

HFF, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2009

Table of Contents

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from

to

Commission file number: 001-33280

HFF, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State of Incorporation)

51-0610340

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**One Oxford Centre
301 Grant Street, Suite 600**

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

(Address of principal executive offices)

15219

(Zip code)

(412) 281-8714

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes ☐ No ☒

Number of shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of the registrant outstanding as of May 1, 2009 was 16,526,208 shares.

HFF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
TABLE OF CONTENTS
March 31, 2009

	Page
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	4
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	24
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	33
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	33
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	35
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	35
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	35
<u>Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities</u>	35
<u>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	35
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	35
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	35
<u>Signatures</u>	36
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32.1</u>	

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements, which reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, our operations and financial performance. You can identify these forward-looking statements by the use of words such as outlook, believes, expects, potential, continues, may, will, should, approximately, predicts, intends, plans, estimates, anticipates or the negative version of these words or other comparable words. Such forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause actual outcomes or results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. We believe these factors include, but are not limited to, those described under Risk Factors. These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING THE REGISTRANT

In connection with our initial public offering of our Class A common stock in February 2007, we effected a reorganization of our business, which had previously been conducted through HFF Holdings LLC (HFF Holdings) and certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including Holliday Fenoglio Fowler, L.P. and HFF Securities L.P. (together, the Operating Partnerships) and Holliday GP Corp. (Holliday GP). In the reorganization, HFF, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation, purchased from HFF Holdings all of the shares of Holliday GP, which is the sole general partner of each of the Operating Partnerships, and approximately 45% of the partnership units in each of the Operating Partnerships (including partnership units in the Operating Partnerships held by Holliday GP) in exchange for the net proceeds from the initial public offering and one share of Class B common stock of HFF, Inc. Following this reorganization and as of the closing of the initial public offering on February 5, 2007, HFF, Inc. is a holding company holding partnership units in the Operating Partnerships and all of the outstanding shares of Holliday GP. HFF Holdings and HFF, Inc., through their wholly-owned subsidiaries, are the only limited partners of the Operating Partnerships. We refer to these transactions collectively in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as the Reorganization Transactions. Unless we state otherwise, the information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q gives effect to these Reorganization Transactions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references to (1) HFF Holdings refer solely to HFF Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company that was previously the holding company for our consolidated subsidiaries, and not to any of its subsidiaries, (2) HFF LP refer to Holliday Fenoglio Fowler, L.P., a Texas limited partnership, (3)

HFF Securities refer to HFF Securities L.P., a Delaware limited partnership and registered broker-dealer, (4) Holliday GP refer to Holliday GP Corp., a Delaware corporation and the general partner of HFF LP and HFF Securities, (5)

HoldCo LLC refer to HFF Partnership Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of HFF, Inc. and (6) Holdings Sub refer to HFF LP Acquisition LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of HFF Holdings. Our business operations are conducted by HFF LP and HFF Securities which are sometimes referred to in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as the Operating Partnerships. Also, except where specifically noted, references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to the Company, we or us mean HFF, Inc., a Delaware corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries after giving effect to the Reorganization Transactions.

Table of Contents**PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements**

HFF, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Dollars in Thousands)

	March 31, 2009 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008 (audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 32,733	\$ 37,028
Restricted cash (Note 7)	167	190
Accounts receivable	802	985
Mortgage notes receivable (Note 8)	117,750	16,300
Prepaid taxes	4,298	5,569
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,436	2,038
Deferred tax asset, net	125	320
 Total current assets, net	 157,311	 62,430
Property and equipment, net (Note 4)	4,964	5,294
Deferred tax asset	124,874	123,848
Goodwill	3,712	3,712
Intangible assets, net (Note 5)	7,523	7,649
Other noncurrent assets	438	459
 Total Assets	 \$298,822	 \$203,392
 LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 7)	\$ 92	\$ 91
Warehouse line of credit (Note 8)	117,750	16,300
Accrued compensation and related taxes	3,178	5,321
Accounts payable	790	495
Payable to affiliate (Note 16)	57	92
Other current liabilities	3,816	3,207
 Total current liabilities	 125,683	 25,506
Deferred rent credit	3,632	3,793
Payable to HFF Holdings TRA, less current portion (Note 12)	108,287	108,287
Other long-term liabilities	208	120
Long-term debt, less current portion (Note 7)	59	60
 Total liabilities	 237,869	 137,766
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 175,000,000 authorized, and 16,526,208 and 16,446,480 shares outstanding, respectively	165	164
Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 1 share authorized, and 1 share outstanding		

Treasury stock	(173)	
Additional paid-in-capital	26,626	26,206
Retained earnings	10,713	12,756
 Total parent stockholders' equity	 37,331	 29,126
Noncontrolling interest (<i>Note 13</i>)	23,622	26,500
 Total equity	 60,953	 65,626
 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	 \$ 298,822	 \$203,392

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

HFF, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Income
(Dollars in Thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ending March 31,	
	2009	2008
Revenues		
Capital markets services revenue	\$ 11,870	\$ 31,368
Interest on mortgage notes receivable	550	202
Other	808	610
	13,228	32,180
Expenses		
Cost of services	10,689	22,310
Personnel	2,027	2,138
Occupancy	1,841	1,855
Travel and entertainment	1,015	1,951
Supplies, research, and printing	745	1,911
Insurance	502	484
Professional fees	754	904
Depreciation and amortization	856	734
Interest on warehouse line of credit	213	176
Other operating	709	1,255
	19,351	33,718
Operating loss	(6,123)	(1,538)
Interest and other income, net	413	1,006
Interest expense	(6)	(6)
Decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement		3,580
(Loss) / income before income taxes	(5,716)	3,042
Income tax (benefit) expense	(810)	4,103
Net loss	(4,906)	(1,061)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(2,863)	(98)
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (2,043)	\$ (963)
Earnings per share of Class A common stock:		
Basic	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.06)
Diluted	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.06)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated statements.

