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BOB JUDGE, GLS EDITOR

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- **Prepays stay below 7%**
- **Default Rate Rises**
- **Why Secondary Markets Are Important**

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

7(a) Prepays Stay Below 7%

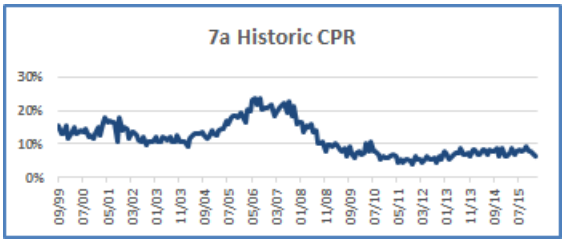
In March, prepays fell further below CPR 7%, reaching a level not seen since April of 2013.

The cause of this decrease was a double-digit fall in voluntary prepayments (CRR) that offset a rise in defaults (CDR).

Specifically, voluntary prepayments fell by 16% which offset a 47% rise in defaults, which were coming off the second lowest reading since 1999.

For the record, defaults have remained below CDR 2% for 31 months in a row.

Turning to the details, overall prepayments fell by 10% to 6.20% from 6.92% the previous month.



In comparing YOY prepayment speeds for 2016 versus 2015, the YTD is currently 4.77% lower than last year, CPR 6.95% versus CPR 7.29%.

As for the largest sector of the market, 20+ years to maturity, prepayment speeds fell by 2% to 6.59% from 6.74%.

Regarding the CPR breakdown, the CDR increased to 0.88% from 0.60% while the CRR fell to 5.32% from 6.31%.

Preliminary data for next month suggests that prepayments will

Continued on page 5

Commentary: Why are Secondary Markets Important?

By Bob Judge

Having spent 25 years sitting on a trading desk in a previous life, I know how important liquidity and an active secondary market is for the success of any financial asset. Without the ability to sell a financial asset, be it a lender selling a loan origination or an investor selling an existing position, into a viable secondary market the prospects for that investment sector are extremely limited.

This is an article I've been thinking about writing for over a year. Watching a sputtering 504 Program and hearing rumors about potential limits on the 7a Secondary Market inspired me to remind people who are interested in getting capital to Main Street that ***markets matter***.

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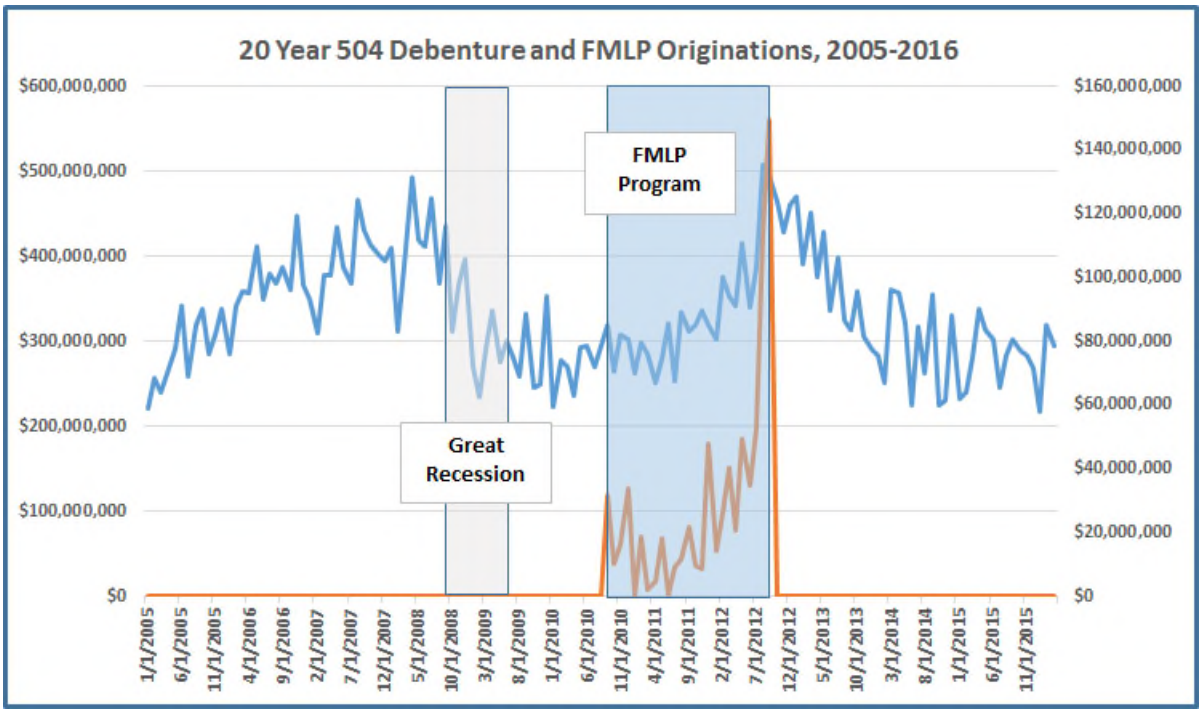
SMALL BUSINESS FACT OF THE MONTH

According to a Summer 2014 article in the Journal of Economic Perspectives, the share of US employment accounted for by young businesses has declined by almost 30 percent over the last 30 years.

Secondary Markets...Continued



So, let's start at the beginning of why markets matter and what they mean to participants.

What happens to a financial asset when there is no functioning secondary market?

To put it succinctly, a lot of bad. When the market for a financial asset freezes up or doesn't exist at all, origination volume in that asset class declines precipitously or never gets off the ground.

Imagine for a moment that the government-guaranteed, mortgage-backed securities market disappeared. Mortgage originators would cease making new loans and/or increase their rates considerably due to an inability to carry the assets on their balance sheet, or having to sell at fire sale prices to entities willing to hold long-term until the market returned. Volumes would plummet and mortgage rates would rise significantly for new home buyers, which would negatively impact home prices in the U.S. If the secondary market for mortgage-backed securities had never developed, then buying a house would be much more expensive and difficult for Americans.

Case Study 1: 504 Secondary Market, 2005-2016

Since this is an SBA-centric publication, let's look at the impact of the "disappearing, reappearing for a period of time, then disappearing again" secondary market for one of the SBA's flagship programs, the 504 Program:

The above graph shows 504 debenture originations from 2005 through today, layered over the amount of pooling that was done during the FMLP (First Mortgage Loan Pool) Program (secondary axis). As a reminder, the FMLP created a secondary market for 504 first mortgage loans by allowing them to be securitized with a partial SBA guarantee (for more information on the FMLP, please refer to glossary at the end of this report). Lastly, the graph also shows the timeframe for the "Great Recession" of 2008-2009.

The assumption here is that a lack of a secondary market for 504 first mortgage loans contributed to a decline in 504 projects, as represented by a drop in 504 debentures being securitized by the SBA.

As we can see from the graph, 504 debenture originations were growing nicely from 2005 until the recession that began in September, 2008. Prior to this date, there was an active secondary market for 504 1st mortgages, led by Zions Bank, to name one. The recession caused most secondary market participants to exit the market and the remaining players to pull back considerably from buying new loans.

This low level of activity continued until the first FMLP pools were issued in September, 2010. By the end of the FMLP program in September, 2012, FMLP originations was well over $100 million (plotted on secondary axis in graph) and debenture issuance returned to pre-recession levels. After the FMLP ended, secondary market trading levels returned to recession-like volumes due to a lack of demand from investors. With the decrease in secondary market activity, debenture issuance fell-back to recession levels. Coincidence? Not likely.

While many things can contribute to a decrease in the originations of any government lending program, I believe that the decline in

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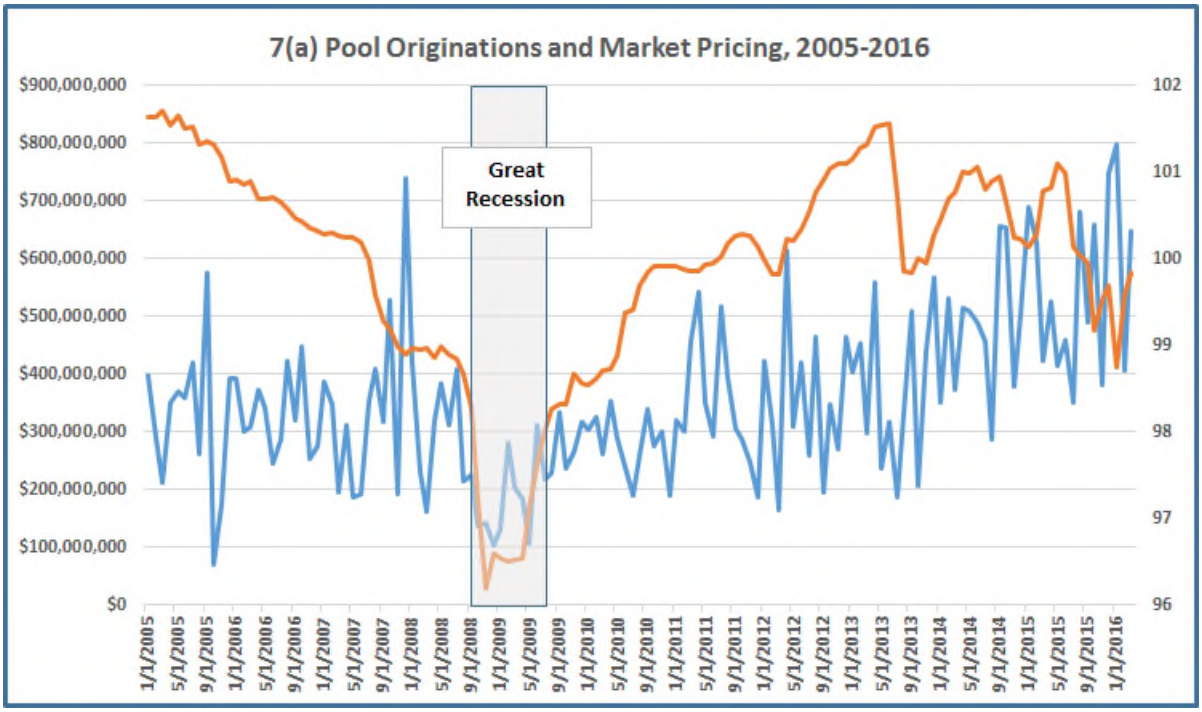
Secondary Markets...Continued



secondary market trading was the primary culprit for the 504 program. At the end of the day, its "Main Street" small-business borrowers who suffer the most from a lack of liquidity in the 504 1st lien secondary market.

Just in case you were wondering, this case study is not a veiled attempt to bring back the FMLP, just to point out what can happen to originations in an asset class when market liquidity vanishes.

The 7a history makes for a nice contrast for when a secondary market seizes up during a financial crisis and then recovers to previous volume levels. Let's turn to one of the other SBA flagship programs:

Case Study 2: SBA 7(a) Secondary Market, 2005-2016:

Let's take a look at what happened the 7a secondary market during the Credit Crisis and its aftermath. The below graph shows pool originations and secondary market pricing, as defined by the **SBI Pool, All Actual Price Index** (secondary axis):

Much like the 504 program, the 7a secondary market took a significant hit in late 2008. Pricing also collapsed, as Libor rates moved above the Prime Rate, which devastated investors who funded SBA 7a pools at a spread to Libor. However, one difference in the 7a market was that a price and pooling recovery began early in 2009 that continues unabated even through today. Why? The government guarantee helped considerably, but liquidity returned rapidly to the market, allowing historic levels of 7a loans to reach Main Street and help with the economic recovery that began in in mid-2009. If secondary market trading had followed the 504 path, much less loan origination would have occurred in the past seven years.

These are just two examples of how liquidity and an active secondary market can help a financial asset class recover and succeed. If secondary markets are so important to financial asset classes, why aren't we doing more to help them become more active?

I believe the answers lie in commonly held beliefs that downplay their importance, as well as a general ignorance of their benefits. Let's now take a look at some commonly held beliefs about secondary markets:

1. Loan originators make too much money by selling loans

Many believe that originators that sell are "making too much money". This is not true. In fact, if the financial institution were to hold sold assets for life, they would likely make more money over time. After all, investors, by definition, do not pay the entire present value of an asset, since they require a fair return for themselves.

If this is true, then why do institutions sell? The main reason is to free up lending capacity for new loans. For institutions that have loan origination platforms that outstrip their ability to fund loans, i.e. capital and financing, they have no choice but to sell, or stop lending when the coffers are full. The reality is that in a Basel III world, freeing up capital is even more important for banks.

Stopping these lending engines from lending not only hurts the firms, but the borrowers who would have gotten loans if they hadn't been forced to stop.

Continued on next page

Secondary Markets...Continued

Lastly, these institutions also help create liquidity for other, smaller institutions who mostly keep loans, but occasionally need to sell. After all, for a secondary market to be successful, it needs volume to attract participants. Its these large sellers that grease the skids for everyone else.

2. Originators only sell their most risky loans

As someone who closely tracks SBA default rates, I know of no data that proves that loans sold into the 7a secondary market default at a more frequent pace than the overall industry. In fact, some of the institutions that are known to hold their loans have some of the highest default rates in the industry.

3. Sellers pay out their secondary market profits to shareholders and don't reinvest in lending

Again, not true. Most large lenders that sell with whom I am familiar are constantly reinvesting profits into their lending platforms. The ability to receive gain-on-sale income is vital for these companies to expand into new markets and hire the necessary professionals to be successful. Without these profits, growth would slow not only for these companies, but for Main Street.

Conclusion

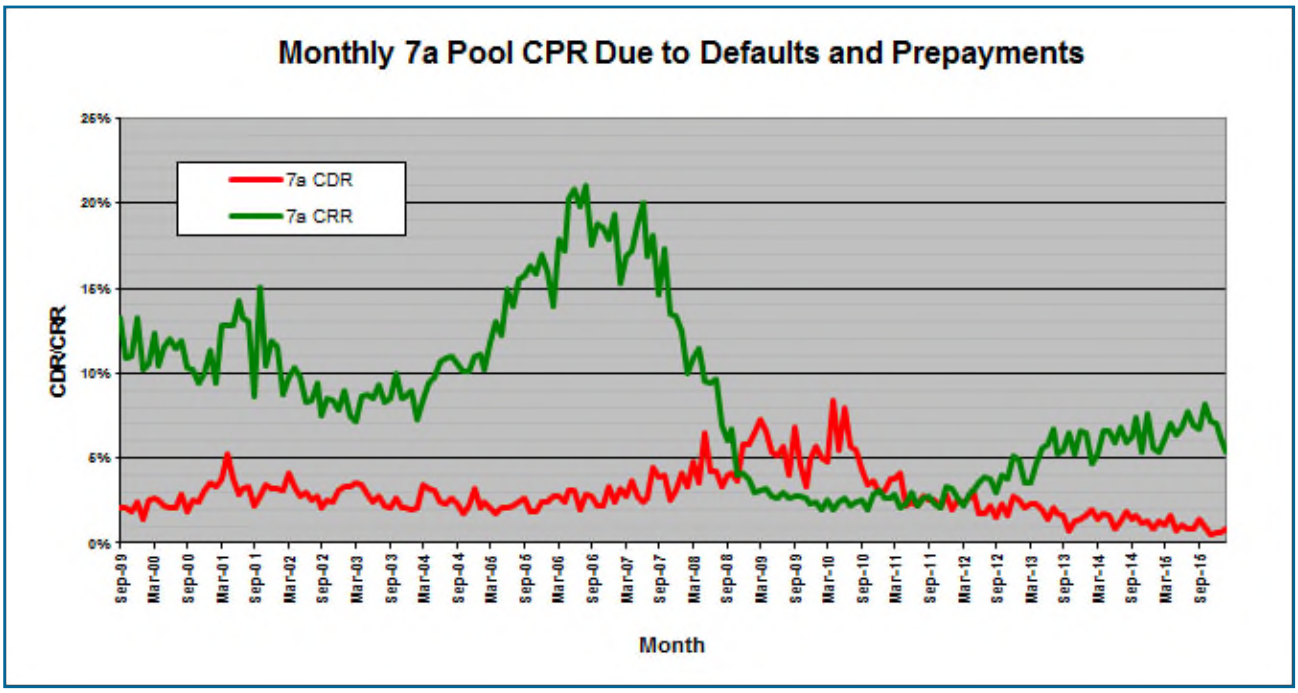
Within small business lending, we should be doing everything we can to expand secondary markets, not restrict them due to false assumptions and general ignorance.

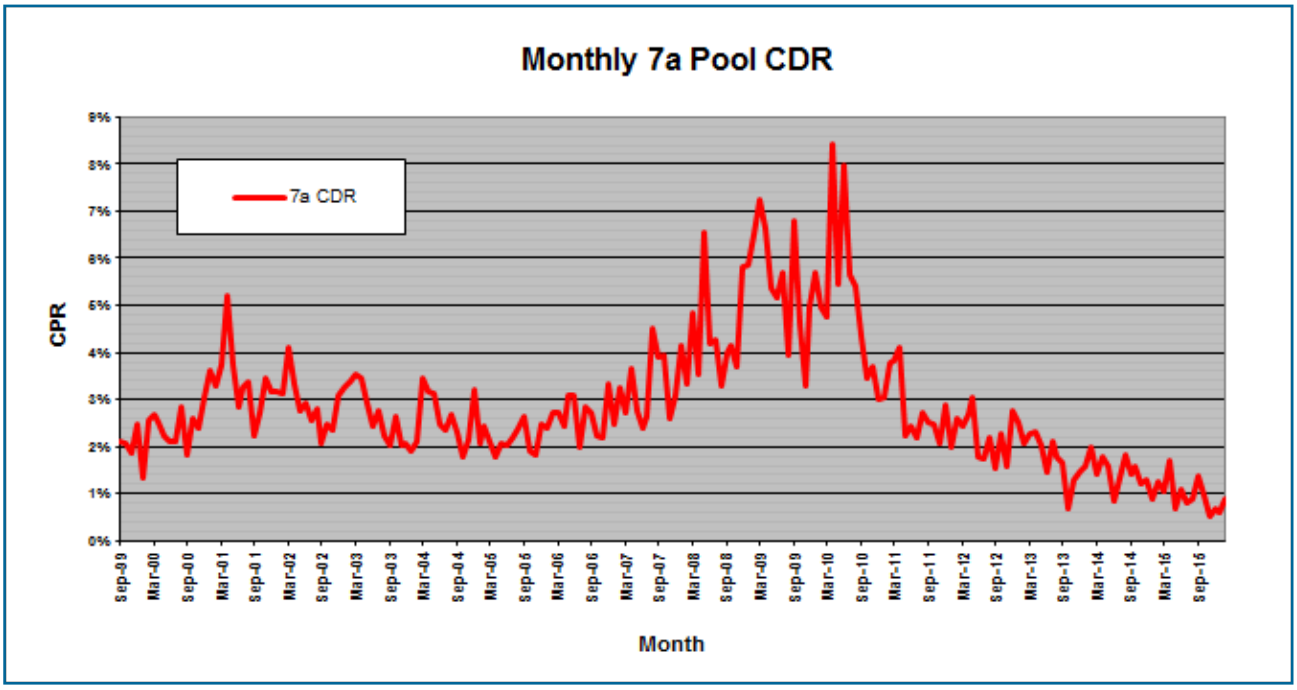
For the 7a secondary market, it means finding ways to increase liquidity and transparency to support an already active secondary market.

As for the 504 secondary market, that is a more difficult problem. One way to help would be for the SBA to track loss rates on first mortgages, and then release the data to the public. With proper data, firms will be able to bring back the dormant securitization market and increase liquidity and originations.

