, MA 02118	Consumer & Business Products	Senior Secured	February 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.75%	\$ 2,280	2,302	2,283
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						36,252	36,233
Subtotal: Consumer & Business Products (4.60%)*						36,252	36,233
Drug Delivery							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ^{(9)(10)(14A)(15)} 351 Galveston Drive Redwood City, CA 94063	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	October 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 3.85% or Floor rate of 9.10%	\$ 20,466	21,151	21,151
Celsion Corporation ^{(10)(14A)} 997 Lenox Drive Suite 100 Lawrenceville, NJ 08648	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	June 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 8.00% or Floor rate of 11.25%	\$ 2,246	2,575	2,575
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						23,726	23,726
1-5 Years Maturity							
Agile Therapeutics, Inc. ^{(10)(14A)} 101 Poor Farm Road Princeton, NJ 08540	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.00%	\$ 16,500	16,524	16,434
Apexia Pharmaceuticals Company ^{(11)(14A)} 2010 Cabot Blvd. West Suite F Langhorne, PA 19047	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	January 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.75% or Floor rate of 9.25%	\$ 20,000	19,700	19,706
BioQ Pharma Incorporated ^{(10)(14A)(14B)} 185 Berry St. Ste 160 San Francisco, CA 94107	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	May 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 8.00% or Floor rate of 11.25%	\$ 8,231	8,636	8,577
	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	May 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 7.00% or Floor rate of 10.25%	\$ 2,464	2,511	2,509

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Total BioQ Pharma Incorporated					\$ 10,695	11,147	11,086
Edge Therapeutics, Inc. ^{(11)(14A)(17)}	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.65% or Floor rate of 9.15%	\$ 15,000	15,004	15,045
300 Connell Dr. Suite 4000							
Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922							
Pulmatrix Inc. ^{(8)(10)(14A)}	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	July 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 6.25% or Floor rate of 9.50%	\$ 5,954	6,022	6,013
99 Hayden Avenue Suite 390							
Lexington, MA 02421							
ZP Opco, Inc (p.k.a. Zosano Pharma) ^{(10)(14A)}	Drug Delivery	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 2.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%	\$ 12,123	12,325	12,238
34790 Ardentech Court							
Fremont, CA 94555							
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						80,722	80,522
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (13.23%)*						104,448	104,248
Drug Discovery & Development							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
Cerecor, Inc. ^{(11)(14A)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	August 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70% or Floor rate of 7.95%	\$ 2,374	2,499	2,499
400 East Pratt Street Suite 606							
Baltimore, MD 21202							
Neuralstem, Inc. ^{(14A)(15)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	April 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 6.75% or Floor rate of 10.00%	\$ 3,766	3,996	3,996
20271 Goldenrod Lane 2nd floor							
Germantown, MD 20876							
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						6,495	6,495

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor	Principal Amount	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
1-5 Years Maturity							
Auris Medical Holding, AG ^{(4)(9)(14B)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05%	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,317	\$ 12,326
Dornacherstrasse 210				or Floor rate of 9.55%			
CH-4053, Basel Switzerland							
Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ^{(9)(12)(14A)(14B)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.90%	\$ 10,000	10,269	10,218
One Broadway 9th Floor				or Floor rate of 11.90%			
Cambridge, MA 02142	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.90%	\$ 5,000	4,926	4,918
				or Floor rate of 11.90%			
Total Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.					\$ 15,000	15,195	15,136
Bellicum Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ^{(14A)(14B)(15)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	March 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.85%	\$ 15,000	15,212	15,387
2130 West Holcombe Boulevard Suite 800	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	March 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.85%	\$ 5,000	4,981	5,049
Houston, TX 77030				or Floor rate of 9.35%			
Total Bellicum Pharmaceuticals, Inc.					\$ 20,000	20,193	20,436
Brickell Biotech, Inc. ^{(11)(14B)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.70%	\$ 7,500	7,521	7,560
5777 Central Ave, Suite 102				or Floor rate of 9.20%			
Boulder, CO 80301							
Cerulean Pharma, Inc. ^{(12)(14B)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	July 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 1.55%	\$ 13,078	13,994	13,908
35 Gatehouse Drive				or Floor rate of 7.30%			
Waltham, MA 02451							
CTI BioPharma Corp. (p.k.a. Cell Therapeutics, Inc.) ^{(10)(14A)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 7.70%	\$ 19,548	19,276	19,372
3101 Western Avenue Suite 600				or Floor rate of 10.95%			
Seattle, WA 98121							
CytRx Corporation ^{(10)(14B)(15)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00%	\$ 25,000	25,086	25,166
11726 San Vicente Blvd. Suite 650				or Floor rate of 9.50%			
Los Angeles, CA 90049							
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc. ^{(7)(14A)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	April 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.70%	\$ 3,066	3,349	
99 High Street				or Floor rate of 7.95%			
Boston, MA 02110-2320							
Genocea Biosciences, Inc. ^{(10)(14A)}				Interest rate PRIME + 2.25%	\$ 17,000	17,313	17,376

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100 Acorn Park Drive 5th Floor Cambridge, MA 2140	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2019	or Floor rate of 7.25%			
Immune Pharmaceuticals ^{(10)(14B)} 430 East 29th St. Suite 940 New York, NY 10016	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 10.00%	\$ 3,271	3,350	2,693
Insmmed, Incorporated ^{(10)(14A)} 10 Finderne Avenue Building 10 Bridgewater, NJ 08807	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	October 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 9.25%	\$ 55,000	54,695	54,559
Mast Therapeutics, Inc. ^{(14A)(15)} 3611 Valley Centre Dr. Suite 500 San Diego, CA 92130	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.70% or Floor rate of 8.95%	\$ 3,347	3,921	3,923
Melinta Therapeutics ^{(12)(14A)} 300 TriState International Suite 272 Lincolnshire, IL 60069	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	June 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 3.75% or Floor rate of 8.25%	\$ 24,502	25,001	24,945
Merrimack Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ⁽⁹⁾ One Kendall Square Suite B7201 Cambridge, MA 02139	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2022	Interest rate FIXED 11.50%	\$ 25,000	25,000	25,000
Metuchen Pharmaceuticals LLC ^{(13)(14A)} 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%	\$ 35,081	34,541	34,541

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor	Principal Amount	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) ^{(14A)(15)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75% or Floor rate of 8.50%	\$ 40,000	\$ 39,388	\$ 39,504
75 Park Plaza 4th Floor Boston, MA 02116							
PhaseRx, Inc. ^{(14B)(15)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.75% or Floor rate of 9.25%	\$ 6,000	5,921	5,945
410 West Harrison Street Suite 300 Seattle, WA 98119							
Sorrento Therapeutics, Inc. ^{(9)(14B)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	December 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.75% or Floor rate of 9.25%	\$ 50,000	48,069	48,069
9380 Judicial Dr San Diego, CA 92121							
uniQure B.V. ^{(4)(9)(10)(14B)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	May 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 3.00% or Floor rate of 8.25%	\$ 20,000	20,133	20,081
Tafelbergweg 51 Amsterdam, The Netherlands 1105 BD							
XOMA Corporation ^{(9)(14B)(15)}	Drug Discovery & Development	Senior Secured	September 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 2.15% or Floor rate of 9.40%	\$ 16,380	16,970	16,901
2910 Seventh Street Berkeley, CA 94710							
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						411,233	407,441
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (52.53%)*						417,728	413,936
Electronics & Computer Hardware							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Persimmon Technologies ^{(11)(13)(14B)}	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.50% or Floor rate of 11.00%, PIK Interest 1.50%	\$ 7,012	7,096	7,134
200 Harvard Mill Square Suite 110 Wakefield, MA 01880							
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						7,096	7,134
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (0.91%)*						7,096	7,134
Healthcare Services, Other							
1-5 Years Maturity							
InstaMed Communications, LLC ^{(14B)(15)}	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	February 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.75%	\$ 10,000	10,125	10,261

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1880 John F Kennedy Blvd 12th Floor				or Floor rate of 10.00%			
Philadelphia, PA 19103							
PH Group Holdings	Healthcare Services, Other	Senior Secured	September 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.45%	\$ 20,000	19,802	19,802
950 N Glebe Rd. Suite 4000				or Floor rate of 10.95%			
Arlington, VA 22203							
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						29,927	30,063
Subtotal: Healthcare Services, Other (3.82%)*						29,927	30,063
Internet Consumer & Business Services							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Aria Systems, Inc. ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹³⁾	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June	Interest rate PRIME + 3.20%	\$ 2,061	2,045	1,728
575 Market Street 32nd Floor			2019	or Floor rate of 6.95%,			
San Francisco, CA 94105	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	June	PIK Interest 1.95% Interest rate PRIME + 5.20%	\$ 18,463	18,307	15,467
			2019	or Floor rate of 8.95%,			
				PIK Interest 1.95%			
Total Aria Systems, Inc.					\$ 20,524	20,352	17,195
CloudOne, Inc. ^{(10)(14B)}	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	April	Interest rate PRIME + 6.35%	\$ 5,000	5,091	5,138
8626 E 116th Street Suite 300			2019	or Floor rate of 9.85%			
Fishers, IN 46038							
Intent Media, Inc. ^{(13)(14A)(15)}	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	December 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 5.25%	\$ 5,000	4,851	4,851
315 Hudson St. 9th Floor				or Floor rate of 8.75%,			
New York, NY 10013				PIK Interest 1.00%			

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor	Principal Amount	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
LogicSource ^{(14B)(15)} 20 Marshall Street Sourth Norwalk, CT 06854	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Senior Secured	October 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.25% or Floor rate of 9.75%	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,533	\$ 8,649
Snagajob.com, Inc. ^{(12)(13)(14A)} 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%	\$ 35,293	34,517	35,067
Tectura Corporation ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾⁽¹³⁾ 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% PIK Interest 8.00%	\$ 19,691 \$ 11,015	19,691 240	19,691
Total Tectura Corporation					\$ 30,706	19,931	19,691
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						93,275	90,591
Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (11.50%)*						93,275	90,591
Media/Content/Info							
1-5 Years Maturity							
FanDuel, Inc. ^(14B) 300 Park Avenue South 14th Floor New York, NY 10005	Media/Content/Info	Senior Secured	November 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25% or Floor rate of 10.75%	\$ 20,000	19,352	19,352
Machine Zone, Inc. ⁽¹³⁾⁽¹⁶⁾ 1050 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94304	Media/Content/Info	Senior Secured	May 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 2.50% or Floor rate of 6.75%, PIK Interest 3.00%	\$ 103,785	102,444	103,083
WP Technology, Inc. (Wattpad, Inc.) ^{(4)(9)(11)(14B)(17)} 4950 Yonge Street Suite 208 Toronto, ON M2M 3V5	Media/Content/Info	Senior Secured	April 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 8.25%	\$ 5,000	5,029	5,099
	Media/Content/Info	Senior Secured	April 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 8.25%	\$ 2,500	2,471	2,510
Total WP Technology, Inc. (Wattpad, Inc.)					\$ 7,500	7,500	7,609
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						129,296	130,044
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (16.50%)*						129,296	130,044

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Medical Devices & Equipment

Under 1 Year Maturity

InspireMD, Inc. ^{(4)(9)(14B)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	June	Interest rate PRIME + 5.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%	\$ 2,237	2,743	2,743
4 Menorat Hamaor Street 3rd Floor			2017				
Tel Aviv, Israel 67448							
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						2,743	2,743

1-5 Years Maturity

Amedica Corporation ^{(8)(14B)(15)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	January 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 7.70% or Floor rate of 10.95%	\$ 7,417	8,816	8,715
1885 West 2100 South							
Salt Lake City, UT 84119							
Aspire Bariatrics, Inc. ^{(14B)(15)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	October 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%	\$ 5,295	5,400	5,368
3200 Horizon Drive Suite 100							
King of Prussia, PA 19406							
Avedro, Inc. ^{(14A)(15)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	June	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%	\$ 9,777	9,975	9,982
201 Jones Rd. 5th Floor			2018				
Waltham MA 02451							
Flowonix Medical Incorporated ^{(12)(14B)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	May	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75% or Floor rate of 10.00%	\$ 10,905	11,340	11,275
500 International Drive Suite 200			2018				
Mount Olive, NJ 07828	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	March 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.50% or Floor rate of 10.00%	\$ 4,255	4,243	4,214
Total Flowonix Medical Incorporated						\$ 15,160	15,583 15,489

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		Type of						
Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Investment ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor	Principal Amount	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾	
Gamma Medica, Inc. ^{(10)(14B)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior	January	Interest rate PRIME + 6.50%	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,650	\$ 2,645	
12 Manor Parkway Unit 3		Secured	2018	or Floor rate of 9.75%				
Salem, NH 03079								
IntegenX, Inc. ^{(14B)(15)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior	June	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05%	\$ 15,000	15,068	15,168	
5720 Stoneridge Drive Suite 300		Secured	2019	or Floor rate of 10.05%				
Pleasanton, CA 94588	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.05% or Floor rate of 10.05%	\$ 1,750	1,694	1,730	
Total IntegenX, Inc.					\$ 16,750	16,762	16,898	
Micell Technologies, Inc. ^{(11)(14B)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25%	\$ 8,277	8,255	8,321	
801 Capitola Drive Suite 1		Secured		or Floor rate of 10.50%				
Durham, NC 27713								
Quanta Fluid Solutions ^{(4)(9)(10)(14B)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior	April	Interest rate PRIME + 8.05%	\$ 12,500	12,547	12,500	
Tything Road		Secured	2020	or Floor rate of 11.55%				
Alcester, UK B49 6EU								
Quanterix Corporation ^{(10)(14A)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior	February 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 2.75%	\$ 9,964	10,276	10,316	
113 Hartwell Avenue		Secured		or Floor rate of 8.00%				
Lexington, MA 02421								
SynergEyes, Inc. ^{(14B)(15)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Senior	January 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 7.75%	\$ 2,347	2,762	2,719	
2232 Rutherford Road		Secured		or Floor rate of 11.00%				
Carlsbad, CA 92008								
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						93,026	92,953	
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (12.15%)*						95,769	95,696	
Semiconductors								
Under 1 Year Maturity								
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation ^{(14B)(15)(17)}	Semiconductors	Senior Secured	November 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 7.00% or Floor rate of 10.50%	\$ 1,682	1,682	1,682	
2953 Bunker Hill Lane Suite 101								
Santa Clara, CA 95054								

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Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						1,682	1,682	
1-5 Years Maturity								
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation ^{(14B)(15)(17)}	Semiconductors	Senior	July	Interest rate PRIME + 8.25%	\$	3,341	3,546	3,530
2953 Bunker Hill Lane Suite 101		Secured	2018	or Floor rate of 11.50%				
Santa Clara, CA 95054								
Avnera Corporation ^{(10)(14A)}	Semiconductors	Senior	April	Interest rate PRIME + 5.25%	\$	5,577	5,699	5,816
1600 NW Compton Drive Ste 300.		Secured	2018	or Floor rate of 8.50%				
Beaverton, OR 97006								
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						9,245	9,346	
Subtotal: Semiconductors (1.40%)*						10,927	11,028	
Software								
Under 1 Year Maturity								
JumpStart Games, Inc. (p.k.a Knowledge Holdings, Inc.) ^{(7)(13)(14C)(15)(18)}	Software	Senior	October 2016	Interest rate FIXED 5.75%,	\$	1,566	1,698	730
21250 Hawthorne Boulevard Suite 380		Secured		PIK Interest 10.75%				
Torrance, CA 90503								
RedSeal Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	Software	Senior	June	Interest rate PRIME + 3.25%	\$	2,635	2,635	2,635
940 Stewart Drive Suite 101		Secured	2017	or Floor rate of 6.50%				
Sunnyvale, CA 94085								
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						4,333	3,365	

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor	Principal Amount	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
1-5 Years Maturity							
Actifio, Inc. ^{(13)(14A)}	Software	Senior	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.25%	\$ 30,961	\$ 30,830	\$ 30,918
333 Wyman Street, Waltham		Secured		or Floor rate of 8.25%, PIK			
Waltham, MA 02451	Software	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75%	\$ 10,171	9,929	10,036
				or Floor rate of 8.75%, PIK			
				Interest 2.50%			
Total Actifio, Inc.					\$ 41,132	40,759	40,954
Clickfox, Inc. ^{(12)(14C)}	Software	Senior	May	Interest rate PRIME + 8.00%	\$ 12,000	12,261	12,273
3445 Peachtree Road Suite 450		Secured	2018	or Floor rate of 11.50%			
Atlanta, GA 30326							
Cloud Technology Partners, Inc. ^(14A)	Software	Senior Secured	June	Interest rate PRIME + 3.05%	\$ 3,000	2,966	2,966
321 Summer Street 5th Floor			2018	or Floor rate of 7.05%			
Boston, MA 02210	Software	Senior Secured	December 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.75%	\$ 10,000	9,863	9,863
				or Floor rate of 9.75%			
Total Cloud Technology Partners, Inc.					\$ 13,000	12,829	12,829
Druva, Inc. ^{(10)(12)(14B)(17)}	Software	Senior	March 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 4.60%	\$ 9,157	9,604	9,613
150 Mathilda Place Suite 450		Secured		or Floor rate of 7.85%			
Sunnyvale, CA 94041	Software	Senior	May	Interest rate PRIME + 4.60%	\$ 10,000	10,066	10,141
		Secured	2018	or Floor rate of 7.85%			
Total Druva, Inc.					\$ 19,157	19,670	19,754
Evernote Corporation ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	Software	Senior	October 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.45%	\$ 6,000	5,961	5,961
305 Walnut Street		Secured		or Floor rate of 8.95%			
Redwood City, CA 94063							
Lithium Technologies, Inc. ^{(13)(14A)(15)(19)}	Software	Senior Secured	June 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.45%	\$ 25,019	24,999	24,999
225 Bush St.				or Floor rate of 9.95%, PIK			
San Francisco, CA 94107				Interest 1.80%			
JumpStart Games, Inc. (p.k.a Knowledge Holdings, Inc.) ^{(7)(13)(14A)(15)}	Software	Senior	March 2018	Interest rate FIXED 5.75%,	\$ 13,000	12,747	5,477
21250 Hawthorne Boulevard Suite 380		Secured		PIK Interest 10.75%			
Torrance, CA 90503							
Mattersight Corporation ⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹³⁾	Software	Senior	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 6.25%	\$ 22,664	22,023	22,280

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200 W. Madison Suite 3100		Secured		or Floor rate of 9.75%,			
Chicago, IL 60606				PIK Interest 2.15%			
OneLogin, Inc. ⁽¹³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Senior	August 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.45%	\$ 15,369	15,249	15,488
150 Spear Street Suite 1400		Secured		or Floor rate of 9.95%,			
San Francisco, CA 94105				PIK Interest 3.25%			
Quid, Inc. ^{(13)(14A)(15)}	Software	Senior	October 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 4.75%	\$ 8,116	8,126	8,220
600 Harrison Street Suite 400		Secured		or Floor rate of 8.25%,			
San Francisco, CA 94107				PIK Interest 2.25%			
RedSeal Inc. ^{(14A)(15)(17)}	Software	Senior	June 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 7.75%	\$ 5,000	5,120	5,107
940 Stewart Drive Suite 101	Software	Secured Senior	January 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.75%	\$ 5,000	4,880	4,880
Sunnyvale, CA 94085		Secured		or Floor rate of 11.25%			
Total RedSeal Inc.					\$ 10,000	10,000	9,987
Signpost, Inc. ^{(13)(14A)(15)}	Software	Senior	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 4.15%	\$ 15,237	15,022	15,190
127 W 26th St. Floor 2		Secured		or Floor rate of 8.15%,			
New York, NY 10001				PIK Interest 1.75%			
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						199,646	193,412
Subtotal: Software (24.97%)*						203,979	196,777

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		Type of					
Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Investment ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor	Principal Amount	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Specialty Pharmaceuticals							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Alimera Sciences, Inc. ^{(10)(13)(14A)}	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Senior	November 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 7.50%	\$ 35,041	\$ 34,606	\$ 34,798
6120 Windward Parkway Suite 290		Secured		or Floor rate of 11.00%, PIK Interest 1.00%			
Alpharetta, GA 30005							
Jaguar Animal Health, Inc. ^{(10)(14B)}	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Senior	August 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 5.65%	\$ 3,511	3,803	3,725
201 Mission Street Suite 2375		Secured		or Floor rate of 9.90%			
San Francisco, CA 94105							
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						38,409	38,523
Subtotal: Specialty Pharmaceuticals (4.89%)*						38,409	38,523
Surgical Devices							
1-5 Years Maturity							
Transmedics, Inc. ^{(12)(14B)}	Surgical Devices	Senior	February 2020	Interest rate PRIME + 5.30%	\$ 8,500	8,497	8,529
200 Minuteman Road Suite 302		Secured		or Floor rate of 9.55%			
Andover, MA 01810							
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						8,497	8,529
Subtotal: Surgical Devices (1.08%)*						8,497	8,529
Sustainable and Renewable Technology							
Under 1 Year Maturity							
American Superconductor Corporation ^{(10)(14B)}	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior	June 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 7.25%	\$ 1,500	1,550	1,550
64 Jackson Rd.		Secured		or Floor rate of 11.00%			
Devens, MA 01434							
Modumetal, Inc. ^{(11)(14C)(14D)}	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior	March 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 8.70% or Floor rate of 11.95%	\$ 376	882	882
Northlake R&D Center		Secured					
1443 N. Northlake Way		Senior		2017 October 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 6.00% or Floor rate of 9.25%	\$ 3,370	4,115
Seattle, WA 98103	Secured						
Total Modumetal, Inc.					\$ 3,746	4,997	4,997
Stion Corporation ^{(5)(14A)}	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior	February	Interest rate PRIME + 8.75% or Floor rate of 12.00%	\$ 333	333	333

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6321 San Ignacio Avenue			2017					
San Jose, CA 95119								
Sungevity, Inc. ^{(12)(14D)}	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	October 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 3.70% or Floor rate of 6.95%	\$ 35,000	39,834	29,709	
66 Franklin Street Suite 310								
Oakland, CA 94607	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	October 2017	Interest rate PRIME + 3.70%	\$ 20,000	20,000	14,917	
				or Floor rate of 6.95%				
Total Sungevity, Inc.					\$ 55,000	59,834	44,626	
Subtotal: Under 1 Year Maturity						66,714	51,506	
1-5 Years Maturity								
FuelCell Energy, Inc. ^{(11)(14B)}	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	October 2018	Interest rate PRIME + 5.50% or Floor rate of 9.50%	\$ 20,000	20,488	20,707	
3 Great Pasture Road								
Danbury, CT 06810								
Proterra, Inc. ^{(10)(14A)(14B)}	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.95% or Floor rate of 10.20%	\$ 30,000	30,670	30,592	
1 Whitlee Ct.								
Greenville, SC 29607	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 5.75% or Floor rate of 9.25%	\$ 10,000	9,921	9,916	
Total Proterra, Inc.					\$ 40,000	40,591	40,508	

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date	Interest Rate and Floor	Principal Amount	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Rive Technology, Inc. ^{(14A)(15)} 1 Deer Park Drive Suite A Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	January 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 6.20% or Floor rate of 9.45%	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,586	\$ 7,650
Tendril Networks ^{(11)(14B)} 2580 55th Street Suite 100 Boulder, CO 80301	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	June 2019	Interest rate FIXED 7.25%	\$ 15,000	15,405	15,324
Verdezyne, Inc. ^{(14B)(15)} 2715 Loker Avenue West Carlsbad, CA 92010	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Senior Secured	April 2019	Interest rate PRIME + 8.25% or Floor rate of 11.75%	\$ 15,000	15,084	15,098
Subtotal: 1-5 Years Maturity						99,154	99,287
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (19.14%)*						165,868	150,793
Total: Debt Investments (168.64%)*						1,384,871	1,328,803

(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Equity Investments							
Biotechnology Tools							
NuGEN Technologies, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 201 Industrial Road Suite 310 San Carlos, CA 94070	Biotechnology Tools	Equity	0.88%	Preferred Series C	189,394	\$ 500	\$ 575
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.07%)*						500	575
Communications & Networking							
Achilles Technology Management Co II, Inc. ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 1441 Knightsbridge Drive Blue Bell, PA 19422	Communications & Networking	Equity	100.00%	Common Stock	100	4,000	3,396
GlowPoint, Inc. ⁽³⁾ 1776 Lincoln Street 13th Floor	Communications & Networking	Equity	0.31%	Common Stock	114,192	101	31

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Denver, CO 80203							
Peerless Network Holdings, Inc.	Communications & Networking	Equity	3.15%	Preferred Series A	1,000,000	1,000	4,990
222 South Riverside Plaza Suite 2730							
Chicago, IL 60606							
Subtotal: Communications & Networking (1.07%)*						5,101	8,417
Consumer & Business Products							
Market Force Information, Inc.	Consumer & Business Products	Equity	0.67%	Common Stock	480,261		279
PO Box 270355	Consumer & Business Products	Equity	0.26%	Preferred Series B-1	187,970	500	273
Louisville, CO 80027							
Total Market Force Information, Inc.					668,231	500	552
Subtotal: Consumer & Business Products (0.07%)*						500	552
Diagnostic							
Singulex, Inc.	Diagnostic	Equity	0.39%	Common Stock	937,998	750	574
1701 Harbor Way Parkway Suite 200							
Alameda, CA 94502							
Subtotal: Diagnostic (0.07%)*						750	574
Drug Delivery							
AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁹⁾	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.12%	Common Stock	54,240	108	141
351 Galveston Drive							
Redwood City, CA 94063							