Table of Contents

HFF, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(Dollars in Thousands, except share data)

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Treasury Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
Stockholders equity, December 31, 2008	16,446,480	\$ 164		\$	\$26,206	\$12,756	\$26,500	\$65,626
Stock compensation and other, net					420			420
Issuance of Class A common stock	158,991	2						2
Repurchase of Class A common stock	(79,263)	(1)	79,263	(173)				(174)
Distributions							(15)	(15)
Net loss						(2,043)	(2,863)	(4,906)
Stockholders equity, March 31, 2009	16,526,208	\$ 165	79,263	\$(173)	\$26,626	\$10,713	\$23,622	\$60,953
	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Treasury Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
Stockholders equity, December 31, 2007	16,445,000	\$ 164		\$	\$25,353	\$12,527	\$21,784	\$59,828
Stock compensation and other, net					145			145
Net loss						(963)	(98)	(1,061)
Stockholders equity, March 31, 2008	16,445,000	\$ 164		\$	\$25,498	\$11,564	\$21,686	\$58,912

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

HFF, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollars In Thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (4,906)	\$ (1,061)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock based compensation	420	168
Deferred taxes	(831)	2,542
Depreciation and amortization:		
Property and equipment	360	418
Intangibles	496	316
Gain on sale or disposition of assets	(274)	(150)
Mortgage service rights assumed, net	(29)	(455)
Increase (decrease) in cash from changes in:		
Restricted cash	23	102
Accounts receivable	183	573
(Receivable from) /payable to affiliates	(35)	(14)
Payable under the tax receivable agreement		(3,580)
Deferred taxes, net		3,574
Mortgage notes receivable	(101,450)	4,700
Net borrowings on warehouse line of credit	101,450	(4,700)
Prepaid taxes, prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,873	(2,124)
Other noncurrent assets	21	(165)
Accrued compensation and related taxes	(2,143)	(7,273)
Accounts payable	295	(367)
Other accrued liabilities	609	362
Other long-term liabilities	(138)	(193)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,076)	(7,327)
Investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(10)	(26)
Non-compete agreement		(100)
Net cash used in investing activities	(10)	(126)
Financing activities		
Payments on long-term debt	(22)	(16)
Issuance of common stock	1	
Treasury stock	(173)	
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(15)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(209)	(16)
Net decrease in cash	(4,295)	(7,469)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	37,028	43,739

Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 32,733	\$36,270
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See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

7

Table of Contents

HFF, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

HFF, Inc., through its Operating Partnerships, Holliday Fenoglio Fowler, L.P., a Texas limited partnership (HFF LP), and HFF Securities L.P., a Delaware limited partnership and registered broker-dealer (HFF Securities) and together with HFF LP, the Operating Partnerships), is a commercial real estate financial intermediary that provides commercial real estate and capital markets services including debt placement, investment sales, structured finance and private equity placements, investment banking and advisory services, loan sales and loan sale advisory services, commercial loan servicing and commercial real estate advice through its 17 offices in the United States.

HFF LP was acquired on June 16, 2003 and accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141). The total purchase price of \$8.8 million was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

During 2004, HFF LP and Holliday GP Corp., a Delaware corporation (Holliday GP), formed HFF Securities. HFF Securities is a broker-dealer that performs private placements of securities by raising equity capital from institutional investors for discretionary, commingled real estate funds to execute real estate acquisitions, recapitalizations, developments, debt investments, and other real estate-related strategies. HFF Securities may also provide other investment banking and advisory services on various project or entity-level strategic assignments such as mergers and acquisitions, sales and divestitures, recapitalizations and restructurings, privatizations, management buyouts, and arranging joint ventures for specific real estate strategies.

Offering and Reorganization

HFF, Inc., a Delaware corporation (together with Holliday GP and the Operating Partnerships, collectively referred to as the Company), was formed in November 2006 in connection with a proposed initial public offering of its Class A common stock. On November 9, 2006, HFF, Inc. filed a registration statement on Form S-1 with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) relating to a proposed underwritten initial public offering of 14,300,000 shares of Class A common stock of HFF, Inc. (the Offering). On January 30, 2007, the SEC declared the registration statement on Form S-1 effective and the Company priced 14,300,000 shares for the initial public offering at a price of \$18.00 per share. On January 31, 2007, the Company's common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol HF.

The proceeds of the public offering were used to purchase from HFF Holdings all of the shares of Holliday GP and purchase from HFF Holdings partnership units representing approximately 39% of each of the Operating Partnerships (including partnership units in the Operating Partnerships held by Holliday GP).

On February 21, 2007, the underwriters exercised their option to purchase an additional 2,145,000 shares of Class A common stock (15% of original issuance) at \$18.00 per share. These proceeds were used to purchase HFF Holdings partnership units representing approximately 6.0% of each of the Operating Partnerships. The Company did not retain any of the proceeds from the Offering.

In addition to cash received for its sale of all of the shares of Holliday GP and approximately 45% of partnership units of each of the Operating Partnerships (including partnership units in the Operating Partnerships held by Holliday GP), HFF Holdings also received an exchange right that will permit HFF Holdings to exchange interests in the Operating Partnerships for shares of (i) HFF, Inc.'s Class A common stock (the Exchange Right) and (ii) rights under a tax receivable agreement between the Company and HFF Holdings (the TRA). See Notes 16 and 12 for further discussion of the tax receivable agreement.

As a result of the reorganization, the Company became a holding company through a series of transactions pursuant to a sale and purchase agreement. Pursuant to the Offering and reorganization, HFF, Inc.'s sole assets are through its wholly-owned subsidiary HFF Partnership Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Partnership Holdings), partnership interests in HFF LP and HFF Securities and all of the shares of Holliday GP. The transactions that occurred in connection with the initial public offering and reorganization are referred to as the Reorganization Transactions.