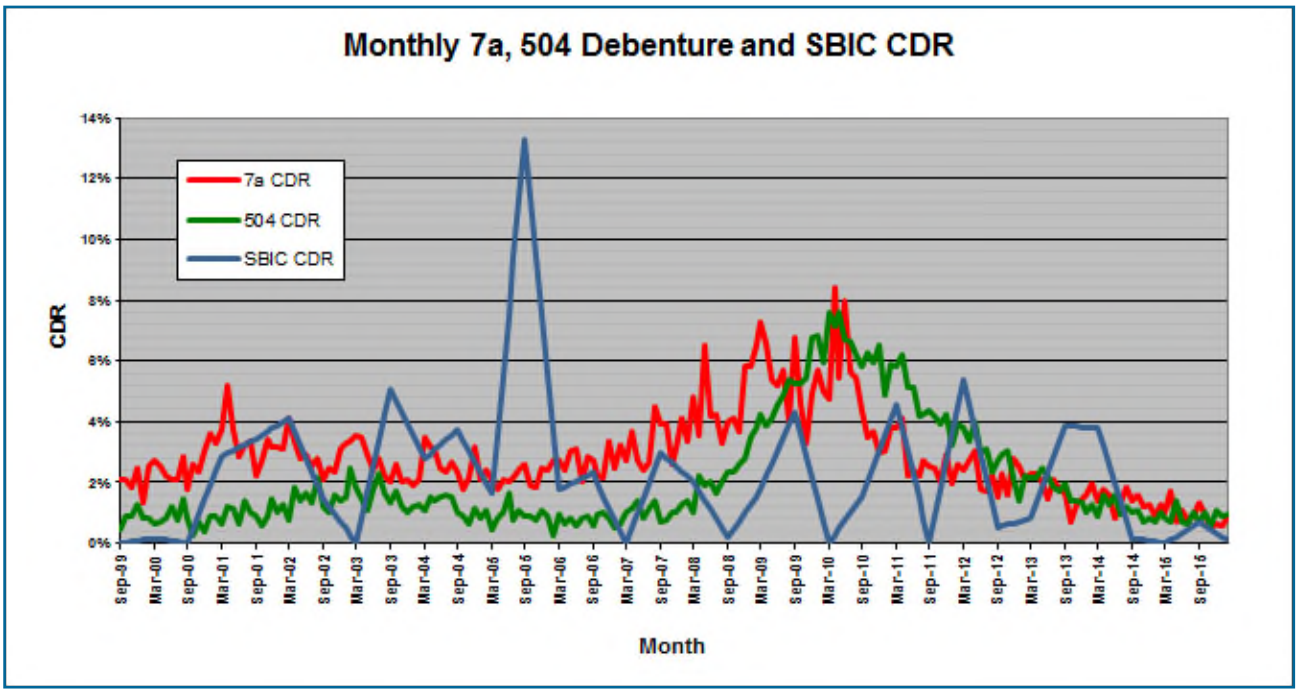
Robert Judge is the CEO of Government Loan Solutions, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Live Oak Bancshares (NASDAQ symbol: LOB). He is also the Co-Chair of the NAGGL Secondary Market Committee and the editor of the CPR Report.

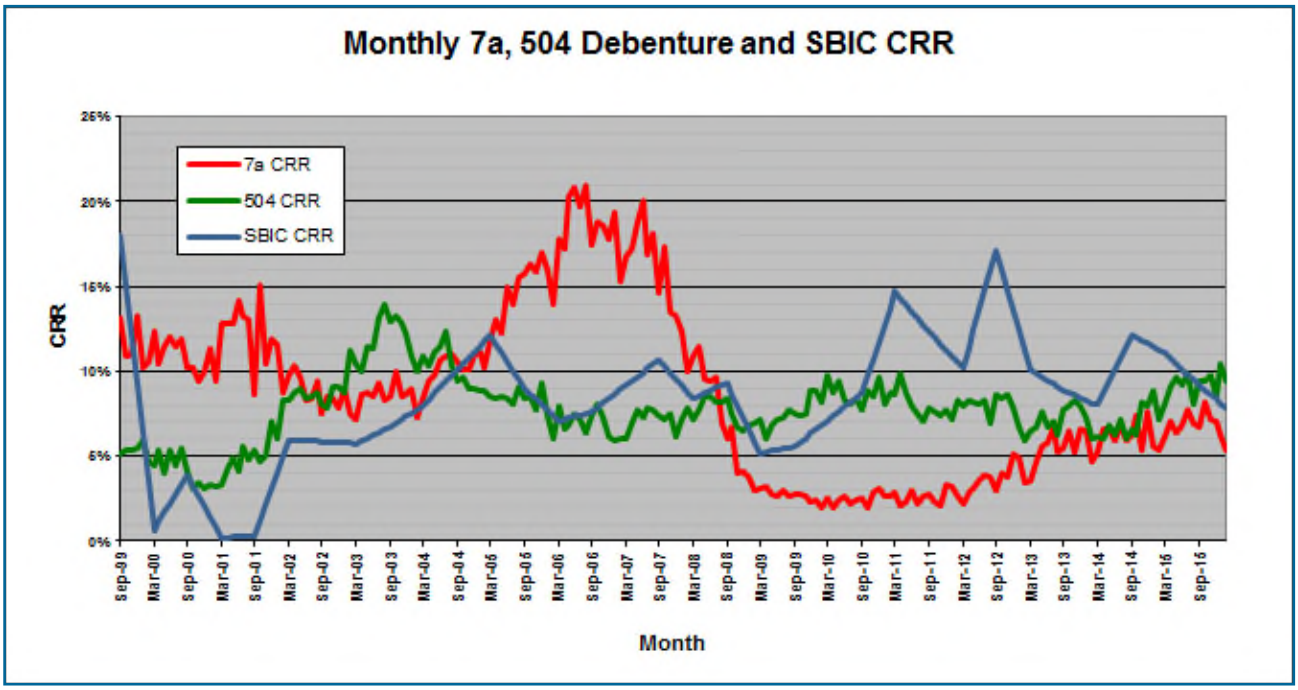
7(a) Prepayment Speeds...Continued





7(a) Prepayment Speeds...Continued





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7(a) Prepayment Speeds Commentary...Continued

rise close to 8% as both default and voluntary prepayments move higher.

Regarding our maturity buckets, prepayment speeds fell in all six categories.

Decreases were seen, by order of magnitude, in the <8 year sector (-76% to CPR 6.98%), 13-16 (-50% to CPR 2.56%), 8-10 (-40% to CPR 7.53%), 16-20 (-39% to CPR 3.67%), 10-13 (-7% to CPR 5.66%) and 20+ (-2% to CPR 6.59%).

While this month was by any measure a stellar month from a prepayment perspective, it will be short lived as next month brings back higher speeds.

In the meantime, enjoy the good news.

For further information on the terminology and concepts used in this article, please refer to the "Glossary and Definitions" at the end of the report.

Data begins on page 30

"While this month was by any measure a stellar month from a prepayment perspective, it will be short lived as next month brings back higher speeds."

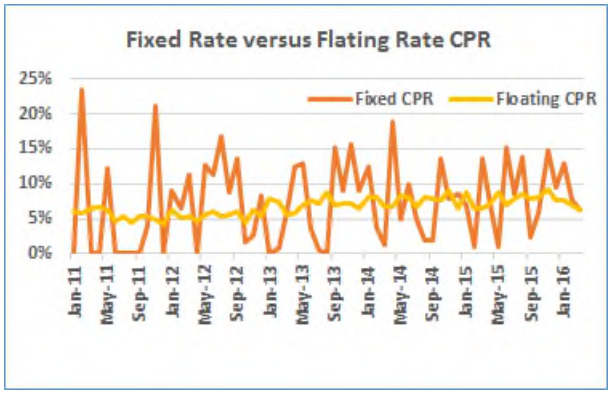
7(a) Fixed Rate Prepayment Speeds

CPR/MO	Fixed Balance	Fixed CPR	Floating Balance	Floating CPR	Diff
Feb-14	$176,575,556	3.76%	$21,093,215,494	8.10%	-4.34%
Mar-14	$175,789,793	1.31%	$21,373,131,940	6.70%	-5.39%
Apr-14	$172,071,630	18.77%	$21,493,632,332	6.65%	12.11%
May-14	$170,784,401	4.81%	$21,718,091,815	8.38%	-3.56%
Jun-14	$168,722,262	9.95%	$21,940,929,504	8.19%	1.76%
Jul-14	$176,381,998	4.95%	$22,167,851,490	6.72%	-1.76%
Aug-14	$175,501,952	1.92%	$22,329,187,134	8.14%	-6.22%
Sep-14	$174,605,525	2.03%	$22,331,731,520	7.79%	-5.76%
Oct-14	$171,898,957	13.61%	$22,696,773,809	7.69%	5.92%
Nov-14	$170,143,254	7.83%	$23,025,776,709	8.96%	-1.13%
Dec-14	$168,298,998	8.54%	$23,131,042,503	6.56%	1.98%
Jan-15	$172,191,567	6.94%	$23,312,668,517	8.85%	-1.91%
Feb-15	$171,432,354	1.12%	$23,724,444,352	6.48%	-5.36%
Mar-15	$168,769,006	13.57%	$24,075,928,509	6.58%	6.99%
Apr-15	$167,166,677	6.98%	$24,203,932,892	7.18%	-0.20%
May-15	$179,743,052	1.06%	$24,394,038,956	8.78%	-7.72%
Jun-15	$176,678,991	15.25%	$24,508,300,893	7.06%	8.19%
Jul-15	$174,747,030	8.68%	$24,649,191,221	7.90%	0.78%
Aug-15	$191,399,575	13.83%	$24,662,117,205	8.52%	5.31%
Sep-15	$190,363,888	2.40%	$25,018,538,680	7.81%	-5.42%
Oct-15	$188,533,689	5.74%	$25,184,476,286	8.08%	-2.35%
Nov-15	$185,393,600	14.81%	$25,490,658,951	9.18%	5.64%
Dec-15	$196,415,697	9.53%	$25,547,137,931	7.69%	1.84%
Jan-16	$200,735,181	12.97%	$25,965,198,477	7.73%	5.23%
Feb-16	$198,759,022	7.57%	$26,454,322,427	6.92%	0.66%
Mar-16	$201,757,358	6.23%	$26,564,464,378	6.20%	0.03%

In March, fixed rate pools came in with a prepay speed of CPR 6.23%, which basically matched the floating rate speed of 6.20%. While close, this represents the fifth month in a row of fixed rate speeds above floating.

March did see new fixed rate pool issuance as the overall balance rose from the previous month.

For further information on the terminology and concepts used in this article, please refer to the "Glossary and Definitions" at the end of the report.



SBIC Debenture Prepayment Speeds

Historical SBIC Defaults and Voluntary Prepayments, 2000 to Present

MONTH	SBIC DEB CDR	SBIC DEB CRR	SBIC DEB CPR	SBIC DEB AMORT EQUIV CPR
9/1/2000	0.00%	3.89%	3.89%	-6.40%
3/1/2001	2.89%	0.20%	3.08%	-7.56%
9/1/2001	3.47%	0.28%	3.74%	-5.41%
3/1/2002	4.14%	6.03%	10.04%	0.13%
9/1/2002	1.47%	5.94%	7.37%	-3.09%
3/1/2003	0.00%	5.81%	5.81%	-3.70%
9/1/2003	5.13%	6.84%	11.79%	2.60%
3/1/2004	2.79%	8.11%	10.78%	0.24%
9/1/2004	3.74%	10.37%	13.92%	3.82%
3/1/2005	1.63%	12.43%	13.95%	3.83%
9/1/2005	13.67%	9.19%	22.19%	13.21%
3/1/2006	1.76%	7.18%	8.88%	-1.77%
9/1/2006	2.34%	7.75%	10.00%	0.13%
3/1/2007	0.00%	9.39%	9.39%	-0.40%
9/1/2007	2.99%	10.91%	13.73%	3.57%
3/1/2008	2.04%	8.57%	10.53%	0.52%
9/1/2008	0.19%	9.53%	9.71%	-1.12%
3/1/2009	1.79%	5.23%	6.97%	-3.65%
9/1/2009	4.36%	5.64%	9.87%	-1.02%
3/1/2010	0.00%	7.22%	7.22%	-4.32%
9/1/2010	1.50%	8.87%	10.30%	-1.09%
3/1/2011	4.51%	15.21%	19.36%	9.14%
9/1/2011	0.00%	12.66%	12.66%	2.32%
3/1/2012	5.45%	10.39%	15.55%	5.42%
9/1/2012	0.50%	17.80%	18.26%	8.37%
3/1/2013	0.84%	10.28%	11.08%	1.75%
9/1/2013	3.89%	9.07%	12.78%	2.70%
3/1/2014	3.82%	8.10%	11.76%	1.45%
9/1/2014	0.16%	12.17%	12.33%	1.76%
3/1/2015	0.00%	11.09%	11.09%	0.26%
9/1/2015	0.67%	9.17%	9.81%	-0.72%
3/1/2016	0.00%	7.55%	7.55%	-3.93%

SBIC Defaults and Voluntary Prepayments by Debenture Age

SBIC DEB AGE	SBIC CDR	SBIC CRR	SBIC CPR	AMORT EQUIV CPR
0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	0.37%	1.17%	1.54%	-7.21%
12	0.33%	1.45%	1.78%	-7.49%
18	0.34%	3.44%	3.77%	-5.88%
24	1.20%	3.51%	4.69%	-5.54%
30	2.14%	8.76%	10.80%	0.50%
36	1.52%	7.65%	9.12%	-2.25%
42	1.45%	12.00%	13.36%	1.66%
48	2.02%	13.71%	15.58%	3.17%
54	3.53%	14.94%	18.19%	4.93%
60	3.32%	21.23%	24.17%	10.52%
66	4.31%	32.44%	35.97%	22.98%
72	4.65%	30.02%	33.90%	18.64%
78	5.09%	26.55%	30.90%	12.26%
84	6.62%	22.84%	28.64%	5.67%
90	3.89%	18.72%	22.23%	-8.59%
96	11.82%	31.52%	41.24%	11.11%
102	8.92%	26.46%	34.08%	-12.93%
108	11.99%	37.41%	46.82%	-14.53%
114	18.74%	35.30%	50.19%	-87.89%
120	22.78%	0.00%	22.78%	0.00%

Re-Print from March:

For March, we saw overall CPRs fall below CPR 8% for the first time since March of 2010, dropping to CPR 7.55%. Once we correct for amortization using our Amortization Equivalent CPR (AECPR) calculation, we see that prepays actually fell further into negative territory, coming in at AECPR –3.93%.

Turning to the components, defaults came in at 0% CDR from CDR 0.67% in September. As for the un-amortized CRR, we saw it decrease to CRR 7.55% from CRR 9.17%.

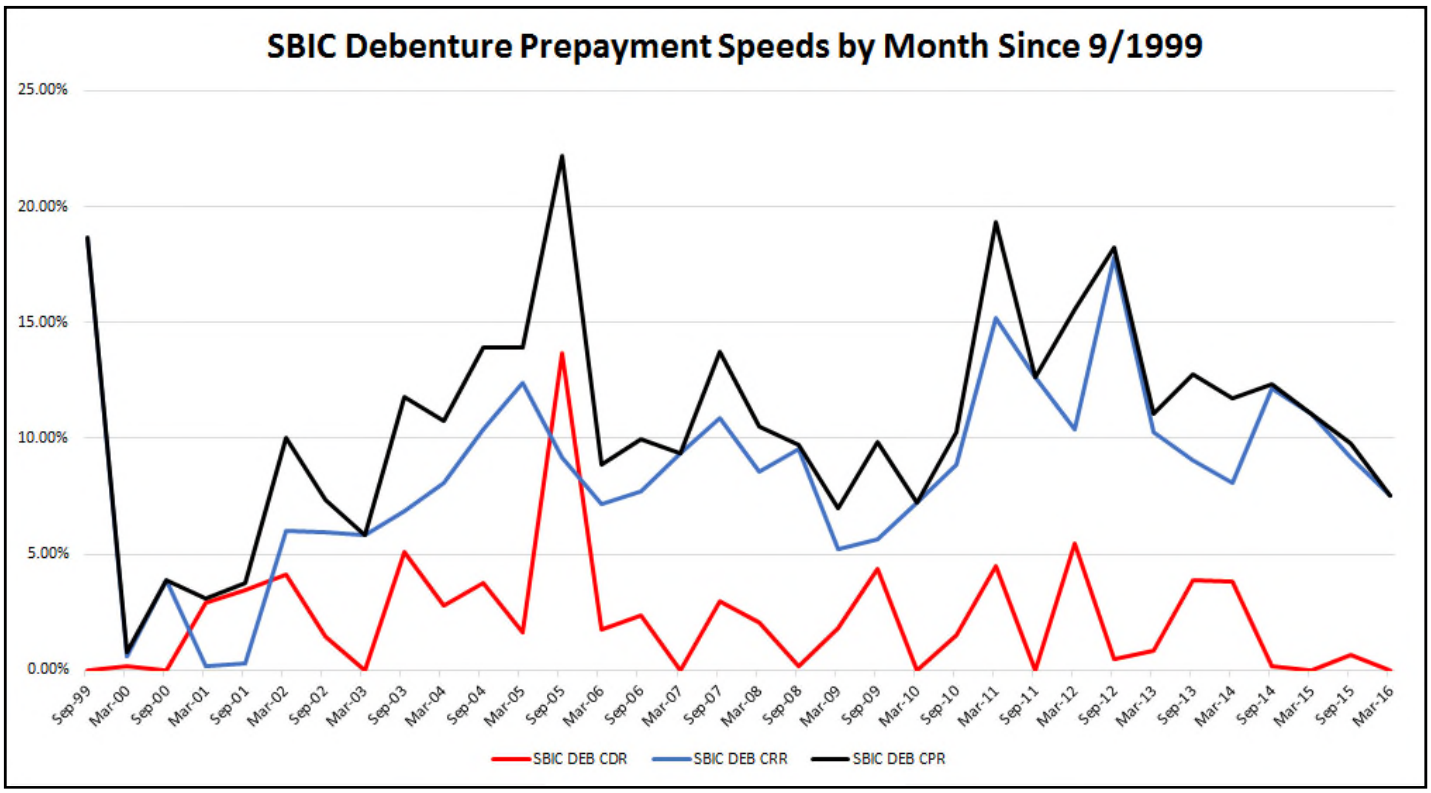
Much like the other two SBA programs, defaults continue to remain very low in the SBIC program.

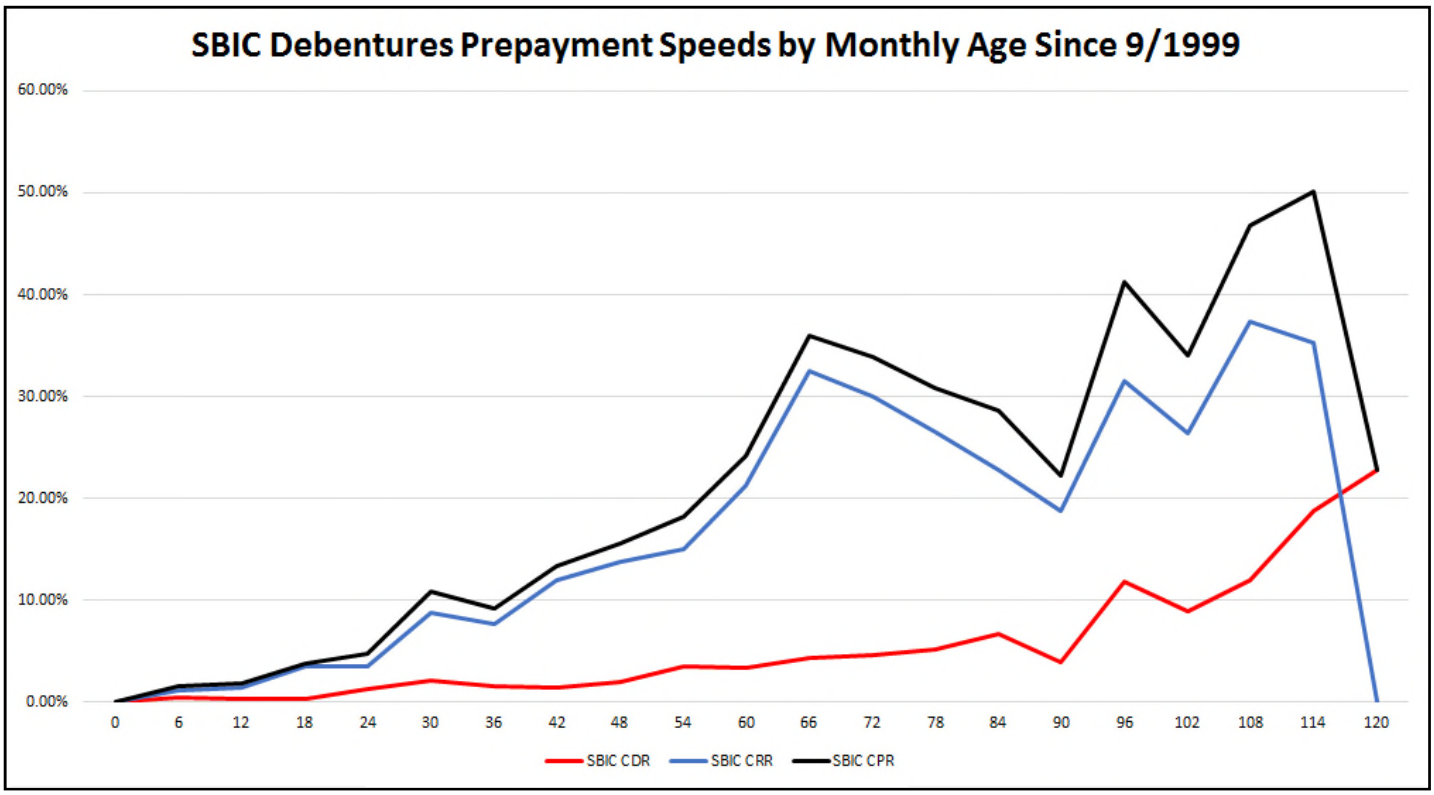
See you in September with another update.