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
BioQ Pharma Incorporated ⁽¹⁵⁾ 185 Berry St. Ste 160 San Francisco, CA 94107	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.57%	Preferred Series D	165,000	\$ 500	\$ 542
Edge Therapeutics, Inc. ⁽³⁾ 300 Connell Dr. Suite 4000 Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.56%	Common Stock	161,856	1,000	2,023
Merrion Pharmaceuticals, Plc ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾ 3200 Lake Drive Citywest Business Campus Dublin, Ireland 24	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.11%	Common Stock	20,000	9	
Neos Therapeutics, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 2940 N. Highway 360 Suite 400 Grand Prairie, TX 75050	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.78%	Common Stock	125,000	1,500	731
Revance Therapeutics, Inc. ⁽³⁾ 7555 Gateway Blvd. Newark, CA 94560	Drug Delivery	Equity	0.08%	Common Stock	22,765	557	472
Subtotal: Drug Delivery (0.50%)*						3,674	3,909
Drug Discovery & Development							
Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ One Broadway 9th Floor Cambridge, MA 02142	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.56%	Common Stock	426,931	1,060	231
Cerecor, Inc. ⁽³⁾ 400 East Pratt Street Suite 606 Baltimore, MD 21202	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	1.29%	Common Stock	119,087	1,000	105
Cerulean Pharma, Inc. ⁽³⁾ 35 Gatehouse Drive Waltham, MA 02451	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.49%	Common Stock	135,501	1,000	96
Dicerna Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 87 Cambridge Park Dr Cambridge, MA 02140	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.69%	Common Stock	142,858	1,000	411

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Dynavax Technologies ⁽³⁾⁽⁹⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.05%	Common Stock	20,000	550	79
2929 Seventh Street Suite 100							
Berkley, CA 94710							
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.76%	Common Stock	200,000	1,000	
99 High Street							
Boston, MA 02110-2320							
Genocea Biosciences, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.79%	Common Stock	223,463	2,000	921
100 Acorn Park Drive 5th Floor							
Cambridge, MA 2140							
Inotek Pharmaceuticals Corporation ⁽³⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.01%	Common Stock	3,778	1,500	23
131 Hartwell Ave. Suite 105							
Lexington, MA 02421							
Insmmed, Incorporated ⁽³⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.11%	Common Stock	70,771	1,000	936
10 FINDERNE AVENUE BUILDING 10							
BRIDGEWATER, NJ 08807							
Melinta Therapeutics	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.67%	Preferred Series 4	1,914,448	2,000	2,042
300 TriState International Suite 272							
Lincolnshire, IL 60069							
Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) ⁽³⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Equity	0.34%	Common Stock	76,362	2,743	1,175
75 Park Plaza 4th Floor							
Boston, MA 02116							
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (0.76%)*						14,853	6,019

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Electronics & Computer Hardware							
Identiv, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Equity	0.06%	Common Stock	6,700	\$ 34	\$ 21
1900-B Carnegie Avenue, Building B							
Santa Ana, CA 92705							
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (0.00%)*						34	21
Information Services							
DocuSign, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Information Services	Equity	0.24%	Common Stock	385,000	6,081	6,081
221 Main St. Suite 1000							
San Francisco, CA 94105							
Subtotal: Information Services (0.77%)*						6,081	6,081
Internet Consumer & Business Services							
Blurb, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.38%	Preferred Series B	220,653	175	197
580 California St. Suite 300							
San Francisco, CA 94104							
Brigade Group, Inc. (p.k.a. Philotic, Inc.)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.05%	Common Stock	9,023	93	
548 4th street							
San Francisco, CA 94107							
Lightspeed POS, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.09%	Preferred Series C	230,030	250	228
700 St-Antoine Est Suite 300	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.08%	Preferred Series D	198,677	250	221
Montreal, Canada H2Y1A6							
Total Lightspeed POS, Inc.					428,707	500	449
OfferUp, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.16%	Preferred Series A	286,080	1,663	1,663
701 5th Avenue Suite 5100	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.06%	Preferred Series A-1	108,710	632	632
Seattle, WA 98104							
Total OfferUp, Inc.					394,790	2,295	2,295
Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial)	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.09%	Preferred Series G	218,351	250	431
1600 Seaport Blvd. Suite 250	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.03%	Preferred Series H	87,802	250	249
Redwood City, CA 94063							

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Total Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial)					306,153	500	680
RazorGator Interactive Group, Inc.	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.11%	Preferred Series AA	34,783	15	34
4216 3/4 Glencoe Ave							
Marina Del Rey, CA 90292							
Tectura Corporation	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Equity	0.11%	Preferred Series BB	1,000,000		
951 Old County Road Suite 2-317							
Belmont, CA 94002							
Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (0.46%)*						3,578	3,655
Media/Content/Info							
Pinterest, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Equity	0.04%	Preferred Series Seed	620,000	4,085	4,085
777 South Figueroa Street Suite 3200							
Los Angeles, CA 90017-5855							
Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (0.52%)*						4,085	4,085
Medical Devices & Equipment							
AtriCure, Inc. ^{(3) (15)}	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.02%	Common Stock	7,536	266	147
7555 Innovation Way							
Mason, Ohio 45040							
Flowonix Medical Incorporated	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.86%	Preferred Series AA	221,893	1,500	359
500 International Drive Suite 200							
Mount Olive, NJ 07828							

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Gelesis, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	1.31%	Common Stock	198,202	\$	\$ 634
500 Boylston Street Suite 1600	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	1.27%	Preferred Series A-1	191,210	425	687
Boston, MA 02116	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	1.27%	Preferred Series A-2	191,626	500	650
Total Gelesis, Inc.					581,038	925	1,971
Medrobotics Corporation ⁽¹⁵⁾	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.13%	Preferred Series E	136,798	250	216
475 Paramount Drive	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.07%	Preferred Series F	73,971	155	188
Raynham, MA 02767	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.15%	Preferred Series G	163,934	500	514
Total Medrobotics Corporation					374,703	905	918
Optiscan Biomedical, Corp. ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.46%	Preferred Series B	6,185,567	3,000	292
24590 Clawiter Road	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.14%	Preferred Series C	1,927,309	655	85
Hayward, CA 94545	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	4.11%	Preferred Series D	55,103,923	5,257	3,014
	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	1.01%	Preferred Series E	13,573,546	1,136	1,138
Total Optiscan Biomedical, Corp.					76,790,345	10,048	4,529
Outset Medical, Inc. (p.k.a. Home Dialysis Plus, Inc.)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.25%	Preferred Series B	232,061	527	548
1830 Bering Drive							
San Jose, CA 95112							
Quanterix Corporation	Medical Devices & Equipment	Equity	0.49%	Preferred Series D	272,479	1,000	1,086
113 Hartwell Avenue							
Lexington, MA 02421							
Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (1.21%)*						15,171	9,558
Software							
Box, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Software	Equity	0.47%	Common Stock	611,442	4,709	8,475

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4440 El Camino Real							
Los Altos, CA 94022							
CapLinked, Inc.	Software	Equity	0.34%	Preferred Series A-3	53,614	51	86
2015 Manhattan Beach Blvd #108							
Redondo Beach, CA 90278							
Druva, Inc.	Software	Equity	0.38%	Preferred Series 2	458,841	1,000	1,288
150 Mathilda Place Suite 450							
Sunnyvale, CA 94041							
ForeScout Technologies, Inc.	Software	Equity	0.39%	Preferred Series D	319,099	398	1,725
	Software	Equity	0.10%	Preferred Series E	80,587	131	440
900 E. Hamilton Avenue Suite 300							
Campbell, CA 95008							
Total ForeScout Technologies, Inc.					399,686	529	2,165
HighRoads, Inc.	Software	Equity	0.00%	Common Stock	190	307	
3 Burlington Woods Dr							
Burlington, MA 01803							
NewVoiceMedia Limited ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾	Software	Equity	0.31%	Preferred Series E	669,173	963	1,025
Viabes Business Park, Jays Close							
Basingstoke, UK RG22 4BS							

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Palantir Technologies	Software	Equity	0.08%	Preferred Series E	727,696	\$ 5,431	\$ 5,431
100 Hamilton Avenue							
Palo Alto, CA 94301							
WildTangent, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Equity	0.16%	Preferred Series 3	100,000	402	148
18578 NE 67th Court Building 5							
Redmond, WA 98052							
Subtotal: Software (2.36%)*						13,392	18,618
Specialty Pharmaceuticals							
QuatRx Pharmaceuticals Company	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Equity	0.24%	Preferred Series E	241,829	750	
777 East Eisenhower Parkway Suite 100	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Equity	0.03%	Preferred Series E-1	26,955		
Ann Arbor, MI 48108	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Equity	4.62%	Preferred Series G	4,667,636		
Total QuatRx Pharmaceuticals Company					4,936,420	750	
Subtotal: Specialty Pharmaceuticals (0.00%)*						750	
Surgical Devices							
Gynesonics, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.04%	Preferred Series B	219,298	250	37
301 Galveston Drive	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.13%	Preferred Series C	656,538	282	52
Redwood City, CA 94063	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.39%	Preferred Series D	1,991,157	712	671
	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.55%	Preferred Series E	2,786,367	429	450
Total Gynesonics, Inc.					5,653,360	1,673	1,210
Transmedics, Inc.	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.16%	Preferred Series B	88,961	1,100	357
200 Minuteman Road Suite 302	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.22%	Preferred Series C	119,999	300	291
Andover, MA 01810	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.47%	Preferred Series D	260,000	650	912
	Surgical Devices	Equity	0.18%	Preferred Series F	100,200	500	523
Total Transmedics, Inc.					569,160	2,550	2,083
Subtotal: Surgical Devices (0.42%)*						4,223	3,293
Sustainable and Renewable Technology							
Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.)	Sustainable and Renewable	Equity	0.00%	Common Stock	19,250	761	

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4100 Alpha Road Suite 900	Technology						
Dallas, TX 75244							
Glori Energy, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	0.06%	Common Stock	18,208	165	1
4315 South Drive							
Houston, TX 77053							
Modumetal, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	0.83%	Preferred Series C	3,107,520	500	533
Northlake R&D Center							
1443 N. Northlake Way							
Seattle, WA 98103							
Proterra, Inc.	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	0.12%	Preferred Series 5	99,280	500	512
1 Whitlee Ct.							
Greenville, SC 29607							
Sungevity, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	1.55%	Preferred Series D	68,807,339	6,750	
66 Franklin Street Suite 310							
Oakland, CA 94607							
TPI Composites, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Equity	0.23%	Common Stock	78,018	273	1,251
8501 N Scottsdale Rd.							
Gainey Center II, Suite 280							
Scottsdale, AZ 85253							
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (0.29%)*						8,949	2,297
Total: Equity Investments (8.59%)*						81,641	67,654

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Warrant Investments							
Biotechnology Tools							
Exicure, Inc. 8045 Lamon Avenue Suite 410 Skokie, IL 60077	Biotechnology Tools	Warrant	0.20%	Preferred Series C	104,348	\$ 107	\$ 181
Labcyte, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 1190 Borregas Avenue Sunnyvale, CA 94089	Biotechnology Tools	Warrant	0.85%	Preferred Series C	1,127,624	323	409
Subtotal: Biotechnology Tools (0.07%)*						430	590
Communications & Networking							
Intelepeer, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 177 Bovet Road Suite 400 San Mateo, CA 94402	Communications & Networking	Warrant	0.08%	Common Stock	117,958	102	
OpenPeak, Inc. One Riverfront Plaza, 1037 Raymond Boulevard Sixteenth Floor Newark, NJ 07102	Communications & Networking	Warrant	0.41%	Common Stock	108,982	149	
PeerApp, Inc. 29 Crafts Street Suite 260 Newton, MA 02458	Communications & Networking	Warrant	0.39%	Preferred Series B	298,779	61	14
Peerless Network Holdings, Inc. 222 South Riverside Plaza Suite 2730 Chicago, IL 60606	Communications & Networking	Warrant	0.42%	Preferred Series A	135,000	95	415
SkyCross, Inc. ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 1441 Knightsbridge Drive Blue Bell, PA 19422	Communications & Networking	Warrant	1.61%	Preferred Series F	9,762,777	394	
Spring Mobile Solutions, Inc. 11710 Plaza America Drive Suite 2000 Reston, VA 20190	Communications & Networking	Warrant	0.62%	Common Stock	2,834,375	418	

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Subtotal: Communications & Networking (0.05%)*						1,219	429
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Consumer & Business Products

Antenna79 (p.k.a. Pong Research Corporation) ⁽¹⁵⁾	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	0.51%	Common Stock	1,662,441	228	
709N 400 W #3							
North Salt Lake, UT 84054							
Intelligent Beauty, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	0.35%	Preferred Series B	190,234	230	354
2301 Rosecrans Ave Suite							
4100 El Segundo, CA 90245							
IronPlanet, Inc.	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	1.21%	Preferred Series D	1,155,821	1,076	5,574
3825 Hopyard Rd. Suite 250							
Pleasanton, CA 94588							
Nasty Gal ⁽¹⁵⁾	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	0.14%	Preferred Series C	845,194	23	
523 W. 6th Street Suite 330							
Los Angeles, CA 90014							
The Neat Company ⁽¹⁵⁾	Consumer & Business Products	Warrant	0.01%	Preferred Series C-1	540,540	365	
601 Market St. Suite 3500							
Philadelphia, PA 19103							

Subtotal: Consumer & Business Products (0.75%)*						1,922	5,928
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Drug Delivery

AcelRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.39%	Common Stock	176,730	785	92
351 Galveston Drive							
Redwood City, CA 94063							

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Agile Therapeutics, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.63%	Common Stock	180,274	\$ 730	\$ 269
101 Poor Farm Road							
Princeton, NJ 08540							
Apreece Pharmaceuticals Company	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.43%	Preferred Series A-1	735,981	366	242
2010 Cabot Blvd. West Suite F							
Langhorne, PA 19047							
BIND Therapeutics, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.73%	Common Stock	152,586	488	
325 Vassar St.							
Cambridge, MA 02139							
BioQ Pharma Incorporated	Drug Delivery	Warrant	1.58%	Common Stock	459,183	1	264
185 Berry St. Ste 160							
San Francisco, CA 94107							
Celsion Corporation ⁽³⁾	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.62%	Common Stock	194,986	428	
997 Lenox Drive Suite 100							
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648							
Dance Biopharm, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.40%	Common Stock	110,882	74	
150 North Hill Drive Suite 24							
Brisbane, CA 94005							
Edge Therapeutics, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.27%	Common Stock	78,595	390	402
300 Connell Dr. Suite 4000							
Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922							
Kaleo, Inc. (p.k.a. Intelliject, Inc.)	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.48%	Preferred Series B	82,500	594	391
111 Virginia St. Ste 300							
Richmond, VA 23219							
Neos Therapeutics, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.44%	Common Stock	70,833	285	17
2940 N. Highway 360 Suite 400							
Grand Prairie, TX 75050							
Pulmatrix Inc. ⁽³⁾	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.17%	Common Stock	25,150	116	
99 Hayden Avenue Suite 390							

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Lexington, MA 02421

ZP Opco, Inc (p.k.a. Zosano Pharma) ⁽³⁾	Drug Delivery	Warrant	0.43%	Common Stock	72,379	266	
34790 Ardentech Court							
Fremont, CA 94555							

Subtotal: Drug Delivery (0.21 %)* 4,523 1,677

Drug Discovery & Development

ADMA Biologics, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.70%	Common Stock	89,750	295	43
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465 Route 17 South

Ramsey, NJ 07446

Anthera Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.10%	Common Stock	40,178	984	
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25801 Industrial Blvd Suite B

Hayward, CA 94545

Auris Medical Holding, AG ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.46%	Common Stock	156,726	249	51
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Dornacherstrasse 210

CH-4053, Basel Switzerland

Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁹⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	2.73%	Common Stock	2,069,880	396	123
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One Broadway 9th Floor

Cambridge, MA 02142

Brickell Biotech, Inc.	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.44%	Preferred Series C	26,086	119	139
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5777 Central Ave, Suite 102

Boulder, CO 80301

Cerecor, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.24%	Common Stock	22,328	70	
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400 East Pratt Street Suite 606

Baltimore, MD 21202

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Cerulean Pharma, Inc. ⁽³⁾ 35 Gatehouse Drive Waltham, MA 02451	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.63%	Common Stock	171,901	\$ 369	\$ 14
Chroma Therapeutics, Ltd. ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾ 93 Innovation Drive Milton Park Abingdon Oxon, UK OX14 4RZ	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.61%	Preferred Series D	325,261	490	
Cleveland BioLabs, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 73 High Street Buffalo, NY 14203	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.07%	Common Stock	7,813	105	
Concert Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ⁽³⁾ 99 Hayden Avenue Suite 500 Lexington, MA 02421-7966	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.32%	Common Stock	70,796	367	56
CTI BioPharma Corp. (p.k.a. Cell Therapeutics, Inc.) ⁽³⁾ 3101 Western Avenue Suite 600 Seattle, WA 98121	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.10%	Common Stock	292,398	165	8
CytRx Corporation ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 11726 San Vicente Blvd. Suite 650 Los Angeles, CA 90049	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.54%	Common Stock	634,146	416	78
Dicerna Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 87 Cambridge Park Dr Cambridge, MA 02140	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.00%	Common Stock	200	28	
Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, Inc. 99 High Street Boston, MA 02110-2320	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.25%	Common Stock	64,194	276	
Fortress Biotech, Inc. (p.k.a. Coronado Biosciences, Inc.) ⁽³⁾ 2 Gansevoort Street 9th Floor New York, NY 10014	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.15%	Common Stock	73,009	142	13
Genocea Biosciences, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.26%	Common Stock	73,725	266	75

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100 Acorn Park Drive 5th Floor

Cambridge, MA 2140

Immune Pharmaceuticals ⁽³⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.16%	Common Stock	214,853	164	
430 East 29th St. Suite 940							
New York, NY 10016							

Mast Therapeutics, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.89%	Common Stock	2,272,724	203	85
3611 Valley Centre Dr. Suite							
500 San Diego, CA 92130							

Melinta Therapeutics	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.48%	Preferred Series 3	1,382,323	626	295
300 TriState International Suite 272							
Lincolnshire, IL 60069							

Nanotherapeutics, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	2.67%	Common Stock	171,389	838	767
13200 NW Nano Court							
Alachua, FL 32615							

Neothetics, Inc. (p.k.a. Lithera, Inc) ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.34%	Common Stock	46,838	266	29
9171 Towne Centre Drive Suite 270							
San Diego, CA 92122							

Neuralstem, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.05%	Common Stock	75,187	77	1
20271 Goldenrod Lane 2nd floor							
Germantown, MD 20876							

Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (p.k.a. Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.31%	Common Stock	69,840	152	157
75 Park Plaza 4th Floor							
Boston, MA 02116							

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
PhaseRx, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 410 West Harrison Street Suite 300 Seattle, WA 98119	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.54%	Common Stock	63,000	\$ 125	\$ 15
Sorrento Therapeutics, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁹⁾ 9380 Judicial Dr San Diego, CA 92121	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.52%	Common Stock	306,748	890	632
uniQure B.V. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾ Tafelbergweg 51 Amsterdam, The Netherlands 1105 BD	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.15%	Common Stock	37,174	218	8
XOMA Corporation ⁽³⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 2910 Seventh Street Berkeley, CA 94710	Drug Discovery & Development	Warrant	0.15%	Common Stock	9,063	279	6
Subtotal: Drug Discovery & Development (0.33%)*						8,575	2,595
Electronics & Computer Hardware							
Clustrix, Inc. 201 Mission Street Suite 800 San Francisco, CA 94105	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Warrant	0.23%	Common Stock	50,000	12	
Persimmon Technologies 200 Harvard Mill Square Suite 110 Wakefield, MA 01880	Electronics & Computer Hardware	Warrant	0.90%	Preferred Series D	63,348	40	509
Subtotal: Electronics & Computer Hardware (0.06%)*						52	509
Healthcare Services, Other							
Chromadex Corporation ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾ 10005 Muirlands Boulevard Suite G, First Floor Irvine, CA 92618	Healthcare Services, Other	Warrant	0.37%	Common Stock	139,673	157	137
Subtotal: Healthcare Services, Other (0.02%)*						157	137
Information Services							
INMOBI Inc. ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾	Information Services	Warrant	0.11%	Common Stock	46,874	82	

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475 Brannan St. Suite 420

San Francisco, CA 94107

InXpo, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Information Services	Warrant	0.61%	Preferred Series C	648,400	98	4
	Information Services	Warrant	1.10%	Preferred Series C-1	1,165,183	74	6

770 N Halsted Street Suite 6s

Chicago, IL 60642

Total InXpo, Inc. 1,813,583 172 10

RichRelevance, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Information Services	Warrant	0.13%	Preferred Series E	112,612	98	
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633 Folsom Street 4th Floor

San Francisco, CA 94107

Subtotal: Information Services (0.00%)* 352 10

Internet Consumer & Business Services

Aria Systems, Inc.	Internet Consumer &	Warrant	0.12%	Preferred Series E	239,692	73	
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575 Market Street 32nd Floor Business Services

San Francisco, CA 94105

Blurb, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Internet Consumer &	Warrant	0.40%	Preferred Series C	234,280	636	96
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580 California St. Suite 300 Business Services

San Francisco, CA 94104

CashStar, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Internet Consumer &	Warrant	0.43%	Preferred Series C-2	727,272	130	24
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25 Pearl Street Business Services

Portland, ME 04101

CloudOne, Inc.	Internet Consumer &	Warrant	0.60%	Preferred Series E	968,992	19	46
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8626 E 116th Street Suite 300 Business Services

Fishers, IN 46038

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Intent Media, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 315 Hudson St. 9th Floor New York, NY 10013	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.47%	Common Stock	140,077	\$ 168	\$ 167
Just Fabulous, Inc. 2301 Rosecrans Avenue Suite 5000 El Segundo, CA 90245	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.39%	Preferred Series B	206,184	1,102	1,093
Lightspeed POS, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾ 700 St-Antoine Est Suite 300 Montreal, Canada H2Y1A6	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.10%	Preferred Series C	245,610	20	31
LogicSource ⁽¹⁵⁾ 20 Marshall Street Sourth Norwalk, CT 06854	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.41%	Preferred Series C	79,625	30	59
Oportun (p.k.a. Progress Financial) 1600 Seaport Blvd. Suite 250 Redwood City, CA 94063	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.07%	Preferred Series G	174,562	78	190
Prism Education Group, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 3 Executive Campus Suite 280 Cherry Hill, NJ 08002	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.81%	Preferred Series B	200,000	43	
ShareThis, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 4005 Miranda Avenue Suite 100 Palo Alto, CA 94304	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.94%	Preferred Series C	493,502	547	1
Snagajob.com, Inc. 1919 N Lynn Street 7th Floor Arlington, VA 22209	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.80%	Preferred Series A	1,575,000	640	1,075
Tapjoy, Inc. 111 Sutter Street 12th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.41%	Preferred Series D	748,670	316	19
Tectura Corporation 951 Old County Road Suite 2-317	Internet Consumer & Business Services	Warrant	0.03%	Preferred Series B-1	253,378	51	

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Belmont, CA 94002

Subtotal: Internet Consumer & Business Services (0.36%)*						3,853	2,801
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Media/Content/Info

FanDuel, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.09%	Preferred Series E-1	4,648	730	682
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300 Park Avenue South 14th Floor

New York, NY 10005

Machine Zone, Inc. ⁽¹⁶⁾	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.12%	Common Stock	1,552,710	1,958	2,729
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1050 Page Mill Road

Palo Alto, CA 94304

Rhapsody International, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.50%	Common Stock	715,755	385	7
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701 5th Ave Suite 3100

Seattle, WA 98104

WP Technology, Inc. (Wattpad, Inc.) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.06%	Common Stock	127,909	1	6
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4950 Yonge Street Suite 208

Toronto, ON M2M 3V5

Zoom Media Group, Inc.	Media/Content/Info	Warrant	0.45%	Preferred Series A	1,204	348	14
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345 7th Avenue Suite 1501

New York, NY 10001

Subtotal: Media/Content/Info (0.44%)*						3,422	3,438
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Medical Devices & Equipment

Amedica Corporation ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.39%	Common Stock	103,225	459	14
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1885 West 2100 South

Salt Lake City, UT 84119

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Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
Aspire Bariatrics, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 3200 Horizon Drive Suite 100 King of Prussia, PA 19406	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.79%	Preferred Series D	395,000	\$ 455	\$ 217
Avedro, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 201 Jones Rd. 5th Floor Waltham MA 02451	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.72%	Preferred Series AA	300,000	401	254
Flowonix Medical Incorporated 500 International Drive Suite 200 Mount Olive, NJ 07828	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.60%	Preferred Series AA	155,325	362	21
Gamma Medica, Inc. 12 Manor Parkway Unit 3 Salem, NH 03079	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	1.37%	Preferred Series A	450,956	170	234
Gelesis, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 500 Boylston Street Suite 1600 Boston, MA 02116	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.49%	Preferred Series A-1	74,784	78	153
InspireMD, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾ 4 Menorat Hamaor Street 3rd Floor Tel Aviv, Israel 67448	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	2.67%	Common Stock	39,364	242	20
IntegenX, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 5720 Stoneridge Drive Suite 300 Pleasanton, CA 94588	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.74%	Preferred Series C	547,752	15	35
Medrobotics Corporation ⁽¹⁵⁾ 475 Paramount Drive Raynham, MA 02767	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.43%	Preferred Series E	455,539	370	292
Micell Technologies, Inc. 801 Capitola Drive Suite 1 Durham, NC 27713	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.46%	Preferred Series D-2	84,955	262	347
NetBio, Inc. 266 Second Avenue	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	1.10%	Preferred Series A	7,841	408	158

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Waltham, MA 02451

NinePoint Medical, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.30%	Preferred Series A-1	587,840	170	65
2 Oak Park Dr.							