Table of Contents

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of HFF, Inc. as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 and for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, include the accounts of HFF LP, HFF Securities, and HFF, Inc.'s wholly-owned subsidiaries, Holliday GP and Partnership Holdings. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The purchase of shares of Holliday GP and partnership units in each of the Operating Partnerships are treated as reorganization under common control for financial reporting purposes. HFF Holdings owned 100% of Holliday GP, HFF LP Acquisition, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Holdings Sub), and the Operating Partnerships prior to the Reorganization Transactions and continues to control these entities through HFF, Inc. The initial purchase of shares of Holliday GP and the initial purchase of units in the Operating Partnerships were accounted for at historical cost, with no change in basis for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, the net assets of HFF Holdings purchased by HFF, Inc. are reported in the consolidated financial statements of HFF, Inc. at HFF Holdings' historical cost. As the sole stockholder of Holliday GP (the sole general partner of the Operating Partnerships), HFF, Inc. operates and controls all of the business and affairs of the Operating Partnerships. HFF, Inc. consolidates the financial results of the Operating Partnerships, and the ownership interest of HFF Holdings in the Operating Partnerships is treated as a noncontrolling interest in HFF, Inc.'s consolidated financial statements. HFF Holdings, through its wholly-owned subsidiary (Holdings Sub), and HFF, Inc., through its wholly-owned subsidiaries (Partnership Holdings and Holliday GP), are the only partners of the Operating Partnerships following the offering.

Reclassifications

Certain items in the consolidated financial statements of prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) for interim financial information, the instructions to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X and should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. Accordingly, significant accounting policies and disclosures normally provided have been omitted as such items are disclosed therein. In the opinion of management, all adjustments consisting of normal and recurring entries considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented have been included. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of the unaudited consolidated financial statements. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates. Furthermore, operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the year ending December 31, 2009.

Consolidation

HFF, Inc. controls the activities of the operating partnerships through its 100% ownership interest of Holliday GP. As such in accordance with FASB, Interpretation 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (revised December 2003)* an interpretation of ARB No. 51 (Issued 12/03) and Emerging Issues Task Force Abstract 04-5, *Determining Whether a General Partner, or General*

Table of Contents

Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights, Holliday GP consolidates the Operating Partnerships as Holliday GP is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnerships and the limited partners do not have substantive participating rights or kick out rights. The ownership interest of HFF Holdings in the Operating Partnerships is reflected as a noncontrolling interest in HFF, Inc.'s consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of HFF, Inc. as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, include the accounts of HFF LP, HFF Securities, and HFF, Inc.'s wholly-owned subsidiaries, Holliday GP and Partnership Holdings. The ownership interest of HFF Holdings in HFF LP and HFF Securities is treated as a noncontrolling interest in the consolidated financial statements of HFF, Inc. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Income Taxes

HFF, Inc. and Holliday GP are corporations, and the Operating Partnerships are limited partnerships. The Operating Partnerships are subject to state and local income taxes. Income and expenses of the Operating Partnerships have been passed through and are reported on the individual tax returns of the members of HFF Holdings and on the corporate income tax returns of HFF, Inc. and Holliday GP. Income taxes shown on the Company's consolidated statements of income reflect federal income taxes of the corporation and business and corporate income taxes in various jurisdictions. These taxes are assessed on the net income of the corporation, including its share of the Operating Partnerships' net income.

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and for tax losses and tax credit carryforwards, if any. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates will be recognized in income in the period of the tax rate change. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Earnings Per Share

Subsequent to the Reorganization Transactions, the Company computes net income per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*. Basic net income per share is computed by dividing income attributable to controlling interest by the weighted average of Class A common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share reflects the assumed conversion of all dilutive securities (see Note 15).

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include mortgage servicing rights under agreements with third-party lenders, costs associated with obtaining a FINRA license, a non-compete agreement, and deferred financing costs.

Servicing rights are capitalized for servicing assumed on loans originated and sold to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) with servicing retained. Prior to January 1, 2007, servicing rights were recorded based on an allocation of the carrying amount of the loan and the servicing right in proportion to the relative fair values at the date of sale. Servicing rights are subsequently recorded at the lower of cost or market. Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market with readily available observable prices. Since there is no ready market value for the mortgage servicing rights, such as quoted market prices or prices based on sales or purchases of similar assets, the Company determines the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights by estimating the present value of future cash flows associated with servicing the loans. Management makes certain assumptions and judgments in estimating the fair value of servicing rights. The estimate is based on a number of assumptions, including the benefits of servicing (contractual servicing fees and interest on escrow and float balances), the cost of servicing, prepayment rates (including risk of default), an inflation rate, the expected life of the cash flows and the discount rate. The cost of servicing and discount rates are the most sensitive factors affecting the estimated fair value of the servicing rights. Management estimates a market participant's cost of servicing by analyzing the limited market activity and considering the Company's own internal servicing costs. Management estimates the discount rate by considering the various risks involved in the future cash flows of the underlying loans which include the cancellation of servicing contracts,

concentration in the life company portfolio and the incremental risk related to large loans.

Table of Contents

Management estimates the prepayment levels of the underlying mortgages by analyzing recent historical experience. Many of the commercial loans being serviced have financial penalties for prepayment or early payoff before the stated maturity date. As a result, the Company has consistently experienced a low level of loan runoff. The estimated value of the servicing rights is impacted by changes in these assumptions.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140* (SFAS 156). Under SFAS 156, an entity is required to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability at fair value each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract, regardless of whether explicit consideration is exchanged. The statement also permits a company to choose to either subsequently measure servicing rights at fair value and to report changes in fair value in earnings, or to retain the amortization method whereby servicing rights are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value and are amortized over their expected life. The Company retained the amortization method upon adoption of SFAS 156, but began recognizing the fair value of servicing contracts involving no consideration assumed after January 1, 2007, which resulted in the Company recording \$0.1 million and \$0.5 million of intangible assets and a corresponding amount to income upon initial recognition of the servicing rights for the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. During the three month period ended March 31, 2009, the Company recorded \$0.1 million servicing right liability and a corresponding amount to expense upon initial recognition of the servicing right. Both the income and expense recognized from servicing rights are recorded in Interest and other income, net in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Deferred financing costs are deferred and are being amortized by the straight-line method (which approximates the effective interest method) over four years.