For further information on the terminology and concepts used in this article, please refer to the "Glossary and Definitions" at the end of the report.

Graphs on next page

SBIC Debenture Prepayment Speeds





FMLP Lifetime Prepayment Speeds

MO / WAM BUCKET	<192 Mos.	192-263 Mos.	264-288 Mos.	289+ Mos.	Total by Month
Nov-11	0.00%	0.00%	15.67%	0.00%	**9.78%**
Dec-11	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.05%**
Jan-12	0.00%	0.00%	23.69%	5.71%	**13.10%**
Feb-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	**0.02%**
Mar-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%	**0.02%**
Apr-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.11%	**0.74%**
May-12	0.00%	9.99%	0.00%	2.48%	**2.46%**
Jun-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	**0.00%**
Jul-12	0.00%	24.60%	0.00%	0.00%	**3.21%**
Aug-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	**0.04%**
Sep-12	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	11.52%	**4.68%**
Oct-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	**0.03%**
Nov-12	0.13%	0.71%	0.00%	1.86%	**0.81%**
Dec-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	4.05%	**1.47%**
Jan-13	0.00%	6.04%	12.31%	12.61%	**9.08%**
Feb-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	**0.33%**
Mar-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	**0.34%**
Apr-13	15.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%	**3.32%**
May-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	**0.00%**
Jun-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	4.98%	**1.81%**
Jul-13	0.00%	0.00%	13.73%	0.00%	**4.06%**
Aug-13	15.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	**3.17%**
Sep-13	2.00%	0.00%	10.18%	5.13%	**5.11%**
Oct-13	0.00%	0.00%	1.73%	2.79%	**1.48%**
Nov-13	11.38%	0.65%	0.03%	0.00%	**2.45%**
Dec-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**
Jan-14	0.00%	0.00%	23.25%	0.34%	**7.15%**
Feb-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.79%	**4.37%**
Mar-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	**0.01%**
Apr-14	26.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	**5.85%**
May-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**
Jun-14	0.00%	16.22%	0.00%	3.11%	**4.13%**
Jul-14	0.00%	43.09%	0.01%	14.12%	**14.01%**
Aug-14	13.51%	14.49%	16.95%	32.33%	**21.85%**
Sep-14	22.37%	34.17%	21.61%	19.37%	**23.23%**
Oct-14	20.24%	40.03%	1.57%	0.95%	**12.70%**
Nov-14	0.00%	25.65%	40.96%	1.62%	**18.11%**
Dec-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	3.03%	**1.12%**
Jan-15	54.68%	59.57%	37.47%	1.73%	**35.18%**
Feb-15	7.78%	50.12%	50.09%	5.58%	**28.40%**
Mar-15	0.01%	5.74%	0.01%	5.32%	**2.93%**
Apr-15	0.00%	11.14%	13.11%	0.00%	**5.41%**
May-15	52.05%	0.00%	0.00%	38.53%	**28.06%**
Jun-15	0.00%	0.00%	38.85%	39.94%	**27.95%**
Jul-15	33.52%	0.00%	42.36%	15.56%	**25.42%**
Aug-15	68.24%	1.86%	36.06%	54.50%	**47.21%**
Sep-15	52.59%	34.37%	25.55%	17.83%	**30.36%**
Oct-15	70.19%	0.00%	37.60%	14.78%	**33.61%**
Nov-15	9.86%	50.42%	18.59%	8.00%	**20.00%**
Dec-15	0.00%	64.16%	9.16%	23.55%	**25.32%**
Jan-16	40.05%	3.68%	35.32%	13.68%	**24.19%**
Feb-16	33.23%	11.69%	12.80%	22.52%	**20.43%**
Mar-16	1.81%	55.70%	24.02%	0.03%	**18.50%**
Apr-16	0.00%	24.02%	24.64%	13.22%	**16.03%**
Total	**12.63%**	**12.34%**	**10.76%**	**8.54%**	**10.58%**

RESET TYPE	FIXED RATE	FHLB VARIOUS	PRIME RATE	5 YR LIBOR SWAP	3 MO LIBOR	5 YR CMT	Total by Month
Nov-11	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.92%	0.00%	0.00%	**9.78%**
Dec-11	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.05%**
Jan-12	0.00%	1.24%	21.92%	5.42%	0.00%	0.00%	**13.10%**
Feb-12	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	**0.02%**
Mar-12	0.00%	0.42%	0.01%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	**0.02%**
Apr-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.21%	0.02%	0.00%	**0.74%**
May-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.33%	0.00%	0.00%	**2.46%**
Jun-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**
Jul-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.02%	0.00%	0.00%	**3.21%**
Aug-12	0.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.04%**
Sep-12	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	11.95%	0.00%	0.00%	**4.68%**
Oct-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.03%**
Nov-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.24%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.81%**
Dec-12	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	4.03%	0.00%	0.00%	**1.47%**
Jan-13	0.00%	0.00%	10.35%	12.55%	0.00%	0.00%	**9.08%**
Feb-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.33%**
Mar-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.34%**
Apr-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	59.93%	**3.32%**
May-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**
Jun-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.96%	0.08%	0.00%	**1.81%**
Jul-13	0.00%	0.00%	8.67%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	**4.06%**
Aug-13	0.00%	0.00%	3.79%	0.04%	0.00%	36.39%	**3.17%**
Sep-13	0.06%	0.00%	3.90%	0.00%	2.63%	65.01%	**5.11%**
Oct-13	4.04%	0.00%	0.01%	2.86%	0.00%	0.00%	**1.48%**
Nov-13	0.00%	0.00%	3.90%	0.33%	0.00%	18.22%	**2.45%**
Dec-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**
Jan-14	1.04%	0.00%	15.42%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	**7.15%**
Feb-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.70%	0.00%	0.00%	**4.37%**
Mar-14	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.01%**
Apr-14	0.03%	0.00%	11.39%	0.00%	0.00%	21.57%	**5.85%**
May-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**
Jun-14	0.00%	0.00%	6.90%	3.13%	0.00%	0.00%	**4.13%**
Jul-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	34.33%	0.00%	0.00%	**14.01%**
Aug-14	0.00%	0.00%	32.70%	12.40%	0.00%	60.52%	**21.85%**
Sep-14	0.00%	0.00%	29.00%	19.73%	0.13%	73.35%	**23.23%**
Oct-14	3.74%	0.00%	25.93%	0.96%	0.00%	0.00%	**12.70%**
Nov-14	52.67%	0.00%	23.54%	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	**18.11%**
Dec-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.58%	0.00%	**1.12%**
Jan-15	3.32%	0.00%	51.58%	28.24%	8.45%	0.00%	**35.18%**
Feb-15	10.32%	0.00%	46.86%	14.88%	2.67%	0.00%	**28.40%**
Mar-15	0.07%	0.00%	2.15%	2.10%	19.26%	0.07%	**2.93%**
Apr-15	0.00%	0.00%	10.86%	2.36%	0.00%	0.00%	**5.41%**
May-15	0.00%	0.00%	34.21%	27.99%	34.04%	35.84%	**28.06%**
Jun-15	49.34%	0.00%	12.42%	40.66%	0.01%	0.00%	**27.95%**
Jul-15	16.44%	92.73%	25.50%	17.79%	12.92%	61.03%	**25.42%**
Aug-15	58.30%	0.00%	44.87%	47.00%	62.41%	0.00%	**47.21%**
Sep-15	0.00%	0.00%	33.65%	31.83%	37.19%	57.45%	**30.36%**
Oct-15	29.06%	0.00%	36.28%	36.71%	0.00%	41.23%	**33.61%**
Nov-15	0.08%	0.00%	25.26%	25.15%	0.00%	0.00%	**20.00%**
Dec-15	0.00%	0.00%	45.23%	13.94%	0.00%	0.00%	**25.32%**
Jan-16	9.73%	99.03%	8.35%	27.54%	30.92%	27.01%	**24.19%**
Feb-16	0.00%	0.00%	28.41%	5.06%	78.41%	0.00%	**20.43%**
Mar-16	44.14%	0.00%	0.00%	28.39%	0.00%	9.05%	**18.50%**
Apr-16	0.00%	0.00%	9.75%	14.02%	75.01%	0.00%	**16.03%**
Total	**6.57%**	**9.70%**	**11.81%**	**10.19%**	**9.17%**	**15.69%**	**10.58%**

FMLP Lifetime Prepayment Speed Commentary

In April, we saw prepayments remain below CPR 20% for the second month in a row and also the second time in the last 12 months.
This month, prepayment speeds came in at CPR 16.03%, a 13% decrease from March's print of CPR 18.50%.
As for the history of the FMLP, the overall CPR is now 10.58%.
After a second month of sub-20% prepayment speeds, it would seem that prepayment activity is continuing to slow.
As for fixed rate pools, we saw a 0% CPR this month that lowered the lifetime CPR to 6.57%. This remains the lowest prepayment speed by reset type.

For further information on the terminology and concepts used in this article, please refer to the "Glossary and Definitions" at the end of the report.

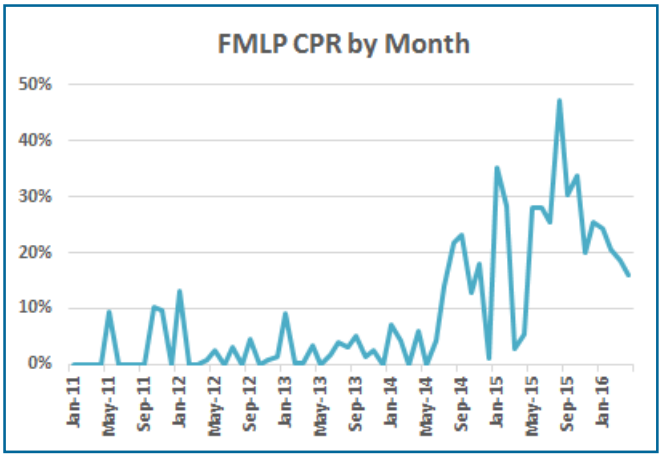


Chart on previous page

Small Business Indexes Commentary

State of the Secondary Market

Beginning with the Rich/Cheap analysis on the following page, we see that both short and long maturities continue to move sideways inside the upper half of the Fair Value Band for a second month.

After a nice run since the beginning of the year, pricing in the Secondary Market has leveled off as we near the summer months.

SBI Index Results

This month, we witnessed increases in 7a Pools, SBICs and the Composite and declines in 7a IO Strips and SBAPs.

SBA 7a pools returned +0.11% for actual and +0.11% for equal weighting this month versus +0.32% / +0.30% last month as the rally began to peter out in April.

For IO Strips, we witnessed returns of –1.47% / -0.46%, down from returns of +3.44% / +2.07% last month. As the most sensitive asset class to changes in 7a market conditions, movements in price and prepayment speeds can have an outsized impact on these indexes.

Turning to our SBAP and SBIC indexes, we saw the 504 debenture indexes decrease by -0.39% / -0.28% and the SBIC debenture indexes rise by +1.28% / +1.07%.

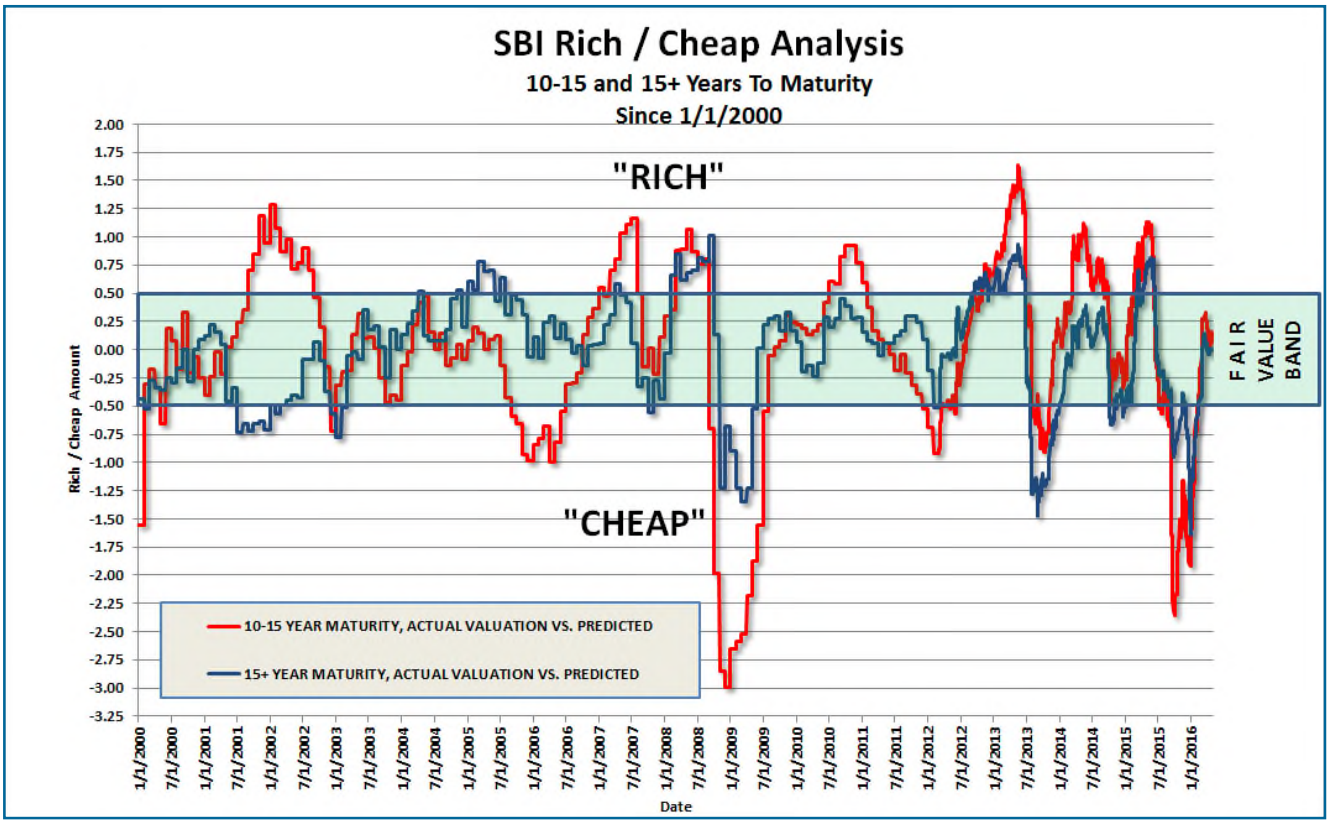
Overall, our Composite Index came in at +0.02% / +0.07%.

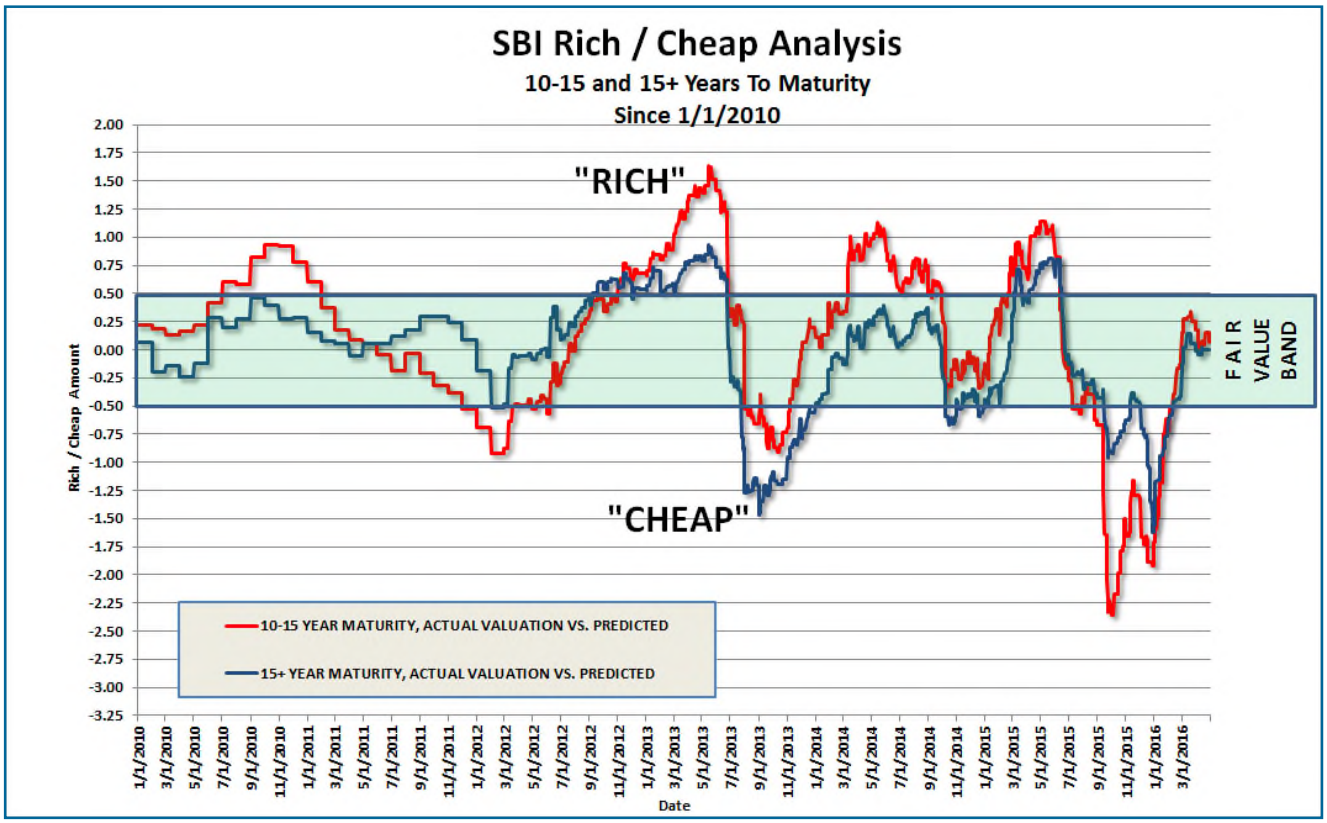
If you wish to further delve into the SBI Indexes, please visit our website at www.sbindexes.com. Registration is currently free and it contains a host of information relating to these indexes, as well as indexing in general.

For further information on the SBI Indexes, please refer to the "Glossary and Definitions" at the end of the report.