Bedford, MA 01730

Optiscan Biomedical, Corp. ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.79%	Preferred Series D	10,535,275	1,252	170
24590 Clawiter Road							

Hayward, CA 94545

Outset Medical, Inc. (p.k.a. Home Dialysis Plus, Inc.)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.54%	Preferred Series A	500,000	402	355
1830 Bering Drive							

San Jose, CA 95112

Quanterix Corporation	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.31%	Preferred Series C	173,428	180	104
113 Hartwell Avenue							

Lexington, MA 02421

SonaCare Medical, LLC (p.k.a. US HIFU, LLC)	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.02%	Preferred Series A	6,464	188	
10130 Perimeter Parkway Suite 250							

Charlotte, NC 28216

Strata Skin Sciences, Inc. (p.k.a. MELA Sciences, Inc.) ⁽³⁾	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.64%	Common Stock	69,320	402	
100 Lakeside Drive Suite 100							

Horsham, PA 19044

ViewRay, Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	Medical Devices & Equipment	Warrant	0.29%	Common Stock	128,231	333	2
2 Thermo Fisher Way							

Oakwood Village, OH 44146

Subtotal: Medical Devices & Equipment (0.31%)*					6,149	2,441
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Semiconductors							
Achronix Semiconductor Corporation ⁽¹⁵⁾	Semiconductors	Warrant	0.17%	Preferred Series C	360,000	\$ 160	\$ 71
	Semiconductors	Warrant	0.23%	Preferred Series D-1	500,000	7	25
2953 Bunker Hill Lane Suite 101							
Santa Clara, CA 95054							
Total Achronix Semiconductor Corporation					860,000	167	96
Aquantia Corp.	Semiconductors	Warrant	0.07%	Preferred Series G	196,831	4	88
105 E. Tasman Drive San							
Jose, CA 95134							
Avnera Corporation	Semiconductors	Warrant	0.29%	Preferred Series E	141,567	46	114
1600 NW Compton Drive Ste 300.							
Beaverton, OR 97006							
Subtotal: Semiconductors (0.04%)*						217	298
Software							
Actifio, Inc.	Software	Warrant	0.08%	Common Stock	73,584	249	83
	Software	Warrant	0.03%	Preferred Series F	31,673	343	54
333 Wyman Street, Waltham							
Waltham, MA 02451							
Total Actifio, Inc.					105,257	592	137
Braxton Technologies, LLC	Software	Warrant	0.63%	Preferred Series A	168,750	188	
6 North Tejon Street Suite 220							
Colorado Springs, CO 80903							
CareCloud Corporation ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.62%	Preferred Series B	413,433	258	488
5200 Blue Lagoon Drive Suite 900							
Miami, FL 33126							
Clickfox, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	1.43%	Preferred Series B	1,038,563	330	63
	Software	Warrant	0.81%	Preferred Series C	592,019	730	76
	Software	Warrant	3.05%	Preferred Series C-A	2,218,214	230	1,604
3445 Peachtree Road Suite 450							
Atlanta, GA 30326							
Total Clickfox, Inc.					3,848,796	1,290	1,743
Cloud Technology Partners, Inc.	Software	Warrant	0.46%	Preferred Series C	113,960	34	35
321 Summer Street 5th Floor							

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Boston, MA 02210

Evernote Corporation ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.06%	Common Stock	62,500	106	110
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305 Walnut Street

Redwood City, CA 94063

JumpStart Games, Inc.

(p.k.a Knowledge Holdings, Inc.) ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.46%	Preferred Series E	614,333	16	
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21250 Hawthorne Boulevard Suite 380

Torrance, CA 90503

Mattersight Corporation ⁽³⁾	Software	Warrant	1.35%	Common Stock	357,143	538	386
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200 W. Madison Suite 3100

Chicago, IL 60606

Message Systems, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	1.07%	Preferred Series C	503,718	334	325
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9130 Guilford Road

Columbia, MD 21046

Mobile Posse, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	1.10%	Preferred Series C	396,430	130	102
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1010 N. Glebe Road Suite 200

Arlington, VA 22201

Neos, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.10%	Common Stock	221,150	22	64
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6210 Stoneridge Mall Suite 450

Pleasanton, CA 94588

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
NewVoiceMedia Limited ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾	Software	Warrant	0.10%	Preferred Series E	225,586	\$ 33	\$ 45
Viables Business Park, Jays Close							
Basingstoke, UK RG22 4BS							
OneLogin, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.45%	Common Stock	228,972	150	188
150 Spear Street Suite 1400							
San Francisco, CA 94105							
Poplicus, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.54%	Preferred Series C	2,595,230		6
19 South Park St.							
San Francisco, CA 94107							
Quid, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.07%	Preferred Series D	71,576	1	8
600 Harrison Street Suite 400							
San Francisco, CA 94107							
RedSeal Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.14%	Preferred Series C-Prime	640,603	66	65
940 Stewart Drive Suite 101							
Sunnyvale, CA 94085							
Signpost, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.78%	Preferred Series C	324,005	314	167
127 W 26th St. Floor 2							
New York, NY 10001							
Soasta, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.39%	Preferred Series E	410,800	691	190
444 Castro Street 4th Floor							
Mountain View, CA 94041							
Sonian, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Software	Warrant	0.51%	Preferred Series C	185,949	106	105
3 Allied Drive Suite 155							
Dedham, MA 02026							
Subtotal: Software (0.53%)*						4,869	4,164
Specialty Pharmaceuticals							
Alimera Sciences, Inc. ⁽³⁾	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Warrant	2.65%	Common Stock	1,717,709	860	421
6120 Windward Parkway Suite 290							
Alpharetta, GA 30005							

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QuatRx Pharmaceuticals Company	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Warrant	0.15%	Preferred Series E	155,324	308
777 East Eisenhower Parkway Suite 100						
Ann Arbor, MI 48108						

Subtotal: Specialty Pharmaceuticals (0.05%)*	1,168	421
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Surgical Devices

Gynesonics, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.04%	Preferred Series C	180,480	75	14
	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.31%	Preferred Series D	1,575,965	320	240
301 Galveston Drive							
Redwood City, CA 94063							

Total Gynesonics, Inc.	1,756,445	395	254
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Transmedics, Inc.	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.07%	Preferred Series B	40,436	225	16
	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.32%	Preferred Series D	175,000	100	405
200 Minuteman Road Suite 302	Surgical Devices	Warrant	0.09%	Preferred Series F	50,544	38	56
Andover, MA 01810							

Total Transmedics, Inc.	265,980	363	477
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Subtotal: Surgical Devices (0.09%)*	758	731
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Sustainable and Renewable Technology

Agrivida, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Sustainable and	Warrant	0.46%	Preferred Series D	471,327	120	99
	Renewable Technology						
200 Boston Avenue							
Medford, MA 02155							

Alphabet Energy, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Sustainable and	Warrant	0.29%	Preferred Series A	86,329	82	
	Renewable Technology						
26225 Eden Landing Road Suite D							
Hayward, CA 94545							

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
American Superconductor Corporation ⁽³⁾ 64 Jackson Rd. Devens, MA 01434	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.41%	Common Stock	58,823	\$ 39	\$ 85
Beamreach Solar (p.k.a. Solexel, Inc.) ⁽¹⁵⁾ 1530 McCarthy Blvd. Milpitas, CA 95035	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.50%	Preferred Series C	1,171,625	1,162	
Brightsource Energy, Inc. 1999 Harrison Street Suite 2150 Oakland, CA 94612	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.22%	Preferred Series 1	116,666	104	
Calera, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 485 Alberto Way #210 Los Gatos, CA 95032	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.17%	Preferred Series C	44,529	513	
EcoMotors, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 17000 Federal Dr. Suite 200 Allen Park, MI 48101	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.68%	Preferred Series B	437,500	308	30
Fluidic, Inc. 8455 North 90th Street Suite 4 Scottsdale, AZ 85258	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.11%	Preferred Series D	61,804	102	20
Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.) 4100 Alpha Road Suite 900 Dallas, TX 75244	Sustainable and Renewable Technology Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant Warrant	0.05% 0.00%	Common Stock Preferred Series 2-A	530,811 6,229	181 50	
Total Flywheel Building Intelligence, Inc. (p.k.a. SCIEnergy, Inc.)					537,040	231	
Fulcrum Bioenergy, Inc. 4900 Hopyard Road Suite 220 Pleasanton, CA 94588	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.25%	Preferred Series C-1	280,897	275	201
GreatPoint Energy, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 2215 W. Harrison St. Chicago, IL 60612	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.12%	Preferred Series D-1	393,212	548	

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Polyera Corporation ⁽¹⁵⁾ 8045 Lamon Avenue #140 Skokie, IL 60077	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.97%	Preferred Series C	311,609	338	
Proterra, Inc. 1 Whitlee Ct. Greenville, SC 29607	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.57%	Preferred Series 4	477,517	41	457
Rive Technology, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 1 Deer Park Drive Suite A Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.37%	Preferred Series E	234,477	12	3
Stion Corporation ⁽⁵⁾ 6321 San Ignacio Avenue San Jose, CA 95119	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	7.89%	Preferred Series Seed	2,154	1,378	
Sungevity, Inc. 66 Franklin Street Suite 310 Oakland, CA 94607	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.45%	Common Stock	20,000,000	543	
	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.73%	Preferred Series C	32,472,222	902	
Total Sungevity, Inc.					52,472,222	1,445	

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(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio Company	Sub-Industry	Type of Investment ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage Ownership**	Series	Shares	Cost ⁽²⁾	Value ⁽³⁾
TAS Energy, Inc. 6110 Cullen Blvd. Houston, TX 77021	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.10%	Preferred Series AA	428,571	\$ 299	\$
Tendril Networks 2580 55th Street Suite 100 Boulder, CO 80301	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.48%	Preferred Series 3-A	1,019,793	189	219
Trilliant, Inc. ⁽¹⁵⁾ 1100 Island Drive #201 Redwood City, CA 94065	Sustainable and Renewable Technology	Warrant	0.13%	Preferred Series A	320,000	162	202
Subtotal: Sustainable and Renewable Technology (0.17%)*						7,348	1,316
Total: Warrant Investments (3.49%)*						45,014	27,485
Total Investments (180.72%)*						\$ 1,511,526	\$ 1,423,942

* Value as a percentage of net assets

** Percentage is based on the latest available information. Our portfolio companies are constantly experiencing changes to their capital structure, which the portfolio companies have no obligation to disclose and may impact our percentage of ownership.

(1) Preferred and common stock, warrants, and equity interests are generally non-income producing.

(2) Gross unrealized appreciation, gross unrealized depreciation, and net depreciation for U.S. federal income tax purposes totaled \$24.7 million, \$114.5 million and \$89.8 million respectively. The tax cost of investments is \$1.5 billion.

(3) Except for warrants in 37 publicly traded companies and common stock in 19 publicly traded companies, all investments are restricted at December 31, 2016 and were valued at fair value 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.

(4) Non-U.S. company or the company's principal place of business is outside the United States.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) Debt is on non-accrual status at December 31, 2016, and is therefore considered non-income producing. Note that at December 31, 2016, only the \$11.0 million PIK, or payment-in-kind, loan is on non-accrual for the Company's debt investment in Tectura Corporation.

(8) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment is convertible debt.

(9) 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.

(10) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment secures the notes offered in the Debt Securitization (as defined in Note 4).

(11) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment is pledged as collateral under the Wells Facility (as defined in Note 4).

(12) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment is pledged as collateral under the Union Bank Facility (as defined in Note 4).

(13) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment principal includes accumulated PIK interest and is net of repayments.

(14) Denotes that all or a portion of the debt investment includes an exit fee receivable.

A. This fee ranges from 1.0% to 5.0% of the total debt commitment based on the contractual terms of our loan servicing agreements.

B. This fee ranges from 5.0% to 10.0% of the total debt commitment based on the contractual terms of our loan servicing agreements.

C. This fee ranges from 10.0% to 15.0% of the total debt commitment based on the contractual terms of our loan servicing agreements.

D. This fee is greater than 15.0% of the total debt commitment based on the contractual terms of our loan servicing agreements.

(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.

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- (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, 2016.
- (17) Denotes that there is an unfunded contractual commitment available at the request of this portfolio company at December 31, 2016. Refer to Note 10.
- (18) Repayment of debt investment is delinquent of the contractual maturity date as of December 31, 2016.
- (19) The stated PIK interest rate may be reduced to 1.45% subject to achievement of a milestone by the portfolio company.

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Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table for the periods as of December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007. The information as of December 31, 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, 2016 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, 2007	\$ 79,200,000	\$ 6,755	N/A
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 (as of March 31, 2017, 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 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)(6)			N/A
Small Business Administration Debentures (HT II)(4)			
December 31, 2007	\$ 55,050,000	\$ 9,718	N/A
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 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)	\$ 41,200,000	\$ 38,467	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 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)	\$ 149,000,000	\$ 10,636	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			N/A
December 31, 2017 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)			N/A
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 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)			N/A
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 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)			N/A
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 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)	\$ 258,509,600	\$ 6,131	\$ 1,026
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 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)	\$ 101,411,081	\$ 15,628	\$ 1,002
2022 Convertible Notes			
December 31, 2017 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)	\$ 230,000,000	\$ 6,891	\$ 1,026
Total Senior Securities⁽⁷⁾			
December 31, 2007	\$ 134,250,000	\$ 3,985	N/A
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 ⁽⁸⁾	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 (as of March 31, 2017, unaudited)	\$ 780,120,681	\$ 2,032	N/A

(1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented.

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- (2) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, including senior securities not subject to asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act due to exemptive relief from the SEC, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. This asset coverage ratio is multiplied by \$1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage per Unit.
- (3) Not applicable because senior securities are not registered for public trading.
- (4) Issued by HT II, one of our SBIC subsidiaries, to the SBA. These categories of senior securities were not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act as a result of exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC.
- (5) Issued by HT III, one of our SBIC subsidiaries, to the SBA. These categories of senior securities were not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act as a result of exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC.
- (6) The Company's Wells Facility and Union Bank Facility had no borrowings outstanding during the periods noted above.
- (7) The total senior securities and Asset Coverage per Unit shown for those securities do not represent the asset coverage ratio requirement under the 1940 Act because the presentation includes senior securities not subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act as a result of exemptive relief granted to us by the SEC. As of March 31, 2017 our asset coverage ratio under our regulatory requirements as a business development company was 237.0% 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.
- (8) As noted in footnote 7 above, the total senior securities and Asset Coverage per Unit shown does 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. Including our SBA debentures, in accordance with our exemption order from the SEC, our asset coverage ratio as of December 31, 2012 was 296.8%.

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Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors elects our officers who serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors currently consists of seven members, one who is an interested person of the Company as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act and six who are not interested persons and who we refer to as our independent directors.

Directors, Executive Officers and Key Employees

Our executive officers, directors and key employees and their positions are set forth below. Information regarding our current Board of Directors is set forth below as of June 30, 2017. The address for each executive officer, director and key employee is c/o Hercules Capital, Inc., 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301.

Name	Age	Positions
<i>Interested Director:</i>		
Manuel A. Henriquez ⁽¹⁾	53	Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer
<i>Independent Directors:</i>		
Robert P. Badavas	64	Director
Allyn C. Woodward, Jr.	76	Director
Thomas J. Fallon	55	Director
Susanne D. Lyons	60	Director
Joseph F. Hoffman	68	Director
Doreen Woo Ho	70	Director
<i>Executive Officers:</i>		
Mark Harris	47	Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer
Melanie Grace	48	General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer
Scott Bluestein	39	Chief Investment Officer
Andrew Olson	34	Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller ⁽²⁾

(1) Mr. Henriquez is an interested person, as defined in section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, of the Company due to his position as an executive officer of the Company.

(2) Mr. Olson announced his resignation, effective July 21, 2017, from his position as Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller. Gerald R. Waldt, Jr., the Company's current Assistant Controller, will assume the position of Controller.

Set forth below is information regarding our current directors, including each director's (i) name and age; (ii) a brief description of their recent business experience, including present occupations and employment during at least the past five years; (iii) directorships, if any, that each director holds and has held during the past five years; and (iv) the year in which each person became a director of the Company. As the information that follows indicates, the nominee and each continuing director brings strong and unique experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills to the Board of Directors. This provides the Board of Directors, collectively, with competence, experience, and perspective in a variety of areas, including: (i) corporate governance and Board service; (ii) executive management, finance, and accounting; (iii) venture capital financing with a technology-related focus; (iv) business acumen; and (v) an ability to exercise sound judgment.

Moreover, the nominating and corporate governance committee believes that it is important to seek a broad diversity of experience, professions, skills, geographic representation and backgrounds. The nominating and corporate governance committee does not assign specific weights to particular criteria and no particular criterion is necessarily applicable to all prospective nominees. We believe that the backgrounds and qualifications of the directors, considered as a group, should provide a significant composite mix of experience, knowledge and abilities that will allow the Board of Directors to fulfill its responsibilities. Our Board of Directors does not have

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a specific diversity policy, but considers diversity of race, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, disability, cultural background and professional experiences in evaluating candidates for Board membership.

For each director, we have highlighted certain key areas of experience that qualify him or her to serve on the Board of Directors in each of their respective biographies below.

Name, Address, and Age Independent Directors	Position(s) held with Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal	Other Directorships Held by Director or Nominee for Director During the past 5 years ⁽²⁾
			Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	
Susanne D. Lyons (60)	Director	Class I Director since 2015	Retired. Chief Marketing Officer, VISA from 2005-2007.	None.
Robert P. Badavas (64)	Director	Class I Director since 2006	Retired. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of PlumChoice, provider of remote technical services and support, from 2011-2016.	Constant Contract, Inc., an online marketing company, from 2007-2016.
Thomas J. Fallon (55)	Director	Class II Director since 2014	Chief Executive Officer of Infinera Corporation, manufacturer of high capacity optical transmission equipment, since 2010.	Infinera Corporation since 2014.
Allyn C. Woodward, Jr. (76)	Director	Class II Director since 2004	Retired. Vice Chairman and Director of Adams Harkness Financial Group, an institutional investment bank, from 2001-2006.	None.
Joseph F. Hoffman (68)	Director	Class III Director since 2015	Retired. SEC Reviewing Partner and Silicon Valley Professional for KPMG from 1998-2009.	None.
Doreen Woo Ho (70)	Director	Class III Director since 2016	Commissioner of the San Francisco Port Commission since May, 2011 and served as President from 2012 to 2014.	U.S. Bank since 2012.
Interested Director Manuel A. Henriquez (53) ⁽³⁾	Director, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors	Class III since 2004	Hercules Capital, Inc. since 2004.	None.

(1) The address for each officer and director is c/o Hercules Capital, Inc., 400 Hamilton Avenue., Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301.

(2) No director otherwise serves as a director of an investment company subject to the 1940 Act.

(3) Mr. Henriquez is an interested director due to his position as an officer of the Company.

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Interested Director

Manuel A. Henriquez

Board Committee:

Independent:

N/A

No

Mr. Henriquez, age 53, is a co-founder of Hercules and has been our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since 2004 and our President (since 2005) and his term expires in 2019.

Prior Business Partner, VantagePoint Venture Partners, a \$2.5 billion multi-stage technology venture fund (2000-2003)

Experience: President and Chief Investment Officer, Comdisco Ventures, a division of Comdisco, Inc., a leading technology and financial services company (1999-2000)

Managing Director, Comdisco Ventures (1997-1999)

Senior Member, Investment Team, Comdisco Ventures (1997-2000)

Private Northeastern University, a global, experiential research university

Directorships/ Memberships: Vice Chairman of the board of directors of Lucile Packard Foundation for Children's Health, the sole fundraising entity for Lucile Packard Children's Hospital and the child health programs at Stanford University School of Medicine, and Chairman of the Compensation Committee, Member of the Investment Committee, and Member of the Executive Committee of the board of directors

Children's Health Council, a diagnostic and treatment center for children and adolescents facing developmental and behavioral challenges, Chairman of the Finance Committee and Chairman of the Investment Committee, and Corporate Treasurer and Member of the Executive Committee of the board of directors

Education: Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Northeastern University

Skills/ In particular, Mr. Henriquez's key areas of skills/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Qualifications:

Client Industries vast array of knowledge in venture capital financing, including software, life sciences and clean tech

Banking/Financial Services extensive experience with equity and debt financings as well SEC rules and regulations and business development companies

Leadership/Strategy current role as chairman and CEO as well as officer and director experience in several private and public companies and knowledge of financial risk assessment

Finance/IT and Other Business Processes extensive experience in IT and supervising IT internal control and procedures

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Independent Directors

Joseph F. Hoffman

Board Committee:
Nominating, *Chair*

Independent:
Yes

Audit

Mr. Hoffman, age 68, is retired from KPMG LLP after 26 years as a partner and senior executive with that firm. He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since April 2015 and his term expires in 2019.

Prior Business Experience: SEC Reviewing Partner and Silicon Valley Professional Practice Partner, KPMG LLP (1998-2009)

Audit Partner and Business Unit Partner in Charge, KPMG LLP (1983-1998)

Private Directorships: LiveOps, Inc., a cloud based contact center (since 2013)

KPMG LLP, an audit, tax, and advisory professional services firm. (2005-2009)

Audit Committees: LiveOps, Inc. (since 2013)

KPMG LLP (2005-2009)

Willamette University (since 2014)

Non-Profit Leadership: Board of Trustees, Willamette University (since 2011)

Memberships: California Society of Certified Public Accountants

National Association of Corporate Directors

American College of Corporate Directors

Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges

Education: Bachelor's degree in Mathematics and Economics, Willamette University

Master's degree in Business Administration, Stanford Graduate School of Business

Certified public accountant, State of California

Skills/Qualifications: In particular, Mr. Hoffman's key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Client Industries extensive experience in the technology, manufacturing, and financial services industries

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Finance and Enterprise Risk Management extensive experience as an advisor to senior management and audit committees on complex accounting, financial reporting, internal controls, and enterprise risk management

Leadership/Strategy significant experience as a business executive and director

Governance experience as the chairman of the governance committee with corporate governance issues, particularly in a publicly-traded company

Banking/Financial Services experience with banking, mutual funds, or other financial services industries, including regulatory experience and specific knowledge of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended

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Allyn C. Woodward, Jr.

Board Committee:

Audit

Independent:

Yes Lead Director

Compensation

Mr. Woodward, age 76, has extensive experience and qualifications in banking and financial services. He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since February 2004 and his term expires in 2018.

Business

Vice Chairman and Director, Adams Harkness Financial Group (formerly Adams, Harkness & Hill), an independent institutional research, brokerage and investment banking firm (2001-2006)

Experience:

President and Director, Adams Harkness Financial Group (1995-2001)

Silicon Valley Bank

Vice President, Founder, Wellesley, Massachusetts office

Senior Vice President (1990-1992)

Chief Operating Officer (California) (1992-1995)

Senior Vice President and Group Manager of Technology Group, Bank of New England (1963-1990)

Private

Union Specialties, manufacturer of water-based polyurethane dispersions and specialty products (1990-present)

Directorships:

Current

Fletcher Spaght Venture Capital (2005-present)

Advisory Board

Boston Millennia Partners (2000-present)

Directorships:

Ampersand Venture Capital (2013-present)

Prior

AH&H Venture Capital

Directorships:

Square 1 Bank

Lecroy Corporation, Chairman

Viewlogic Systems

Cayenne Software, Inc.

Non-Profit

Member of Finance Committee and Board of Overseers, Newton Wellesley Hospital (2000-present)

Leadership:

Babson College, Member of:

Investment Committee

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Finance Committee

Private Equity Committee (co-founder) (2000-present)

Education:

Bachelor's degree in Finance and Accounting from Babson College

Banking degree, Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University

Memberships

National Association of Corporate Directors

Board Leaders Group

Certifications:

Executive Masters Professional Director Certification, American College of Corporate Directors

Skills/

In particular, Mr. Woodward's key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Qualifications:

Client Industries and Banking/Financial Services extensive leadership, management and director experience in financial services, banking and technology-related companies

Leadership/Strategy significant executive and board experience for both private and public companies in business, finance and investments with a special emphasis on best policies regarding compensation and governance and service as Lead Independent Director

Finance, IT and Other Business Processes extensive experience related to finance, accounting, IT, treasury, human resources or other key business processes

Governance as lead director extensive experience with corporate governance issues, particularly in a publicly-traded company

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Robert P. Badavas

Board Committee:

Audit, Chair

Independent:

Yes

Mr. Badavas, aged 64, retired in August 2016 as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of PlumChoice, a venture-backed technology, software and services company (since December 2011). He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since March 2006 and his term expires in 2017.