The Company entered into a non-compete agreement for \$0.1 million during the three month period ended March 31, 2008. This non-compete agreement is being amortized by the straight-line method over three years.

HFF Securities has recognized an intangible asset in the amount of \$0.1 million for the costs of obtaining a FINRA license as a FINRA broker-dealer. The license is determined to have an indefinite useful economic life and is, therefore, not being amortized.

The Company evaluates amortizable intangible assets on an annual basis, or more frequently if circumstances so indicate, for potential impairment. Indicators of impairment monitored by management include a decline in the level of serviced loans.

Stock Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), using the modified prospective method. Under this method, the Company recognizes compensation costs based on grant-date fair value for all share-based awards granted, modified or settled after January 1, 2006, as well as for any awards that were granted prior to the adoption for which requisite service has not been provided as of January 1, 2006. The Company did not grant any share-based awards prior to January 31, 2007. SFAS 123(R) requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based payment awards made to employees and directors including employee stock options and other forms of equity compensation based on estimated fair values. The Company estimates the grant-date fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. For restricted stock awards, the fair value of the awards is calculated as the difference between the market value of the Company's Class A common stock on the date of grant and the purchase price paid by the employee. The Company's awards are generally subject to graded vesting schedules. Compensation expense is adjusted for estimated forfeitures and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award. Forfeiture assumptions are evaluated on a quarterly basis and updated as necessary.

Treasury Stock

The Company records common stock purchased for treasury at cost. At the date of subsequent reissue, the treasury stock account is reduced by the cost of such stock on the first-in, first-out basis.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability has Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions that are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4) which supersedes

Table of Contents

FSP SFAS 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset when the Market for that Asset is Not Active* (FSP FAS 157-3) and amends SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157) to provide additional guidance on estimating fair value when the volume and level of transaction activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability. FSP FAS 157-4 also provides additional guidance on circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, although early adoption is permitted, but only for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP FAS 107-1) which extends the disclosure requirements of FAS 107 *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to interim financial statements. FSP FAS No. 107-1 is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, *Disclosures about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities* (FSP FAS No. 140-4) which amends FAS 140 *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities* and FIN 46(R) *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*. FSP FAS 140-4 requires extensive additional disclosures by public entities with continuing involvement in transfers of financial assets to special-purpose entities and with variable interest entities. FSP FAS 140-4 was effective for fiscal period ending after December 15, 2008. The adoption of FSP FAS 140-4 did not have a material impact on the Company.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP FAS 142-3) which amended the factors to be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under FASB Statement No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 14, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted the provision of this standard on January 1, 2009, which did not have a material impact on the Company.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 changes the accounting and reporting for minority interests, which will be characterized as noncontrolling interests and classified as a component of equity. This new consolidation method significantly changes the accounting for transactions with minority interest holders. The Company adopted the provisions of this standard on January 1, 2009, which resulted in a significant change to total equity, as the noncontrolling interest had been previously classified outside of equity.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 157-2 *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP FAS 157-2) which delays the effective date of SFAS 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 for certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities including, but not limited to, nonfinancial assets and liabilities initially measured at fair value in a business combination that are not subsequently remeasured at fair value and nonfinancial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the SFAS 142 goodwill impairment test. As a result of the issuance of FSP FAS 157-2, the Company did not apply the provisions of SFAS 157 to the nonfinancial assets and liabilities within the scope of FSP FAS 157-2.

On October 10, 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 157-3, which clarifies the application of SFAS 157 in a market that is not active and provides an example to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

3. Stock Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS 123(R) using the modified prospective method. Under this method, the Company recognizes compensation costs based on grant-date fair value for all share-based awards granted, modified or settled after January 1, 2006, as well as for any awards that were granted prior to the adoption for which requisite service has not been provided as of January 1, 2006. The Company did not grant any share-based

awards prior to January 31, 2007. SFAS 123(R) requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based payment awards made to employees and directors including employee stock options and other forms of equity compensation based on estimated fair values. The Company estimates the grant-date fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. For restricted stock awards, the fair value of the awards is calculated as the difference between the market value of the Company's Class A common stock on the date of grant and the

Table of Contents

purchase price paid by the employee. The Company's awards are generally subject to graded vesting schedules. Compensation expense is adjusted for estimated forfeitures and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award. Forfeiture assumptions are evaluated on a quarterly basis and updated as necessary. During the three month period ending March 31, 2009, there were 116,280 new restricted stock awards granted and no employee stock options granted.

The stock compensation cost that has been charged against income for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, which is recorded in Personnel expenses in the consolidated income statements. At March 31, 2009, there was approximately \$1.3 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to share based awards.

No options were vested or exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2009.

The fair value of vested restricted stock units was \$0.1 million at March 31, 2009.

The weighted average remaining contractual term of the nonvested restricted stock units is two years as of March 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**4. Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Furniture and equipment	\$ 3,401	\$ 3,419
Computer equipment	1,023	1,022
Capitalized software costs	516	516
Leasehold improvements	6,030	6,030
Subtotal	10,970	10,987
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(6,006)	(5,693)
	\$ 4,964	\$ 5,294

At each of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 the Company has recorded, within furniture and equipment, office equipment under capital leases of \$0.3 million, including accumulated amortization of \$0.2 million, which is included within depreciation and amortization expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. See Note 7 for discussion of the related capital lease obligations.

5. Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2009			December 31, 2008		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Amortizable intangible assets:						
Mortgage servicing rights	\$ 10,089	\$ (2,857)	\$ 7,232	\$ 9,716	\$ (2,405)	\$ 7,311
Deferred financing costs	523	(392)	131	523	(353)	170
Non-compete agreement	100	(40)	60	100	(32)	68
Unamortizable intangible assets:						
FINRA license	100		100	100		100
Total intangible assets	\$ 10,812	\$ (3,289)	\$ 7,523	\$ 10,439	\$ (2,790)	\$ 7,649

As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company serviced \$24.7 billion and \$24.5 billion, respectively, of commercial loans. The Company earned \$2.6 million and \$2.9 million in servicing fees and interest on float and escrow balances for the three month periods ending March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These revenues are recorded as capital markets services revenues in the consolidated statements of income.

The total commercial loan servicing portfolio includes loans for which there is no corresponding mortgage servicing right recorded on the balance sheet, as these servicing rights were assumed prior to January 1, 2007 and involved no initial consideration paid by the Company. The Company has recorded mortgage servicing rights of \$7.2 million and \$7.3 million on \$11.5 billion and \$11.1 billion, respectively, of the total loans serviced as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

The Company stratifies its servicing portfolio based on the type of loan, including life company loans, commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS), Freddie Mac and limited-service life company loans.

Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market with readily available observable prices. Since there is no ready market value for the mortgage servicing rights, such as quoted market prices or prices based on sales or purchases of similar assets, the Company determines the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights by estimating the present value of future cash flows associated with servicing the loans. Management makes certain assumptions and judgments in estimating the fair value of servicing rights. The estimate is based on a number of assumptions, including the benefits of servicing (contractual servicing fees and interest on escrow and float balances), the cost of servicing, prepayment rates (including risk of default), an inflation rate, the expected life of the cash flows and the discount rate. The significant assumptions utilized to value servicing rights as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

Table of Contents

Expected life of cash flows: 3 years to 10 years

Discount rate(1): 15% 20%

Prepayment rate: 0% 8%

Inflation rate: 2%

Cost to service: \$1,600 \$4,220

(1) Reflects the time value of money and the risk of future cash flows related to the possible cancellation of servicing contracts, transferability restrictions on certain servicing contracts, concentration in the life company portfolio and large loan risk.

The above assumptions are subject to change based on management's judgments and estimates of future changes in the risks related to future cash flows and interest rates. Changes in these factors would cause a corresponding increase or decrease in the prepayment rates and discount rates used in our valuation model.

Changes in the carrying value of mortgage servicing rights for the three month periods ending March 31, 2009 and 2008, and the fair value at the end of each period were as follows:

Category	12/31/08	Capitalized	Amortized	Impairment	3/31/09	FV at 3/31/09
Freddie Mac	\$3,266	\$ 275	\$(182)	\$	\$3,359	\$3,682
CMBS	2,861	56	(114)		2,803	3,135
Life company	991		(130)		861	906
Life company limited	193	42	(26)		209	250
Total	\$7,311	\$ 373	\$(452)	\$	\$7,232	\$7,973

Category	12/31/07	Capitalized	Amortized	Impairment	3/31/08	FV at 3/31/08
Freddie Mac	\$2,183	\$ 150	\$(84)	\$	\$2,249	\$2,801
CMBS	2,414	265	(93)		2,586	2,762
Life company	634	163	(77)		720	1,051
Life company limited	112	27	(17)		122	238
Total	\$5,343	\$ 605	\$(271)	\$	\$5,677	\$6,852

Amounts capitalized represent mortgage servicing rights retained upon the sale of originated loans to Freddie Mac and mortgage servicing rights acquired without the exchange of initial consideration. The Company recorded mortgage servicing rights retained upon the sale of originated loans to Freddie Mac of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million on \$98.7 million and \$73.2 million of loans, respectively, during the three month periods ending March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company recorded mortgage servicing rights acquired without the exchange of initial consideration of \$0.1 million and \$0.5 million on \$211.1 million and \$734.1 million of loans, respectively, during the three month periods ending March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company recorded a mortgage servicing liability of \$0.1 million, included in other long-term liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, on \$146.4 million of loans, during the three month period ending March 31, 2009. These amounts are recorded in Interest and Other Income, net in the consolidated statements of income.

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million during the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively and is recorded in Depreciation and Amortization in the consolidated statements of income.

See Note 2 for further discussion regarding treatment of servicing rights prior to January 1, 2007.

Table of Contents

Estimated amortization expense for the next five years is as follows (in thousands):

Remainder of 2009	\$1,421
2010	1,491
2011	1,064
2012	851
2013	799
2014	718

The weighted-average life of the mortgage servicing rights intangible asset was seven years at March 31, 2009. The remaining lives of the deferred financing costs and non-compete agreement intangible assets were one and two years, respectively, at March 31, 2009.

6. Fair Value Measurement

As described in Note 2, the Company adopted SFAS 157 as of January 1, 2008. SFAS 157 establishes a valuation hierarchy for disclosure of the inputs to valuation used to measure fair value. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into the following three levels: Level 1 inputs which are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 inputs which are observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs corroborated by market data for the asset or liability, and Level 3 inputs which are unobservable inputs based on our own assumptions that are not corroborated by market data. A financial asset or liability's classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

As of March 31, 2009, the Company did not have any assets or liabilities recognized at fair value on a recurring basis. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, from time to time, the Company measures certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets may include mortgage servicing rights and mortgage notes receivable. The mortgage servicing rights were not measured at fair value during the first quarter of 2009 as the Company continues to utilize the amortization method under SFAS 156 and the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights exceeds the carrying value at March 31, 2009. See Note 5 for further discussion on the assumptions used in valuing the mortgage servicing rights and impact on earnings during the period. The fair value of the mortgage notes receivable was based on prices observable in the market for similar loans and equaled carrying value at March 31, 2009. Therefore, no lower of cost or fair value adjustment was required.