Charts begin on next page

Rich / Cheap Graphs





Small Business Indexes Results

END DATE: 04/30/2016	SBI POOL INDEX TOTAL RETURN							
INDEX TYPE	1 MONTH	3 MONTH	6 MONTH	1 YEAR	3 YEAR	5 YEAR	10 YEAR	INCEPTION
POOL, ALL EQUAL INDEX	0.11%	0.85%	1.26%	0.42%	2.98%	12.53%	66.70%	124.57%
POOL, ALL ACTUAL INDEX	0.11%	0.88%	1.28%	0.38%	2.97%	10.61%	47.92%	98.69%
POOL, LONG EQUAL INDEX	0.14%	0.83%	1.02%	0.42%	3.10%	13.76%	77.93%	140.46%
POOL, LONG ACTUAL INDEX	0.14%	0.84%	1.00%	0.37%	3.04%	11.25%	53.84%	107.21%
POOL, SHORT EQUAL INDEX	0.01%	0.91%	2.03%	0.39%	2.66%	9.48%	42.33%	88.30%
POOL, SHORT ACTUAL INDEX	0.02%	1.01%	2.17%	0.38%	2.76%	9.00%	35.67%	79.49%
POOL, ALL EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.22%	0.67%	1.32%	2.60%	7.87%	17.64%	81.99%	156.53%
POOL, ALL ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.22%	0.67%	1.34%	2.64%	8.04%	15.66%	61.32%	125.66%
POOL, LONG EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.20%	0.60%	1.18%	2.33%	7.07%	17.25%	89.80%	167.21%
POOL, LONG ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.20%	0.60%	1.19%	2.35%	7.23%	14.75%	63.81%	128.71%
POOL, SHORT EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.29%	0.88%	1.76%	3.49%	10.42%	19.20%	65.06%	135.75%
POOL, SHORT ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.30%	0.90%	1.80%	3.58%	10.71%	18.71%	57.43%	123.78%
POOL, ALL EQUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.04%)	0.43%	0.45%	(1.09%)	(1.48%)	0.10%	(0.69%)	(0.24%)
POOL, ALL ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.04%)	0.45%	0.45%	(1.12%)	(1.58%)	0.15%	(0.69%)	(0.25%)
POOL, LONG EQUAL PRICE INDEX	0.00%	0.44%	0.27%	(0.95%)	(1.06%)	0.67%	0.07%	0.69%
POOL, LONG ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	0.00%	0.45%	0.25%	(0.98%)	(1.20%)	0.65%	0.01%	0.64%
POOL, SHORT EQUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.17%)	0.38%	0.99%	(1.54%)	(2.75%)	(1.55%)	(2.50%)	(3.24%)
POOL, SHORT ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.16%)	0.47%	1.10%	(1.60%)	(2.78%)	(1.40%)	(2.43%)	(3.19%)
POOL, ALL EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.04%)	(0.15%)	(0.32%)	(0.68%)	(1.99%)	(2.69%)	(5.34%)	(9.12%)
POOL, ALL ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.05%)	(0.15%)	(0.33%)	(0.72%)	(2.07%)	(2.75%)	(5.26%)	(8.66%)
POOL, LONG EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.04%)	(0.14%)	(0.31%)	(0.67%)	(1.92%)	(2.48%)	(4.84%)	(8.58%)
POOL, LONG ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.05%)	(0.15%)	(0.32%)	(0.71%)	(1.99%)	(2.52%)	(4.67%)	(8.03%)
POOL, SHORT EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.05%)	(0.15%)	(0.35%)	(0.72%)	(2.19%)	(3.26%)	(6.53%)	(10.68%)
POOL, SHORT ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.05%)	(0.17%)	(0.36%)	(0.76%)	(2.31%)	(3.39%)	(6.65%)	(10.43%)
POOL, ALL EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.02%)	(0.04%)	(0.08%)	(0.36%)	(0.66%)	(1.33%)	(2.10%)
POOL, ALL ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.02%)	(0.04%)	(0.09%)	(0.37%)	(0.66%)	(1.31%)	(2.01%)
POOL, LONG EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.01%)	(0.03%)	(0.08%)	(0.34%)	(0.58%)	(1.08%)	(1.84%)
POOL, LONG ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.02%)	(0.04%)	(0.09%)	(0.35%)	(0.58%)	(1.04%)	(1.72%)
POOL, SHORT EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.02%)	(0.04%)	(0.09%)	(0.40%)	(0.87%)	(1.91%)	(2.78%)
POOL, SHORT ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.02%)	(0.04%)	(0.09%)	(0.42%)	(0.89%)	(1.94%)	(2.74%)
POOL, ALL EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.04%)	(0.13%)	(0.29%)	(0.60%)	(1.64%)	(2.04%)	(4.06%)	(7.17%)
POOL, ALL ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.04%)	(0.14%)	(0.30%)	(0.64%)	(1.70%)	(2.10%)	(4.00%)	(6.79%)
POOL, LONG EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.04%)	(0.13%)	(0.28%)	(0.59%)	(1.58%)	(1.91%)	(3.80%)	(6.87%)
POOL, LONG ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.04%)	(0.13%)	(0.29%)	(0.63%)	(1.65%)	(1.96%)	(3.67%)	(6.42%)
POOL, SHORT EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.04%)	(0.13%)	(0.31%)	(0.63%)	(1.80%)	(2.41%)	(4.71%)	(8.12%)
POOL, SHORT ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.04%)	(0.15%)	(0.32%)	(0.67%)	(1.89%)	(2.52%)	(4.80%)	(7.91%)
POOL, ALL EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.03%)	(0.09%)	(0.18%)	(0.37%)	(1.13%)	(1.80%)	(2.55%)	(3.43%)
POOL, ALL ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.03%)	(0.09%)	(0.18%)	(0.37%)	(1.12%)	(1.79%)	(2.54%)	(3.35%)
POOL, LONG EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.06%)	(0.12%)	(0.25%)	(0.77%)	(1.18%)	(1.55%)	(2.24%)
POOL, LONG ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.06%)	(0.12%)	(0.24%)	(0.76%)	(1.17%)	(1.49%)	(2.11%)
POOL, SHORT EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.07%)	(0.19%)	(0.37%)	(0.75%)	(2.24%)	(3.55%)	(5.37%)	(7.57%)
POOL, SHORT ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.07%)	(0.19%)	(0.37%)	(0.76%)	(2.28%)	(3.61%)	(5.38%)	(7.49%)
POOL, ALL EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.07%)	(0.24%)	(0.50%)	(1.05%)	(3.09%)	(4.44%)	(7.75%)	(12.24%)
POOL, ALL ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.08%)	(0.25%)	(0.51%)	(1.09%)	(3.17%)	(4.50%)	(7.67%)	(11.72%)
POOL, LONG EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.06%)	(0.20%)	(0.43%)	(0.92%)	(2.67%)	(3.63%)	(6.31%)	(10.63%)
POOL, LONG ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.07%)	(0.21%)	(0.44%)	(0.96%)	(2.74%)	(3.67%)	(6.09%)	(9.98%)
POOL, SHORT EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.11%)	(0.34%)	(0.72%)	(1.47%)	(4.38%)	(6.70%)	(11.55%)	(17.45%)
POOL, SHORT ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.12%)	(0.36%)	(0.73%)	(1.51%)	(4.54%)	(6.88%)	(11.67%)	(17.14%)

Small Business Indexes Results

END DATE: 04/30/2016	SBI STRIP INDEX TOTAL RETURN							
INDEX TYPE	1 MONTH	3 MONTH	6 MONTH	1 YEAR	3 YEAR	5 YEAR	10 YEAR	INCEPTION
STRIP, ALL EQUAL INDEX	(0.46%)	5.43%	3.92%	(16.79%)	(24.27%)	26.97%	81.53%	328.73%
STRIP, ALL ACTUAL INDEX	(1.47%)	5.44%	4.66%	(17.11%)	(26.77%)	25.03%	42.63%	254.22%
STRIP, LONG EQUAL INDEX	0.04%	5.83%	2.71%	(12.62%)	(8.61%)	63.99%	203.85%	674.43%
STRIP, LONG ACTUAL INDEX	(0.02%)	5.67%	2.15%	(13.22%)	(10.10%)	60.01%	112.21%	462.64%
STRIP, SHORT EQUAL INDEX	(1.76%)	4.40%	7.27%	(26.92%)	(50.49%)	(26.09%)	(20.26%)	24.66%
STRIP, SHORT ACTUAL INDEX	(4.95%)	4.97%	12.14%	(26.98%)	(54.46%)	(27.57%)	(26.07%)	39.12%
STRIP, ALL EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.87%	2.84%	5.71%	11.30%	38.46%	99.00%	554.25%	2,657.36%
STRIP, ALL ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.88%	2.84%	5.72%	11.15%	37.88%	92.70%	399.55%	1,983.27%
STRIP, LONG EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.89%	2.90%	5.80%	11.50%	42.22%	116.03%	779.44%	3,710.60%
STRIP, LONG ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.87%	2.83%	5.66%	11.08%	41.41%	107.68%	502.52%	2,468.40%
STRIP, SHORT EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.84%	2.68%	5.48%	10.78%	30.81%	71.26%	326.83%	1,449.11%
STRIP, SHORT ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.93%	2.88%	5.90%	11.41%	30.87%	68.45%	288.29%	1,330.72%
STRIP, ALL EQUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.37%)	5.83%	5.32%	(13.97%)	(17.51%)	19.18%	38.87%	118.95%
STRIP, ALL ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	(1.35%)	5.79%	5.88%	(14.33%)	(20.69%)	19.01%	38.29%	125.27%
STRIP, LONG EQUAL PRICE INDEX	0.01%	5.84%	3.26%	(11.14%)	(8.78%)	24.80%	42.49%	133.31%
STRIP, LONG ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	0.01%	5.72%	2.77%	(11.33%)	(10.35%)	24.47%	40.66%	138.39%
STRIP, SHORT EQUAL PRICE INDEX	(1.33%)	5.77%	11.14%	(21.05%)	(34.56%)	3.46%	25.16%	55.78%
STRIP, SHORT ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	(4.63%)	6.05%	15.16%	(22.14%)	(40.80%)	0.93%	23.02%	70.95%
STRIP, ALL EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.55%)	(1.91%)	(4.29%)	(8.57%)	(22.39%)	(30.00%)	(66.64%)	(85.86%)
STRIP, ALL ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.59%)	(1.94%)	(4.29%)	(8.72%)	(22.28%)	(29.53%)	(65.88%)	(85.19%)
STRIP, LONG EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.56%)	(2.00%)	(4.36%)	(8.72%)	(22.04%)	(28.19%)	(66.57%)	(86.17%)
STRIP, LONG ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.62%)	(2.02%)	(4.41%)	(8.97%)	(21.97%)	(27.59%)	(66.09%)	(85.74%)
STRIP, SHORT EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.52%)	(1.66%)	(4.14%)	(8.19%)	(22.98%)	(32.95%)	(64.76%)	(82.44%)
STRIP, SHORT ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.52%)	(1.74%)	(4.02%)	(8.06%)	(22.72%)	(32.60%)	(64.47%)	(81.42%)
STRIP, ALL EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.08%)	(0.20%)	(0.48%)	(1.07%)	(4.37%)	(8.52%)	(25.65%)	(36.95%)
STRIP, ALL ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.08%)	(0.20%)	(0.48%)	(1.10%)	(4.31%)	(8.26%)	(25.58%)	(36.69%)
STRIP, LONG EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.08%)	(0.21%)	(0.48%)	(1.09%)	(4.23%)	(7.55%)	(23.65%)	(35.51%)
STRIP, LONG ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.09%)	(0.21%)	(0.49%)	(1.13%)	(4.17%)	(7.19%)	(23.45%)	(35.22%)
STRIP, SHORT EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.07%)	(0.17%)	(0.47%)	(1.03%)	(4.63%)	(10.16%)	(27.80%)	(36.96%)
STRIP, SHORT ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.07%)	(0.18%)	(0.46%)	(1.03%)	(4.57%)	(10.02%)	(27.94%)	(36.55%)
STRIP, ALL EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.47%)	(1.71%)	(3.83%)	(7.57%)	(18.82%)	(23.45%)	(55.03%)	(77.50%)
STRIP, ALL ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.51%)	(1.74%)	(3.83%)	(7.70%)	(18.76%)	(23.16%)	(54.06%)	(76.53%)
STRIP, LONG EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.48%)	(1.80%)	(3.89%)	(7.71%)	(18.57%)	(22.30%)	(56.11%)	(78.47%)
STRIP, LONG ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.54%)	(1.81%)	(3.94%)	(7.93%)	(18.56%)	(21.96%)	(55.60%)	(77.90%)
STRIP, SHORT EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.44%)	(1.49%)	(3.68%)	(7.23%)	(19.22%)	(25.33%)	(51.11%)	(72.06%)
STRIP, SHORT ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.45%)	(1.56%)	(3.58%)	(7.10%)	(19.00%)	(25.06%)	(50.62%)	(70.64%)
STRIP, ALL EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.41%)	(1.23%)	(2.44%)	(4.83%)	(14.26%)	(23.23%)	(39.31%)	(49.25%)
STRIP, ALL ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.39%)	(1.16%)	(2.29%)	(4.53%)	(13.50%)	(22.35%)	(38.71%)	(48.56%)
STRIP, LONG EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.28%)	(0.84%)	(1.68%)	(3.32%)	(9.50%)	(15.15%)	(26.43%)	(36.33%)
STRIP, LONG ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.26%)	(0.79%)	(1.58%)	(3.14%)	(8.97%)	(14.36%)	(25.13%)	(34.95%)
STRIP, SHORT EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.75%)	(2.24%)	(4.45%)	(8.71%)	(24.17%)	(37.18%)	(56.99%)	(70.10%)
STRIP, SHORT ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.70%)	(2.09%)	(4.15%)	(8.17%)	(23.13%)	(36.16%)	(55.77%)	(68.94%)
STRIP, ALL EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.96%)	(3.12%)	(6.65%)	(13.02%)	(33.53%)	(46.35%)	(79.84%)	(92.87%)
STRIP, ALL ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.98%)	(3.08%)	(6.50%)	(12.88%)	(32.84%)	(45.36%)	(79.17%)	(92.43%)
STRIP, LONG EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.84%)	(2.83%)	(5.97%)	(11.77%)	(29.49%)	(39.12%)	(75.47%)	(91.23%)
STRIP, LONG ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.89%)	(2.80%)	(5.93%)	(11.85%)	(29.02%)	(38.05%)	(74.67%)	(90.76%)
STRIP, SHORT EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(1.27%)	(3.88%)	(8.43%)	(16.24%)	(41.72%)	(58.01%)	(84.95%)	(94.80%)
STRIP, SHORT ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(1.22%)	(3.80%)	(8.04%)	(15.62%)	(40.71%)	(57.10%)	(84.39%)	(94.28%)

Small Business Indexes Results

END DATE: 04/30/2016	SBI SBAP INDEX TOTAL RETURN							
INDEX TYPE	1 MONTH	3 MONTH	6 MONTH	1 YEAR	3 YEAR	5 YEAR	10 YEAR	INCEPTION
SBAP, ALL EQUAL INDEX	(0.28%)	(0.28%)	0.21%	0.20%	(0.62%)	10.39%	47.76%	112.60%
SBAP, ALL ACTUAL INDEX	(0.39%)	(0.38%)	0.23%	0.09%	(1.18%)	11.91%	50.74%	120.66%
SBAP, LONG EQUAL INDEX	(0.40%)	(0.41%)	0.17%	(0.11%)	(1.76%)	10.89%	50.21%	119.18%
SBAP, LONG ACTUAL INDEX	(0.40%)	(0.40%)	0.22%	0.03%	(1.35%)	11.90%	50.85%	121.17%
SBAP, SHORT EQUAL INDEX	(0.11%)	0.23%	0.95%	2.38%	5.88%	12.48%	45.63%	101.45%
SBAP, SHORT ACTUAL INDEX	(0.09%)	0.24%	0.96%	2.45%	6.21%	12.82%	45.83%	100.34%
SBAP, ALL EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.26%	0.78%	1.60%	3.31%	10.95%	20.38%	56.07%	131.90%
SBAP, ALL ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.28%	0.85%	1.74%	3.58%	11.68%	21.54%	57.82%	133.55%
SBAP, LONG EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.29%	0.86%	1.78%	3.68%	12.13%	22.29%	60.25%	141.10%
SBAP, LONG ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.28%	0.85%	1.76%	3.62%	11.83%	21.77%	58.22%	134.34%
SBAP, SHORT EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.16%	0.49%	1.01%	2.09%	7.05%	14.15%	43.03%	103.47%
SBAP, SHORT ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.15%	0.46%	0.93%	1.92%	6.17%	12.59%	41.19%	101.05%
SBAP, ALL EQUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.23%)	0.09%	0.81%	1.23%	(2.64%)	1.98%	6.98%	7.97%
SBAP, ALL ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.25%)	0.13%	1.00%	1.41%	(3.23%)	2.84%	8.00%	10.19%
SBAP, LONG EQUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.24%)	0.14%	1.03%	1.42%	(3.32%)	2.43%	7.69%	9.29%
SBAP, LONG ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.25%)	0.13%	1.02%	1.43%	(3.32%)	2.86%	8.03%	10.32%
SBAP, SHORT EQUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.19%)	(0.11%)	0.12%	0.61%	(0.22%)	0.44%	4.38%	2.93%
SBAP, SHORT ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.19%)	(0.12%)	0.09%	0.61%	0.29%	1.40%	5.20%	3.06%
SBAP, ALL EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.20%)	(0.77%)	(1.54%)	(2.96%)	(5.63%)	(7.00%)	(7.98%)	(10.80%)
SBAP, ALL ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.29%)	(0.96%)	(1.79%)	(3.44%)	(6.21%)	(7.52%)	(8.34%)	(10.52%)
SBAP, LONG EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.30%)	(0.99%)	(1.85%)	(3.60%)	(6.69%)	(8.15%)	(9.20%)	(12.33%)
SBAP, LONG ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.31%)	(0.98%)	(1.83%)	(3.53%)	(6.35%)	(7.67%)	(8.49%)	(10.69%)
SBAP, SHORT EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.03%)	(0.05%)	(0.06%)	(0.11%)	(0.42%)	(0.92%)	(1.22%)	(1.98%)
SBAP, SHORT ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.03%)	(0.04%)	(0.02%)	(0.02%)	(0.19%)	(0.64%)	(1.00%)	(1.83%)
SBAP, ALL EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.07%)	(0.11%)	(0.24%)	(0.57%)	(1.10%)	(1.64%)	(1.95%)
SBAP, ALL ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.03%)	(0.08%)	(0.14%)	(0.28%)	(0.68%)	(1.32%)	(1.96%)	(2.22%)
SBAP, LONG EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.03%)	(0.08%)	(0.14%)	(0.29%)	(0.70%)	(1.26%)	(1.80%)	(2.08%)
SBAP, LONG ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.03%)	(0.09%)	(0.14%)	(0.29%)	(0.70%)	(1.34%)	(1.98%)	(2.24%)
SBAP, SHORT EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.02%)	(0.01%)	(0.02%)	(0.04%)	(0.23%)	(0.49%)	(0.74%)
SBAP, SHORT ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.01%)	(0.00%)	(0.01%)	(0.01%)	(0.19%)	(0.48%)	(0.75%)
SBAP, ALL EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.18%)	(0.71%)	(1.42%)	(2.73%)	(5.08%)	(5.97%)	(6.44%)	(9.02%)
SBAP, ALL ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.27%)	(0.87%)	(1.65%)	(3.17%)	(5.56%)	(6.29%)	(6.51%)	(8.49%)
SBAP, LONG EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.28%)	(0.90%)	(1.72%)	(3.32%)	(6.04%)	(6.97%)	(7.54%)	(10.47%)
SBAP, LONG ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.28%)	(0.90%)	(1.69%)	(3.24%)	(5.69%)	(6.42%)	(6.64%)	(8.64%)
SBAP, SHORT EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.03%)	(0.05%)	(0.09%)	(0.38%)	(0.69%)	(0.74%)	(1.24%)
SBAP, SHORT ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.03%)	(0.02%)	(0.01%)	(0.18%)	(0.46%)	(0.52%)	(1.08%)
SBAP, ALL EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.11%)	(0.36%)	(0.64%)	(1.26%)	(2.50%)	(3.30%)	(3.82%)	(4.80%)
SBAP, ALL ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.13%)	(0.39%)	(0.68%)	(1.32%)	(2.50%)	(3.18%)	(3.50%)	(4.16%)
SBAP, LONG EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.14%)	(0.43%)	(0.75%)	(1.46%)	(2.87%)	(3.62%)	(4.13%)	(5.10%)
SBAP, LONG ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.13%)	(0.40%)	(0.69%)	(1.35%)	(2.56%)	(3.23%)	(3.55%)	(4.20%)
SBAP, SHORT EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.05%)	(0.10%)	(0.11%)	(0.22%)	(0.45%)	(0.99%)	(1.26%)	(1.87%)
SBAP, SHORT ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.06%)	(0.05%)	(0.07%)	(0.06%)	(0.54%)	(0.84%)	(1.52%)
SBAP, ALL EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.31%)	(1.13%)	(2.17%)	(4.19%)	(7.99%)	(10.08%)	(11.49%)	(15.09%)
SBAP, ALL ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.42%)	(1.34%)	(2.46%)	(4.72%)	(8.56%)	(10.47%)	(11.56%)	(14.25%)
SBAP, LONG EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.44%)	(1.41%)	(2.59%)	(5.01%)	(9.38%)	(11.47%)	(12.96%)	(16.82%)
SBAP, LONG ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.44%)	(1.38%)	(2.51%)	(4.83%)	(8.75%)	(10.66%)	(11.75%)	(14.44%)
SBAP, SHORT EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.08%)	(0.16%)	(0.18%)	(0.33%)	(0.87%)	(1.90%)	(2.46%)	(3.81%)
SBAP, SHORT ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.05%)	(0.10%)	(0.07%)	(0.09%)	(0.25%)	(1.18%)	(1.83%)	(3.32%)

Small Business Indexes Results

END DATE: 04/30/2016	SBI SBIC INDEX TOTAL RETURN							
INDEX TYPE	1 MONTH	3 MONTH	6 MONTH	1 YEAR	3 YEAR	5 YEAR	10 YEAR	INCEPTION
SBIC, ALL EQUAL INDEX	1.07%	1.38%	4.71%	4.18%	8.74%	18.14%	60.21%	130.50%
SBIC, ALL ACTUAL INDEX	1.28%	1.61%	5.29%	4.50%	8.79%	20.28%	64.27%	140.81%
SBIC, ALL EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.24%	0.73%	1.51%	3.10%	10.25%	19.57%	53.12%	127.19%
SBIC, ALL ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.23%	0.69%	1.43%	2.92%	9.39%	17.91%	50.42%	119.89%
SBIC, ALL EQUAL PRICE INDEX	1.05%	0.87%	3.37%	1.47%	0.47%	2.74%	10.09%	10.18%
SBIC, ALL ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	1.18%	1.04%	3.94%	1.78%	0.47%	4.46%	12.94%	15.81%
SBIC, ALL EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.22%)	(0.22%)	(0.22%)	(0.42%)	(1.84%)	(3.84%)	(4.97%)	(7.92%)
SBIC, ALL ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.13%)	(0.13%)	(0.13%)	(0.24%)	(1.02%)	(2.35%)	(3.32%)	(5.45%)
SBIC, ALL EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(0.01%)	(0.21%)	(0.40%)	(0.62%)	(1.38%)
SBIC, ALL ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(0.01%)	(0.13%)	(0.27%)	(0.44%)	(1.07%)
SBIC, ALL EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.22%)	(0.22%)	(0.22%)	(0.41%)	(1.63%)	(3.45%)	(4.38%)	(6.64%)
SBIC, ALL ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.13%)	(0.13%)	(0.13%)	(0.24%)	(0.89%)	(2.09%)	(2.89%)	(4.42%)
SBIC, ALL EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
SBIC, ALL ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
SBIC, ALL EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.22%)	(0.22%)	(0.22%)	(0.42%)	(1.84%)	(3.84%)	(4.97%)	(7.92%)
SBIC, ALL ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.13%)	(0.13%)	(0.13%)	(0.24%)	(1.02%)	(2.35%)	(3.32%)	(5.45%)

SB Indexes, LLC.