Business

President, Petros Ventures, Inc., a management and advisory services firm (2009-2011 and 2016-present)

Experience:

President and Chief Executive Officer of TAC Worldwide, a multi-national technical workforce management and business services company (2005-2009)

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, TAC Worldwide (2003-2005)

Senior Partner and Chief Operating Officer, Atlas Venture, an international venture capital firm (2001-2003)

Chief Executive Officer at Cerulean Technology, Inc., a venture capital backed wireless application software company (1995-2001)

Certified Public Accountant, PwC (1974-1983)

Public

Constant Contact, Inc., including chairman of the audit committee, a provider of email and other engagement marketing products and services for small and medium sized organizations, acquired by Endurance International Group Holdings, Inc., (2007-2016)

Directorships:

Prior

PlumChoice

Directorships:

Arivana, Inc.; a telecommunications infrastructure company publicly traded until its acquisition by SAC Capital

RSA Security; an IT security company publicly traded until its acquisition by EMC

On Technology; an IT software infrastructure company publicly traded until its acquisition by Symantec

Renaissance Worldwide; an IT services and solutions company publicly traded until its acquisition by Aquent

Other

Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees. Bentley University (since 2005)

Experience:

Board of Trustees Executive Committee and Corporate Treasurer, Hellenic College/Holy Cross Orthodox School of Theology, including positions on the executive committee and corporate treasurer (since 2002)

Chairman Emeritus, The Learning Center for the Deaf (1995-2005)

Master Professional Director Certification, American College of Corporate Directors

National Association of Corporate Directors

Annunciation Greek Orthodox Cathedral of New England, Parish Council President (since 2016)

Education:

Bachelor's degree in Accounting and Finance from Bentley University

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Skills/

In particular, Mr. Badavas' key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Qualifications:

Client Industries extensive experience in software, business and technology enabled services and venture capital

Leadership/Strategy significant experience as a senior corporate executive in private and public companies, including tenure as chief executive officer, chief financial officer and chief operating officer

Finance, IT and Other Business Strategy and Enterprise Risk Management prior experience as a CEO directing business strategy and as a CFO directing IT, financing and accounting, strategic alliances and human resources and evaluation of enterprise risk in such areas

Governance extensive experience as an executive and director of private and public companies with governance matters

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Thomas J. Fallon

Board Committee:

Independent:

Nominating

Yes

Mr. Fallon, aged 55, currently serves as Chief Executive Officer of Infinera Corporation (since 2010) and a member of Infinera's board of directors (since 2009). He has served as a director on our Board of Directors since July 2014 and his term expires in 2018.

Infinera	President and Chief Executive Officer, Infinera Corporation (2010-Current)
Corporation	Chief Operating Officer, Infinera Corporation (2006-2009)
Experience:	Vice President of Engineering and Operations, Infinera Corporation (2004-2006)
Other Business	Vice President, Corporate Quality and Development Operations of Cisco Systems, Inc. (2003-2004)
Experience	General Manager of Cisco Systems' Optical Transport Business Unit, VP Operations, VP Supply, various executive positions (1991-2003)
Prior	Piccaro, a leading provider of solutions to measure greenhouse gas concentrations, trace gases and stable isotopes (2010-2016)
Directorships:	
Other	Member, Engineering Advisory Board of the University of Texas at Austin
Experience:	Member, President's Development Board University of Texas
Education:	Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Texas at Austin
	Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Texas at Austin
Skills/	In particular, Mr. Fallon's key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:
Qualifications:	
	Client Industries significant experience in venture capital and technology
	Leadership/Strategy extensive experience as a director and executive in both public and private companies
	Finance, IT and Other Business Processes extensive experience as a manager and CEO related to finance, accounting, IT, treasury, human resources, or other key business processes.
	Enterprise Risk Management experience in managing enterprise risk
	Governance experienced in both corporate governance and executive compensation for both public and private companies

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Susanne D. Lyons

Board Committee:
Compensation, *Chair*
Nominating

Independent:
Yes

Ms. Lyons, aged 60, is a retired senior executive who has held top marketing and general management roles at some of the largest financial services companies in America. She has served as a director on our Board of Directors since March 2015 and her term expires in 2017.

Prior Business Chief Marketing Officer, VISA (USA) (2004-2007)

Experience: Various marketing and general management positions, including enterprise president of retail client service, Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (1992-2001)

Chief Marketing Officer, Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (2000-2001)

Senior positions in marketing, product development and business strategy, Fidelity Investments (1982-1992)

Private U.S. Olympic Committee (since December 2010)

Directorships: Wildcare, a non-for-profit organization (since 2008)

Prior CNET Networks until its acquisition by CBS Corp. (2007-2008)

Directorships: Gain Capital Holdings, Inc. (2008-2013)

Other Advisory Board, Marketo, Inc., a marketing automation software company (2008-2011)

Experience:

Education: Bachelor's degree in French from Vassar College

Master's degree in Business Administration from Boston University

Skills/ In particular, Ms. Lyons' key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Qualifications:

Banking/Financial Services held a variety of key executive and management positions at large global financial institutions, including 1940-Act regulated companies

Leadership/Strategy extensive experience as a director and executive with broad operational experience in investments, finance, human resources, and marketing

Finance, IT and Other Business Processes expertise in Human Resources, including extensive experience in public company compensation governance

Governance experienced executive and director for public companies, including extensive experience in public company compensation and governance

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Doreen Woo Ho

Board Committee:

Compensation

Independent:

Yes

Ms. Woo Ho, aged 70, is a retired senior executive who has held top management roles at some of the largest commercial banks in America, including Wells Fargo Bank, Citibank and United Commercial Bank. She has served as a director on our Board of Directors since October 2016 and her term expires in 2019.

Business

President and Chief Executive Officer of United Commercial Bank (2009)

Experience:

Executive Vice President, Student Loans and Corporate Trust, Wells Fargo & Company (2008)

President of the Consumer Credit Group, Wells Fargo Bank (1998-2007)

Senior Vice President of National Business Banking, US Consumer Bank, Citibank (1974-1998)

Public

U.S. Bank (since 2012)

Directorships:

Prior

United Commercial Bank (2009)

Directorships:

Private

San Francisco Opera (since 1992)

Directorships:

Other

Commissioner of the Port of San Francisco (since 2011)

Experience:

Wells Fargo Management Committee member (1999-2008)

Education:

Bachelor's in History from Smith College

Masters in East Asian Studies from the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University

Skills/

In particular, Ms. Woo Ho's key areas of skill/qualifications include, but are not limited to:

Qualifications:

Banking/Financial Services held a variety of key executive and management positions at large global financial institutions

Leadership/Strategy extensive experience as a director and executive with broad operational experience in investments and finance

Finance, IT and other Business Processes extensive experience in commercial lending, sales marketing as well as other key business processes

Enterprise Risk Management extensive experience in risk management and regulatory compliance in banking services

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Governance gained extensive experience as CEO of a banking institution in corporate governance and executive management

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Executives

Our executive officers perform policy-making functions for us within the meaning of applicable SEC rules. They may also serve as officers of our other subsidiaries. There are no family relationships among our directors or executive officers.

The following information, as of June 30, 2017 outlines the name and age of our executive officers (as of the date of this prospectus) and his or her principal occupation with the Company, followed by the biographical information of each of such executive officer:

Name	Age	Principal Occupation
Manuel A. Henriquez	53	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Mark R. Harris	47	Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer
Scott Bluestein	39	Chief Investment Officer
Melanie Grace	48	General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary
Andrew Olson	34	Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller*

* Mr. Olson announced his resignation, effective July 21, 2017, from his position as Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller. Gerald R. Waladt, Jr., the Company's current Assistant Controller, will assume the position of Controller.

Executive Biographies

Manuel A. Henriquez biography can be found under Interested Director above.

Mark Harris joined us in 2015 as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer. Mr. Harris has over 20 years of experience working with public companies, as well as the mezzanine and direct lending space. Mr. Harris oversees the financial and accounting functions of the Company.

Other Prior Experience Chief Financial Officer, Asia Strategy and Senior Managing Director/Head of Asia, Avenue Capital, where he lead the Asia strategy (2006-2015)

Corporate Financial Controller, Hutchinson Telecommunication International Limited (a NYSE and Stock Exchange of Hong Kong company) (2004-2006)

Vice President of Finance, Vsource (a NASDAQ listed company) (2001-2004)

Manager, Global Capital Markets Group, PricewaterhouseCoopers (1995-2001)

Education/Other: Master's of Business Administration from the University of Chicago, Booth School of Business

Bachelor's in Business Administration with an emphasis in Accounting from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

Active Certified Public Accountant in California

Member, Foundation Board of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

Scott Bluestein joined us in 2010 as Chief Credit Officer. He was promoted to Chief Investment Officer in 2014. Mr. Bluestein is responsible for managing the investment teams and investments made by the Company.

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Other Prior Experience

Founder and Partner, Century Tree Capital Management (2009-2010)

Managing Director, Laurus-Valens Capital Management, an investment firm specializing in financing small and microcap growth-oriented businesses through debt and equity securities (2003-2010)

Member of Financial Institutions Coverage Group focused on Financial Technology, UBS Investment Bank (2000-2009)

Education/Other:

Bachelor's in Business Administration from Emory University

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Melanie Grace joined us in 2015 as General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary. She has over 17 years of experience representing public and private companies in securities, compliance and transactional matters. Ms. Grace oversees the legal and compliance function for the Company and serves as secretary for the Company and select subsidiaries.

Other Prior Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary, WHV Investments, Inc. where she also served as interim Chief Compliance Officer (2011-2015)

Experience

Member, Management, Operations and Proxy Committees, WHV Investments, Inc. (2013-2015)

Chair, Ethics Committee, WHV Investments, Inc. (2013-2015)

Chief Counsel, Corporate, NYSE Euronext (2005-2008)

Associate, Fenwick & West LLP (2000-2005)

Education/Other:

Bachelor's and Master's in History from the University of California, Riverside

Juris Doctor from Boston University School of Law

Member, State Bar of California

Registered In-House Counsel, New York

Designated Investment Adviser Certified Compliance Professional®

Andrew Olson joined us in 2014 as Corporate Controller. He served as our Interim Chief Financial Officer (June 9, 2015 to August 1, 2015). Mr. Olson was our Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller and is responsible for financial and regulatory reporting, financial planning and analysis, and financial systems design and implementation. Mr. Olson announced his resignation, effective July 21, 2017, from his position as Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller. Gerard R. Waldt, Jr., our current Assistant Controller, will assume the position of Controller.

Other Prior Experience Senior Manager in Financial Services practice of PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP San Francisco and Hong Kong where he developed extensive experience providing audit and consulting services to both regional and international institutions (2006-2014)

Education/Other:

Bachelor's in Business Economics from the University of California, Santa Barbara

Active Certified Public Accountant in California

Board of Directors

The number of directors is currently fixed at seven directors.

Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes. Class I directors hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2017, Class II directors hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2018 and Class III directors hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2019. Each director holds office for the term to which he or she is elected and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies. Messrs. Woodward and Fallon's terms expire in 2018, Messrs. Henriquez and Hoffman and Ms. Woo Ho's terms expire in 2019 and Mr. Badavas and Ms. Lyons' terms expire in 2017. At each annual meeting of our stockholders, the successors to the class of directors whose terms expire at such meeting will be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election and until their successors are duly elected and qualify.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our business, property and affairs are managed under the direction of our Board of Directors. Members of our Board of Directors are kept informed of our business through discussions with our chairman and chief executive officer, our chief financial officer, our chief investment officer, our secretary, and our other officers and employees, and by reviewing materials provided to them and participating in meetings of our Board of Directors and its committees.

Because our Board of Directors is committed to strong and effective corporate governance, it regularly monitors our corporate governance policies and practices to ensure we meet or exceed the requirements of applicable laws, regulations and rules, and the NYSE's listing standards. The Board of Directors has approved corporate governance guidelines that provide a framework for the operation of the Board of Directors and address key governance practices. The Board of Directors has adopted a number of policies to support our values and good corporate governance, including corporate governance guidelines, Board of Directors' committee charters, insider trading policy, code of ethics, code of business conduct and ethics, and related person transaction approval policy.

During 2016, as part of its on-going review of our corporate governance policies, our Board of Directors undertook the following relating to our corporate governance practices:

reviewed our compliance manual and made changes, where required, with the approval of our Board of Directors; and

as a result of the ongoing plan to integrate our comprehensive compliance program, conducted training sessions in 2016 to remind employees of their obligations as employees and officers of a business development company and the specific policies and procedures that have been designed by us to reasonably ensure that our employees are in compliance with federal securities laws and other laws.

Our Board of Directors will continue to review and update the corporate governance guidelines, corporate governance practices, and our corporate governance framework, including the potential expansion of the size of our Board of Directors.

Board Leadership Structure

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Our Board of Directors currently combines the role of chairman of the Board of Directors with the role of chief executive officer, coupled with a lead independent director position to further strengthen our governance structure. Our Board of Directors believes this provides an efficient and effective leadership model for our company. Combining the chairman and chief executive officer roles fosters clear accountability, effective decision-making, and alignment on corporate strategy. Since 2004, Mr. Henriquez has served as both chairman of the Board of Directors and as our chief executive officer. Mr. Henriquez is an interested director.

No single leadership model is right for all companies at all times. Our Board of Directors recognizes that depending on the circumstances, other leadership models, such as a separate independent chairman of the Board of Directors, might be appropriate. Accordingly, our Board of Directors periodically reviews its leadership structure.

Moreover, our Board of Directors believes that its governance practices provide adequate safeguards against any potential risks that might be associated with having a combined chairman and chief executive officer. Specifically:

six of our seven current directors are independent directors;

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all of the members of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and NCG Committee are independent directors;

our Board of Directors and its committees regularly conduct scheduled meetings in executive session, out of the presence of Mr. Henriquez and other members of management;

our Board of Directors and its committees regularly conduct meetings which specifically include Mr. Henriquez;

our Board of Directors and its committees remain in close contact with, and receive reports on various aspects of Hercules' management and enterprise risk directly from our senior management and independent auditors.

Lead Independent Director

Our Board of Directors has instituted the lead independent director position to provide an additional measure of balance, ensure our Board of Directors' independence, and enhance its ability to fulfill its management oversight responsibilities. Allyn C. Woodward, Jr. currently serves as our lead independent director. The lead independent director:

presides over all meetings of the independent directors at which our chairman is not present, including executive sessions of the independent directors;

has the authority to call meetings of the independent directors;

frequently consults with our chairman and chief executive officer about strategic policies;

provides our chairman and chief executive officer with input regarding Board of Directors meetings;

serves as a liaison between the chairman and chief executive officer and the independent directors; and

otherwise assumes such responsibilities as may be assigned to him by the independent directors.

Having a combined chairman and chief executive officer, coupled with a substantial majority of independent, experienced directors, including a lead independent director with specified responsibilities on behalf of the independent directors, provides the right leadership structure for our company and is best for us and our stockholders at this time.

Board Oversight of Risk

While risk management is primarily the responsibility of our management team, our Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of the material risks faced by us at both the full board level and at the committee level.

Our Audit Committee has oversight responsibility not only for financial reporting with respect to our major financial exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, but also for the effectiveness of management's enterprise risk management process that monitors and manages key business risks facing our company. In addition to our Audit Committee, the other committees of our Board of Directors consider the risks within their areas of responsibility. For example, our Compensation Committee considers the risks that may be posed by our executive compensation program.

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Management provides regular updates throughout the year to our Board of Directors regarding the management of the risks they oversee at each regular meeting of our Board of Directors. Also, our Board of Directors receives presentations throughout the year from various department and business group heads that include discussion of significant risks as necessary. Additionally, our full Board of Directors reviews our short and long-term strategies, including consideration of significant risks facing our business and their potential impact.

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During 2016, in addition to unanimous written consents, the Board of Directors held the following meetings:

Type of Meeting	Number
<i>Regular Meetings to address regular, quarterly business matters</i>	4
<i>Other Meetings to address business matters that arise between quarters</i>	9
Each director makes a diligent effort to attend all Board of Directors and committee meetings, as well as our annual meeting of stockholders. All directors attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of meetings of the Board of Directors and of the respective committees on which they served. Each of our then-serving directors attended our 2016 annual meeting of stockholders in person.	

Board Committees

Our Board of Directors has established an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee, and a NCG Committee. A brief description of each committee is included in this prospectus and the charters of the Audit, Compensation, and NCG Committees are available on the Investor Relations section of our website at <http://investor.htgc.com/corporate-governance.cfm>.

As of the date of this prospectus, the members of each of our Board of Directors committees are as follows (the names of the respective committee chairperson are bolded):

Audit Robert Badavas	Compensation Susanne Lyons	Nominating and Governance Joseph Hoffman
Joseph Hoffman	Allyn Woodward, Jr.	Susanne Lyons
Allyn Woodward, Jr.	Doreen Woo Ho	Thomas Fallon

Each of our directors who sits on a committee satisfies the independence requirements for purposes of the rules promulgated by the NYSE and the requirements to be a non-interested director as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. Messrs. Badavas and Hoffman, Chairman and member of the Audit Committee, respectively, are each an audit committee financial expert as defined by applicable SEC rules.

Committee Governance

Each committee is governed by a charter that is approved by the Board of Directors, which sets forth each committee's purpose and responsibilities. The Board of Directors reviews the committees' charters, and each committee reviews its own charter, on at least an annual basis, to assess the charters' content and sufficiency, with final approval of any proposed changes required by the full Board of Directors.

Committee Responsibilities and Meetings

The key oversight responsibilities of the Board of Directors committees, and the number of meetings held by each committee during 2016, are as follows:

<i>Audit Committee</i>	<i>Number of meetings held in 2016: 4</i>
------------------------	---

Appointing, overseeing and replacing, if necessary, our independent auditor.

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Overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes and the integrity of the financial statements.

Establishing procedures for complaints relating to accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters.

Examining the independence qualifications of our auditors.

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Assisting our Board of Directors oversight of our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and enterprise risk management.

Assisting our Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities related to the systems of internal controls and disclosure controls which management has established regarding finance, accounting, and regulatory compliance.

Reviewing and recommending to the Board of Directors the valuation of the Company's portfolio.

Compensation Committee

Number of meetings held in 2016: 5

Oversees our overall compensation strategies, plans, policies and programs.

The approval of director and executive compensation.

The assessment of compensation-related risks.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Number of meetings held in 2016: 6

Our general corporate governance practices, including review of our Corporate Governance Guidelines.

The annual performance evaluation of our Board of Directors and its committees.

The identification and nomination of director candidates.

Succession planning for management.

Criteria considered by the NCG Committee in evaluating qualifications of individuals for election as members of the Board of Directors consist of the independence and other applicable NYSE corporate governance requirements; the 1940 Act and all other applicable laws, rules, regulations and listing standards; and the criteria, policies and principles set forth in the NCG Committee charter.

Considers nominees properly recommended by a stockholder. Nominations for directors may be made by stockholders if notice is timely given and if the notice contains the information required in our Bylaws. Proposals must comply with the other requirements contained in our Bylaws, including supporting documentation and other information.

Director Independence

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The NYSE's listing standards and Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act require that a majority of our Board of Directors and every member of our Audit, Compensation, and NCG Committees are independent. Under the NYSE's listing standards and our corporate governance guidelines, no director will be considered to be independent unless and until our Board of Directors affirmatively determines that such director has no direct or indirect material relationship with our company or our management. Our Board of Directors reviews the independence of its members annually.

In determining that Ms. Lyons and Ho and Messrs. Badavas, Woodward, Fallon and Hoffman are independent, our Board of Directors, through the NCG Committee, considered the financial services, commercial, family and other relationships between each director and his or her immediate family members or affiliated entities, on the one hand, and Hercules and its subsidiaries, on the other hand.

Communication with the Board

We believe that communications between our Board of Directors, our stockholders and other interested parties are an important part of our corporate governance process. Stockholders with questions about Hercules

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are encouraged to contact our Investor Relations department at (650) 289-3060. However, if stockholders believe that their questions have not been addressed, they may communicate with our Board of Directors by sending their communications to Hercules Capital, Inc., c/o Melanie Grace, Secretary, 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301. All stockholder communications received in this manner will be delivered to one or more members of our Board of Directors.

Mr. Woodward currently serves as the lead independent director, and he presides over executive sessions of the independent directors. Parties may communicate directly with Mr. Woodward by sending their communications to Hercules Capital, Inc., c/o Melanie Grace, Secretary at the above address. All communications received in this manner will be delivered to Mr. Woodward.

All communications involving accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters, possible violations of, or non-compliance with, applicable legal and regulatory requirements or our code of ethics, or retaliatory acts against anyone who makes such a complaint or assists in the investigation of such a complaint, will be referred to Melanie Grace, Secretary. The communication will be forwarded to the chair of our Audit Committee if our secretary determines that the matter has been submitted in conformity with our whistleblower procedures or otherwise determines that the communication should be so directed.

The acceptance and forwarding of a communication to any director does not imply that the director owes or assumes any fiduciary duty to the person submitting the communication, all such duties being only as prescribed by applicable law.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our code of business conduct and ethics requires that our directors and executive officers avoid any conflict, or the appearance of a conflict, between an individual's personal interests and the interests of Hercules. Pursuant to our code of business conduct and ethics, which is available on our website at <http://investor.htgc.com/corporate-governance.cfm>, each director and executive officer must disclose any conflicts of interest, or actions or relationships that might give rise to a conflict, to our Audit Committee. Certain actions or relationships that might give rise to a conflict of interest are reviewed and approved by our Board of Directors.

Availability of Corporate Governance Documents

To learn more about our corporate governance and to view our corporate governance guidelines, code of business conduct and ethics, and the charters of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and NCG Committee, please visit the Investor Relations page of our website at <http://investor.htgc.com/corporate-governance.cfm>, under Corporate Governance. Copies of these documents are also available in print free of charge by writing to Hercules Capital, Inc., c/o Melanie Grace, secretary, 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

All members of our Compensation Committee are independent directors and none of the members are present or past employees of the Company. No member of our Compensation Committee: (i) has had any relationship with the Company requiring disclosure under Item 404 of Regulation S-K under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, referred to as the Exchange Act; or (ii) is an executive officer of another entity, at which one of our executive officers serves on our Board of Directors.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Compensation Discussion and Analysis discusses our 2016 executive compensation program, as it relates to the following executive officers:

Manuel A. Henriquez	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Mark R. Harris	Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer
Scott Bluestein	Chief Investment Officer
Melanie Grace	General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary
Andrew Olson	Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller*

* Mr. Olson announced his resignation, effective July 21, 2017, from his position as Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller. Gerald R. Waldt, Jr., the Company's current Assistant Controller, will assume the position of Controller.

We refer to Messrs. Henriquez, Harris, Bluestein and Olson and Ms. Grace as our named executive officers, or NEOs.

Executive Summary

Under the oversight of our Compensation Committee, the Company's executive compensation program is designed to attract, incent and retain talented individuals who are critical to our continued success and our corporate growth and who will deliver sustained strong performance over the longer term. Our executive compensation program is designed to motivate the Company's executive officers to maintain the financial strength of the Company while avoiding any inappropriate focus on short-term profits that would impede the Company's long-term growth and encourage excessive risk-taking.

In 2016, the Company continued to review and enhance our compensation practices in accordance with our executive compensation philosophy. The review considered both compensation levels and company performance over a one-, three-, and five-year period from 2012 to 2016 (the Performance Periods). (See *Compensation Philosophy and Objectives* below). The Company believes that compensation paid to our NEOs for 2016 was commensurate with the Company's overall absolute performance as well as our performance relative to peers during the relevant Performance Periods. The 2016 compensation decisions made by the Compensation Committee considered the fact that our performance relative to a peer group of companies was above the median, and in most cases above the 75th percentile, measured using Return on Average Assets (ROAA), Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Investment Capital (ROIC), and Total Shareholder Return (TSR) during the trailing one-, three-, and five-years.

The Company's incentive compensation practices are significantly limited by the requirements imposed on us as an internally managed business development company pursuant to the 1940 Act. (See *Limitations Imposed by the 1940 Act Relating to Implementation of Non-Equity Incentive Plans* below). These are regulatory limitations related to our corporate structure that are relatively unique and do not apply to most other publicly-traded companies. As discussed further below, our NEOs were compensated to reflect the Company's performance during the relevant Performance Periods (See *Performance Highlights and Assessment of Company Performance* below) as well as individual performance.

In addition to key factors involved in the 2016 decisions made by the Compensation Committee, we continue to maintain the enhancements to our executive officer compensation program that we adopted in 2016, such as our clawback policy for all Section 16 officers and consideration of a mix of corporate and individual performance factors for our NEOs. In addition, the Compensation Committee did not grant restricted stock awards in 2017. Rather, the Compensation Committee granted restricted stock units with an additional one-year deferral period following the last vesting date. We believe these restricted stock unit awards assist the Company in retaining NEOs.

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Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

As an internally managed business development company, the Company's compensation program is designed to encourage the NEOs to think and act like stockholders. The structure of the NEOs' compensation program is designed to encourage and reward the following factors, among other things:

sourcing and pursuing attractively priced investment opportunities to venture-backed companies;

achieving the Company's dividend objectives (which focus on stability and potential growth);

maintaining credit quality, monitoring financial performance and ultimately managing a successful exit of the Company's investment portfolio;

providing compensation and incentives necessary to attract, motivate and retain key executives critical to our continued success and growth;

focusing management behavior and decision-making on goals that are consistent with the overall strategy of the business;

ensuring a linkage between NEO compensation and individual contributions to our performance; and

risk management.

We believe that our continued success during 2016, despite strong competition for top-quality executive talent in the venture debt industry, was attributable to our ability to attract, motivate and retain the Company's outstanding executive team through the use of both short- and long-term incentive compensation programs.