7. Long-Term Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

Long-term debt and capital lease obligations consist of the following at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Bank term note payable	\$	\$
Capital lease obligations	151	151
Total long-term debt and capital leases	151	151
Less current maturities	92	91
Long-term debt and capital leases	\$ 59	\$ 60

(a) The Credit Agreement

On February 5, 2007, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with Bank of America (Amended Credit Agreement). The Amended Credit Agreement is comprised of a \$40.0 million revolving credit facility, which replaced the old Credit Agreement that was paid off in connection with the initial public offering. The Amended Credit Agreement matures on February 5, 2010 and may be extended for one year based on certain conditions as defined in the agreement. Interest on outstanding balances is payable at the applicable LIBOR rate (for

interest periods of one, two, three, six or twelve months) plus 200 basis points, 175 basis points or 150 basis points (such rate is determined from time to time in accordance with the Amended Credit Agreement, based on the Company's then applicable consolidated leverage ratio) or at interest equal to the higher of (a) the Federal Funds Rate (0.16% at March 31, 2009) plus 0.5% and (b) the Prime Rate (3.25% at March 31, 2009) plus 1.5%. The Amended Credit Agreement also requires payment of a commitment fee of 0.2% or 0.3% on the unused amount of credit based on the total amount outstanding. The

Table of Contents

Company did not borrow on this revolving credit facility during the period February 5, 2007 through March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, based on Availability, as defined under the Amended Credit Agreement as three times the difference of Consolidated EBITDA, as defined therein, and Consolidated Fixed Charges, as defined therein, the Company had \$11.5 million of the \$40.0 million in undrawn line of credit available under this facility. In addition, the financial covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement currently require the Company to maintain a maximum leverage ratio of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA, each as defined therein, and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Fixed Charges, each as defined therein. The Company's ability to meet these requirements and financial ratios can be affected by events beyond its control, and the Company may not be able to continue to satisfy such requirements or ratios when required in the future. In particular, if conditions in the credit market and commercial real estate market continue or worsen in the future, the Company may no longer have any availability under the credit facility and/or be in compliance with the financial covenants under the credit facility. As a result, the Company may no longer be able to borrow any funds under this facility's line of credit. The Company has been in discussions with the lender regarding certain modifications to the credit facility, including obtaining a waiver of the covenants should it be needed and possible adjustments to amounts available under the credit facility. However, the Company cannot make any assurances that it would be able to negotiate a waiver or amendment to the current facility or enter into a replacement line of credit on acceptable terms or at all. On October 30, 2007, the Company entered into an amendment to the Amended Credit Agreement to clarify that the \$40.0 million line of credit under the Amended Credit Agreement is available to the Company for purposes of originating such Freddie Mac loans (see discussion under Note 8 below). Additionally, on June 27, 2008, the Company entered into an amendment to the Amended Credit Agreement to modify the calculation of the Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, as defined therein, as it relates to the Quarterly Tax Distributions, as defined therein, and to modify certain annual and quarterly reporting obligations of HFF LP under the Amended Credit Agreement.

(b) Letters of Credit and Capital Lease Obligation

At each March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company has outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$0.2 million with the same bank as the revolving credit arrangements as security for two leases. The Company segregated cash in a separate bank account to collateralize the letters of credit. The letters of credit expire in 2009 but can be automatically extended for one year.

Capital lease obligations consist primarily of office equipment leases that expire at various dates through April 2012 and bear interest at rates ranging from 3.65% to 9.50%. A summary of future minimum lease payments under capital leases at March 31, 2009 is as follows (in thousands):

Remainder of 2009	\$ 72
2010	62
2011	14
2012	3
	\$ 151

8. Warehouse Line of Credit

In 2005, HFF LP obtained an uncommitted, unlimited warehouse line of credit for the purpose of funding the Freddie Mac mortgage loans that it originates through Red Mortgage Capital, Inc. ("Red Capital"). In October 2007, this warehouse line was limited to \$150.0 million. In November 2007, the Company entered into an uncommitted \$50.0 million line of credit note with The Huntington Bank to serve as a supplement to the existing warehouse line of credit with Red Capital. The Company also is permitted to use borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement to originate and subsequently sell mortgages in connection with the Company's participation in Freddie Mac's Multifamily Program Plus® Seller/Servicer program. Each funding is separately approved on a transaction-by-transaction basis and is collateralized by a loan and mortgage on a multifamily property that is ultimately purchased by Freddie Mac. As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, HFF LP had \$117.8 million and

\$16.3 million, respectively, outstanding on the warehouse lines of credit and a corresponding amount of mortgage notes receivable. The Company did not borrow under the Amended Credit Agreement in connection with funding the Freddie Mac mortgage loans that it originates or otherwise during the three months ended March 31, 2009 or during the year ending December 31, 2008. Interest on the warehouse lines of credit is at the 30-day LIBOR rate (0.53% and 1.08% at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively) plus a spread. HFF LP is also paid interest on its loan secured by a multifamily loan at the rate in the Freddie Mac note.

Table of Contents**9. Lease Commitments**

The Company leases various corporate offices, parking spaces, and office equipment under noncancelable operating leases. These leases have initial terms of one to ten years. The majority of the leases have termination clauses whereby the term may be reduced by two to seven years upon prior notice and payment of a termination fee by the Company. Total rental expense charged to operations was \$1.4 million for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

Future minimum rental payments for the next five years under operating leases with noncancelable terms in excess of one year and without regard to early termination provisions are as follows (in thousands):

Remainder of 2009	\$ 3,722
2010	4,618
2011	4,082
2012	4,023
2013	2,926
2014	1,428
Thereafter	2,389
	\$ 23,188

The Company subleases certain office space to subtenants which may be canceled at any time. The rental income received from these subleases is included as a reduction of occupancy expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

The Company also leases certain office equipment under capital leases that expire at various dates through 2012. See Note 4 and Note 7 above for further description of the assets and related obligations recorded under these capital leases at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

HFF Holdings is not an obligor, nor does it guarantee any of the Company's leases.