Through the joint venture of Ryan ALM, Inc. and GLS, both companies have brought their unique capabilities together to create the first Total Return Indexes for SBA 7(a) Pools and SBA 7(a) Interest-Only Strips, with a history going back to January 1st, 2000.

Using the "Ryan Rules" for index creation, the SBI indexes represent best practices in both structure and transparency.

Principals:

Ronald J. Ryan, CFA, Founder and CEO of Ryan ALM, Inc. Ron has a long history of designing bond indexes, starting at Lehman Brothers, where he designed most of the popular Lehman bond indexes. Over his distinguished career, Ron and his team have designed hundreds of bond indexes and ETFs.

Bob Judge, Partner, GLS. Bob, a recognized expert in the valuation of SBA-related assets as well as the SBA Secondary Market and is the editor of The CPR Report, a widely-read monthly publication that tracks SBA loan defaults, prepayment and secondary market activity.

Small Business Indexes Results

END DATE: 04/30/2016	SBI COMPOSITE INDEX TOTAL RETURN							
INDEX TYPE	1 MONTH	3 MONTH	6 MONTH	1 YEAR	3 YEAR	5 YEAR	10 YEAR	INCEPTION
COMP, ALL EQUAL INDEX	0.07%	0.59%	1.41%	0.38%	1.12%	12.76%	55.67%	120.85%
COMP, ALL ACTUAL INDEX	0.02%	0.59%	1.54%	0.38%	0.73%	13.45%	53.18%	119.66%
COMP, LONG EQUAL INDEX	(0.18%)	0.27%	0.62%	(0.23%)	(0.21%)	13.14%	58.97%	128.05%
COMP, LONG ACTUAL INDEX	(0.18%)	0.27%	0.62%	(0.18%)	(0.02%)	13.21%	54.20%	121.72%
COMP, SHORT EQUAL INDEX	0.57%	1.30%	3.75%	1.81%	3.88%	13.38%	50.05%	108.50%
COMP, SHORT ACTUAL INDEX	0.59%	1.50%	4.30%	2.02%	3.57%	14.23%	48.73%	109.40%
COMP, ALL EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.26%	0.80%	1.61%	3.27%	10.61%	20.94%	66.09%	146.61%
COMP, ALL ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.27%	0.82%	1.67%	3.38%	10.94%	20.78%	61.31%	137.84%
COMP, LONG EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.27%	0.83%	1.68%	3.43%	11.24%	22.18%	69.64%	153.75%
COMP, LONG ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.27%	0.82%	1.67%	3.39%	11.10%	21.17%	62.35%	139.54%
COMP, SHORT EQUAL INCOME INDEX	0.27%	0.83%	1.69%	3.41%	10.79%	20.62%	62.48%	140.24%
COMP, SHORT ACTUAL INCOME INDEX	0.27%	0.82%	1.67%	3.35%	10.40%	19.44%	57.29%	130.54%
COMP, ALL EQUAL PRICE INDEX	0.04%	0.53%	1.24%	0.03%	(2.29%)	2.18%	6.31%	8.24%
COMP, ALL ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	0.01%	0.59%	1.42%	0.17%	(2.73%)	2.98%	7.41%	10.27%
COMP, LONG EQUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.14%)	0.44%	0.86%	0.23%	(2.74%)	2.68%	7.12%	9.60%
COMP, LONG ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	(0.14%)	0.44%	0.83%	0.21%	(2.84%)	2.99%	7.43%	10.41%
COMP, SHORT EQUAL PRICE INDEX	0.51%	0.84%	2.68%	(0.24%)	(1.80%)	1.77%	5.74%	6.18%
COMP, SHORT ACTUAL PRICE INDEX	0.47%	1.00%	3.18%	(0.09%)	(2.10%)	2.89%	7.45%	9.36%
COMP, ALL EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.16%)	(0.50%)	(0.98%)	(1.97%)	(4.45%)	(5.91%)	(8.31%)	(12.87%)
COMP, ALL ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.19%)	(0.57%)	(1.09%)	(2.19%)	(4.67%)	(6.03%)	(8.25%)	(12.18%)
COMP, LONG EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.21%)	(0.70%)	(1.36%)	(2.70%)	(5.55%)	(6.91%)	(9.11%)	(13.80%)
COMP, LONG ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.22%)	(0.70%)	(1.35%)	(2.68%)	(5.36%)	(6.62%)	(8.55%)	(12.48%)
COMP, SHORT EQUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.16%)	(0.23%)	(0.37%)	(0.76%)	(2.75%)	(4.73%)	(8.27%)	(12.70%)
COMP, SHORT ACTUAL PREPAY INDEX	(0.11%)	(0.19%)	(0.32%)	(0.67%)	(2.39%)	(4.05%)	(7.54%)	(11.31%)
COMP, ALL EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.04%)	(0.08%)	(0.18%)	(0.57%)	(1.10%)	(1.90%)	(2.72%)
COMP, ALL ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.05%)	(0.09%)	(0.20%)	(0.63%)	(1.20%)	(2.07%)	(2.81%)
COMP, LONG EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.06%)	(0.11%)	(0.24%)	(0.68%)	(1.22%)	(1.95%)	(2.72%)
COMP, LONG ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.02%)	(0.06%)	(0.11%)	(0.24%)	(0.69%)	(1.28%)	(2.08%)	(2.79%)
COMP, SHORT EQUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.01%)	(0.03%)	(0.07%)	(0.44%)	(0.96%)	(2.07%)	(3.09%)
COMP, SHORT ACTUAL DEFAULT INDEX	(0.01%)	(0.01%)	(0.03%)	(0.07%)	(0.41%)	(0.92%)	(2.03%)	(2.93%)
COMP, ALL EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.14%)	(0.45%)	(0.91%)	(1.80%)	(3.90%)	(4.86%)	(6.53%)	(10.43%)
COMP, ALL ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.17%)	(0.52%)	(1.00%)	(1.99%)	(4.07%)	(4.88%)	(6.30%)	(9.64%)
COMP, LONG EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.19%)	(0.64%)	(1.25%)	(2.47%)	(4.90%)	(5.76%)	(7.30%)	(11.39%)
COMP, LONG ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.20%)	(0.64%)	(1.24%)	(2.44%)	(4.71%)	(5.40%)	(6.61%)	(9.97%)
COMP, SHORT EQUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.16%)	(0.22%)	(0.35%)	(0.69%)	(2.32%)	(3.81%)	(6.33%)	(9.91%)
COMP, SHORT ACTUAL VOL PREPAY INDEX	(0.10%)	(0.18%)	(0.29%)	(0.60%)	(1.98%)	(3.17%)	(5.62%)	(8.63%)
COMP, ALL EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.07%)	(0.23%)	(0.43%)	(0.88%)	(2.09%)	(3.01%)	(3.84%)	(5.04%)
COMP, ALL ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.08%)	(0.25%)	(0.45%)	(0.89%)	(2.07%)	(2.93%)	(3.64%)	(4.62%)
COMP, LONG EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.10%)	(0.30%)	(0.54%)	(1.08%)	(2.34%)	(3.12%)	(3.74%)	(4.86%)
COMP, LONG ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.09%)	(0.28%)	(0.50%)	(1.00%)	(2.13%)	(2.85%)	(3.31%)	(4.19%)
COMP, SHORT EQUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.05%)	(0.14%)	(0.27%)	(0.55%)	(1.80%)	(3.05%)	(4.79%)	(6.37%)
COMP, SHORT ACTUAL SCHED PRIN INDEX	(0.05%)	(0.14%)	(0.26%)	(0.53%)	(1.83%)	(3.12%)	(4.82%)	(6.34%)
COMP, ALL EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.23%)	(0.73%)	(1.41%)	(2.83%)	(6.44%)	(8.75%)	(11.84%)	(17.26%)
COMP, ALL ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.27%)	(0.81%)	(1.53%)	(3.07%)	(6.65%)	(8.78%)	(11.59%)	(16.24%)
COMP, LONG EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.31%)	(1.00%)	(1.89%)	(3.76%)	(7.76%)	(9.81%)	(12.51%)	(18.00%)
COMP, LONG ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.31%)	(0.98%)	(1.85%)	(3.66%)	(7.38%)	(9.28%)	(11.59%)	(16.16%)
COMP, SHORT EQUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.21%)	(0.38%)	(0.64%)	(1.30%)	(4.51%)	(7.64%)	(12.67%)	(18.26%)
COMP, SHORT ACTUAL TOTAL PRIN INDEX	(0.15%)	(0.33%)	(0.58%)	(1.20%)	(4.17%)	(7.05%)	(12.00%)	(16.94%)

504 Debenture Prepayment Speed Commentary

This month, 20 year debenture prepayment speeds rose by 1%, staying above CPR 10% for the third month in a row. As for 10 year paper, this is an off-month, so we will have to wait until next month for an update.

Returning to 20s, the reason for the slight increase in the CPR was a rise in both voluntary prepayments (CRR) and defaults (CDR). For April, voluntary prepayments increased by 1% to CRR 9.71% from CRR 9.64% and defaults rose by 5.66% to CDR 0.93% from CDR 0.88%.

This month was more of the same, with elevated voluntary prepayments and low defaults.

For further information on the terminology and concepts used in this article, please refer to the "Glossary and Definitions" at the end of the report.

Charts begin on next page

GLS 7a Sales and Settlement Tip of the Month:

Understanding where your loan goes...

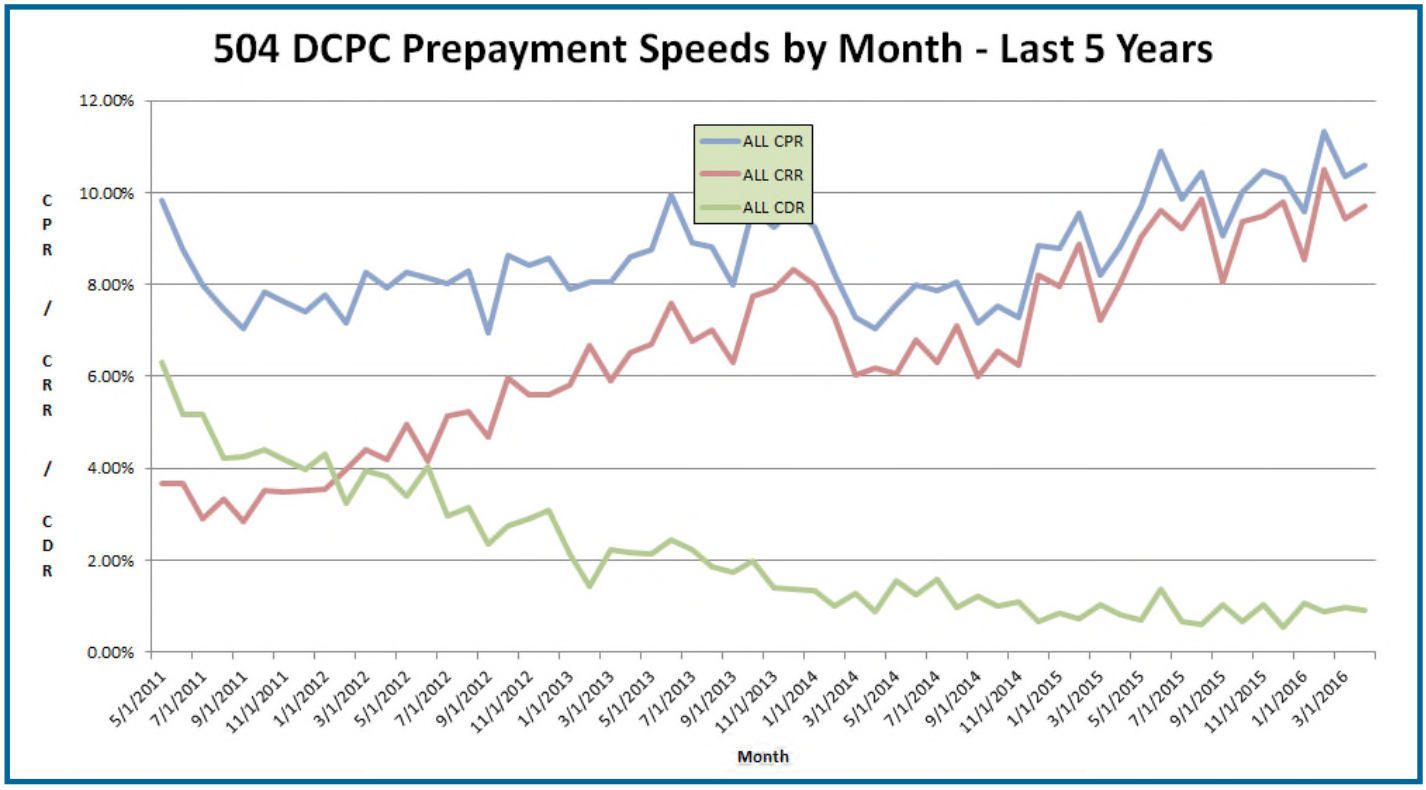
They key to understanding some of why our market prices as it does starts with understanding what happens to your loan once you've sold it. Most secondary market participants that a lender may come into contact with are broker/dealers. In this capacity, most are not buying your loans as part of a portfolio but instead, they are buying loans as collateral to securitize into bonds which they then sell to their investors. Knowing that your loans are being securitized (pooled), and therefore, understanding the rules applied to those securitizations offers valuable information that can be used by a lender when contemplating deal structures that are likely to see the highest premiums. The link that follows is the most current set of rules set forth by the SBA regarding securitization (pooling) of SBA loans. Structuring loans that meet these pooling criteria is the best first step to ensuring the attractiveness, and thus, highest premiums on your loan sales.

https://www.colsonservices.com/main/forms/PoolingGuidelines.pdf

Scott Evans is a partner at GLS. Mr. Evans has over 30 years of trading experience and has been involved in the SBA secondary markets for the last eight of those years. Mr. Evans has bought, sold, settled, and securitized nearly 20,000 SBA loans and now brings some of that expertise to the CPR Report in a recurring article called Sale and Settlement Tip of the Month. The article will focus on pragmatic tips aimed at helping lenders develop a more consistent sale and settlement process and ultimately deliver them the best execution possible.

504 Debenture Prepayment Speed Results

DATE	20 YR. CPR	20 YR. CRR	20 YR. CDR	10 YR. CPR	10 YR. CRR	10 YR. CDR	ALL CPR	ALL CRR	ALL CDR	WAVG AGE ALL	WAVG AGE 20 YR.	WAVG AGE 10 YR.
5/1/2011	9.52%	3.39%	6.24%	17.57%	10.28%	7.70%	9.83%	3.66%	6.29%	46.02	46.92	25.43
6/1/2011	8.76%	3.67%	5.19%	NA	NA	NA	8.76%	3.67%	5.19%	45.77	45.77	NA
7/1/2011	7.92%	2.89%	5.11%	9.70%	3.03%	6.77%	7.99%	2.89%	5.17%	46.37	47.23	27.47
8/1/2011	7.48%	3.33%	4.22%	NA	NA	NA	7.48%	3.33%	4.22%	46.26	46.26	NA
9/1/2011	6.82%	2.78%	4.11%	12.26%	4.57%	7.87%	7.05%	2.85%	4.26%	46.00	46.90	26.13
10/1/2011	7.85%	3.53%	4.40%	NA	NA	NA	7.85%	3.53%	4.40%	47.61	47.61	NA
11/1/2011	7.80%	3.55%	4.33%	3.07%	1.89%	1.19%	7.61%	3.48%	4.21%	46.75	47.70	25.96
12/1/2011	7.42%	3.52%	3.97%	NA	NA	NA	7.42%	3.52%	3.97%	46.99	46.99	NA
1/1/2012	7.74%	3.51%	4.31%	8.37%	4.17%	4.29%	7.77%	3.54%	4.31%	47.13	47.99	27.99
2/1/2012	7.16%	3.98%	3.24%	NA	NA	NA	7.16%	3.98%	3.24%	46.31	46.31	NA
3/1/2012	8.15%	4.27%	3.97%	10.74%	7.16%	3.72%	8.26%	4.39%	3.96%	46.42	47.39	25.73
4/1/2012	7.94%	4.21%	3.82%	NA	NA	NA	7.94%	4.21%	3.82%	47.85	47.85	NA
5/1/2012	8.42%	5.00%	3.50%	4.98%	4.06%	0.94%	8.27%	4.96%	3.40%	46.31	47.29	25.70
6/1/2012	8.13%	4.16%	4.05%	NA	NA	NA	8.13%	4.16%	4.05%	47.76	47.76	NA
7/1/2012	7.76%	4.87%	2.97%	14.16%	11.42%	2.91%	8.03%	5.14%	2.97%	46.40	47.37	25.46
8/1/2012	8.31%	5.24%	3.15%	NA	NA	NA	8.31%	5.24%	3.15%	44.76	44.76	NA
9/1/2012	6.94%	4.65%	2.35%	7.36%	5.23%	2.18%	6.96%	4.68%	2.34%	45.25	46.38	23.33
10/1/2012	8.64%	5.97%	2.76%	NA	NA	NA	8.64%	5.97%	2.76%	46.46	46.46	NA
11/1/2012	8.44%	5.56%	2.97%	7.83%	6.30%	1.59%	8.42%	5.59%	2.91%	45.63	46.87	22.91
12/1/2012	8.58%	5.59%	3.08%	NA	NA	NA	8.58%	5.59%	3.08%	46.90	46.90	NA
1/1/2013	7.81%	5.68%	2.19%	9.97%	8.88%	1.13%	7.90%	5.82%	2.14%	44.98	45.98	24.24
2/1/2013	8.05%	6.68%	1.42%	NA	NA	NA	8.05%	6.68%	1.42%	44.76	44.76	NA
3/1/2013	8.17%	5.96%	2.28%	5.94%	4.90%	1.07%	8.07%	5.91%	2.23%	44.72	45.96	22.47
4/1/2013	8.62%	6.51%	2.18%	NA	NA	NA	8.62%	6.51%	2.18%	46.20	46.20	NA
5/1/2013	8.92%	6.85%	2.14%	5.61%	3.80%	1.84%	8.75%	6.70%	2.13%	45.24	46.50	23.10
6/1/2013	9.94%	7.58%	2.46%	NA	NA	NA	9.94%	7.58%	2.46%	47.29	47.29	NA
7/1/2013	9.07%	6.89%	2.26%	5.08%	3.84%	1.26%	8.90%	6.75%	2.22%	44.52	45.56	24.24
8/1/2013	8.83%	7.03%	1.87%	NA	NA	NA	8.83%	7.03%	1.87%	45.44	45.44	NA
9/1/2013	7.94%	6.27%	1.72%	9.05%	7.11%	2.01%	8.00%	6.31%	1.74%	45.84	46.94	25.33
10/1/2013	9.66%	7.75%	1.98%	NA	NA	NA	9.66%	7.75%	1.98%	46.18	46.18	NA
11/1/2013	9.37%	7.98%	1.44%	7.28%	6.48%	0.83%	9.26%	7.90%	1.41%	46.06	47.29	24.57
12/1/2013	9.64%	8.32%	1.38%	NA	NA	NA	9.64%	8.32%	1.38%	48.13	48.13	NA
1/1/2014	9.54%	8.24%	1.36%	3.36%	2.59%	0.78%	9.26%	7.98%	1.34%	45.39	46.33	26.88
2/1/2014	8.24%	7.28%	0.99%	NA	NA	NA	8.24%	7.28%	0.99%	47.16	47.16	NA
3/1/2014	7.24%	6.00%	1.28%	7.88%	6.73%	1.19%	7.27%	6.04%	1.28%	46.46	47.47	27.34
4/1/2014	7.06%	6.20%	0.89%	NA	NA	NA	7.06%	6.20%	0.89%	46.58	46.58	NA
5/1/2014	7.59%	6.20%	1.44%	7.01%	3.31%	3.77%	7.56%	6.05%	1.56%	47.17	48.44	25.72
6/1/2014	8.00%	6.80%	1.25%	NA	NA	NA	8.00%	6.80%	1.25%	50.01	50.01	NA
7/1/2014	7.74%	6.19%	1.60%	10.43%	8.94%	1.55%	7.86%	6.32%	1.59%	46.32	47.23	27.97
8/1/2014	8.06%	7.11%	0.99%	NA	NA	NA	8.06%	7.11%	0.99%	48.70	48.70	NA
9/1/2014	7.29%	6.08%	1.25%	4.81%	4.14%	0.69%	7.17%	5.99%	1.22%	47.22	48.16	29.10
10/1/2014	7.54%	6.56%	1.01%	NA	NA	NA	7.54%	6.56%	1.01%	48.54	48.54	NA
11/1/2014	7.43%	6.38%	1.08%	4.84%	3.61%	1.25%	7.29%	6.24%	1.09%	48.94	50.23	27.55
12/1/2014	8.85%	8.20%	0.68%	NA	NA	NA	8.85%	8.20%	0.68%	50.41	50.41	NA
1/1/2015	8.90%	8.08%	0.86%	6.37%	5.65%	0.74%	8.79%	7.97%	0.85%	47.98	48.85	30.15
2/1/2015	9.56%	8.88%	0.71%	NA	NA	NA	9.56%	8.88%	0.71%	50.24	50.24	NA
3/1/2015	8.27%	7.25%	1.05%	7.23%	6.60%	0.65%	8.22%	7.22%	1.03%	48.85	49.72	31.56
4/1/2015	8.80%	8.03%	0.81%	NA	NA	NA	8.80%	8.03%	0.81%	49.05	49.05	NA
5/1/2015	9.65%	8.99%	0.69%	10.87%	9.95%	0.97%	9.72%	9.04%	0.70%	49.63	50.76	29.98
6/1/2015	10.92%	9.60%	1.38%	NA	NA	NA	10.92%	9.60%	1.38%	51.04	51.04	NA
7/1/2015	10.11%	9.45%	0.70%	4.62%	4.23%	0.40%	9.87%	9.21%	0.68%	49.15	49.98	32.22
8/1/2015	10.45%	9.87%	0.62%	NA	NA	NA	10.45%	9.87%	0.62%	50.94	50.94	NA
9/1/2015	9.09%	8.06%	1.07%	8.31%	7.92%	0.41%	9.05%	8.05%	1.04%	49.98	50.74	34.07
10/1/2015	10.02%	9.38%	0.68%	NA	NA	NA	10.02%	9.38%	0.68%	49.79	49.79	NA
11/1/2015	10.48%	9.59%	0.93%	10.10%	7.36%	2.85%	10.46%	9.48%	1.03%	50.62	51.69	31.61
12/1/2015	10.33%	9.81%	0.55%	NA	NA	NA	10.33%	9.81%	0.55%	51.93	51.93	NA
1/1/2016	9.60%	8.64%	1.01%	9.09%	6.63%	2.55%	9.58%	8.55%	1.08%	50.80	51.69	32.95
2/1/2016	11.32%	10.49%	0.88%	NA	NA	NA	11.32%	10.49%	0.88%	50.96	50.96	NA
3/1/2016	10.47%	9.64%	0.88%	8.04%	4.91%	3.21%	10.36%	9.43%	0.98%	51.01	51.76	35.24
4/1/2016	10.59%	9.71%	0.93%	NA	NA	NA	10.59%	9.71%	0.93%	54.02	54.02	NA