The Company's compensation objectives are achieved through its executive compensation program, which for 2016 consisted of the following:

Annual Base Salary: Cash paid on a regular basis throughout the year. This provides a level of fixed income that is competitive to allow the Company to retain and attract executive talent.

Annual Cash Bonus Awards: Cash awards paid on an annual basis following year-end. This rewards NEOs who contribute to our financial performance and strategic success during the year, and rewards individual achievements.

Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards: Equity incentive awards vest 1/3 on a one-year cliff with remaining 2/3 vesting quarterly over two years based on continued employment with the Company. This rewards NEOs who contribute to our success through the creation of shareholder value, provides meaningful retention incentives, and rewards individual achievements.

The compensation program is designed to reflect best practices in executive compensation:

No employment agreements for NEOs.

No guaranteed retirement benefits.

No cash severance payments.

No change in control benefits.

No tax gross ups for NEOs.

No pension.

No executive perquisite allowances beyond the benefit programs offered to all employees.

No repricing of stock options without stockholder approval, as required under applicable NYSE rules (and subject to other requirements under the 1940 Act).

Routine engagement of an independent compensation consultant to review NEO compensation.

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Maintenance of stock ownership guidelines for NEOs to own at least two times his or her salary.

Clawback policy for all Section 16 officers.

Executive Compensation Governance

The Company's executive compensation program is supported by strong corporate governance and Board-level oversight. The Compensation Committee provides primary oversight of our compensation programs, including the design and administration of executive compensation plans, assessment and setting of corporate performance goals, as well as individual performance metrics, and the approval of executive compensation. In addition, the Compensation Committee retains an independent compensation consultant, and where appropriate, discusses compensation-related matters with our CEO, as it relates to the other NEOs. The Compensation Committee developed our 2016 compensation program, and the compensation paid to our NEOs during and in respect of 2016 was approved by the Compensation Committee as well as all of our independent directors.

Role of Compensation Committee: The Compensation Committee is comprised entirely of independent directors who are also non-employee directors as defined in Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act, independent directors as defined by the NYSE rules, and are not interested persons of the Company, as defined by Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. Ms. Lyons, Ms. Woo Ho and Mr. Woodward comprise the Compensation Committee. Ms. Lyons chairs the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee operates pursuant to a charter that sets forth its mission, specific goals and responsibilities. A key component of the Compensation Committee's goals and responsibilities is to evaluate, approve and/or make recommendations to our Board of Directors regarding the compensation of our NEOs, and to review their performance relative to their compensation to assure that they are compensated in a manner consistent with the compensation philosophy discussed above. In addition, the Compensation Committee evaluates and makes recommendations to our Board of Directors regarding the compensation of the directors for their services. Annually, the Compensation Committee:

evaluates our CEO's performance,

reviews our CEO's evaluation of the other NEOs' performance,

determines and approves the compensation paid to our CEO, and

with input from our CEO, reviews and approves the compensation of the other NEOs.

The Compensation Committee periodically reviews our compensation programs and equity incentive plans to ensure that such programs and plans are consistent with our corporate objectives and appropriately align our NEOs' interests with those of our stockholders. The Compensation Committee also administers our stock incentive program. The Compensation Committee may not delegate its responsibilities discussed above.

Role of Compensation Consultant: The Compensation Committee has engaged Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc., or F.W. Cook, as an independent outside compensation consultant to assist the Compensation Committee and provide advice on a variety of compensation matters relating to CEO compensation, compensation paid to our other NEOs, peer group selection, compensation program design, market and industry compensation trends, director compensation levels and regulatory developments. F.W. Cook was hired by and reports directly to the Compensation Committee. Our compensation consultant does not provide any other services to the Company. The Compensation Committee has assessed the independence of F.W. Cook pursuant to the NYSE rules, and it has been concluded that the consultant's work for the Compensation Committee does not raise any conflict of interest.

Role of Chief Executive Officer: From time to time and at the Compensation Committee's request, our CEO will attend the Compensation Committee's meetings to discuss the Company's performance and compensation-related matters. Our CEO does not attend executive sessions of the Compensation

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Committee, unless invited by the Compensation Committee. While our CEO does not participate in any deliberations relating to his own compensation, our CEO reviews on at least an annual basis the performance of each of the other NEOs and other executive officers. Based on these performance reviews and the Company's overall absolute and relative performance, our CEO makes recommendations to the Compensation Committee on any changes to base salaries, annual bonuses and equity awards. The Compensation Committee considers the recommendations submitted by our CEO, as well as data and analysis provided by management and F.W. Cook, but retains full discretion to approve and/or recommend for the Board of Directors approval all executive and director compensation.

Competitive Benchmarking Against Peers

To determine the competitiveness of executive compensation levels, the Compensation Committee analyzes a group of internally managed business development companies, financial services companies and real estate investment trusts (REITs) as set forth below (the Peer Group). The Peer Group is viewed as reflecting the labor market for our officer and employee talent, has a similar investor base, and, like the Company, the business development companies and REITs in the Peer Group are pass-through entities with the majority of earnings required to be distributed to shareholders as a dividend. The Compensation Committee does not specifically benchmark the compensation of our NEOs against that paid by other companies. During 2016, the Compensation Committee, based on the advice of F.W. Cook, reviewed the peer group used in connection with prior compensation decisions. Based on this review, and the advice of F.W. Cook, the Compensation Committee updated our Peer Group to better align it to our business. Our Peer Group was used as a factor in determining the annual cash bonus awards made with respect to 2016 (but paid in 2017), along with the various performance metrics outlined below under *Performance Highlights and Assessment of Company Performance*, as well as the further considerations further described below under *Annual Cash Bonus Awards*.

Our current Peer Group includes:

Internally Managed Business Development Companies: American Capital, KCAP Financial, Main Street Capital and Triangle Capital

Financial Services: Alliance Bernstein, BGC Partners, Cowen Group, Evercore Partners, Fortress Investment Group, Greenhill & Co., Houlihan Lokey, LPL Financial Holdings, On Deck Capital and WisdomTree Investments

Real Estate Investment Trusts: Capstead Mortgage, CYS Investments, Hannon Armstrong, iStar Inc., Ladder Capital, MFA Financial, Redwood Trust, Sabra Health Care and Seritage Growth.

As of October 31 2016, which is the period the Compensation Committee reviewed our Peer Group, the Company outperformed most of its Peer Group over the one-, three- and five-years as follows*:

Performance Period	Return on Average Assets (excl. cash)		Return on Equity		Return on Invested Capital		Total Shareholder Returns	
	HTGC	% Rank of Peer Group	HTGC	% Rank of Peer Group	HTGC	% Rank of Peer Group	HTGC	% Rank of Peer Group
1-year	6.1%	100%	10.5%	93%	6.2%	93%	36.2%	100%
3-year	6.2%	99%	10.2%	89%	6.3%	89%	5.3%	64%
5-year	6.3%	96%	10.3%	86%	6.4%	87%	17.2%	88%

* The data are from S&P Capital IQ. Data reflects most recent four quarters and TSR available as of 10/31/16.

The Company believes that compensation paid to our NEOs for 2016 was commensurate with the Company's overall absolute performance as well as our performance relative to the Peer Group during the

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relevant Performance Periods. The 2016 compensation decisions made by the Compensation Committee considered the fact that our performance relative to the Peer Group was above the median, and in most cases above the 75th percentile, measured using ROAA, ROE, ROIC and TSR during the trailing one-, three-, and five-years as indicated in the chart above.

Limitations Imposed by the 1940 Act Relating to Implementation of Non-Equity Incentive Plans

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, including the 1940 Act, rules promulgated under the 1940 Act, and exemptive orders issued to us by the SEC. We refer to these requirements, rules, and exemptive orders as the 1940 Act Requirements. The 1940 Act Requirements provide that the Company may maintain either an equity incentive plan or a profit sharing plan. A profit sharing plan as defined under the 1940 Act is any written or oral plan, contract, authorization or arrangement, or any practice, understanding or undertaking whereby amounts payable under the compensation plan are dependent upon or related to the profits of the company. The SEC has stated that compensation plans possess profit-sharing characteristics if an investment company is obligated to make payments under such a plan based on the level of income, realized gains or loss on investments or unrealized appreciation or depreciation of assets of such investment company.

The Company believes that equity incentives strongly align the interests of our stockholders with our NEOs, and, accordingly, an equity incentive plan was adopted in 2004. Since the Company has adopted the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (the Equity Plan), the 1940 Act Requirements prohibit us from also implementing a profit sharing plan.

Why is this important to the Company's executive compensation? The 1940 Act Requirements that restrict the Company to sponsoring either an equity incentive plan or a profit sharing plan limit the Company's use of formulas or non-discretionary objective performance goals or criteria in its incentive plans. This means that the Compensation Committee is not permitted to use a nondiscretionary formulaic application of any performance criteria for corporate and individual goals to determine compensation. Rather, the Compensation Committee must take into consideration all factors and use its discretion to determine the appropriate amount of compensation for our NEOs. The Compensation Committee's objective is to work within this regulatory framework to maintain and motivate pay-for-performance alignment, to establish appropriate compensation levels relative to our Peer Group and to implement compensation best practices.

2016 Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

At our 2016 annual meeting of stockholders, our advisory vote on say-on-pay received support from our stockholders (89.4% of votes cast). The Company believes that the continuing dialogue with our stockholders on company performance, compensation and other governance matters is important. In advance of our 2016 annual meeting of stockholders, management engaged in numerous direct dialogues with our largest institutional shareholders, as well as a number of other institutional shareholders, to gain broad-based and/or specific insights into the Company's overall performance, operating expenses, including executive compensation and corporate governance practices. In addition, we invited each of our institutional stockholders holding more than 1% of the Company's stock to speak directly with management specifically on executive compensation and corporate governance practices.

The Company anticipates continuing our stockholder engagement efforts following the 2017 annual meeting and in advance of our future annual meetings.

Performance Highlights and Assessment of Company Performance

In determining the compensation for our NEOs, the Compensation Committee evaluates our performance relative to our Peer Group (See *Competitive Benchmarking Against Peers* above), as well as Company-specific

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absolute performance factors over the relevant Performance Periods. In 2016, relative and company-specific factors included:

Key Performance Indicators

Metric	Performance Period Outcomes				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total of New Fundings (in \$ millions)	680.7	712.3	621.3	500.7	554.9
Total Investments at Cost (in \$ millions)	1,511.5	1,252.3	1,035.3	906.3	914.3
Net Interest Margin (in \$ million)	138.0	120.2	108.1	104.6	73.8

Total New Fundings: Debt and equity fundings grew from \$554.9 million in 2012 to \$680.7 million in 2016 or a CAGR of 5.2%, as we continue to expand our origination team, increase our market share and organically grow our business via a record funding year for Hercules.

Total Investments: Total investments at cost increased to \$1,511.5 billion in 2016 from \$914.3 million in 2012, a CAGR of 13.4% due to record new fundings, combined with the monetization of our warrants and equity positions.

Net Interest Margin: We continue to grow our net interest margin due to strong portfolio growth and effectively managing our weighted average cost of debt.

Execution Across Performance Metrics

Metric	Performance Period Outcomes				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Liquidity Levels (in \$ millions)	203.0	195.2	377.1	373.4	288.0
Available Unfunded Commitments (in \$ millions)	59.7	75.4	147.7	69.1	19.3
Cumulative Net Realized Losses (in \$ millions)	2.3	6.9	12.0	32.1	47.0
Distribution Yield (%)*	8.8	10.2	8.3	6.8	8.5

* *Distribution Yield:* Distribution Yield is a financial ratio that indicates the amount of distributions paid by the Company relative to its share price and is calculated as annual distributions per share divided by price per share as of measurement date. Distribution yield does not reflect a return of capital to the Company's stockholders nor does it reflect the total return on a stockholder's investment in the Company.

Liquidity Levels: The use of our credit facilities has been an integral component of our treasury management as we minimize our cash drag on our assets via the use of our warehouse facilities. These facilities have a low interest cost and allow us to build up our asset base for future offerings at competitive rates.

Available Unfunded Commitments: We have done an outstanding job on managing our Available Unfunded Commitments. Our Available Unfunded Commitments was 4.5% of our loan portfolio at the end of 2016, where as in 2015, it was 6.8%.

Cumulative Net Realized Losses: We continue to demonstrate strong credit management and nothing shows this more than our cumulative net losses, where we finished in 2016 at \$2.3 million on commitments of \$6.5 billion. In 2012, our cumulative net

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realized losses were \$47 million since inception, demonstrating our ability to manage our portfolio effectively over the last 5 years.

Distribution Yield: We saw our Distribution Yield decline to 8.8% at the end of 2016. We believe that our continued strong performance will be recognized and our Distribution Yields will reduce further to the range we believe is representative of our stock price.

Assessment of Company Performance

In determining annual compensation for our NEOs, the Compensation Committee analyzes and evaluates the individual achievements and performance of our NEOs as well as the overall relative and absolute operating

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performance and achievements of the Company. We believe that the alignment of (i) our business plan, (ii) stockholder expectations and (iii) our employee compensation is essential to long-term business success and the interests of our stockholders and employees and to our ability to attract and retain executive talent, especially in a competitive environment for top-quality executive talent in the venture debt industry.

Our business plan involves taking on credit risk over an extended period of time, and a premium is placed on our ability to maintain stability and growth of net asset values as well as continuity of earnings growth to pass through to stockholders in the form of recurring dividends over the long term. Our strategy is to generate income and capital gains from our investments in the debt with warrant securities, and to a lesser extent direct equity, of our portfolio companies. This income supports the anticipated payment of dividends to our stockholders. Therefore, a key element of our return to stockholders is current income through the payment of dividends. This recurring payout requires a methodical asset acquisition analyses as well as highly active monitoring and management of our investment portfolio over time. To accomplish these functions, our business requires implementation and oversight by management and key employees with highly specialized skills and experience in the venture debt industry. A substantial part of our employee base is dedicated to the generation of new investment opportunities to allow us to sustain dividends and to the maintenance of asset values in our portfolio. In addition to the performance factors above, the Company considered the following Company-specific performance factors over the relevant Performance Periods: overall credit performance, performance against annual gross funding goals, overall yields, efficiency ratios, total and net investment income and realized and unrealized gains and losses.

Elements of Executive Compensation and 2016 Compensation Determinations***Base Salary***

We believe that base salaries are a fundamental element of our compensation program. The Compensation Committee establishes base salaries for each NEO to reflect (i) the scope of the NEO's industry experience, knowledge and qualifications, (ii) the NEO's position and responsibilities and contributions to our business growth and (iii) salary levels and pay practices of those companies with whom we compete for executive talent.

The Compensation Committee considers base salary levels at least annually as part of its review of the performance of NEOs and from time to time upon a promotion or other change in job responsibilities. During its review of base salaries for our executives, the Compensation Committee primarily considers: individual performance of the executive, including leadership and execution of strategic initiatives and the accomplishment of business results for our company; market data provided by our compensation consultant; our NEOs total compensation, both individually and relative to our other NEOs; and for NEOs other than the CEO, the base salary recommendations of our CEO.

NEO	2016 Base Salary
Manuel Henriquez	\$ 803,154
Mark Harris	\$ 412,000
Scott Bluestein	\$ 432,600
Melanie Grace	\$ 283,250
Andrew Olson	\$ 211,150

Annual Cash Bonus Awards

The Compensation Committee, together with input from our CEO, developed a specific bonus pool for the 2016 operating year to be available for our annual cash bonus program. The amount determined to be available for our annual cash program was dependent upon many factors, including those outlined previously under *Performance Highlights and Assessment of Company Performance*.

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The Compensation Committee designs our annual cash bonuses to motivate our NEOs to achieve financial and non-financial objectives consistent with our operating plan. The Compensation Committee generally targets cash bonuses to 50% to 100% of an NEO's base salary; however, such bonus amounts may exceed these targets in the event of exceptional company and individual performance.

Bonuses are not formulaic to comply with the 1940 Act regulations that govern our business. As a result, the Compensation Committee considers overall business performance factors and individual factors, including CEO feedback, when determining the size of individual NEO bonuses. Accordingly, should actual company and NEO performance exceed expectations, the Compensation Committee may adjust individual cash bonuses to take such superior performance into account. Conversely, if company and NEO performance is below expectations, the Compensation Committee will consider such performance in determining the NEO's actual cash bonus.

In evaluating the performance of our NEOs to arrive at their 2016 cash bonus awards, the Compensation Committee considered the performance factor achievements discussed above under *Performance Highlights and Assessment of Company Performance*, and the Compensation Committee specifically compared our performance and the returns of our stockholders against the performance and shareholder returns of other business development companies. In particular, the Committee considered our high relative total shareholder return and return on invested capital relative to peer group benchmarks, which was above the 75th percentile over the last year, as this shows the success for shareholders and of the core business mission of allocating equity and debt capital efficiently for a high risk-adjusted return.

When sizing our cash bonus pool and allocating bonus awards, the total compensation paid to our NEOs and other employees is evaluated against the expense ratios of other business development companies. With respect to 2016, company-wide compensation expense as a percentage of average assets among the peers in the Peer Group was considered. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the ratio of our compensation expense divided by total revenue was below the median of the Peer Group.

Based on the foregoing considerations and analysis, and after due deliberation, the Compensation Committee awarded our current NEOs the following annual cash bonuses with respect to 2016.

NEO	2016 Cash Bonus Award
Manuel Henriquez	\$ 1,200,000
Mark Harris	\$ 400,000
Scott Bluestein	\$ 650,000
Melanie Grace	\$ 145,000
Andrew Olson	\$ 150,000

Long-Term Equity Incentive Compensation**2004 Equity Incentive Plan**

Our long-term equity incentive compensation is designed to develop a strong linkage between pay and our strategic goals and performance, as well as to align the interests of our NEOs, and other executives and key employees, with those of our stockholders by awarding long-term equity incentives in the form of stock options, restricted stock and/or restricted stock units. These awards are made pursuant to our Equity Plan, which permits options, restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards.

We believe that annual equity grants, in the form of restricted stock awards or restricted stock units, to our NEOs are a critical part of our compensation program as they allow us to:

align our business plan, stockholder interests and employee concerns,

manage dilution associated with equity-based compensation,

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match the return expectations of the business more closely with our equity-based compensation plan, and

retain key management talent.

We believe that these annual equity grants motivate performance that is more consistent with the type of return expectations that we have established for our stockholders. Accordingly, the Company awards restricted stock award grants to our NEOs. These grants typically vest over three years.

Grant Practices for Executive Officers

Annual equity compensation grants to executive officers have typically been granted in the first quarter of the year. The Company does not grant stock options to executive officers. As a result, there were no option grants to our NEOs in 2016.

Restricted Stock Units

In 2017, the Compensation Committee did not grant restricted stock awards to NEOs. Rather, in January 2017, the Compensation Committee granted restricted stock units to the NEOs. With respect to the restricted stock units, the Compensation Committee assessed each current NEO's individual performance for 2016, our overall company performance in 2016 (including the performance factors detailed above under *Performance Highlights and Assessment of Company Performance* and *Annual Cash Bonus Awards*) and the levels of equity compensation paid by other companies with whom we compete for executive talent. Based on this assessment, the Compensation Committee determined that the following restricted stock units be granted to our current NEOs with respect to 2016, in the amounts and on the dates set forth below to reward them for services performed in 2016. These restricted stock units vest as to one-third of the shares underlying the awards on the first anniversary of the grant date, and they vest as to the remaining shares in equal quarterly installments over the next two years. Settlement of the restricted stock units is deferred following vesting and the restricted stock units will not be settled until the earliest to occur of (1) January 24, 2021, (2) the death or disability of the NEO, (3) the separation from service of the NEO, or (4) a change in control of the Company. Each restricted stock unit will entitle the holder to dividend equivalents in the form of the Company's common stock, which dividend equivalent payments will be settled on the date the related restricted stock unit is settled. We believe these restricted stock unit awards assist the Company in retaining NEOs.

NEO	Grant Date	Restricted Stock Units	Fair Value of Restricted Stock Awards ⁽¹⁾
Manuel Henriquez	1/24/2017	351,865	\$ 5,000,000
Scott Bluestein	1/24/2017	123,153	\$ 1,750,000
Mark Harris	1/24/2017	35,187	\$ 500,000
Melanie Grace	1/24/2017	21,112	\$ 300,000
Andrew Olson	1/24/2017	17,593	\$ 250,000

(1) Based on the closing price per share of our common stock of \$14.21 on January 24, 2017.

Other Elements of Compensation

Severance: No NEO or employee of the Company has a written severance agreement or other arrangement providing for payments or benefits upon a termination of employment.

Benefits and Perquisites: Our NEOs receive the same benefits and perquisites as other full-time employees. Our benefits program is designed to provide competitive benefits and is not based on performance. Our NEOs and other full-time employees receive health and welfare benefits, which consist of life, long-term and short-term disability, health, dental, vision insurance benefits and the

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opportunity to participate in our defined contribution 401(k) plan. During 2016, our 401(k) plan provided for a match of contributions by the company for up to \$18,000 per full-time employee. Other than the benefits set forth immediately above, our NEOs are not entitled to any other benefits or perquisites.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control: No NEO or employee of the Company has a written employment agreement, or other agreement, providing for payments or other benefits in connection with a change of control of the Company. Further, no NEO or any other employee is entitled to any tax gross-up payments.

Corporate Goals

For 2016, the Compensation Committee developed corporate goals that were required to be achieved for executive officers to receive up to 50% of their incentive compensation. These goals included operational performance as well as performance relative to the Peer Group. While the criteria may not be weighted, the Compensation Committee took into consideration each of these factors to determine whether the executive officers are eligible for up to 50% of the proposed incentive compensation. The Compensation Committee believes that the corporate goals applicable to all executive officers create an alignment not only with shareholders but also to the Company's business strategy and performance goals.

Defined Individual Goals

For 2016, the Compensation Committee developed individual goals for the CEO. In addition, the CEO and each NEO developed individual goals for the NEOs and such goals were approved by the Compensation Committee. Each set of individual goals are unique to the executive officer's responsibilities and position within the Company. While each of the factors may not be weighted, the Compensation Committee took into consideration each of these factors to determine whether the executive officers are eligible for up to 50% of the executive officer's incentive compensation.

Pay-for-Performance Alignment

The Company believes that there exists an alignment between the compensation of our NEOs and our performance over the relevant Performance Periods. As noted above, a broad range of individual performance factors and company performance factors are analyzed each year, including total shareholder return relative to our Peer Group, and, in 2016, analysis of relative ROAA, ROE, and ROIC versus the compensation peers over one-, three-, and five-years to measure short-, medium-, and long-term performance. The objective in analyzing these key performance factors is to align NEO compensation to our performance relative to our Peer Group and our absolute corporate performance.

The Company's annual bonus and equity awards constitute an effective mix of short- and long-term compensation components and reflect key measures of our performance and the returns enjoyed by our stockholders. Consistent with our pay-for-performance philosophy, the Compensation Committee will make future compensation decisions taking into account our absolute and relative performance, and, if our future performance were to fall significantly below our peers, the Compensation Committee would consider adjusting NEO compensation prospectively.

Total Compensation Expense Relative to other Internally Managed Business Development Companies

In determining annual bonus awards, the total compensation paid to our NEOs and other employees against the expense ratios of other internally managed business development companies was considered.

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Internal Pay Equity Analysis

Our compensation program is designed with the goal of providing compensation to our NEOs that is fair, reasonable, and competitive. To achieve this goal, the Company believes it is important to compare compensation paid to each NEO not only with compensation in our comparative group companies, as discussed above, but also with compensation paid to each of our other NEOs. Such an internal comparison is important to ensure that compensation is equitable among our NEOs.

As part of the Compensation Committee's review, we made a comparison of our CEO's total compensation paid for the period ending October 31, 2016 against that paid to our other NEOs during the same year. Upon review, the Compensation Committee determined that our CEO's compensation relative to that of our other NEOs was appropriate because of his level and scope of responsibilities, expertise and performance history, and other factors deemed relevant by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee also reviewed the mix of the individual elements of compensation paid to our NEOs for this period, the individual performance of each NEO and any changes in responsibilities of the NEO.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

The Company maintains stock ownership guidelines, which are outlined in our corporate governance guidelines, because we believe that material stock ownership by our executives plays a role in effectively aligning the interests of these employees with those of our stockholders and strongly motivates our executives to build long-term shareholder value. Pursuant to our stock ownership guidelines, each member of senior management is required to beneficially own at least two times the individual's annual salary in Company common stock, based on market value, within three years of joining the Company. Our Board of Directors may make exceptions to this requirement based on particular circumstances; however, no exceptions have been made for our current NEOs. Messrs. Henriquez, Bluestein and Harris have met their minimum guidelines.

The Compensation Committee's review of the CEO's stock ownership in the fourth quarter of 2016 showed that he owns shares worth more than 20x his annual base salary.

Tax and Accounting Matters

Stock-Based Compensation. We account for stock-based compensation, including options and shares of restricted stock granted pursuant to our Equity Plan and 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan in accordance with the requirements of (ASC) Topic 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation. Under the ASC Topic 718, we estimate the fair value of our option awards at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model, which requires the use of certain subjective assumptions. The most significant of these assumptions are our estimates on the expected term, volatility and forfeiture rates of the awards. Forfeitures are not estimated due to our limited history but are reversed in the period in which forfeiture occurs. As required under the accounting rules, we review our valuation assumptions at each grant date and, as a result, are likely to change our valuation assumptions used to value stock-based awards granted in future periods. We estimate the fair value of our restricted stock awards based on the grant date market closing price.