10. Servicing

The Company services commercial real estate loans for investors. The unpaid principal balance of the servicing portfolio totaled \$24.7 billion and \$24.5 billion at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

In connection with its servicing activities, the Company holds funds in escrow for the benefit of mortgagors for hazard insurance, real estate taxes and other financing arrangements. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the funds held in escrow totaled \$67.0 million and \$96.9 million, respectively. These funds, and the offsetting liabilities, are not presented in the Company's consolidated financial statements as they do not represent the assets and liabilities of the Company. Pursuant to the requirements of the various investors for which the Company services loans, the Company maintains bank accounts, holding escrow funds, which have balances in excess of the FDIC insurance limit. The fees earned on these escrow funds are reported in capital markets services revenue in the consolidated statements of income.

11. Legal Proceedings

The Company is party to various litigation matters, in most cases involving ordinary course and routine claims incidental to its business. The Company cannot estimate with certainty its ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to any pending matters. In accordance with SFAS 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, a reserve for estimated losses is recorded when the amount is probable and can be reasonably estimated. However, the Company believes, based on examination of such pending matters that its ultimate liability will not have a material adverse effect on its business or financial condition.

Table of Contents**12. Income Taxes**

Income tax expense includes current and deferred taxes as follows (in thousands):

	Current	Deferred	Total
Quarter Ended March 31, 2009:			
Federal	\$	\$ (892)	\$ (892)
State	21	61	82
	\$ 21	\$ (831)	\$ (810)
Quarter Ended March 31, 2008:			
Federal	\$ (1,769)	\$ 2,610	\$ 841
State	(250)	3,512	3,262
	\$ (2,019)	\$ 6,122	\$ 4,103

The reconciliation between the income tax computed by applying the U.S. federal statutory rate and the effective tax rate on net income is as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
Pre-tax book (loss) / income	\$ (5,716)	\$ 3,042
Less: loss allocated to noncontrolling interest holder	(2,852)	(33)
Pre-tax book (loss) / income after noncontrolling interest	\$ (2,864)	\$ 3,075

	2009	March 31,	2008
	Rate		Rate
Income tax (benefit) / expense			
Taxes computed at federal rate	\$ (974)	34.0%	\$ 1,046
State and local taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(94)	3.3%	288
Change in income tax benefit payable to stockholder		0.0%	(1,385)
Effect of deferred tax rate change		0.0%	4,057
Stock compensation	125	(4.4)%	0.0%
Meals and entertainment	121	(4.2)%	110
Other	12	(0.4)%	(13)
Income tax (benefit) / expense	\$ (810)	28.3%	\$ 4,103

Total income tax (benefit) / expense recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, included \$11,000 and \$65,000 of state and local tax expense on (loss) / income allocated to the noncontrolling interest holder, which represents (0.4)% and 2.1% of the total effective rate, respectively.

Table of Contents

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities consist of the following at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Deferred income tax assets:		
Section 754 election tax basis step-up	\$ 134,777	\$ 136,478
Tenant improvements	583	557
Net operating loss carryforward	6,755	3,897
Restricted stock units	300	408
Compensation	72	267
Other	65	7
	142,552	141,614
Less: valuation allowance	(15,730)	(15,730)
Deferred income tax asset	126,822	125,884
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Goodwill	(171)	(126)
Servicing rights	(1,194)	(1,220)
Deferred rent	(398)	(370)
Other	(60)	
Deferred income tax liability	(1,823)	(1,716)
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	\$ 124,999	\$ 124,168

In evaluating the realizability of the deferred tax assets, management makes estimates and judgments regarding the level and timing of future taxable income, including reviewing forward-looking analyses. Based on this analysis and other quantitative and qualitative factors, management believes that it is more likely than not that the Company will be able to generate sufficient taxable income to realize a portion of the deferred tax assets resulting from the initial basis step up recognized from the Reorganization Transaction. Deferred tax assets representing the tax benefits to be realized when future payments are made to HFF Holdings under a tax receivable agreement are currently not more likely than not to be realized and, therefore, have a valuation allowance of \$15.7 million recorded against them. The effects of changes in the Company's estimates regarding the realization of the deferred tax assets will be included in net income. Similarly, the effect of subsequent changes in the enacted tax rates will be included in net income. In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement 109. FIN 48 prescribes recognition and measurement standards for a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two-step process. The first step is the determination of whether a tax position should be recognized. Under FIN 48, a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return is to be recognized only if the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities based upon the technical merits of the position. In step two, for those tax positions which should be recognized, the measurement of a tax position is determined as being the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon effective settlement. The Company adopted FIN 48 on January 1, 2007, the effect of which was immaterial to the consolidated financial statements. The Company has determined that no unrecognized tax benefits need to be recorded as of March 31, 2009.

The Company will recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in Interest and other income, net. There were no interest or penalties recorded in the three month periods ending March 31, 2009 and 2008.

Tax Receivable Agreement

In connection with the Reorganization Transactions, HFF LP and HFF Securities made an election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code for 2007, and intend to keep that election in effect for each taxable year in which an exchange of partnership units for shares occurs. The initial sale as a result of the offering increased the tax basis of the assets owned by HFF LP and HFF Securities to their fair market value. This increase in tax basis allows the Company to reduce the amount of future tax payments to the extent that the Company has future taxable income. As a result of the increase in tax basis, the Company is entitled to future tax benefits of \$134.8 million and has recorded this amount as a deferred tax asset on its Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company has updated its

Table of Contents

estimate of these future tax benefits based on the changes to the estimated annual effective tax rate for 2007. The Company is obligated, however, pursuant to its tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings, to pay to HFF Holdings, 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that the Company actually realizes as a result of these increases in tax basis and as a result of certain other tax benefits arising from the Company entering into the tax receivable agreement and making payments under that agreement. For purposes of the tax receivable agreement, actual cash savings in income tax will be computed by comparing the Company's actual income tax liability to the amount of such taxes that it would have been required to pay had there been no increase to the tax basis of the assets of HFF LP and HFF Securities as a result of the initial sale and later exchanges had the Company not entered into the tax receivable agreement.