504 DCPC Prepayment Speeds by Month - Last 5 Years
CPR / CRR / CDR
12.00%
10.00%
8.00%
6.00%
4.00%
2.00%
0.00%
ALL CPR
ALL CRR
ALL CDR
5/1/2011
7/1/2011
9/1/2011
11/1/2011
1/1/2012
3/1/2012
5/1/2012
7/1/2012
9/1/2012
11/1/2012
1/1/2013
3/1/2013
5/1/2013
7/1/2013
9/1/2013
11/1/2013
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3/1/2014
5/1/2014
7/1/2014
9/1/2014
11/1/2014
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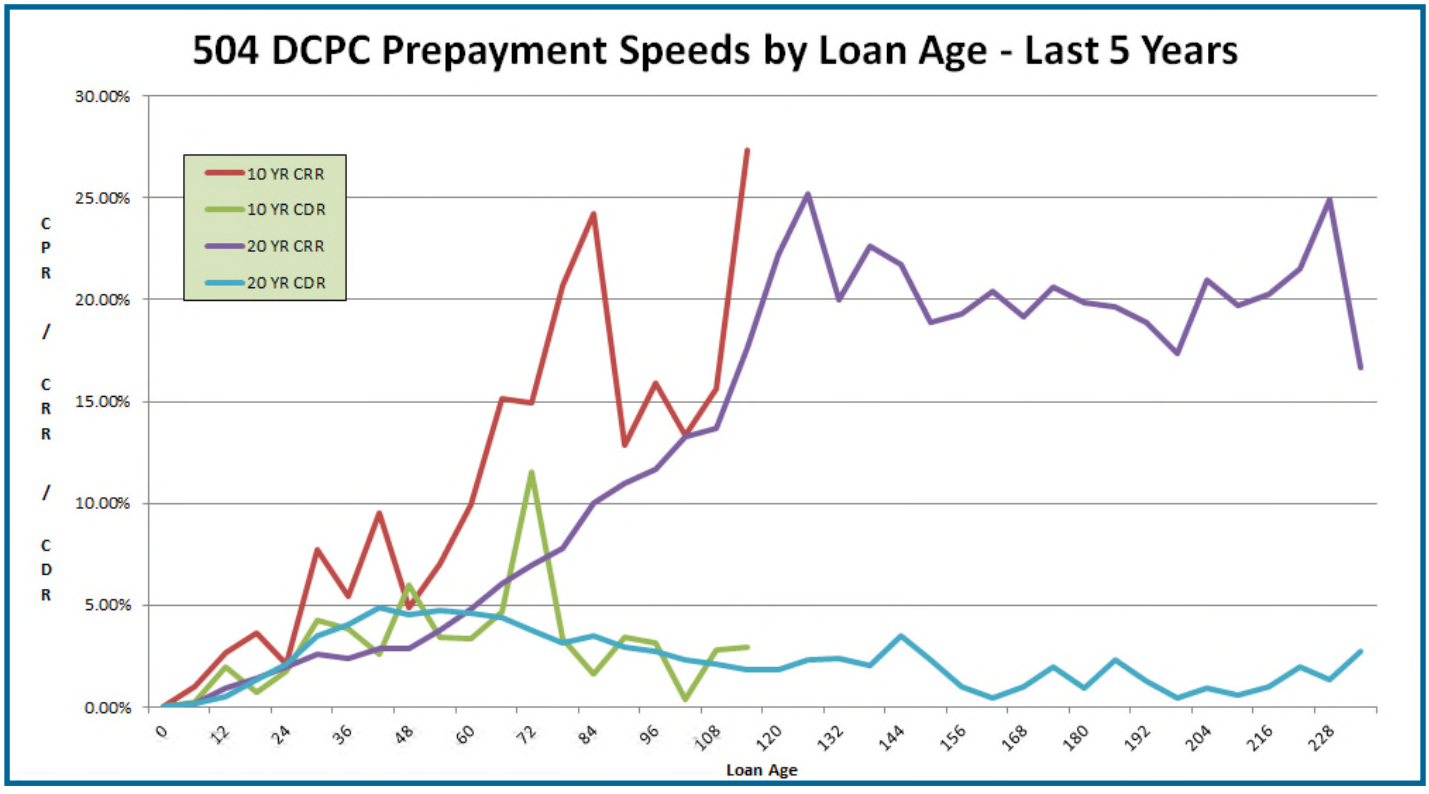
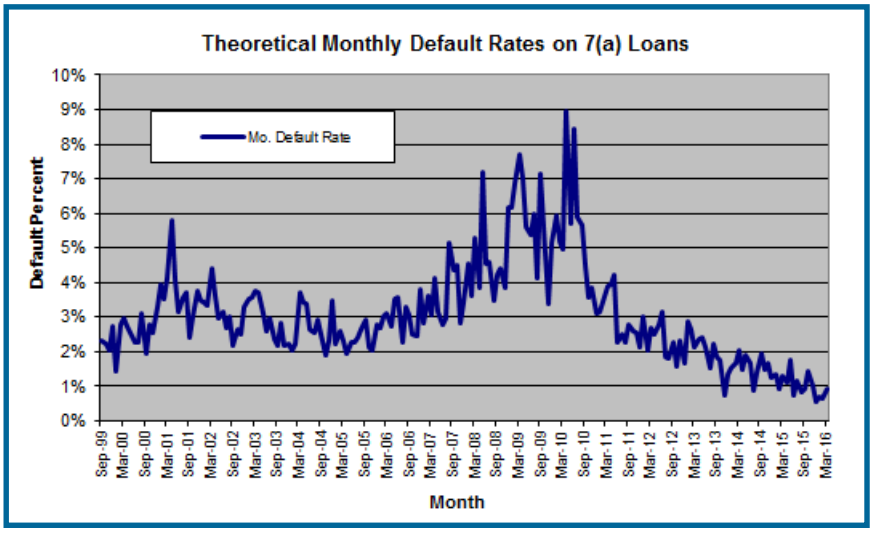
11/1/2015
1/1/2016
3/1/2016
Month


504 DCPC Prepayment Speeds by Loan Age - Last 5 Years
CPR / CRR / CDR
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
10 YR CRR
10 YR CDR
20 YR CRR
20 YR CDR
0
12
24
36
48
60
72
84
96
108
120
132
144
156
168
180
192
204
216
228
Loan Age

7(a) Default Rate Update

In March, the theoretical default rate increased by 47% to 0.92% from the second lowest reading of all-time, 0.62% the previous month.
This level represents the tenth lowest reading in our database and is the 24th sub-2% print in a row.
As we exit the first quarter, we continue to remain in a low default environment.

For further information on the terminology and concepts used in this article, please refer to the "Glossary and Definitions" at the end of the report.



Default—Curtailment Ratios

In our Default-Curtailment Ratios (DCR) we witnessed increases in both the 7a and 504 ratios last month.

Please note that an increase in the DCR does not necessarily mean that the default rate is rising, only that the percentage of early curtailments attributable to defaults has increased.

SBA 7(a) Default Ratios

Last month, the 7(a) DCR registered a 64% increase to 14.27% from 8.68% the previous month. This reading represents the 18th reading in a row below 20%.

The cause of this increase was the fact that voluntary prepayments fell while defaults increased.

Turning to actual dollar amounts, defaults rose by 57% to $43 million from $27 million. As for voluntary prepayments, they decreased by 11% to $256 million from $286 million, previously.

SBA 504 Default Ratios

This month, the 504 DCR rose by 22% to 8.85% from 7.24% previously. With defaults increasing by a greater percentage than voluntary prepayments, the ratio moved higher.

Specifically, the dollar amount of defaults increased by $6 million to $24 million (+31%). As for voluntary prepayments, they rose by $13 million to $250 million (+6%).

Summary

While both ratios increased this month, they were coming off of very low historical levels. We remain significantly below the DCR-danger zone in both programs.

For further information on the terminology and concepts used in this article, please refer to the "Glossary and Definitions" at the end of the report.

Graph on page 33

GLS Value Indices Update

In March, the GLS Value Indices fell in all six sub-indices as the Secondary Market continued its recovery from 2015 year-end lows.

The Base Rate / Libor spread fell by 2 basis point to +288 while prepayment speeds fell in four out of six maturity buckets.

By the end of the month, the secondary market was approximately 0.25% to .50% higher from February levels.

Long maturity, fully priced loans rose .55 points to 117.30 while 10 year paper saw a .20 point increase in pricing to 114.20 from 114.00.

Turning to the specifics, the largest decrease was seen in the GLS VI-1, which fell by 14% to 44 basis points. The other decreases, by order of magnitude, were seen in VI-3 (-7% to 55), VI-2 (-4% to 51), VI-6 (-4% to 162), VI-5 (-3% to 134) and VI-4 (-2% to 111).

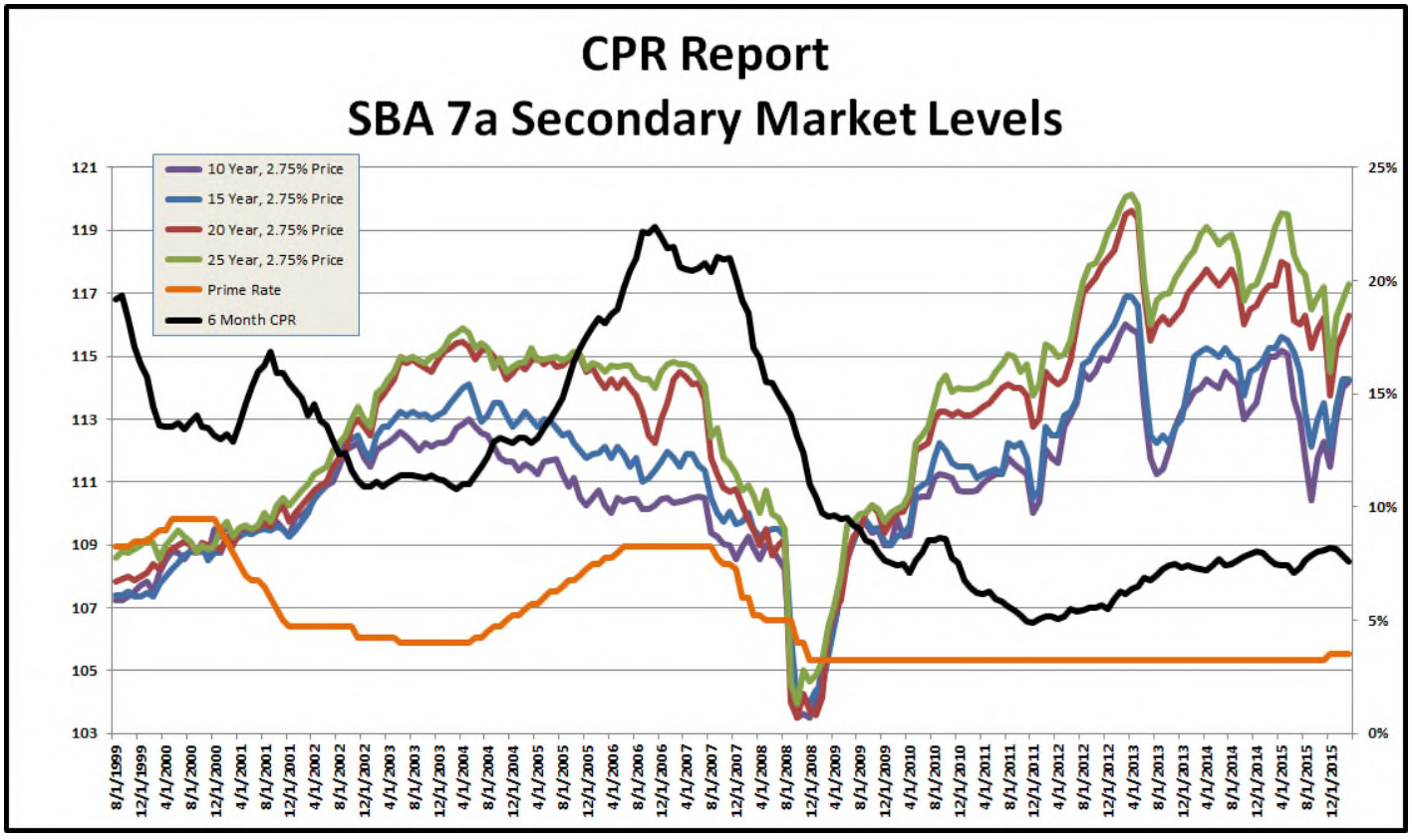
Expect small movements in April as the Secondary Market begins to consolidate its gains since the beginning of the year.

For further information on the terminology and concepts used in this article, please refer to the "Glossary and Definitions" at the end of the report.