Deductibility of Executive Compensation. When analyzing both total compensation and individual elements of compensation paid to our NEOs, the Company considers the income tax consequences to the Company of its compensation policies and procedures. In particular, the Company considers Section 162(m) of the Code, which limits the deductibility of non-performance-based compensation paid to certain of the NEOs to \$1,000,000 per affected NEO. The Compensation Committee intends to balance its objective of providing compensation to our NEOs that is fair, reasonable, and competitive with the Company's ability to claim compensation expense deductions. Our Board of Directors believes that the best interests of the Company and our stockholders are served by executive compensation programs that encourage and promote our principal compensation philosophy,

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enhancement of shareholder value, and permit the Compensation Committee to exercise discretion in the design and implementation of compensation packages. Accordingly, we may from time to time pay compensation to our NEOs that may not be fully tax deductible, including certain bonuses and restricted stock. Stock options granted under our stock plan are intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code. The Company will continue to review its executive compensation plans periodically to determine what changes, if any, should be made as a result of any deduction limitations.

Clawback Policy for Section 16 Officers

In 2016, the Board of Directors adopted a clawback policy for all Section 16 officers. This was an enhancement to the Company's then-existing clawback policy for the CEO and CFO pursuant to Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. With respect to the Company's clawback policy, the Company has

broadened its clawback policy to apply to all Section 16 officers; and

broadened the scope of its clawback policy beyond financial restatements.

Pursuant to our clawback policy, for payments that are predicated on financial results augmented by fraud, embezzlement, gross negligence or deliberate disregard of applicable rules resulting in significant monetary loss, damage or injury to the Company (Excess Compensation), the Compensation Committee has the authority to seek repayment of any Excess Compensation, including (1) cancellation of unvested, unexercised or unreleased equity incentive awards; and (2) repayment of any compensation earned on previously exercised or released equity incentive awards whether or not such activity resulted in a financial restatement.

The Compensation Committee will have sole discretion under this policy, consistent with any applicable statutory requirements, to seek reimbursement of any Excess Compensation paid or received by the Section 16 officer for up to a 12-month period prior to the date of the Compensation Committee action to require reimbursement of the Excess Compensation. Any clawback of Excess Compensation must be based upon fraud adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction or a financial restatement. Further, following a restatement of our financial statements, we will recover any compensation received by the CEO and CFO that is required to be recovered by Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

For purposes of this policy, Excess Compensation will be measured as the positive difference, if any, between the compensation earned by a Section 16 officer and the compensation that would have been earned by the Section 16 officer had the fraud, embezzlement, gross negligence or deliberate disregard of applicable rules resulting from significant monetary loss, damage or injury to the Company not occurred.

Risk Assessment of the Compensation Programs

Our Board of Directors believes that risks arising from our compensation policies and practices for our employees are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company has designed our compensation programs, including our incentive compensation plans, with specific features to address potential risks while rewarding employees for achieving long-term financial and strategic objectives through prudent business judgment and appropriate risk taking. We use common variable compensation designs, with a significant focus on individual contributions to our performance and the achievement of absolute and relative corporate objectives, as generally described in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

The Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors reviewed our compensation programs to assess whether any aspect of the programs would encourage any of our employees to take any unnecessary or inappropriate risks that could threaten the value of the Company. The Company has designed our compensation programs to reward our employees for achieving annual profitability and long-term increase shareholder value.

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Our Board of Directors recognizes that the pursuit of corporate objectives possibly leads to behaviors that could weaken the link between pay and performance, and, therefore, the correlation between the compensation delivered to employees and the long-term return realized by stockholders. Accordingly, our executive compensation program is designed to mitigate these possibilities and to ensure that our compensation practices are consistent with our risk profile. These features include the following:

bonus payouts and equity incentive awards that are not based solely on corporate performance objectives, but are also based on individual performance levels,

the financial opportunity in our long-term equity incentive program that is best realized through long-term appreciation of our stock price, which mitigates excessive short-term risk-taking,

annual cash bonuses that are paid after the end of the fiscal year to which the bonus payout relates,

the engagement and use of a compensation consultant,

the institution of stock ownership guidelines applicable to our executive officers, and

final decision making by our Compensation Committee and our Board of Directors on all awards.

Additionally, the Company performed an assessment of compensation-related risks for all of our employees. Based on this assessment, we concluded that our compensation programs do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. In making this evaluation, the Company reviewed the key design elements of our compensation programs in relation to industry best practices, as well as the means by which any potential risks may be mitigated. In addition, management completed an inventory of incentive programs below the executive level and reviewed the design of these incentives and concluded that such incentive programs do not encourage excessive risk-taking.

Compensation Committee Report

We have reviewed and discussed the foregoing Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management. Based on our review and discussions with management, we recommend to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2016.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Susanne D. Lyons, Chair

Allyn C. Woodward, Jr.

Doreen Woo Ho

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****Executive Compensation Tables****Summary Compensation Table**

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary \$(⁽¹⁾)	Bonus \$(⁽²⁾)	Stock Awards \$(⁽³⁾)	Option Awards \$(⁽³⁾)	All Other Compensation \$(⁽⁴⁾)	Total (\$)
Manuel Henriquez <i>Chairman & Chief Executive Officer</i>	2016	\$ 803,154	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 4,005,335		\$ 771,425	\$ 6,779,914
	2015	\$ 779,762	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 4,472,142		\$ 1,635,353	\$ 7,887,257
	2014	\$ 779,762	\$ 692,500	\$ 5,992,250		\$ 804,675	\$ 8,269,187
Mark R. Harris <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2016	\$ 412,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 396,330		\$ 95,624	\$ 1,303,954
	2015	\$ 166,667	\$ 200,000	\$ 400,001		\$ 26,404	\$ 793,072
Scott Bluestein <i>Chief Investment Officer</i>	2016	\$ 432,600	\$ 650,000	\$ 1,249,040		\$ 200,555	\$ 2,532,195
	2015	\$ 420,000	\$ 525,000	\$ 670,212		\$ 193,370	\$ 1,808,582
	2014	\$ 420,000	\$ 233,750	\$ 967,100		\$ 144,396	\$ 1,765,246
Melanie Grace <i>General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary</i>	2016	\$ 283,250	\$ 145,000	\$ 112,894		\$ 40,726	\$ 581,870
	2015	\$ 79,167	\$ 50,000	\$ 112,500		\$ 36,466	\$ 278,133
Andrew Olson <i>Vice President of Finance and Senior Controller</i>	2016	\$ 211,150	\$ 150,000	\$ 72,060		\$ 28,684	\$ 461,894
	2015	\$ 186,250	\$ 195,000	\$ 53,332		\$ 22,717	\$ 457,299
Jessica Baron. <i>Former Chief Financial Officer</i>	2016						
	2015	\$ 130,096		\$ 267,838		\$ 63,168	\$ 461,102
	2014	\$ 293,550	\$ 123,750	\$ 517,825		\$ 109,841	\$ 1,044,966

- (1) Salary column amounts represent base salary compensation received by each named executive officer (NEO) for the listed fiscal year.
- (2) Bonus column amounts represent the annual cash bonus earned during the fiscal year and awarded and paid out during the first quarter of the following fiscal year.
- (3) The amounts reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of restricted stock and stock option awards made to our NEOs and former NEOs during the applicable year computed in accordance with ASC Topic 718. The grant date fair value of each restricted stock award is measured based on the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant.
- (4) All Other Compensation column includes the following:
- We made matching contributions under our 401(k) plan of (a) \$18,000 in 2016 to Messrs. Henriquez, Bluestein, Harris and Olson and \$17,703 to Ms. Grace (b) \$18,000 in 2015 to Messrs. Henriquez, Bluestein and Olson and Ms. Baron; and (c) \$17,000 in 2014 to Messrs. Henriquez and Bluestein and Ms. Baron.
- Distributions to Messrs. Henriquez, Harris, Bluestein and Olson and Ms. Grace in the amount of \$753,425, \$77,624, \$182,555, \$10,684 and \$23,023, respectively, were paid on unvested restricted stock awards during 2016.
- Distributions to Messrs. Henriquez, Harris, Bluestein and Olson and Ms. Grace in the amount of \$845,550, \$22,587, \$134,985, \$4,717 and \$3,100, respectively, were paid on unvested restricted stock awards during 2015.
- Distributions to Messrs. Henriquez and Bluestein and Ms. Baron in the amount of \$787,675, \$127,396, and \$92,841, respectively, were paid on unvested restricted stock awards during 2014.
- Due to a change in the vacation policy of NEOs, Messrs. Henriquez, Harris, Bluestein and Ms. Grace were each paid out of all of their accrued vacation through August 30, 2015 in the amount of \$771,803, \$3,817, \$40,385 and \$1,007, respectively. NEOs no longer accrue vacation effective September 1, 2015.
- Ms. Grace began as a contractor on August 3, 2015 until she was approved by the Board of Directors as an executive officer on September 17, 2015. During this period, Ms. Grace earned \$32,359 in compensation.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****Grants of Plan Based Awards in 2016**

NEO	Grant Date	All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units ⁽¹⁾	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options ⁽¹⁾	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards ⁽²⁾
Manuel Henriquez	01/10/2016	333,500		\$ 4,005,335
Mark Harris	01/10/2016	33,000		\$ 396,330
Scott Bluestein	01/10/2016	104,000		\$ 1,249,040
Andrew Olson	01/10/2016	6,000		\$ 72,060
Melanie Grace	01/10/2016	9,400		\$ 112,894

- (1) Restricted stock awards vest as to one-third of the award on the one year anniversary of the date of the grant and quarterly over the succeeding 24 months. When payable, distributions are paid on a current basis on the unvested shares.
- (2) The amounts reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of computed in accordance with ASC Topic 718.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End, December 31, 2016

Name and Principal Position	Option Awards				Stock Awards	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested ⁽¹⁾
Manuel Henriquez					12,284 ⁽²⁾ 132,917 ⁽³⁾ 333,500 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 173,327 \$ 1,875,459 \$ 4,705,685
Mark Harris					21,252 ⁽⁴⁾ 33,000 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 299,866 \$ 465,630
Scott Bluestein					2,457 ⁽²⁾ 19,920 ⁽³⁾ 104,000 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 34,668 \$ 281,071 \$ 1,467,440
Melanie Grace					5,834 ⁽⁵⁾ 9,400 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 82,318 \$ 132,634
Andrew Olson	13,332 ⁽⁷⁾	6,668	\$ 15.12	12/03/2021	1,586 ⁽³⁾ 6,000 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 22,378 \$ 84,660

- (1) Market value is computed by multiplying the closing market price of the Company's stock at December 31, 2016 by the number of shares.
- (2) Restricted stock granted on 3/4/13 that vests as to one-fourth of the total award on the one-year anniversary of the date of the grant and quarterly over the succeeding 36 months
- (3) Restricted stock granted on 3/10/15 that vests as to one-third of the total award on the one-year anniversary of the date of the grant and quarterly over the succeeding 24 months.

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- (4) Restricted stock granted on 8/6/15 that vests as to one-third of the total award on the one-year anniversary of the date of the grant and quarterly over the succeeding 24 months
- (5) Restricted stock granted on 9/17/15 that vests as to one-third of the total award on the one-year anniversary of the date of the grant and quarterly over the succeeding 24 months
- (6) Restricted stock granted on 1/10/2016 that vests as to one-third of the total award on the one-year anniversary of the date of the grant and quarterly over the succeeding 24 months
- (7) Options granted on 12/03/2014 that vest as to one-third of the total underlying shares on the one-year anniversary of the date of the grant and on a monthly basis over the succeeding 24 months

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****Options Exercised and Stock Vested in 2016**

Name and Principal Position	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized on Exercise	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting	Value Realized on Vesting
Manuel Henriquez			359,264	\$ 4,347,348
Mark Harris			15,178	\$ 205,146
Scott Bluestein			57,399	\$ 692,290
Melanie Grace			4,166	\$ 55,499
Andrew Olson			2,218	\$ 26,908

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS

Our Compensation Committee has the authority from our Board of Directors for the appointment, compensation and oversight of our outside compensation consultant. Our Compensation Committee generally engages a compensation consultant every other year to assist it with its responsibilities related to our director compensation program.

The following table discloses the cash, equity awards and other compensation earned, paid or awarded, as the case may be, to each of our current directors during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. We provide further information relating to equity awards made to our non-employee directors below under *2006 Non-Employee Director Plan*.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Total (\$)
Robert P. Badavas	\$ 175,000			\$ 3,099	\$ 178,099
Thomas J. Fallon	\$ 150,000	\$	\$	\$ 6,199	\$ 156,199
Joseph F. Hoffman	\$ 165,000	\$ 62,350	\$ 8,499	\$ 5,683	\$ 241,532
Susanne D. Lyons	\$ 175,000	\$	\$	\$ 2,066	\$ 177,066
Allyn C. Woodward, Jr.	\$ 175,000	\$	\$	\$ 5,166	\$ 180,166
Doreen Woo Ho	\$	\$ 45,362	\$ 6,415	\$ 1,033	\$ 52,810
Manuel A. Henriquez ⁽⁵⁾					

- (1) Messrs. Badavas, Fallon, Hoffman, Woodward and Ms. Lyons earned \$125,000, \$100,000, \$115,000, \$125,000 and \$125,000, respectively, and each elected to receive an additional retainer fee of 3,720 shares of our common stock in lieu of cash. The total value of the shares issued to each of Messrs. Badavas, Fallon, Hoffman and Woodward and Ms. Lyons services in fiscal 2016 was \$50,000. Ms. Woo Ho did not receive any cash compensation during 2016.
- (2) During 2016, in connection his re-election to our Board of Directors, we granted Mr. Hoffman a restricted stock award for 5,000 shares of common stock, and we granted Ms. Woo Ho a restricted stock award for 3,333 shares of common stock upon her appointment to our Board of Directors. The amounts presented reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of the stock awards, as computed in accordance with ASC Topic 718. The grant date fair value of each restricted stock award is measured based on the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant.
- (3) During 2016, in connection with his re-election to our Board of Directors, we granted Mr. Hoffman a stock option award with respect to 15,000 shares of our common stock, and, in connection with her appointment to our Board of Directors, we granted Ms. Woo Ho a stock option award with respect to 10,000 shares of our common stock. The amounts presented reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of option awards computed in accordance with ASC Topic 718. The fair value of each stock option grant is estimated based on the fair market value of the option on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. For a further discussion on the valuation model and the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of our stock options, please see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the 2016 fiscal year.
- (4) Represents distributions paid during 2016 on unvested common stock under restricted stock awards.
- (5) As an employee director, Mr. Henriquez does not receive any compensation for his service as a director. The compensation Mr. Henriquez receives as our chief executive officer is disclosed in the Summary Compensation Table and elsewhere under *EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION*.

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As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Badavas, Fallon, Hoffman and Woodward and Ms. Lyons and Ms. Woo Ho had outstanding options in the amount of 20,000, 25,000, 25,000, 25,000, 10,000 and 10,000, respectively. As

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of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Badavas, Fallon, Hoffman and Woodward and Ms. Lyons and Ms. Woo Ho held unvested shares of restricted stock in the amount of 1,666, 3,333, 6,666, 3,333, 1,666 and 3,333, respectively.

Upon her appointment to our Board of Directors in October 2016, Ms. Woo Ho received a restricted stock award with respect to 3,333 shares of our common stock and a stock option to purchase 10,000 shares of our common stock.

During 2016, the compensation for serving on our Board of Directors as an independent director included the following:

Annual Director Retainer Fee	\$100,000
Annual Chairperson Fee	\$25,000, Audit Committee
	\$25,000, Compensation Committee
	\$15,000, NCG Committee
Annual Lead Director Fee	\$25,000

In 2016, we granted each independent director an additional retainer of \$50,000, which was distributed as shares of common stock in lieu of cash. In addition, upon re-election to the Board of Directors, each independent director is granted an option to purchase 15,000 shares and an additional award of 5,000 shares of restricted stock. Employee directors do not receive compensation for serving on our Board of Directors. In addition, we reimburse our directors for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending Board of Directors meetings.

Under current SEC rules and regulations applicable to business development companies, a business development company may not grant options or restricted stock to non-employee directors unless it receives exemptive relief from the SEC. We filed an exemptive relief request with the SEC to allow options and restricted stock to be issued to our non-employee directors, which was approved on October 10, 2007. On June 22, 2010, we received approval from the SEC regarding our exemptive relief request permitting its employees to exercise their stock options and restricted stock and pay any related income taxes using a cashless exercise program.

On June 21, 2007, our stockholders approved amendments to the Equity Plan and the 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan allowing for the grant of restricted stock. The Equity Plan and 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan limit the combined maximum amount of restricted stock that may be issued under both of the Equity Plan and 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan to 10% of the outstanding shares of our common stock on the effective date of the Equity Plan and 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan plus 10% of the number of shares of common stock issued or delivered by us during the terms of the Equity Plan and 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION**

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2016, with respect to compensation plans under which the Company's equity securities are authorized for issuance:

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, restricted stock and warrants	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, restricted stock and warrants	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders:			
2004 Equity Incentive Plan	553,171	\$ 13.85	3,772,736
2006 Non-Employee Director Plan	115,000	\$ 13.18	713,333
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders:			
Total	668,171	\$ 13.52	4,486,069
2004 Equity Incentive Plan			

Our board and our stockholders have approved our Equity Plan to align our employees' interest with the performance of our Company and to attract and retain the services of executive officers and other key employees. Under our Equity Plan our Compensation Committee may award incentive stock options, referred to as ISOs, within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code, and non-qualified stock options to employees and employee directors. The following is a summary of the material features of our Equity Plan.

Under our Equity Plan, we had 3,170,059 shares of common stock available for issuance as of July 17, 2017. Participants in our Equity Plan may receive awards of options to purchase our common stock and/or restricted shares, as determined by our Compensation Committee. Options granted under our Equity Plan generally may be exercised for a period of no more than ten years from the date of grant unless the option agreement provides for an earlier expiration. Unless sooner terminated by our Board of Directors, our Equity Plan will terminate on the tenth anniversary of the date it was last approved by our stockholders. Such approval was last given by our stockholders on July 7, 2015. Our Equity Plan provides that all awards granted under the plan are subject to modification as required to ensure that such awards do not conflict with the requirements of the 1940 Act applicable to us.

Options granted under our Equity Plan will entitle the optionee, upon exercise, to purchase shares of common stock from us at a specified exercise price per share. ISOs must have a per share exercise price of no less than the fair market value of a share of stock on the date of the grant or, if the optionee owns or is treated as owning (under Section 424(d) of the Code) more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock, 110% of the fair market value of a share of stock on the date of the grant. Nonstatutory stock options granted under our Equity Plan must have a per share exercise price of no less than the fair market value of a share of stock on the date of the grant. Options will not be transferable other than by laws of descent and distribution, or in the case of nonstatutory stock options, by gift, and will generally be exercisable during an optionee's lifetime only by the optionee.

Under our Equity Plan, we are permitted to issue shares of restricted stock to all key employees of the Company and its affiliates consistent with such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors shall deem appropriate. Our Board of Directors determines the time or times at which such shares of restricted stock will become exercisable and the terms on which such shares will remain exercisable. Any shares of restricted stock for which forfeiture restrictions have not vested at the point at which the participant terminates his employment will terminate immediately and such shares will be returned to Hercules and will be available for future awards under this plan.

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Our Board of Directors administers our Equity Plan and has the authority, subject to the provisions of the Equity Plan, to determine who will receive awards under the Equity Plan and the terms of such awards. Our Board of Directors has the authority to adjust the number of shares available for awards, the number of shares subject to outstanding awards and the exercise price for awards following the occurrence of events such as stock splits, dividends, distributions and recapitalizations. The exercise price of an option may be paid in the form of shares of stock that are already owned by such option holder.

Upon specified covered transactions (as defined in the Equity Plan), all outstanding awards under our Equity Plan may either be assumed or substituted for by the surviving entity. If the surviving entity does not assume or substitute similar awards, the awards held by the participants will be accelerated in full and then terminated to the extent not exercised prior to the covered transaction.

2006 Non-Employee Director Plan

Our Board of Directors and our stockholders approved our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan. Under current SEC rules and regulations applicable to business development companies, absent exemptive relief, a business development company may not grant options or shares of restricted stock to non-employee directors. On February 15, 2007, we received exemptive relief from the SEC to permit us to grant options to non-employee directors as a portion of their compensation for service on our Board of Directors. On May 23, 2007, we received exemptive relief from the SEC to permit us to grant shares of restricted stock to non-employee directors as a portion of their compensation for service on our Board of Directors. Our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan terminated on June 21, 2017 and no additional awards may be made under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan. The following is a summary of the material features of the 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan.

We instituted our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan for the purpose of advancing our interests by providing for the grant of awards under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan to eligible non-employee directors. Under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan, we authorized for issuance up to 1,000,000 shares of common stock.

Our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan authorized the issuance to non-employee directors of non-statutory stock options, referred to as NSOs, to purchase shares of our common stock at a specified exercise price per share and/or restricted stock. NSOs granted under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan had a per share exercise price of no less than the current market value of a share of stock as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors on the date of the grant. The amount of the options that may be granted were limited by the terms of our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan, which prohibited any grant that would cause us to be in violation of Section 61(a)(3) of the 1940 Act.

Under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan, non-employee directors each received an initial grant of an option to purchase 10,000 shares of stock upon initial election to such position. The options granted vest over two years, in equal installments on each of the first two anniversaries of the date of grant, provided that the non-employee director remains in service on such dates. In addition, each non-employee director was automatically granted an option to purchase 15,000 shares of stock on the date of such non-employee director's re-election to our Board of Directors and such grant vests over three years, in equal installments on each of the first three anniversaries of the date of grant, provided that the non-employee director remains in service on such dates. Our Compensation Committee had, subject to SEC approval, the authority to determine from time to time which of the persons eligible under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan was granted awards; when and how each award was granted, including the time or times when a person was permitted to exercise an award; and the number of shares of stock with respect to which an award was granted to such person. The exercise price of options granted under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan was set at the closing price of our common stock on the NYSE as of the date of grant and was not be adjusted unless we received an exemptive order from the SEC or written confirmation from the staff of the SEC that we may do so (except for adjustments resulting from changes in our capital structure, such as stock dividends, stock splits and reverse stock splits).

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Our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan provided that all awards granted under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan were subject to modification as required to ensure that such awards did not conflict with the requirements of the 1940 Act. Our Compensation Committee determined the period during which any options granted under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan remained exercisable, provided that no option will be exercisable after the expiration of ten years from the date on which it was granted. Options granted under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan were not transferable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, or by gift, and were generally exercisable during a non-employee director's lifetime only by such non-employee director. In general, any portion of any options that were not then exercisable terminated upon the termination of the non-employee director's services to Hercules. Generally, any portion of any options that were exercisable at the time of the termination of the non-employee director's services to Hercules remained exercisable for the lesser of (i) a period of three months (or one year if the non-employee director's services to Hercules terminated by reason of the non-employee director's death) or (ii) the period ending on the latest date on which such options could have been exercised had the non-employee director's services to Hercules not terminated. In addition, if our Board of Directors determines that a non-employee director's service to Hercules terminated for reasons that cast such discredit on the non-employee director as to justify immediate termination of the non-employee director's options, then all options then held by the non-employee director immediately terminate.

Under our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan, we also were permitted to issue shares of restricted stock to our non-employee directors. Upon initial election to such position, non-employee directors were automatically granted 3,333 shares of restricted stock. The forfeiture restrictions for such initial shares of restricted stock vest as to one-half of such shares on the first anniversary of the date of grant and as to an additional one-half of the restricted stock on the second anniversary of the date of grant. In addition, each non-employee director was automatically granted 5,000 shares of restricted stock on the date of such non-employee director's re-election to our Board of Directors and the forfeiture restrictions on such shares vest as to one-third of such shares on the anniversary of such grant over three years, provided that the non-employee director remains in service on such dates.

Our Compensation Committee administered our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan. If there was a change in our capital structure by reason of a stock dividend, stock split or combination of shares (including a reverse stock split), recapitalization or other change in our capital structure, our Board of Directors would make appropriate adjustments to the number and class of shares of stock subject to our 2006 Non-Employee Director Plan and each option outstanding under it. In the event of a consolidation, merger, stock sale, a sale of all or substantially all of our assets, our dissolution or liquidation or other similar events, referred to as a Covered Transaction, our Board of Directors would provide for the assumption of some or all outstanding options or for the grant of new substitute options by the acquirer or survivor. If no such assumption or substitution occurs, all outstanding options become exercisable prior to the Covered Transaction and terminate upon consummation of the Covered Transaction.

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The following table sets forth, as of July 17, 2017, the beneficial ownership of each current director, each nominee for director, our NEOs, each person known to us to beneficially own 5% or more of the outstanding shares of our common stock, and our executive officers and directors as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Common stock subject to options or warrants that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of July 17, 2017 are deemed to be outstanding and beneficially owned by the person holding such options or warrants. Such shares, however, are not deemed outstanding for the purposes of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Percentage of ownership is based on 82,799,472 shares of common stock outstanding as of July 17, 2017.

Unless otherwise indicated, to our knowledge, each stockholder listed below has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares beneficially owned by the stockholder, except to the extent authority is shared by their spouses under applicable law. Unless otherwise indicated, the address of all executive officers and directors is c/o Hercules Capital, Inc., 400 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 310, Palo Alto, California 94301.

Our directors are divided into two groups – interested directors and independent directors. Interested directors are interested persons as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, and independent directors are all other directors.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Type of Ownership	Number of Shares Owned Beneficially⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Class
<i>Interested Director</i>			
Manuel A. Henriquez ⁽²⁾	Record/Beneficial	1,896,596	2.3%
<i>Independent Directors</i>			
Robert B. Badavas ⁽³⁾	Record/Beneficial	141,726	*
Allyn C. Woodward, Jr. ⁽⁴⁾	Record/Beneficial	272,736	*
Thomas J. Fallon ⁽⁵⁾	Record/Beneficial	47,893	*
Susanne D. Lyons ⁽⁶⁾	Record/Beneficial	21,575	*
Joseph F. Hoffman ⁽⁷⁾	Record/Beneficial	31,575	*
Doreen Woo Ho ⁽⁸⁾	Record/Beneficial	3,333	*
<i>Other Named Executive Officers</i>			
Mark R. Harris ⁽⁹⁾	Record/Beneficial	54,746	*
Scott Bluestein ⁽¹⁰⁾	Record/Beneficial	213,458	*
Melanie Grace ⁽¹¹⁾	Record/Beneficial	15,247	*
Andrew Olson ⁽¹²⁾	Record/Beneficial	25,778	*
<i>Executive officers and directors as a group (11 persons)⁽¹³⁾</i>			3.3%

(1) Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act).

(2) Includes 246,509 shares of restricted stock, 1,583,488 shares of common stock held by the Manuel A. Henriquez and Elizabeth H. Henriquez TTEE The Henriquez Family Trust U/A 5/11/99 of which 861,058 shares are pledged as a security; 27,174 shares of common stock held in the Isabelle Irrev Trust, EH Trustee; 27,174 shares of common stock held in the Natalie Irrev Trust, EH Trustee; and 12,224 shares of common stock held in the Manuel Henriquez-Roth IRA. Mr. Henriquez disclaims any beneficial ownership interest of such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.

(3) Includes 20,000 shares of common stock that can be acquired upon the exercise of outstanding options. All shares are held of record by the Robert P. Badavas Trust of 2007, and Mr. Badavas disclaims any beneficial ownership interest of such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.

(4) Includes 20,000 shares of common stock that can be acquired upon the exercise of outstanding options, 1,666 shares of restricted common stock, and 35,000 shares of common stock held by Mr. Woodward's spouse in her name. Mr. Woodward disclaims any beneficial ownership interest of such shares held by his spouse except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.

(5) Includes 20,000 shares of common stock that can be acquired upon the exercise of outstanding options and 1,666 shares of restricted common stock. All shares are held of record by the Fallon Family Revocable Trust, and Mr. Fallon disclaims any beneficial ownership interest of such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.

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- (6) Includes 10,000 shares of common stock that can be acquired upon the exercise of outstanding options. All shares are held of record by the Lyons Family Trust, and Ms. Lyons disclaims any beneficial ownership interest of such shares except to the extent of her pecuniary interest therein.
- (7) Includes 15,000 shares of common stock that can be acquired upon the exercise of outstanding options and 3,333 shares of restricted common stock. All shares are held of record by the Hoffman Trust, and Mr. Hoffman disclaims any beneficial ownership interest of such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
- (8) Includes 3,333 shares of restricted common stock.
- (9) Includes 31,681 shares of restricted common stock.
- (10) Includes 63,955 shares of restricted common stock.
- (11) Includes 8,868 shares of restricted common stock.
- (12) Includes 18,332 shares of common stock that can be acquired upon the exercise of outstanding options and 3,953 shares of restricted common stock. Upon Mr. Olson's termination date, he will forfeit 2,779 unvested stock options, 3,953 shares of restricted stock awards and 18,378 shares of restricted stock units.
- (13) Includes 103,332 shares of common stock that can be acquired upon the exercise of outstanding options and 364,964 shares of restricted common stock.
- * Less than 1%.

The following table sets forth as of July 17, 2017, the dollar range of our securities owned by our directors and executive officers.

Name	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned
<i>Interested Director</i>	
Manuel A. Henriquez	Over \$100,000
<i>Independent Directors</i>	
Robert B. Badavas	Over \$100,000
Allyn C. Woodward, Jr.	Over \$100,000
Thomas J. Fallon	Over \$100,000
Susanne D. Lyons	Over \$100,000
Joseph F. Hoffman	Over \$100,000
Doreen Woo Ho	\$0 \$50,000
<i>Other Named Executive Officers</i>	
Mark R. Harris	Over \$100,000
Scott Bluestein	Over \$100,000
Melanie Grace	Over \$100,000
Andrew Olson	Over \$100,000

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

We have established a written policy to govern the review, approval and monitoring of transactions involving the Company and certain persons related to Hercules. As a business development company, the 1940 Act restricts us from participating in transactions with any persons affiliated with Hercules, including our officers, directors, and employees and any person controlling or under common control with us.

In order to ensure that we do not engage in any prohibited transactions with any persons affiliated with Hercules, our officers screen each of our transactions for any possible affiliations, close or remote, between the proposed portfolio investment, Hercules, companies controlled by us and our employees and directors.

We will not enter into any agreements unless and until we are satisfied that no affiliations prohibited by the 1940 Act exist or, if such affiliations exist, we have taken appropriate actions to seek Board of Directors review and approval or exemptive relief from the SEC for such transaction.

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CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a general summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to our qualification and taxation as a RIC and the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our preferred stock or common stock, but does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations relating thereto. Except as otherwise noted, this discussion assumes you are a taxable U.S. person (as defined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and that you hold your shares of our stock as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, assets held for investment). This discussion is based upon current provisions of the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder and judicial and administrative authorities, all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations by the courts or the IRS, possibly with retroactive effect. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. federal income tax concerns affecting the Company and its shareholders (including shareholders subject to special rules under U.S. federal income tax law).

The discussions set forth herein do not constitute tax advice. We have not sought and will not seek any ruling from the IRS regarding any matters discussed herein. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to those set forth below. This summary does not discuss any aspects of foreign, state or local tax. Prospective investors must consult their own tax advisers as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences (including the alternative minimum tax consequences) of acquiring, holding and disposing of shares of our stock, as well as the effects of state, local and non-U.S. tax laws.

Election to be Subject to Tax as a RIC

Through December 31, 2005, we were subject to U.S. federal income tax as an ordinary corporation under Subchapter C of the Code. Effective beginning on January 1, 2006 we met the criteria specified below to qualify as a RIC, and elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code with the filing of our U.S. federal income tax return for 2006. To qualify as a RIC we must, among other things, meet certain source of income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, we must distribute to our stockholders, in respect of each taxable year, dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes of an amount generally at least equal to 90% of our investment company taxable income, which is generally equal to the sum of our net ordinary income plus the excess of our realized net short-term capital gains over our realized net long-term capital losses, determined without regard to any deduction for distributions paid, or the Annual Distribution Requirement. Upon satisfying these requirements in respect of a taxable year, we generally will not be subject to corporate taxes on any income we distribute to our stockholders as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which will allow us to reduce or eliminate our liability for corporate-level income tax.

On December 31, 2005, immediately before the effective date of our RIC election, we held assets with built-in gains, which are assets whose fair market value as of the effective date of the election exceeded their tax basis as of such date. We elected to recognize all of our net built-in gains on such assets at the time of the conversion and paid tax on the built-in gain with the filing of our 2005 U.S. federal income tax return. In making this election, we marked our portfolio investments and other assets to market at the time of our RIC election and paid approximately \$294,000 in income tax on the resulting gains.

Taxation as a Regulated Investment Company

For any taxable year in which we:

qualify as a RIC; and

distribute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to our shareholders of an amount at least equal to the Annual Distribution Requirement;

We generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of our investment company taxable income and net capital gain (i.e., net realized long-term capital gains in excess of net realized short-term

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capital losses) we distribute (or are deemed to distribute) as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to stockholders with respect to that taxable year.

As described above, we made the election to recognize built-in gains as of the effective date of our election to be treated as a RIC and therefore were not subject to built-in gains tax when we sold those assets. However, if we subsequently acquire built-in gain assets from a C corporation in a carryover basis transaction, then we may be subject to tax on the gains recognized by us on dispositions of such assets unless we make a special election to pay corporate-level tax on such built-in gain at the time the assets are acquired. We will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rates on any income or capital gains not distributed (or deemed distributed) as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to our stockholders.

In order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes and obtain the tax benefits of RIC status, in addition to satisfying the Annual Distribution Requirement, we must, among other things:

have in effect at all times during each taxable year an election to be regulated as a business development company under the 1940 Act;

derive in each taxable year at least 90% of our gross income from (a) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such stock or securities and (b) net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (the 90% Income Test);

diversify our holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year:

at the close of each quarter of each taxable year, at least 50% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of our assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and

at the close of each quarter of each taxable year, no more than 25% of the value of our assets is invested in (i) securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of one issuer, (ii) securities of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable tax rules, by us and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or (iii) securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the Diversification Tests).

We may invest in partnerships which may result in our being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or other tax liabilities. In addition, some of the income and fees that we may recognize will not satisfy the 90% Income Test. In order to mitigate the risk that such income and fees would disqualify us as a RIC as a result of a failure to satisfy the 90% Income Test, we may be required to recognize such income and fees indirectly through one or more entities classified as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such corporations generally will be subject to corporate income taxes on their earnings, which ultimately will reduce our return on such income and fees.

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 for each calendar year (subject to certain deferrals and elections), (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) 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 are not 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

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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.

Under applicable Treasury regulations and other administrative guidance issued by the IRS, we are permitted to treat certain distributions payable in our stock as taxable distributions that will satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement as well as the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement provided that shareholders have the opportunity to elect to receive the distribution in cash. Taxable stockholders receiving such 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 designated 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 subject to 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. 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 distributions, then such sales may put downward pressure on the trading price of our stock. We may in the future determine to make taxable distributions that are payable in part in our common stock.

We may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive a corresponding payment in cash. For example, if we hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having OID (such as debt instruments with PIK interest provisions or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or debt instruments that were issued with warrants), we must include in income each taxable year a portion of the OID that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same taxable year. Because any OID accrued is generally required to be included in our investment company taxable income for the taxable year of accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our stockholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement and the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount.

Gain or loss realized by us from the sale or exchange of warrants acquired by us as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long we held a particular warrant.

We are authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement and the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement (collectively, the Distribution Requirements). However, under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted to make distributions to our stockholders while our debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain asset coverage tests are met. See

Regulation Senior Securities; Coverage Ratio. We may be restricted from making distributions under the terms of our debt obligations themselves unless certain conditions are satisfied. Moreover, our ability to dispose of assets to meet the Distribution Requirements may be limited by (1) the illiquid nature of our portfolio, or (2) other requirements relating to our status as a RIC, including the Diversification Tests. If we dispose of assets in order to meet the Distribution Requirements, we may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous. If we are prohibited from making distributions or are unable to obtain cash from other sources to make the distributions, we may fail to be subject to tax as a RIC, which would result in us becoming subject to corporate-level income taxes.

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In addition, 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 status 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 RIC status. 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 cause us to fail to be subject to tax as a RIC, which would result in us becoming subject to corporate-level income taxes.

Certain of our investment practices are subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) convert distributions that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income into ordinary income, (ii) treat distributions that would otherwise be eligible for deductions available to certain U.S. corporations under the Code as ineligible for such treatment, (iii) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (iv) convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains or ordinary income, (v) convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses, (vi) convert an ordinary loss or deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (vii) cause us to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (viii) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions, and (ix) produce gross income that will not constitute qualifying gross income for purposes of the 90% Income Test. These rules also could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to stockholders.

A RIC is limited in its ability to deduct expenses in excess of its investment company taxable income. If our otherwise deductible expenses in a given taxable year exceed our ordinary taxable gross income (e.g., as the result of large amounts of equity-based compensation), we would incur a net operating loss for that taxable year. However, a RIC is not permitted to carry back or carry forward net operating losses, respectively, to prior and subsequent taxable years, and such net operating losses do not pass through to the RIC's stockholders. In addition, deductible expenses can be used only to offset investment company taxable income, not net capital gain. A RIC may not use any net capital losses (that is, realized capital losses in excess of realized capital gains) to offset the RIC's investment company taxable income, but may carry forward such net capital losses, and generally use them to offset capital gains indefinitely. Due to these limits on the deductibility of expenses and net capital losses, we may for tax purposes have aggregate taxable income for several taxable years that we are required to distribute and that is taxable to our stockholders even if such taxable income is greater than the aggregate net income we actually earned during those taxable years. Such required distributions may be made from our cash assets or by liquidation of investments, if necessary. We may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event we realize net capital gains from such transactions, you may receive a larger capital gain distribution than you would have received in the absence of such transactions.

Investment income received from sources within foreign countries, or capital gains earned by investing in securities of foreign issuers, may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source. In this regard, withholding tax rates in countries with which the United States does not have a tax treaty are often as high as 35% or more. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle us to a reduced rate of tax or exemption from tax on this related income and gains. The effective rate of foreign tax cannot be determined at this time since the amount of our assets to be invested within various countries is not now known. We do not anticipate being eligible for the special election that allows a RIC to treat foreign income taxes paid by such RIC as having been paid by its shareholders.

If we acquire the equity securities of certain foreign corporations that earn at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, rents, royalties or capital gain) or hold at least 50% of their total assets in investments producing such passive income (passive foreign investment companies or PFICs), we could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on excess distributions received from such companies or gain from the sale of stock in such companies, even if all income or gain actually received by us is timely distributed to our shareholders. We would not be able to pass through to

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our shareholders any credit or deduction for such a tax. Certain elections may, if available, ameliorate these adverse tax consequences, but any such election could require us to recognize taxable income or gain without the concurrent receipt of cash. Furthermore, under recently proposed Treasury Regulations, certain income derived by us from PFICs with respect to which we have made certain U.S. tax elections would generally constitute qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test only to the extent such PFICs make distributions of that income to us. As such, we intend to limit and/or manage our holdings in passive foreign investment companies to minimize our liability for any such taxes and related interest charges.

If we hold greater than 10% of the interests treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes in a foreign corporation that is treated as a controlled foreign corporation (CFC), we may be treated as receiving a deemed distribution (taxable as ordinary income) each taxable year from such foreign corporation in an amount equal to our pro rata share of the corporation's income for such taxable year (including both ordinary earnings and capital gains), whether or not the corporation makes an actual distribution during such taxable year. We would be required to include the amount of a deemed distribution from a CFC when computing our investment company taxable income as well as in determining whether we satisfy the distribution requirements applicable to RICs, even to the extent the amount of our income deemed recognized from the CFC exceeds the amount of any actual distributions from the CFC and our proceeds from any sales or other dispositions of CFC stock during a taxable year. In general, a foreign corporation will be considered a CFC if greater than 50% of the shares of the corporation, measured by reference to combined voting power or value, is owned (directly, indirectly or by attribution) by U.S. Shareholders. A U.S. Shareholder, for this purpose, is any U.S. person that possesses (actually or constructively) 10% or more of the combined voting power of all classes of shares of a foreign corporation. Furthermore, under recently proposed Treasury Regulations, certain income derived by us 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 CFC makes distributions of that income to us. As such, we may limit and/or manage our holdings in issuers that could be treated as CFCs in order to limit our tax liability or maximize our after-tax return from these investments.

Our functional currency, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is the U.S. dollar. Under the Code, foreign exchange gains and losses realized by us in connection with certain transactions involving foreign currencies, or payables or receivables denominated in a foreign currency, as well as certain non-U.S. dollar denominated debt securities, certain foreign currency futures contracts, foreign currency option contracts, foreign currency forward contracts, and similar financial instruments are subject to Code provisions that generally treat such gains and losses as ordinary income and losses and may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to our stockholders. Any such transactions that are not directly related to our investment in securities (possibly including speculative currency positions or currency derivatives not used for hedging purposes) also could, under future Treasury regulations, produce income not among the types of qualifying income from which a RIC must derive at least 90% of its annual gross income.

Taxation of U.S. Stockholders

A U.S. stockholder generally is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock who is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

a citizen or individual resident of the United States including an alien individual who is a lawful permanent resident of the United States or meets the substantial presence test under Section 7701(b) of the Code;

a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;

a trust if (1) a court in the United States has primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons has the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust or (2) if such trust validly elects to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes; or

an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

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For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions by us generally are taxable to U.S. stockholders as ordinary income or capital gains. Distributions of our investment company taxable income (which is, generally, our ordinary income plus net realized short-term capital gains in excess of net realized long-term capital losses) will be taxable as ordinary income to U.S. stockholders to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. To the extent such distributions are attributable to dividends from certain U.S. corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, such distributions may be reported by us as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed in the hands of U.S. non-corporate stockholders (including individuals) at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met at both the stockholder and corporate levels. In this regard, it is anticipated that distributions paid by us generally will not be attributable to dividends and, therefore, generally will not be qualified dividend income. Distributions of our net capital gains (which is generally our realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses) properly reported by us as capital gain dividends will be taxable to a U.S. stockholder as long-term capital gains (currently at a maximum rate of 20%, in the case of individuals, trusts or estates), regardless of the U.S. stockholder's holding period for his, her or its common stock and regardless of whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional common stock. Provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met, ordinary income dividends (if properly reported by us) may qualify (i) for the dividends received deduction available to certain corporations, but only to the extent that our income consists of certain qualifying dividend income from U.S. corporations and (ii) in the case of U.S. noncorporate stockholders, as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at long-term capital gain rates to the extent that we earn qualified dividend income (generally, dividend income from taxable U.S. resident corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations). There can be no assurance as to what portion of our distributions will be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction or for the reduced rates applicable to qualified dividend income. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits first will reduce a U.S. stockholder's adjusted tax basis in such stockholder's common stock and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such U.S. stockholder.

We currently intend to retain some or all of our realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses. In that case, among other consequences, we will pay tax on the retained amount, each U.S. stockholder will be required to include his, her or its share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the U.S. stockholder, and the U.S. stockholder will be entitled to claim a tax credit equal to his, her or its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by us. Since we expect to pay tax on any retained net capital gains at our regular corporate tax rate, and since that rate is in excess of the maximum rate currently payable by non-corporate stockholders on long-term capital gains, the amount of tax that non-corporate stockholders will be treated as having paid and for which they will receive a credit will exceed the tax they owe on the retained net capital gain. Such excess generally may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. stockholder's other U.S. federal income tax obligations or may be refunded to the extent it exceeds a stockholder's liability for U.S. federal income tax. A stockholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or otherwise required to file a U.S. federal income tax return would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return on the appropriate form in order to claim a refund for the taxes we paid. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a U.S. stockholder will be increased by an amount equal under current law to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the U.S. stockholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the U.S. stockholder as described in this paragraph. In order to utilize the deemed distribution approach, we must provide written notice to our stockholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. We cannot treat any of our investment company taxable income as a deemed distribution.

Under applicable Treasury regulations and certain administrative guidance issued by the IRS, RICs are permitted to treat certain distributions payable in part in shares of their stock, as taxable dividends that will satisfy their Distribution Requirements provided that shareholders have the opportunity to elect to receive the distribution in cash. Taxable stockholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income (or as long-term capital gain to the extent such distribution is properly

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designated 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 dividends in excess of any cash received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, 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. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend 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 dividends, then such sales may put downward pressure on the trading price of our stock. We previously determined to pay a portion of our first quarter 2009 dividend in shares of newly issued common stock, and we may in the future determine to distribute taxable dividends that are payable in part in our common stock.

For purposes of determining (1) whether the Annual Distribution Requirement is satisfied for any taxable year and (2) the amount of the deduction for ordinary income and capital gain dividends paid for that taxable year, we may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If we make such an election, the U.S. stockholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend declared by us in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following calendar year, will be treated as if it had been received by our U.S. stockholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which the dividend was declared.

If an investor acquires shares of our common stock shortly before the record date of a distribution, the price of the shares will include the value of the distribution and the investor will be subject to tax on the distribution even though economically it may represent a return of his, her or its investment.

A U.S. stockholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if the U.S. stockholder sells or otherwise disposes of his, her or its shares of our common stock. Any gain arising from such sale or disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. stockholder has held his, her or its shares for more than one year. Otherwise, it will be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or disposition of shares of our common stock held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received, or undistributed capital gain deemed received, with respect to such shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a disposition of shares of our common stock may be disallowed if other shares of our common stock are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Reporting of adjusted cost basis information is required for covered securities, which generally include shares of a RIC acquired after January 1, 2012, to the IRS and to taxpayers. Stockholders should contact their intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

If a Stockholder recognizes losses with respect to Shares of \$2 million or more for an individual Stockholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate Stockholder, the Treasury Regulations require the Stockholder to file a disclosure statement with the IRS on IRS Form 8886. Direct Stockholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, stockholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to stockholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these Treasury Regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Stockholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

In general, individual U.S. stockholders currently are subject to a reduced maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 20% on their net capital gain (i.e., the excess of realized net long-term capital gain over realized net short-

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term capital loss for a taxable year) including any long-term capital gain derived from an investment in our shares. Such rate is lower than the maximum rate on ordinary income currently payable by individuals. In addition, individuals with income in excess of certain threshold amounts and certain estates and trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on their net investment income, which generally includes net income from interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, and rents, and net capital gains (other than certain amounts earned from trades or businesses). Corporate U.S. stockholders currently are subject to U.S. federal income tax on net capital gain at the maximum 35% rate also applied to ordinary income. Non-corporate U.S. stockholders with net capital losses for a taxable year (i.e., capital losses in excess of capital gains) generally may deduct up to \$3,000 of such losses against their ordinary income each taxable year; any net capital losses of a non-corporate stockholder in excess of \$3,000 generally may be carried forward and used in subsequent taxable years as provided in the Code. Corporate U.S. stockholders generally may not deduct any net capital losses for a taxable year, but may carry back such losses for three taxable years or carry forward such losses for five taxable years.

We or the applicable withholding agent will send to each of our U.S. stockholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a notice reporting the amounts includible in such U.S. stockholder's taxable income for such calendar year as ordinary income and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the U.S. federal tax status of each calendar year's distributions generally will be reported to the IRS (including the amount of dividends, if any, eligible for the 20% qualified dividend income rate). Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local, and foreign taxes depending on a U.S. stockholder's particular situation. Dividends distributed by us generally will not be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction or the preferential rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The Code requires reporting of adjusted cost basis information for covered securities, which generally include shares of our stock, acquired after January 1, 2012, to the IRS and to taxpayers. U.S. stockholders should contact their financial intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

In some taxable years, we may be subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT). If we have tax items that are treated differently for AMT purposes than for regular tax purposes, we may apportion those items between us and our stockholders, and this may affect our stockholder's AMT liabilities. Although regulations explaining the precise method of apportionment have not yet been issued by the IRS, we may apportion these items in the same proportion that dividends paid to each stockholder bear to our taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction), unless we determine that a different method for a particular item is warranted under the circumstances. You should consult your own tax advisor to determine how an investment in our stock could affect your AMT liability.

We or the applicable withholding agent may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax (backup withholding) from all distributions to any non-corporate U.S. stockholder (1) who fails to furnish us with a correct taxpayer identification number or a certificate that such stockholder is exempt from backup withholding, or (2) with respect to whom the IRS notifies us or the applicable withholding agent that such stockholder has failed to properly report certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect. An individual's taxpayer identification number is his or her social security number. Any amount withheld under backup withholding is allowed as a credit against the U.S. stockholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that proper information is timely provided to the IRS.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan We have adopted a dividend reinvestment plan through which all distributions are paid to our common stockholders in the form of additional shares of our common stock, unless a stockholder elects to receive cash in accordance with the terms of the plan. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Any distributions made to a U.S. stockholder that are reinvested under the plan will nevertheless remain generally taxable to the U.S. stockholder. The U.S. stockholder will have an adjusted tax basis in the additional shares of our common stock purchased through the plan equal to the amount of the reinvested distribution. The additional shares will have a new holding period commencing on the day following the day on which the shares are credited to the U.S. stockholder's account.

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Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders

A Non-U.S. stockholder is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock that is not a U.S. stockholder or a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership) for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Whether an investment in our shares is appropriate for a Non-U.S. stockholder will depend upon that person's particular circumstances. An investment in the shares by a Non-U.S. stockholder may have adverse tax consequences. Non-U.S. stockholders should consult their tax advisors before investing in our common stock.

Distributions (other than certain distributions derived from net long-term capital gains) paid by us to a Non-U.S. stockholder are generally subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) even if they are funded by income or gains (such as portfolio interest, short-term capital gains, or foreign-source dividend and interest income) that, if paid to a Non-U.S. stockholder directly, would not be subject to withholding. If the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. stockholder (and, if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. stockholder in the United States), we will not be required to withhold tax if the Non-U.S. stockholder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements, although the distributions will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. stockholders. (Special certification requirements apply to a Non-U.S. stockholder that is a foreign partnership or a foreign trust, and such entities are urged to consult their own tax advisors.)

However, no withholding is required with respect to certain distributions if (i) the distributions are properly reported to our stockholders as interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends in written statements to our stockholders, (ii) the distributions are derived from sources specified in the Code for such dividends and (iii) certain other requirements are satisfied. Currently, we do not anticipate that any significant amount of our distributions would be reported as eligible for this exemption from withholding. In the case of shares of our stock held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if we report all or a portion of any of our distributions as interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends. Non-U.S. stockholders should contact their intermediaries with respect to the application of these rules to their accounts. No assurance can be provided as to whether any amount of our distributions will be eligible for this exemption from withholding or if eligible, will be reported as such by us.