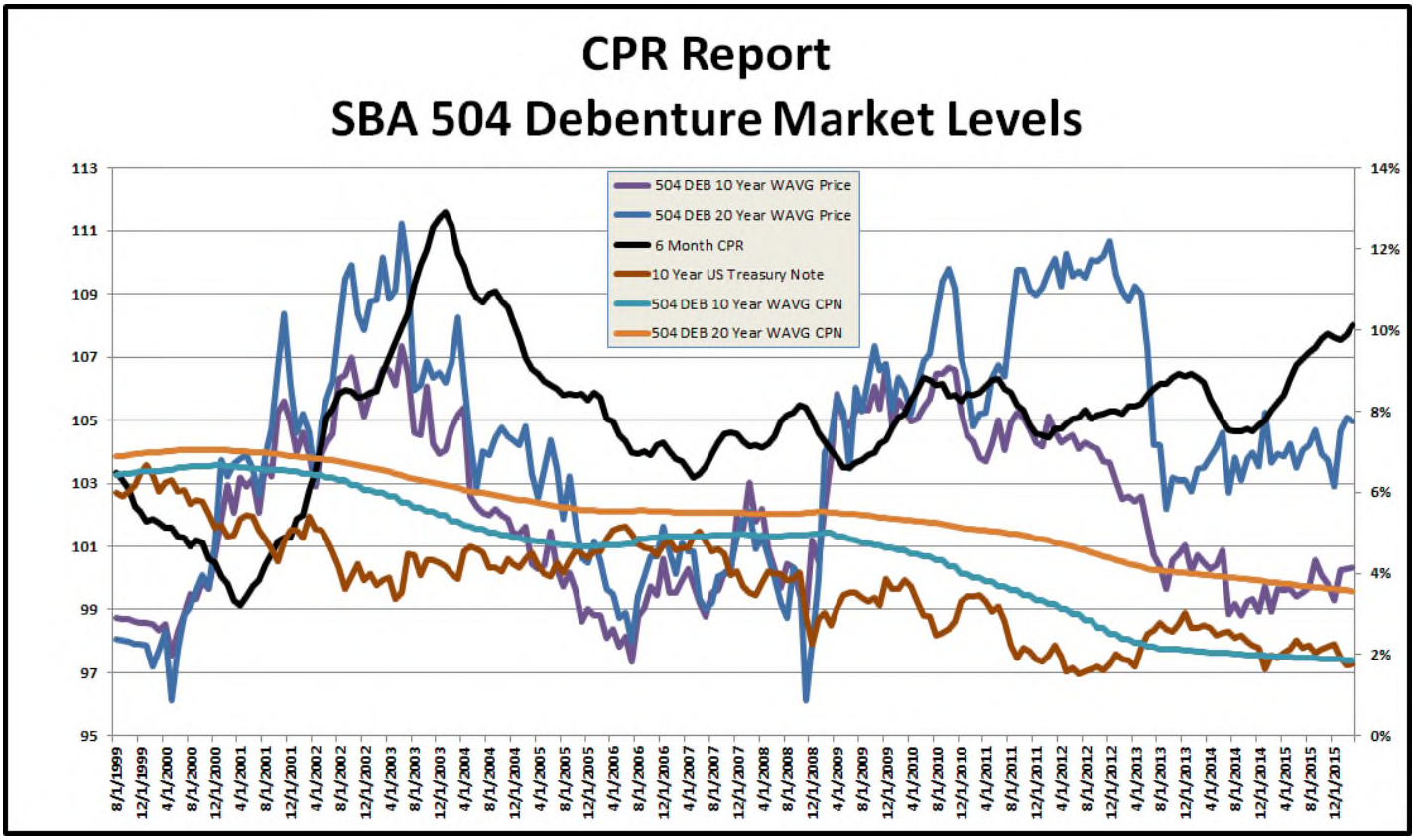
Graphs continue on next page

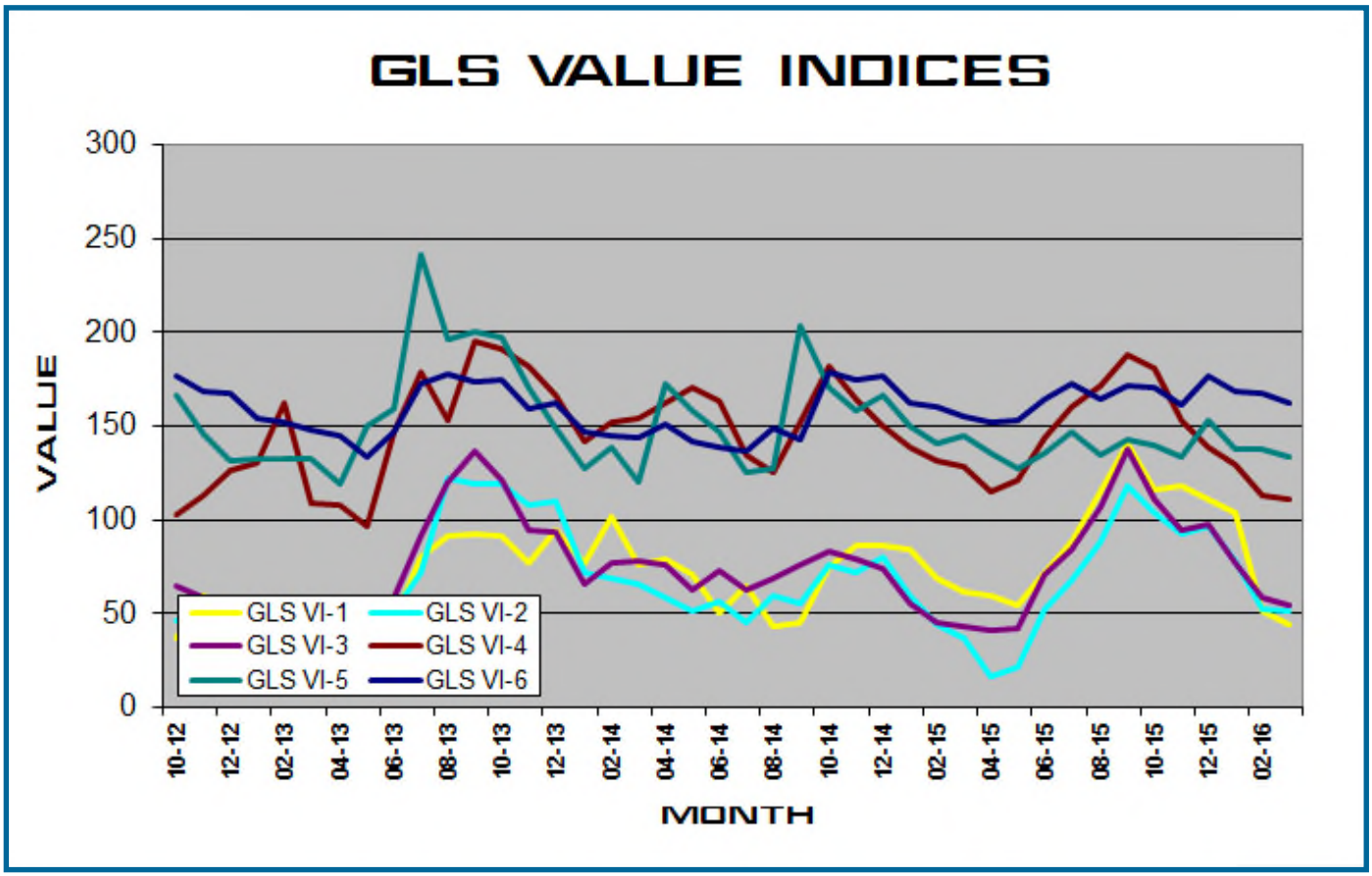
7(a) Secondary Market Pricing Grid: March 2016

Maturity	Gross Margin	Net Margin	Servicing	This Month Price	Last Month Price	3-Mos. Ago Price	6-Mos. Ago Price	1-Yr. Ago Price
10 yrs.	2.75%	1.152%	1.00%	114.200	114.000	111.500	110.400	115.000
15 yrs.	2.75%	1.152%	1.00%	114.250	114.250	112.125	112.125	115.250
20 yrs.	2.75%	1.152%	1.00%	116.300	115.750	113.750	115.250	117.250
25 yrs.	2.75%	1.152%	1.00%	117.300	116.750	114.500	116.500	119.125



GLS Value Indices Update





GLS Value Indices Supporting Data

MONTH	BUCKET 1 CPR	BUCKET 2 CPR	BUCKET 3 CPR	BUCKET 4 CPR	BUCKET 5 CPR	BUCKET 6 CPR
Oct-12	11.44%	8.16%	7.16%	6.52%	6.34%	4.40%
Nov-12	11.31%	8.21%	7.15%	6.16%	6.19%	4.62%
Dec-12	10.87%	7.49%	7.26%	5.99%	5.74%	4.49%
Jan-13	10.83%	7.82%	7.82%	5.83%	6.36%	4.90%
Feb-13	10.54%	7.81%	8.55%	5.20%	6.47%	5.17%
Mar-13	9.73%	7.46%	8.01%	5.81%	6.54%	5.28%
Apr-13	10.37%	8.50%	8.08%	5.90%	6.50%	5.52%
May-13	8.84%	9.12%	8.56%	5.97%	6.42%	5.57%
Jun-13	9.66%	10.04%	8.76%	6.24%	7.14%	5.93%
Jul-13	11.26%	9.24%	8.76%	5.75%	6.87%	5.84%
Aug-13	11.45%	9.23%	8.70%	5.97%	7.97%	6.14%
Sep-13	11.88%	10.04%	9.00%	5.90%	8.14%	6.33%
Oct-13	11.43%	9.26%	9.19%	6.49%	8.53%	6.58%
Nov-13	11.70%	8.32%	8.70%	6.10%	8.35%	6.91%
Dec-13	10.83%	7.39%	8.48%	5.75%	8.88%	6.75%
Jan-14	9.77%	8.30%	8.51%	5.62%	8.64%	6.98%
Feb-14	10.84%	8.57%	8.24%	5.10%	7.64%	6.96%
Mar-14	10.19%	8.05%	8.28%	4.93%	6.69%	6.98%
Apr-14	10.81%	8.22%	8.09%	5.16%	6.23%	6.93%
May-14	11.52%	9.21%	8.40%	5.02%	6.34%	7.06%
Jun-14	12.95%	10.45%	8.36%	5.03%	6.26%	7.41%
Jul-14	13.85%	9.91%	8.15%	6.30%	5.80%	7.12%
Aug-14	12.76%	9.40%	8.22%	6.19%	5.52%	7.19%
Sep-14	13.97%	9.08%	8.22%	5.90%	6.12%	7.42%
Oct-14	14.15%	9.41%	8.52%	4.76%	6.44%	7.57%
Nov-14	13.67%	9.52%	8.62%	5.62%	7.22%	7.62%
Dec-14	13.88%	8.24%	8.44%	6.79%	6.08%	7.36%
Jan-15	12.62%	8.53%	8.31%	7.41%	6.86%	7.88%
Feb-15	13.48%	8.66%	8.01%	7.39%	7.25%	7.51%
Mar-15	12.41%	8.96%	8.08%	7.35%	6.58%	7.23%
Apr-15	12.52%	10.28%	7.85%	8.24%	6.83%	7.07%
May-15	12.75%	10.04%	7.97%	7.88%	7.06%	7.01%
Jun-15	11.90%	10.18%	8.09%	6.30%	7.44%	7.12%
Jul-15	11.63%	10.20%	8.09%	5.60%	7.39%	6.92%
Aug-15	10.38%	10.91%	8.20%	5.95%	7.74%	7.35%
Sep-15	10.53%	11.19%	7.99%	5.99%	8.23%	7.68%
Oct-15	9.81%	9.64%	8.27%	5.90%	8.21%	7.89%
Nov-15	10.43%	9.66%	8.20%	7.53%	8.04%	7.98%
Dec-15	10.73%	9.39%	8.03%	9.60%	8.55%	8.11%
Jan-16	11.06%	9.07%	8.17%	9.70%	8.71%	8.01%
Feb-16	14.66%	9.40%	7.85%	9.79%	8.09%	7.68%
Mar-16	14.76%	9.03%	7.56%	9.83%	7.51%	7.43%

GLS Value Indices Supporting Data

MONTH	WAVG LIBOR	WAVG BASE	BASE LIBOR SPD	GLS VI-1	GLS VI-2	GLS VI-3	GLS VI-4	GLS VI-5	GLS VI-6
Oct-12	0.30%	3.25%	2.95%	37	46	65	103	166	177
Nov-12	0.29%	3.25%	2.95%	60	53	59	113	146	168
Dec-12	0.29%	3.25%	2.96%	55	58	55	126	131	168
Jan-13	0.28%	3.25%	2.97%	40	55	46	130	133	154
Feb-13	0.26%	3.24%	2.98%	32	37	34	163	133	152
Mar-13	0.26%	3.25%	2.99%	36	21	33	109	133	148
Apr-13	0.26%	3.25%	2.99%	45	21	29	108	119	145
May-13	0.26%	3.25%	2.99%	43	19	24	97	150	134
Jun-13	0.26%	3.25%	2.99%	46	52	58	147	159	147
Jul-13	0.25%	3.25%	2.99%	80	73	92	178	241	172
Aug-13	0.25%	3.25%	3.00%	91	122	120	153	197	178
Sep-13	0.23%	3.24%	3.00%	93	120	137	196	200	174
Oct-13	0.23%	3.25%	3.02%	92	119	122	191	197	175
Nov-13	0.23%	3.25%	3.02%	77	107	94	182	171	159
Dec-13	0.23%	3.25%	3.02%	95	110	94	166	149	162
Jan-14	0.23%	3.25%	3.02%	78	72	66	142	127	147
Feb-14	0.23%	3.25%	3.02%	102	69	77	152	138	145
Mar-14	0.22%	3.25%	3.03%	76	66	78	154	120	144
Apr-14	0.22%	3.25%	3.03%	79	59	76	162	172	152
May-14	0.22%	3.25%	3.03%	71	51	63	171	159	142
Jun-14	0.22%	3.25%	3.03%	51	57	73	163	147	139
Jul-14	0.23%	3.25%	3.02%	64	45	63	135	125	137
Aug-14	0.23%	3.25%	3.02%	44	60	69	125	128	149
Sep-14	0.22%	3.25%	3.03%	46	55	76	152	204	143
Oct-14	0.23%	3.25%	3.02%	75	76	83	182	171	179
Nov-14	0.23%	3.25%	3.02%	86	72	79	165	158	175
Dec-14	0.24%	3.25%	3.01%	86	80	74	150	167	177
Jan-15	0.25%	3.25%	3.00%	84	60	56	139	150	162
Feb-15	0.26%	3.25%	2.99%	69	44	45	132	141	160
Mar-15	0.27%	3.25%	2.98%	62	37	43	129	145	155
Apr-15	0.27%	3.25%	2.98%	60	17	41	115	136	152
May-15	0.28%	3.25%	2.97%	55	22	42	121	127	153
Jun-15	0.28%	3.25%	2.97%	72	52	71	144	136	165
Jul-15	0.29%	3.25%	2.96%	88	68	84	160	147	173
Aug-15	0.32%	3.25%	2.93%	115	88	107	172	135	165
Sep-15	0.33%	3.25%	2.92%	141	118	138	188	143	172
Oct-15	0.32%	3.25%	2.93%	116	104	111	181	140	171
Nov-15	0.36%	3.25%	2.89%	118	93	95	153	134	161
Dec-15	0.53%	3.25%	2.72%	111	97	98	139	153	177
Jan-16	0.62%	3.50%	2.88%	104	78	77	130	138	169
Feb-16	0.62%	3.50%	2.88%	51	53	59	113	138	168
Mar-16	0.64%	3.50%	2.86%	44	51	55	111	134	162

INDICES LEGEND	
	HIGHEST READING
	LOWEST READING

7(a) YTD Prepayment Speeds

CPR/MO.	<8	8 - 10	10 - 13	13 - 16	16 - 20	20+	ALL
Jan-16	13.45%	8.30%	8.67%	11.95%	9.71%	7.03%	**7.73%**
Feb-16	29.61%	12.62%	6.06%	5.07%	5.98%	6.74%	**6.92%**
Mar-16	6.98%	7.53%	5.66%	2.56%	3.67%	6.59%	**6.20%**
Grand Total	**17.35%**	**9.49%**	**6.79%**	**6.68%**	**6.45%**	**6.79%**	**6.95%**

POOL AGE	<8	8 - 10	10 - 13	13 - 16	16 - 20	20+	ALL
Jan-16	32 Mos.	34 Mos.	32 Mos.	56 Mos.	55 Mos.	49 Mos.	**45 Mos.**
Feb-16	32 Mos.	35 Mos.	32 Mos.	56 Mos.	54 Mos.	48 Mos.	**44 Mos.**
Mar-16	32 Mos.	34 Mos.	32 Mos.	57 Mos.	54 Mos.	49 Mos.	**44 Mos.**

2016 monthly prepayment speeds broken out by maturity sector. Source: Colson Services

7(a) YTD Prepayment Speeds

< 8 BY AGE	0-12 Mos.	13-24 Mos.	25-36 Mos.	37-48 Mos.	48+ Mos.
Jan-16	11.99%	5.51%	26.92%	13.46%	11.12%
Feb-16	35.68%	55.47%	16.94%	13.60%	5.63%
Mar-16	1.70%	12.81%	10.65%	3.34%	7.33%
Grand Total	**18.09%**	**29.85%**	**18.21%**	**10.27%**	**8.06%**

10-13 BY AGE	0-12 Mos.	13-24 Mos.	25-36 Mos.	37-48 Mos.	48+ Mos.
Jan-16	5.26%	13.80%	10.77%	11.36%	6.81%
Feb-16	4.16%	6.36%	8.39%	11.34%	5.39%
Mar-16	2.03%	10.84%	4.78%	8.89%	4.77%
Grand Total	**3.82%**	**10.30%**	**7.96%**	**10.51%**	**5.65%**

16-20 BY AGE	0-12 Mos.	13-24 Mos.	25-36 Mos.	37-48 Mos.	48+ Mos.
Jan-16	5.14%	4.30%	37.05%	4.67%	5.14%
Feb-16	6.53%	1.65%	4.56%	26.72%	3.70%
Mar-16	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.61%	2.84%
Grand Total	**4.08%**	**1.81%**	**17.25%**	**18.10%**	**3.90%**

2016 YTD CPR by maturity and age bucket. Source: Colson Services

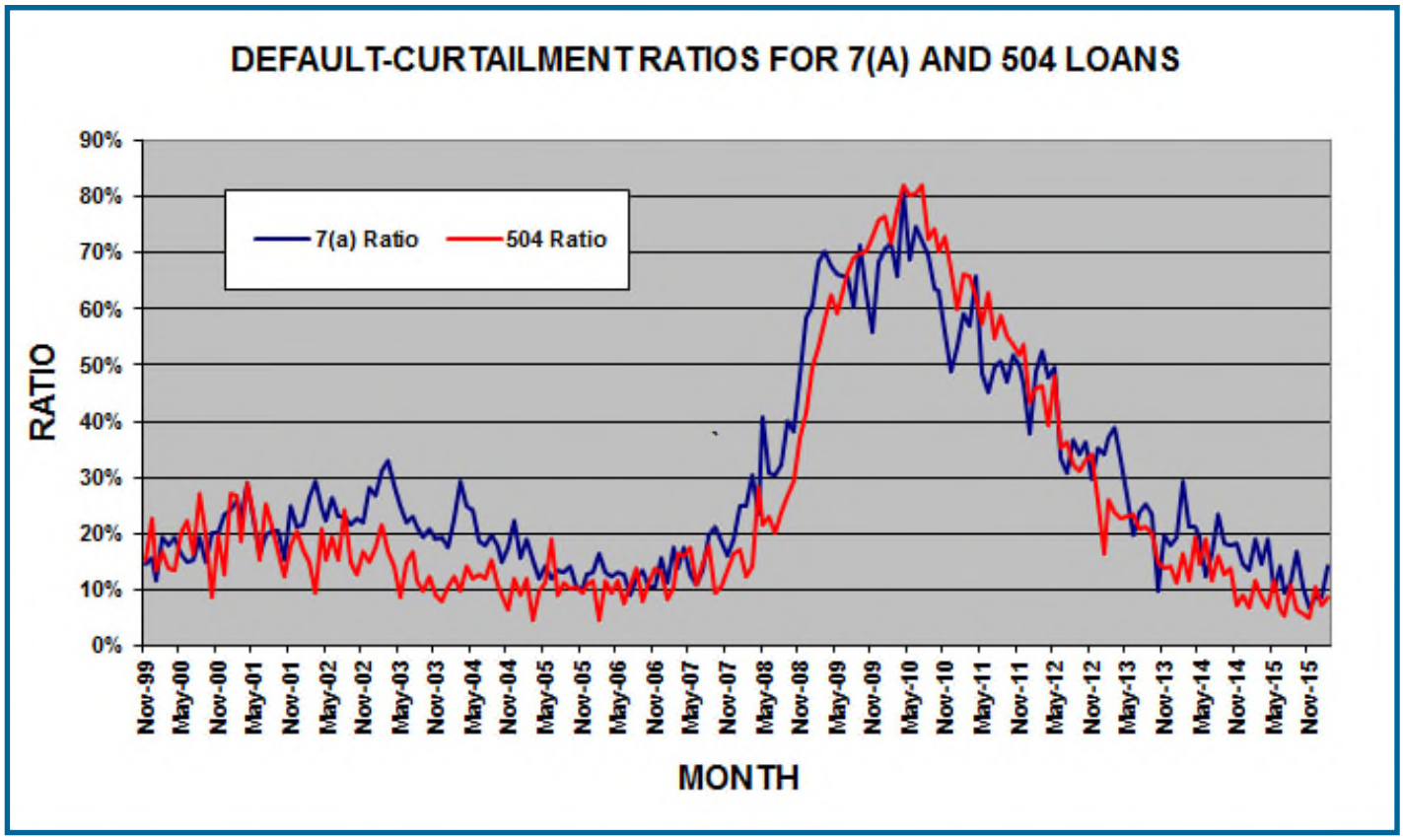
7(a) YTD Prepayment Speeds

8-10 BY AGE	0-12 Mos.	13-24 Mos.	25-36 Mos.	37-48 Mos.	48+ Mos.
Jan-16	3.76%	9.84%	2.92%	13.31%	11.11%
Feb-16	12.31%	11.83%	12.86%	3.72%	16.58%
Mar-16	7.35%	12.38%	1.54%	5.99%	6.82%
Grand Total	**7.81%**	**11.32%**	**5.95%**	**7.69%**	**11.66%**

13-16 BY AGE	0-12 Mos.	13-24 Mos.	25-36 Mos.	37-48 Mos.	48+ Mos.
Jan-16	10.54%	2.50%	6.24%	32.82%	13.46%
Feb-16	0.00%	0.00%	19.68%	0.00%	4.73%
Mar-16	5.78%	9.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%
Grand Total	**5.55%**	**4.19%**	**8.86%**	**9.21%**	**6.60%**

20+ BY AGE	0-12 Mos.	13-24 Mos.	25-36 Mos.	37-48 Mos.	48+ Mos.
Jan-16	1.20%	7.04%	12.55%	14.66%	6.05%
Feb-16	3.15%	5.16%	14.78%	11.47%	5.39%
Mar-16	2.31%	6.44%	11.32%	11.77%	5.79%
Grand Total	**2.23%**	**6.21%**	**12.87%**	**12.63%**	**5.74%**

2016 YTD CPR by maturity and age bucket. Source: Colson Services



GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS: PAGE 1

Default-Curtailment Ratio

The Default-Curtailment Ratio (DCR), or the percentage of secondary loan curtailments that are attributable to defaults, can be considered a measurement of the health of small business in the U.S. GLS, with default and borrower prepayment data supplied by Colson Services, has calculated DCRs for both SBA 7(a) and 504 loans since January, 2000.

The default ratio is calculated using the following formula:

Defaults / (Defaults + Prepayments)

By definition, when the DCR is increasing, defaults are increasing faster than borrower prepayments, suggesting a difficult business environment for small business, perhaps even recessionary conditions. On the flip side, when the DCR is decreasing, either defaults are falling or borrower prepayments are outpacing defaults, each suggesting improving business conditions for small business.

Our research suggests that a reading of 20% or greater on 7(a) DCRs and 15% or greater on 504 DCRs suggest economic weakness in these small business borrower groups.

Theoretical Default Rate

Due to a lack of up-to-date default data, we attempt to estimate the current default rate utilizing two datasets that we track:

Total prepayment data on all SBA pools going back to 2003. This is the basis for our monthly prepayment information.

Total prepayment data on all secondary market 7(a) loans going back to 1999, broken down by defaults and voluntary prepayments. This is the basis for our monthly default ratio analysis.

With these two datasets, it is possible to derive a theoretical default rate on SBA 7(a) loans. We say "theoretical" because the reader has to accept the following assumptions as true:

The ratio of defaults to total prepayments is approximately the same for SBA 7(a) pools and secondary market 7(a) loans.