Actual or deemed distributions of our net capital gains to a Non-U.S. stockholder, and gains realized by a Non-U.S. stockholder upon the sale of our common stock, will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax and generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless the distributions or gains, as the case may be, are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. stockholder (and, if an income tax treaty applies, are attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. stockholder in the United States), or in the case of an individual stockholder, the stockholder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or capital gain dividend and certain other conditions are met.

If we distribute our net capital gains in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions, a Non-U.S. stockholder will be entitled to a federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the stockholder's allocable share of the tax we pay on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed. In order to obtain the refund, the Non-U.S. stockholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return even if the Non-U.S. stockholder would not otherwise be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a U.S. federal income tax return. For a corporate Non-U.S. stockholder, distributions (both actual and deemed), and gains realized upon the sale of our common stock that are effectively connected to a U.S. trade or business may, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate if provided for by an applicable treaty). Accordingly, investment in the shares may not be appropriate for a Non-U.S. stockholder.

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A Non-U.S. stockholder who is a non-resident alien individual, and who is not otherwise subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax, may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding of U.S. federal income tax on dividends unless the Non-U.S. stockholder provides us or the dividend paying agent with an IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E, (or an acceptable substitute or successor form) or otherwise meets documentary evidence requirements for establishing that it is a Non-U.S. stockholder or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, or FATCA, provisions of the Code, generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on payments of certain types of income to foreign financial institutions that fail to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to report certain required information with respect to accounts held by U.S. persons (or held by foreign entities that have U.S. persons as substantial owners). The types of income subject to the tax include U.S. source interest and dividends and the gross proceeds from the sale of any property that could produce U.S.-source interest or dividends paid after December 31, 2018. The information required to be reported includes the identity and taxpayer identification number of each account holder that is a U.S. person and transaction activity within the holder's account. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, this legislation also imposes a 30% withholding on payments to foreign entities that are not financial institutions unless the foreign entity certifies that it does not have a greater than 10% U.S. owner or provides the withholding agent with identifying information on each greater than 10% U.S. owner. Depending on the status of a Non-U.S. Holder and the status of the intermediaries through which they hold their shares, Non-U.S. Holders could be subject to this 30% withholding tax with respect to distributions on their shares and proceeds from the sale of their shares. Under certain circumstances, a Non-U.S. Holders might be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Non-U.S. persons should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal income tax and withholding tax, and state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in the shares.

Failure to Qualify as a Regulated Investment Company

If we fail to satisfy the 90% Income Test or the Diversification Tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless continue to qualify as a RIC for such taxable year if certain relief provisions are applicable (which may, among other things, require us to pay certain corporate-level federal taxes or to dispose of certain assets).

If we were unable to qualify for treatment as a RIC and the foregoing relief provisions are not applicable, we would be subject to tax on all of our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders, nor would they be required to be made. Such distributions would be taxable to our stockholders and provided certain holding period and other requirements were met, could qualify for treatment as qualified dividend income eligible for the 20% maximum U.S. federal income tax rate if earned by certain U.S. resident non-corporate stockholders to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributions generally would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction with respect to distributions current and accumulated earnings and profits if earned by certain U.S. resident corporate stockholders. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the stockholder's tax basis, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. To requalify as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, we would be required to satisfy the RIC qualification requirements for that taxable year and dispose of any earnings and profits from any taxable year in which we failed to qualify as a RIC. Subject to a limited exception applicable to a corporation that qualified as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code for at least one taxable year prior to disqualification and that requalify as a RIC no later than the second taxable year following the nonqualifying taxable year, we also could be subject to tax on any unrealized net built-in gains in the assets held by us during the period in which we failed to qualify as a RIC that are recognized within the subsequent five taxable years, unless we made a special election to incur a corporate-level income tax on such built-in gain at the time of our requalification as a RIC.

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REGULATION

The following discussion is a general summary of the material prohibitions and descriptions governing business development companies. It does not purport to be a complete description of all of the laws and regulations affecting business development companies.

A business development company primarily focuses on investing in or lending to private companies and making managerial assistance available to them, while providing its stockholders with the ability to retain the liquidity of a publicly-traded stock. The 1940 Act contains prohibitions and restrictions relating to transactions between business development companies and their directors and officers and principal underwriters and certain other related persons and requires that a majority of the directors be persons other than interested persons, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the 1940 Act provides that we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as, a business development company unless approved by a majority of our outstanding voting securities as defined in the 1940 Act. A majority of the outstanding voting securities of a company is defined under the 1940 Act as the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of such company's shares present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of such company are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of such company.

Qualifying Assets

Under the 1940 Act, a business development company may not acquire any asset other than assets of the type listed in Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act, which are referred to as qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the company's total assets. The principal categories of qualifying assets relevant to our proposed business are the following:

- (1) Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer (subject to certain limited exceptions) is an eligible portfolio company, or from any person who is, or has been during the preceding 13 months, an affiliated person of an eligible portfolio company, or from any other person, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the SEC. An eligible portfolio company is defined in the 1940 Act as any issuer which:
 - (a) is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, the United States;
 - (b) is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly owned by the business development company) or a company that would be an investment company but for certain exclusions under the 1940 Act; and
 - (c) does not have any class of securities listed on a national securities exchange; or if it has securities listed on a national securities exchange such company has a market capitalization of less than \$250 million; is controlled by the business development company and has an affiliate of a business development company on its board of directors; or meets such other criteria as may be established by the SEC.
- (2) Securities of any portfolio company which we control.
- (3) Securities purchased in a private transaction from a U.S. issuer that is not an investment company or from an affiliated person of the issuer, or in transactions incident thereto, if the issuer is in bankruptcy and subject to reorganization or if the issuer, immediately prior to the purchase of its securities was unable to meet its obligations as they came due without material assistance other than conventional lending or financing arrangements.
- (4)

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Securities of an eligible portfolio company purchased from any person in a private transaction if there is no ready market for such securities and we already own 60% of the outstanding equity of the eligible portfolio company.

- (5) Securities received in exchange for or distributed on or with respect to securities described in (1) through (4) above, or pursuant to the exercise of warrants or rights relating to such securities.

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- (6) Cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment.

Control, as defined by the 1940 Act, is presumed to exist where a business development company beneficially owns more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of the portfolio company.

We do not intend to acquire securities issued by any investment company, including other business development companies, that exceed the limits imposed by the 1940 Act. Under these limits, we generally cannot acquire more than 3% of the voting stock of any investment company (as defined in the 1940 Act), invest more than 5% of the value of our total assets in the securities of one such investment company or invest more than 10% of the value of our total assets in the securities of such other investment companies in the aggregate. With regard to that portion of our portfolio invested in securities issued by investment companies, it should be noted that such investments might subject our stockholders to additional expenses.

Significant Managerial Assistance

Business development companies generally must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities significant managerial assistance, except in circumstances where either (i) the business development company controls such issuer of securities or (ii) the business development company purchases such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together and one of the other persons in the group makes available such managerial assistance. Making available significant managerial assistance means, among other things, any arrangement whereby the business development company, through its directors, officers or employees, offers to provide and, if accepted, does so provide, significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company through monitoring of portfolio company operations, selective participation in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising a portfolio company's officers or other organizational or financial guidance.

Temporary Investments

Pending investment in other types of qualifying assets, as described above, our investments may consist of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or high quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment, which we refer to, collectively, as temporary investments, so that 70% of our assets are qualifying assets. We may invest in U.S. Treasury bills or in repurchase agreements, provided that such agreements are fully collateralized by cash or securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies. A repurchase agreement involves the purchase by an investor, such as us, of a specified security and the simultaneous agreement by the seller to repurchase it at an agreed upon future date and at a price which is greater than the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate. There is no percentage restriction on the proportion of our assets that may be invested in such repurchase agreements. However, if more than 25% of our total assets constitute repurchase agreements from a single counterparty, we generally would not meet the diversification tests imposed on us by the Code in order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Thus, we do not intend to enter into repurchase agreements with a single counterparty in excess of this limit. We will monitor the creditworthiness of the counterparties with which we enter into repurchase agreement transactions.

Warrants and Options

Under the 1940 Act, a business development company is subject to restrictions on the amount of warrants, options, restricted stock or rights to purchase shares of capital stock that it may have outstanding at any time. In particular, the amount of capital stock that would result from the conversion or exercise of all outstanding warrants, options or other rights to purchase capital stock cannot exceed 25% of the business development company's total outstanding shares of capital stock. This amount is reduced to 20% of the business development company's total outstanding shares of capital stock if the amount of warrants, options or rights issued pursuant to

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an executive compensation plan would exceed 15% of the business development company's total outstanding shares of capital stock. We have received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting us to issue stock options and restricted stock to our employees and directors subject to the above conditions, among others. For a discussion regarding the conditions of this exemptive relief, see "Exemptive Relief" below and Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements.

Senior Securities; Coverage Ratio

We will be permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of indebtedness and one class of stock senior to our common stock if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. In addition, we may not be permitted to declare any cash dividend 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. We may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of our total assets for temporary or emergency purposes. For a discussion of the risks associated with the resulting leverage, see "Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business Structure." Because we have substantial indebtedness, there could be increased risk in investing in our company. On April 5, 2007, we received approval from the SEC on our request for exemptive relief that permits us to exclude the indebtedness of our wholly-owned subsidiaries that are small business investment companies from the 200% asset coverage requirement applicable to us.

Capital Structure

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 the best interests of the Company 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 we issue 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.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted and will maintain a code of ethics that establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to the code may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by us, so long as such investments are made in accordance with the code's requirements. Our code of ethics will generally not permit investments by our employees in securities that may be purchased or held by us. We may be prohibited under the 1940 Act from conducting certain transactions with our affiliates without the prior approval of our directors who are not interested persons and, in some cases, the prior approval of the SEC.

Our current code of ethics is posted on our website at www.htgc.com and was filed with the SEC as an exhibit to a Form 8-K filing on July 13, 2015. You may read and copy the code of ethics at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. In addition, the code of ethics is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain copies of the code of ethics, 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, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549.

Privacy Principles

We are committed to maintaining the privacy of our stockholders and safeguarding their non-public personal information. The following information is provided to help you understand what personal information

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we collect, how we protect that information and why, in certain cases, we may share information with select other parties.

Generally, we do not receive any non-public personal information relating to our stockholders, although certain non-public personal information of our stockholders may become available to us. We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our stockholders or former stockholders, except as permitted by law or as is necessary in order to service stockholder accounts (for example, to a transfer agent).

We restrict access to non-public personal information about our stockholders to our employees with a legitimate business need for the information. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards designed to protect the non-public personal information of our stockholders.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

We vote proxies relating to our portfolio securities in the best interest of our stockholders. We review on a case-by-case basis each proposal submitted to a stockholder vote to determine its impact on the portfolio securities held by us. Although we generally vote against proposals that may have a negative impact on our portfolio securities, we may vote for such a proposal if there exists compelling long-term reasons to do so.

Our proxy voting decisions are made by our investment committee, which is responsible for monitoring each of our investments. To ensure that our vote is not the product of a conflict of interest, we require that: (i) anyone involved in the decision making process disclose to our Chief Compliance Officer any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and (ii) employees involved in the decision making process or vote administration are prohibited from revealing how we intend to vote on a proposal in order to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties.

Exemptive Relief

On June 21, 2005, we filed a request with the SEC for exemptive relief to allow us to take certain actions that would otherwise be prohibited by the 1940 Act, as applicable to business development companies. Specifically, we requested that the SEC permit us to issue stock options to our non-employee directors as contemplated by Section 61(a)(3)(B)(i)(II) of the 1940 Act. On February 15, 2007, we received approval from the SEC on this exemptive request. In addition, in June 2007, we filed an amendment to the February 2007 order to adjust the number of shares issued to the non-employee directors. On October 10, 2007, we received approval from the SEC on this amended exemptive request.

On April 5, 2007, we received approval from the SEC on our request for exemptive relief that permits us to exclude the indebtedness of our wholly-owned subsidiaries that are small business investment companies from the 200% asset coverage requirement applicable to us.

On May 23, 2007, we received approval from the SEC on our request for exemptive relief that permits us to issue restricted stock to our employees, officers and directors. On June 21, 2007, our shareholders approved amendments to the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan and 2006 Non-Employee Incentive Plan (collectively, the Plans) permitting such restricted grants. The maximum amount of shares that may be issued under the Plans will be 10% of the outstanding shares of our common stock on the effective date of the Plans plus 10% of the outstanding number of shares of our common stock issued or delivered by us (other than pursuant to compensation plans) during the term of the Plans. The amount of voting securities that would result from the exercise of all of our outstanding warrants, options, and rights, if any, together with any restricted stock issued pursuant to the Plans, at the time of issuance shall not exceed 25% of our outstanding voting securities, except that if such amount would exceed 15% of our outstanding voting securities, then the total amount of voting securities that would result from the exercise of all outstanding warrants, options, and rights, if any, together with any restricted stock issued pursuant to the Plans, at the time of issuance shall not exceed 20% of our outstanding voting securities.

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On June 22, 2010 we received approval from the SEC on our request for exemptive relief that permits our employees to exercise their stock options and restricted stock and pay any related income taxes using a cashless exercise program.

Other

We will be periodically examined by the SEC for compliance with the Exchange Act and the 1940 Act.

We are required to provide and maintain a bond issued by a reputable fidelity insurance company to protect us against larceny and embezzlement. Furthermore, as a business development company, we are prohibited from protecting any director or officer against any liability to our stockholders arising from willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person's office.

We are required to adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of the federal securities laws, review these policies and procedures annually for their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation. Our Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for administering these policies and procedures.

Small Business Administration Regulations

We make investments in qualifying small businesses through our two wholly-owned SBIC subsidiaries, HT II and HT III. 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, 2017, we have issued \$190.2 million in SBA guaranteed debentures in our SBIC subsidiaries.

We intend to seek an additional SBIC license to ensure continued access to the maximum statutory limit of SBA guaranteed debentures under the SBIC program. We have formed Hercules Technology IV, L.P. for that purpose. There can be no assurance of when or if we will receive SBA approval for another SBIC license.

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 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 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, 2017 as a result of having sufficient capital as defined under the SBA regulations.

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HT II and HT III hold approximately \$102.3 million and \$264.1 million in assets, respectively, and accounted for approximately 5.4% and 13.8% of our total assets prior to consolidation at March 31, 2017.

The SBA restricts the ability of SBICs to repurchase their capital stock. SBA regulations also include restrictions on a change of control or transfer of an SBIC and require that SBICs invest idle funds in accordance with SBA regulations. In addition, HT II and HT III may also be limited in their ability to make distributions to us if they do not have sufficient capital and/or distributed earnings, in accordance with SBA regulations.

Our SBIC subsidiaries are subject to regulation and oversight by the SBA, including requirements with respect to maintaining certain minimum financial ratios and other covenants. Receipt of an SBIC license does not assure that our SBIC subsidiaries will receive SBA guaranteed debenture funding, which is dependent upon our SBIC subsidiaries continuing to be in compliance with SBA regulations and policies. 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 the SBA-guaranteed debentures issued by our SBIC subsidiaries upon an event of default.

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DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

We determine the NAV per share of our common stock quarterly. The NAV per share is equal to the value of our total assets minus liabilities and any preferred stock outstanding divided by the total number of shares of common stock outstanding. As of the date of this prospectus, we do not have any preferred stock outstanding.

At March 31, 2017, approximately 88.7% 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 Accounting Standards Codification Topic 946 Financial Services Investment Companies (ASC 946) and measured in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820). 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 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 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;
- (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

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

ASC 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 820 also requires disclosures for fair value measurements based on the level within the hierarchy of the information used in the valuation. ASC 820 applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. ASC 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 820 based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Hierarchical levels, defined by ASC 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.

Debt Investments

The Company follows the guidance set forth in ASC 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 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 OID, if any, and PIK interest or other receivables which have been accrued as earned. The Company then applies the valuation methods as set forth below.

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 security and the measurement date. Industry specific indices and other relevant market data are used to benchmark/assess market based movements.

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Under this process, the Company also evaluates the collateral for recoverability of the debt investment. 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 security 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 security 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 option pricing model. 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 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

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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 March 31, 2017, there were no material past due escrow receivables.

Determinations In Connection With Offerings

In connection with each offering of shares of our common stock, the Board of Directors or a committee thereof is required to make the determination that we are not selling shares of our common stock at a price below our then current NAV at the time at which the sale is made, unless it is determined by the Board of Directors that such sale is in the best interests of our stockholders and such sale is otherwise approved by our stockholders. The Board of Directors considers the following factors, among others, in making such determination:

the NAV of our common stock disclosed in the most recent periodic report we filed with the SEC;

our management's assessment of whether any material change in the NAV has occurred (including through the realization of net gains on the sale of our portfolio investments) from the period beginning on the date of the most recently disclosed NAV to the period ending two days prior to the date of the sale of our common stock; and

the magnitude of the difference between (i) a value that our Board of Directors or an authorized committee thereof has determined reflects the current NAV of our common stock, which is generally based upon the NAV of our common stock disclosed in the most recent periodic report that we filed with the SEC, as adjusted to reflect our management's assessment of any material change in the NAV of our common stock since the date of the most recently disclosed NAV of our common stock, and (ii) the offering price of the shares of our common stock in the proposed offering.

Importantly, this determination does not require that we calculate NAV in connection with each offering of shares of our common stock, but instead it involves the determination by the Board of Directors or a committee thereof that we are not selling shares of our common stock at a price below the then current NAV at the time at which the sale is made.

Moreover, to the extent that there is a possibility that we may (i) issue shares of our common stock at a price below the then current NAV of our common stock at the time at which the sale is made or (ii) trigger the undertaking (which we will provide to the SEC in a registration statement to which a prospectus will be a part) to suspend the offering of shares of our common stock pursuant to a prospectus if the NAV fluctuates by certain amounts in certain circumstances until such prospectus is amended, the Board of Directors or a committee thereof will elect, in the case of clause (i) above, either to postpone the offering until such time that there is no longer the possibility of the occurrence of such, events or to undertake to determine NAV within two days prior to any such sale to ensure that such sale will not be below our then current NAV, and, in the case of clause (ii) above, to comply with such undertaking or to undertake to determine NAV to ensure that such undertaking has not been triggered.

These processes and procedures are part of our compliance policies and procedures. Records will be made contemporaneously with all determinations described in this section and these records will be maintained with other records we are required to maintain under the 1940 Act.

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SALES OF COMMON STOCK BELOW NET ASSET VALUE

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 agree to limit the number of shares that we issue 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.

In order to sell shares pursuant to this authorization:

a majority of our independent directors who have no financial interest in the sale must have approved the sale; and

a majority of such directors, who are not interested persons of the Company, in consultation with the underwriter or underwriters of the offering if it is to be underwritten, must have determined in good faith, and as of a time immediately prior to the first solicitation by us or on our behalf of firm commitments to purchase such shares or immediately prior to the issuance of such shares, that the price at which such shares are to be sold is not less than a price which closely approximates the market value of those shares, less any underwriting commission or discount; and

Any offering of common stock below NAV per share will be designed to raise capital for investment in accordance with our investment objectives and business strategies.

In making a determination that an offering below NAV per share is in our and our stockholders' best interests, our Board of Directors would consider a variety of factors including:

The effect that an offering below NAV per share would have on our stockholders, including the potential dilution they would experience as a result of the offering;

The amount per share by which the offering price per share and the net proceeds per share are less than the most recently determined NAV per share;

The relationship of recent market prices of our common stock to NAV per share and the potential impact of the offering on the market price per share of our common stock;

Whether the proposed offering price would closely approximate the market value of our shares;

The potential market impact of being able to raise capital during the current financial market difficulties;

The nature of any new investors anticipated to acquire shares in the offering;

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The anticipated rate of return on and quality, type and availability of investments to be funded with the proceeds from the offering, if any; and

The leverage available to us, both before and after any offering, and the terms thereof.

Sales by us of our common stock at a discount from NAV pose potential risks for our existing stockholders whether or not they participate in the offering, as well as for new investors who participate in the offering.

The following three headings and accompanying tables will explain and provide hypothetical examples on the impact of an offering at a price less than NAV per share on three different sets of investors:

existing stockholders who do not purchase any shares in the offering;

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existing stockholders who purchase a relatively small amount of shares in the offering or a relatively large amount of shares in the offering; and

new investors who become stockholders by purchasing shares in the offering.

Impact on Existing Stockholders not Participating in the Offering

Our existing stockholders who do not participate in an offering below NAV per share or who do not buy additional shares in the secondary market at the same or lower price we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) face the greatest potential risks. All stockholders will experience an immediate decrease (often called dilution) in the NAV of the shares they hold. Stockholders who do not participate in the offering will also experience a disproportionately greater decrease in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than stockholders who do participate in the offering. All stockholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and level of discount to NAV increases.

The following table illustrates the level of NAV dilution that would be experienced by a nonparticipating stockholder in different hypothetical offerings of different sizes and levels of discount from NAV per share. Actual sales prices and discounts may differ from the presentation below.

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The examples assume that Company XYZ has 3,000,000 common shares outstanding, \$40,000,000 in total assets and \$10,000,000 in total liabilities. The current NAV and NAV are thus \$30,000,000 and \$10.00, respectively. The table illustrates the dilutive effect on nonparticipating Stockholder A of (1) an offering of 300,000 shares (10% of the outstanding shares) with proceeds to the Company XYZ at \$9.00 per share after offering expenses and commissions, and (2) an offering of 600,000 shares (20% of the outstanding shares) with proceeds to the Company at \$0.001 per share after offering expenses and commissions (a 100% discount from NAV).

	Prior to Sale Below NAV	Example 1 10% Offering at 10% Discount Following Sale	% Change	Example 2 20% Offering at 100% Discount Following Sale	% Change
Offering Price					
Price per Share to Public ⁽¹⁾		\$ 9.47		\$ 0.001	
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer		\$ 9.00		\$ 0.001	
Decrease to NAV					
Total Shares Outstanding	3,000,000	3,300,000	10.00%	3,600,000	20.00%
NAV per Share	\$ 10.00	\$ 9.91	(0.90)%	\$ 8.33	(16.67)%
Share Dilution to Stockholder					
Shares Held by Stockholder A	30,000	30,000		30,000	
Percentage of Shares Held by Stockholder A	1.00%	0.91%	(9.09)%	0.83%	(16.67)%
Total Asset Values					
Total NAV Held by Stockholder A	\$ 300,000	\$ 297,273	(0.90)%	\$ 250,005	(16.67)%
Total Investment by Stockholder A (Assumed to Be \$10.00 per Share)	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000		\$ 300,000	
Total Dilution to Stockholder A (Change in Total NAV Held By Stockholder)		\$ (2,727)		\$ (49,995)	
Per Share Amounts					
NAV per Share Held by Stockholder A		\$ 9.91		\$ 8.33	
Investment per Share Held by Stockholder A (Assumed to be \$10.00 per Share on Shares Held Prior to Sale)	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00		\$ 10.00	
Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder A		\$ (0.09)		\$ (1.67)	
Percentage Dilution per Share Held by Stockholder A			(0.90)%		(16.67)%

(1) Assumes 5% in selling compensation and expenses paid by Company XYZ.

Impact on Existing Stockholders who do Participate in the Offering

Our existing stockholders who participate in an offering below NAV per share or who buy additional shares in the secondary market at the same or lower price as we obtain in the offering (after expenses and commissions) will experience the same types of NAV dilution as the nonparticipating stockholders, albeit at a lower level, to the extent they purchase less than the same percentage of the discounted offering as their interest in our shares immediately prior to the offering. The level of NAV dilution on an aggregate basis will decrease as the number of shares such stockholders purchase increases. Existing stockholders who buy more than their proportionate percentage will experience NAV dilution but will, in contrast to existing stockholders who purchase less than their proportionate share of the offering, experience an increase (often called accretion) in NAV per share over their investment per share and will also experience a disproportionately greater increase in their participation in our earnings and assets and their voting power than our increase in assets, potential earning power and voting interests due to the offering. The level of accretion will increase as the excess number of shares purchased by such stockholder increases. Even a stockholder who over-participates will, however, be subject to the risk that we

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may make additional discounted offerings in which such stockholder does not participate, in which case such a stockholder will experience NAV dilution as described above in such subsequent offerings. These stockholders may also experience a decline in the market price of their shares, which often reflects to some degree announced or potential decreases in NAV per share. This decrease could be more pronounced as the size of the offering and the level of discount to NAV increases.

The following chart illustrates the level of dilution and accretion in the hypothetical 20% discount offering from the prior chart (Example 3) for a stockholder that acquires shares equal to (1) 50% of its proportionate share of the offering (i.e., 3,000 shares, which is 0.5% of an offering of 600,000 shares rather than its 1.0% proportionate share) and (2) 150% of such percentage (i.e., 9,000 shares, which is 1.5% of an offering of 600,000 shares rather than its 1.0% proportionate share). The prospectus supplement pursuant to which any discounted offering is made will include a chart for this example based on the actual number of shares in such offering and the actual discount from the most recently determined NAV per share.

	Prior to Sale Below NAV	50% Participation Following Sale	% Change	150% Participation Following Sale	% Change
<i>Offering Price</i>					
Price per Share to Public ⁽¹⁾		\$ 8.42		\$ 8.42	
Net Proceeds per Share to Issuer		\$ 8.00			