Fact: 60% to 70% of all secondary market 7(a) loans are inside SBA pools.

The default rate for secondary market 7(a) loans closely approximates the default rate for all outstanding 7(a) loans.

Fact: 25% to 35% of all outstanding 7(a) loans have been sold into the secondary market.

While the above assumptions seem valid, there exists some unknown margin for error in the resulting analysis. However, that does not invalidate the potential value of the information to the SBA lender community.

The Process

To begin, we calculated total SBA pool prepayments, as a percentage of total secondary loan prepayments, using the following formula:

Pool Prepay Percentage = Pool Prepayments / Secondary Loan Prepayments

This tells us the percentage of prepayments that are coming from loans that have been pooled. Next, we calculated the theoretical default rate using the following equation:

*((Secondary Loan Defaults * Pool Prepay Percentage) / Pool Opening Balance) * 12*

This provides us with the theoretical default rate for SBA 7(a) loans, expressed as an annualized percentage.

GLS Long Value Indices

Utilizing the same maturity buckets as in our CPR analysis, we calculate 6 separate indexes, denoted as GLS VI-1 to VI-6. The numbers equate to our maturity buckets in increasing order, with VI-1 as <8 years, VI-2 as 8-10 years, VI-3 as 10-13 years, VI-4 as 13-16 years, VI-5 as 16-20 years and ending with VI-6 as 20+ years.

The new Indices are basically weighted-average spreads to Libor, using the rolling six-month CPR for pools in the same maturity bucket, at the time of the transaction. While lifetime prepayment speeds would likely be lower for new loans entering the secondary market, utilizing six-month rolling pool speeds allowed us to make relative value judgments across different time periods.

We compare the bond-equivalent yields to the relevant Libor rate at the time of the transaction. We then break the transactions into the six different maturity buckets and calculate the average Libor spread, weighting them by the loan size.

For these indices, the value can be viewed as the average spread to Libor, with a higher number equating to greater value in the trading levels of SBA 7(a) loans.

GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS: PAGE 2

Prepayment Calculations

SBA Pool prepayment speeds are calculated using the industry convention of Conditional Prepayment Rate, or CPR. CPR is the annualized percentage of the outstanding balance of a pool that is expected to prepay in a given period. For example, a 10% CPR suggests that 10% of the current balance of a pool will prepay each year.

When reporting prepayment data, we break it into seven different original maturity categories: <8 years, 8-10 years, 10-13 years, 13-16 years, 16-20 years and 20+ years. Within these categories we provide monthly CPR and YTD values.

In order to get a sense as to timing of prepayments during a pool's life, we provide CPR for maturity categories broken down by five different age categories: 0-12 months, 13-24 months, 25-36 months, 37-48 months and 48+ months.

As to the causes of prepayments, we provide a graph which shows prepayment speeds broken down by voluntary borrower prepayment speeds, denoted VCPR and default prepayment speeds, denoted as DCPR. The formula for Total CPR is as follows:

Total Pool CPR = VCPR + DCPR

SBA Libor Base Rate

The SBA Libor Base Rate is set on the first business day of the month utilizing one-month LIBOR, as published in a national financial newspaper or website, plus 3% (300 basis points). The rate will be rounded to two digits with .004 being rounded down and .005 being rounded up. Please note that the SBA's maximum 7(a) interest rates continue to apply to SBA base rates: Lenders may charge up to 2.25% above the base rate for maturities under seven years and up to 2.75% above the base rate for maturities of seven years or more, with rates 2% higher for loans of $25,000 or less and 1% higher for loans between $25,000 and $50,000. (Allowable interest rates are slightly higher for SBAExpress loans.)

Risk Types

The various risk types that impact SBA pools are the following:

Basis Risk: The risk of unexpected movements between two indices. The impact of this type of risk was shown in the decrease in the Prime/Libor spread experienced in 2007 and 2008.

Prepayment Risk: The risk of principal prepayments due to borrower voluntary curtailments and defaults. Overall prepayments are expressed in CPR, or Conditional Prepayment Rate.

Interest Rate Risk: The risk of changes in the value of an interest-bearing asset due to movements in interest rates. For pools with monthly or quarterly adjustments, this risk is low.

Credit Risk: Losses experienced due to the default of collateral underlying a security. Since SBA loans and pools are guaranteed by the US government, this risk is very small.

Secondary Market First Lien Position 504 Loan Pool Guarantee Program

As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (AKA the Stimulus Bill), Congress authorized the SBA to create a temporary program that provides a guarantee on an eligible pool of SBA 504 first liens. The program was authorized for a period of two years from the date of bill passage – February, 2009. The eligibility of each loan is dependent on the date of the SBA Debenture funding. To be eligible, the Debenture must have been funded on or after February 17, 2009. The total guarantee allocation is $3 Billion. HR 5297 provides for a two-year extension from the first pooling month, so that the final end date of the program was September, 2012.

The SBA began issuing pool guarantees in September, 2010 for early October settlement.

For the purposes of the program, a pool is defined as 2 or more loans. A pool must be either fixed (for life) or adjustable (any period adjustment including 5 or 10 years). If the pool is comprised of adjustable rate loans, all loans must have the same base rate (e.g. Prime, LIBOR, LIBOR Swaps, FHLB, etc.). Finally, each loan must be current for the lesser of 6 months or from the time of loan funding. Congress mandated that this be a zero subsidy program to the SBA (and the US taxpayer). The SBA has determined the program cost (management and expected losses) can be covered by an ongoing subsidy fee of .744% for fiscal year 2012.

GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS: PAGE 3

SBA 504 Program and Debenture Funding

To support small businesses and to strengthen the economy Congress created the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1953 to provide a range of services to small businesses including financing. In 1958 Congress passed the Small Business Investment Act which established what is known today as the SBA 504 loan program.

The 504 loan program provides financing for major fixed assets, such as owner-occupied real estate and long-term machinery and equipment. A 504 project is funded by a loan from a bank secured with a first lien typically covering 50% of the project's cost, a loan from a CDC secured with a second lien (backed by a 100% SBA-guaranteed debenture) covering a maximum of 40% of the cost, and a contribution of at least 10% of the project cost from the small business being financed. The SBA promotes the 504 program as an economic development tool because it is a small-business financing product that generates jobs.

Each debenture is packaged with other CDC debentures into a national pool and is sold on a monthly basis to underwriters. Investors purchase interests in debenture pools and receive certificates representing ownership of all or part of a debenture pool. SBA uses various agents to facilitate the sale and service of the certificates and the orderly flow of funds among the parties involved. The debenture sales are broken into monthly sales of 20 year debentures and bi-monthly sales of 10 year debentures.

It is the performance of these debenture pools that we track in the CPR Report on a monthly basis.

SBI Pool and IO Strip Indexes

Through a joint venture called Small Business Indexes, Inc. or SBI, GLS and Ryan ALM introduced a group of total return indexes for SBA 7a pools and I/O strips with history going back to 1/1/2000.

Why did we do this?

Indexes have been around since 1896 when the Dow Jones Industrial Average was introduced. They have grown in importance to the financial markets, whereby today $6 trillion are invested in Index Funds throughout the world.

The reasons for having investment indexes are fivefold:

1. **Asset Allocation Models:** Asset Allocation usually accounts for over 90% of a client's total return and becomes the most critical asset decision. Such models use 100% index data to calculate their asset allocations. Bond index funds are the best representation of the intended risk/reward of fixed income asset classes.
2. **Transparency:** Most bond index benchmarks publish daily returns unlike active managers who publish monthly or even quarterly returns usually with a few days of delinquency. Such transparency should provide clients with more information on the risk/reward behavior of their assets so there are no surprises at quarterly asset management review meetings.
3. **Performance Measurement:** Creates a benchmark for professional money managers to track their relative performance.
4. **Dictates Risk/Reward Behavior:** By analyzing historical returns of an index, an investor can better understand how an asset class will perform over long periods of time, as well as during certain economic cycles.
5. **Hedging:** An investment index can provide a means for hedging the risk of a portfolio that is comprised of assets tracked by the index. An example would be hedging a 7a servicing portfolio using the SBI I/O Strip Index.

By creating investment indexes for SBA 7a pool and IO strips, these investments can become a recognized asset class by pension funds and other large investors who won't consider any asset class in their asset allocation models that does not have a benchmark index.

An additional use for the I/O index could be to allow 7a lenders to hedge servicing portfolios that are getting large due to production and the low prepayment environment. This increase in exposure to 7a IO Strips would be welcome by IO investors who are constrained by the amount of loans that are stripped prior to being pooled.

Continued on the following page.

GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS: PAGE 4

SBI Pool and IO Strip Indexes (continued)

How are the indexes calculated?

The rules for choosing which outstanding pools are eligible for both the pool and IO indexes are the following:

Pool Size:

- $5 million minimum through 1/1/2005.
- $10 million minimum after 1/1/2005.

Pool Structure:

- Minimum of 5 loans inside the pool.
- Minimum average loan size of $250,000.

Pool Maturity:

- Minimum of 10 years of original maturity.
- Sub indices for 10-15 years and 15-25 year maturities.
- The rules for remaining in the indices are the following:

Pool Size:

- Minimum pool factor of .25
- Factor Updates in the Indices are on the first of the month, based on the Colson Factor Report that is released in the middle of the previous month.

Pool Structure:

- Minimum of 5 loans inside the pool.

We have produced two weightings for each pool in the various indexes, "Actual" and "Equal":

"Actual" weighted Indices:

- The actual original balance of each pool is used to weight the pool in the index.
- An index for all eligible pools, as well as one for 10-15 years and one for 15-25 years of original maturity.
- A total of 3 actual weighted sub-indices.

"Equal" weighted Indices:

- An original balance of $10 million is assigned to each pool, regardless of its true size.
- An index for all eligible pools, as well as one for 10-15 years and one for 15-25 years of original maturity.
- A total of 3 equal weighted sub-indices.

Continued on the following page.

GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS: PAGE 5

SBI Pool and IO Strip Indexes (continued)

This equates to a total of (6) Pool sub-indices. We will refer to them on a go-forward basis as the following:

Actual Weighting:

- All 10-25 year in original maturity pools "All Actual"
- 10-15 year in original maturity pools "Short Actual"
- 15-25 year in original maturity pools "Long Actual"

Equal Weighting:

- All 10-25 year in original maturity pools "All Equal"
- 10-15 year in original maturity pools "Short Equal"
- 15-25 year in original maturity pools "Long Equal"

Return Calculations

Each index is tracked by its value on a daily basis, as well as the components of return.

Income Component

- Daily return is calculated for the contribution of interest earned.

Mark-to-Market Component

- Daily return is calculated for the contribution of Mark-To-Market changes.

Scheduled Principal Component

- Daily return is calculated for the contribution of normal principal payments. Only impacts the first of the month.

Prepayed Principal Component

- Daily return is calculated for the contribution of prepayed principal payments. Only impacts the first of the month.
- We have also added a Default Principal Component and a Voluntary Principal Component that, together, equate to the Prepayed Principal Component. This also only impacts the first of the month.

Total Principal Component

- Daily return is calculated for the contribution of all principal payments. Only impacts the first of the month.

The formula for Total Daily Return is as follows:

Total Daily Return = Income Return + MTM Return + Principal Return

The Principal Return is generated using the following formula:

Principal Return = Prepayed Principal Return + Scheduled Principal Return

Continued on the following page.

GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS: PAGE 6

SBI Pool and IO Strip Indexes (continued)

The I/O Strip Indexes are a bit more involved, since we have to calculate the pricing multiple, as well as the breakdown between income earned and return of capital from interest accruals and payments. Here are the specific rules for the I/O Strip Indexes:

- The I/O Strip Indices utilize the same pools as the Pool Indices.
- Each pool is synthetically "stripped" upon entering the I/O Indices.
- For the equal and actual weighted indices and the maturity sub-indices (10-15 and 15-25), the pools are split into two even buckets utilizing the pool reset margins. The bucket with the higher margins we refer to as the "Upper Bucket" and the lower margin pools are in the "Lower Bucket".
- The weighted average reset margin and pool MTM is calculated for each bucket. The MTM is the same one utilized in the pool indices.
- The weighted average price of the Lower Bucket is subtracted from the Upper Bucket. The same thing is done for the weighted average reset margin.
- The MTM difference is divided by the reset margin difference, giving us the pricing multiple by maturity and weighting.
- The end result is a pricing multiple for equal and actual weighting for 10-15 year pools and 15-25 year pools, totaling (4) distinct multiples.
- Not all interest received is considered earned income, therefore interest received by the stripped pools is divided into earnings and return of capital, utilizing OID accounting rules.
- The OID accounting rule create a straight-line return of capital upon entry into the index and the difference between the return of capital and interest received is earned income.
- Fundamentally, high prepayments can push more received interest into return of capital, thus limiting earned income. Excellent prepayment performance can generate large amounts of earned income over time.

Once the return percentages are determined for each day, it is then applied to the previous day's index level, in order to calculate the index levels for that day.

Supporting Calculations

To aid in the analysis of the indexes, we track (22) distinct calculations for each of the (6) sub-indices:

Size

- Pool count and total outstanding balance

Structure

- Weighted average issue date, maturity date, reset date, maturity months, remaining months, age, coupon, reset margin, strip percent (strip indexes only).

Price and Yield

- Weighted average pool price, bond-equivalent yield, strip discount rate, multiple and strip pricing (strip indexes only)

Other Calculations

- CPR assumption, weighted average life, modified duration, index duration, strip duration and strip return of capital average life.

Continued on the following page.

GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS: PAGE 7

SBI Pool and IO Strip Indexes (continued)

SBA 504 Debenture and SBIC Debenture Indexes

While the above calculations for both the SBA 504 Debenture (SBAP) and SBIC Debenture Indexes are the same, there are differences in structure and reporting between all three SBA Programs. Here are the differences:

- SBAP's have monthly factor updates for 20 year (deemed "Long") but bi-monthly updates for 10-year paper ("Short").
- SBAP's have one new 20-year maturity each month and one 10-year every other month.
- SBICs only have 10 year debentures and they update factors only twice a year, in March and September.
- SBICs have a new debenture issued in the same months as above.
- SBICs do not amortize, whereas both SBAPs and 7a Pools do. For this reason, there is no Scheduled Principal Sub-Index.
- While 7a pools are all floating rate securities in the indexes, SBAP and SBICs debentures are all fixed rate, thus having longer durations and greater sensitivity to interest rate movements.

SBA Composite Indexes

The SBI Composite Indexes combine the four primary indexes (7a Pools, 7a IO Strips, SBAPs and SBICs) into one suite of indexes. While the actual weighted indexes use the four primary actual indexes weighted by actual size, the equal weighted indexes use the four primary equal weighted indexes also weighted by actual size. Due to the fact that the three SBA programs have grown, and continue to grow, at different rates since 1999, a static equal weighting methodology would create balancing issues over time. Therefore, we thought it best to weight the equal indexes by the actual program sizes.

The Composite indexes have all of the same sub-indexes as the four primary indexes.

SBI Rich / Cheap Analysis

The SBI Rich /Cheap Analysis is an attempt to create a "fair value" pricing model, based on 13 years of historical index pricing. We then compare the fair value price to current market levels, as represented by the GLS pricing models. We do this for 10 to 15 year maturity index-eligible pools and for 15+ maturity ones, effectively creating two separate calculations.

The first step was to create a fair value pricing algorithm for each maturity bucket, which is based on the following historical inputs:

Fundamental Inputs:

- The rolling 12-month historical CPR for all pools, including non-eligible ones, inside each maturity bucket.
- The previous month's 1 month CPR for the same population and maturity bucket.
- We used all pools, since the GLS pricing models do not differentiate between eligible and non-eligible pools.
- Weighted average pool coupon.

We chose the prepayment inputs in order to provide a directional element for pool prepayments. For instance, when the 1 month CPR is lower than the 12 month one, than the trend for prepayments is lower and when it is higher, the trend is toward higher prepayments.

We added the coupon input to add market level interest rates to the analysis. Since we are only using floating-rate SBA 7a pools that reset monthly or quarterly, this input is a proxy for the base rate on the pricing date.

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SBI Rich / Cheap Analysis (continued)

Structural Inputs:

- Weighted average pool net margin to the base rate.
- Weighted average remaining months to maturity.
- Weighted average pool age.

The structural inputs put the weighted average index price into context, based on the amount and number of interest payments into the future.
The algorithm will be re-calibrated on an annual basis with the addition of the previous year's pricing data and then applied to the next year's pricing data to calculate the fair value price.

Methodology

We used multiple regression for the analysis and achieved an r-squared of .80 for the 10-15 year maturity bucket and .95 for the 15+ maturity bucket.
We then subtracted the fair value price from the index pricing level to find the difference between these two pricing elements. Basically, when the index pricing level is higher than the fair value price, the index price is, to varying degrees, "rich" and when it is below the fair value price, it is "cheap".
Additionally, we determined that a "Fair Value Band" was necessary for the analysis. We decided that when the two pricing components are within +.50 and –.50 of each other (green portion of the accompanying graph), the index pricing level was fairly valued as per the model.
When the index price rose above the fair value band, the market for SBA pools is considered "Rich", or expensive compared to historical pricing and when it is below the band, it is "Cheap" or inexpensive as compared to our fair value price.

SBIC Debenture Program

A Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) is a privately owned and operated company that makes long-term investments in American small businesses and is licensed by the United States Small Business Administration (SBA).
A principal reason for a company to become licensed as an SBIC is access to financing (Leverage) provided by SBA. In addition, banks and Federal savings associations (as well as their holding companies) have the ability to own or to invest in SBICs and thereby to own indirectly more than 5 percent of the voting stock of a small business,1 and can receive Community Reinvestment Act credit for SBIC investments. Banks and their holding companies also receive exemptions from certain capital charge regulations and lending "affiliation" rules under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. A business seeking a U.S. Government contract that is a set aside for small businesses does not lose its status as a small business by reason of a control investment by an SBIC. Many Business Development Companies (BDCs) also have formed SBIC "subsidiaries" as part of their business strategies.

The SBIC Program has undergone significant changes since its creation in 1958. The original Program permitted only Debenture Leverage. The Small Business Equity Enhancement Act of 1992 drastically changed the SBIC program. It created a new form of SBA Leverage known as "Participating Securities" (essentially preferred limited partnership interests); increased the amount of Leverage available to an SBIC to $90 million (which subsequently was indexed to reflect changes in the cost of living since March 31, 1993 and then modified in 2009 to be $150 million); required minimum private capital of $10 million for SBICs using Participating Securities and $5 million for SBICs using Debentures; provided for stricter SBA licensing standards; and enacted other changes to make the program more consistent with the private venture capital industry. Unlike the Debenture program which requires periodic interest payments, the Participating Securities program required an SBIC to pay SBA a prioritized payment (preferred return) and a profit share when the SBIC realized profits. As a consequence, the Participating Securities program was designed to permit investing in equity securities whether or not those securities had a current pay component.

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SBIC Debenture Program (continued)

This new program resulted in a large expansion of the number of SBIC licenses granted. Following the burst of the "technology bubble" in 2002, the Administration decided there was no longer a need for an equity SBIC program and determined that the existing participating securities program would result in significant losses to SBA. Accordingly, SBA terminated the program, and that beginning on October 1, 2004, stopped issuing commitments to use participating securities leverage and licensing new participating securities SBICs.

SBA currently provides financing (called "Leverage") to SBICs in the form of "Debentures." Debentures are unsecured ten-year loans issued by the SBIC that have interest-only payable semi-annually. Most Debentures bear a temporary interest rate based on LIBOR. The interest rate on these Debentures is fixed when the SBA pools Debentures from various SBICs and sells them to the public, with the pooled Debentures having a 10-year maturity from the sale date.

It is these debentures that are analyzed in the CPR Report.

Since SBIC Debentures do not have an amortization component, I have added a different CPR calculation inside the CPR Report.

I call it the "Amortization Equivalent CPR" (AECPR). Since the principal balance does not amortize for SBIC debentures, it makes it difficult to compare them, from a pre-payment perspective, to amortizing assets, such as SBA 7a and 504 debenture pools.

The AECPR assumes the asset amortizes and looks at the beginning and ending balance to calculate the CPR. The calculation uses the exact MBA (Mortgage Banker's Association) standard formula for CPR.

Because of the amortization assumption, the AECPR is always lower than the normal CPR calculation for SBIC pools, and can go below zero if the principal reduction does not fully offset the assumed amortization amount.

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Government Loan Solutions, Inc. (GLS) was founded by three former Bond Traders in Cleveland, OH. Our current partners possess a combined 60 years experience in the institutional fixed income markets, 40 of which are in the loan securitization business. GLS formally began operations in January, 2007 and became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Live Oak Bancshares in September, 2013. Our mission:

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