The Company accounts for the income tax effects and corresponding tax receivable agreement effects as a result of the initial purchase and the sale of units of the Operating Partnerships in connection with the Reorganization Transactions and future exchanges of Operating Partnership units for the Company's Class A shares by recognizing a deferred tax asset for the estimated income tax effects of the increase in the tax basis of the assets owned by the Operating Partnerships, based on enacted tax rates at the date of the transaction, less any tax valuation allowance the Company believes is required. In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 94-10 *Accounting by a Company for the Income Tax Effects of Transactions Among or with its Shareholders under FASB Statement 109* (EITF 94-10), the tax effects of transactions with shareholders that result in changes in the tax basis of a company's assets and liabilities will be recognized in equity. If transactions with shareholders result in the recognition of deferred tax assets from changes in the Company's tax basis of assets and liabilities, the valuation allowance initially required upon recognition of these deferred assets will be recorded in equity. Subsequent changes in enacted tax rates or any valuation allowance are recorded as a component of income tax expense.

The Company believes it is more likely than not that it will realize a portion of the benefit represented by the deferred tax asset, and, therefore, the Company recorded 85% of this estimated amount of the increase in deferred tax assets, as a liability to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement and the remaining 15% of the increase in deferred tax assets directly in additional paid-in capital in stockholders' equity. Deferred tax assets representing the tax benefits to be realized when future payments are made to HFF Holdings under the Tax Receivable Agreement are currently not likely to be realized and, therefore, have a valuation allowance of \$15.7 million recorded against them.

While the actual amount and timing of payments under the tax receivable agreement will depend upon a number of factors, including the amount and timing of taxable income generated in the future, changes in future tax rates, the value of individual assets, the portion of the Company's payments under the tax receivable agreement constituting imputed interest and increases in the tax basis of the Company's assets resulting in payments to HFF Holdings, the Company has estimated that the payments that will be made to HFF Holdings will be \$108.3 million and has recorded this obligation to HFF Holdings as a liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In conjunction with the filing of the Company's 2007 federal and state tax returns, the benefit for 2007 relating to the Section 754 basis step-up was finalized resulting in \$6.2 million in tax benefits in 2007. As discussed above, the Company is obligated to remit to HFF Holdings 85% of any such cash savings in federal and state tax. As such, during August 2008, the Company paid \$5.3 million to HFF Holdings under this tax receivable agreement. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2008, the tax rates used to measure the deferred tax assets were updated which resulted in a reduction of deferred tax assets of \$4.6 million, which resulted in a reduction in the payable under the tax receivable agreement of \$3.9 million. To the extent the Company does not realize all of the tax benefits in future years, this liability to HFF Holdings may be reduced.

13. Noncontrolling Interest

The noncontrolling interest recorded in the consolidated financial statements relates to the ownership interest of HFF Holdings in the Operating Partnerships. As a result of the Reorganization Transactions discussed in Note 1, partners' capital was eliminated from equity and noncontrolling interest of \$6.4 million was recorded representing HFF Holdings' remaining interest in the Operating Partnerships. The table below sets forth the noncontrolling interest amount recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 (*dollars in thousands*).

Table of Contents

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net loss from operating partnerships	\$ (5,177)	\$ (177)
Noncontrolling interest ownership percentage	55.31%	55.31%
Noncontrolling interest	\$ (2,863)	\$ (98)

14. Stockholders Equity

The Company is authorized to issue 175,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 1 share of Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. Each share of Class A common stock entitles its holder to one vote on all matters to be voted on by stockholders generally. HFF Holdings has been issued one share of Class B common stock. Class B common stock has no economic rights but entitles the holder to a number of votes equal to the total number of shares of Class A common stock for which the partnership units that HFF Holdings holds in the Operating Partnerships, as of the relevant record date for the HFF, Inc. stockholder action, are exchangeable. Holders of Class A and Class B common stock will vote together as a single class on all matters presented to our stockholders for their vote or approval. The Company has issued 16,526,208 and 16,446,480 shares of Class A common stock and 1 share of Class B common stock as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

15. Earnings Per Share

The Company's net income and weighted average shares outstanding for the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, consist of the following (*dollars in thousands*):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net loss	\$ (4,906)	\$ (1,061)
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (2,043)	\$ (963)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:		
Basic	16,588,631	16,456,110
Diluted	16,588,631	16,456,110

The calculations of basic and diluted net income per share amounts for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are described and presented below.

Basic Net Income per Share

Numerator net loss attributable to controlling interest for the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Denominator the weighted average shares of Class A common stock for the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, including 49,814 and 11,110 restricted stock units that have vested and whose issuance is no longer contingent as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Diluted Net Income per Share

Numerator net loss attributable to controlling interest for the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 as in the basic net loss per share calculation described above plus income / (loss) allocated to the noncontrolling interest holder upon assumed exercise of exchange rights.

Denominator the weighted average shares of Class A common stock for the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, including 49,814 and 11,110 restricted stock units that have vested and whose issuance is no longer contingent as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, plus the dilutive effect of the unrestricted stock units, stock options, and the issuance of Class A common stock upon exercise of the exchange right by HFF Holdings.

Table of Contents

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Basic Earnings Per Share of Class A Common Stock		
Numerator:		
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (2,043)	\$ (963)
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding	16,588,631	16,456,110
Basic net loss per share of Class A common stock	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.06)
Diluted Earnings Per Share of Class A Common Stock		
Numerator:		
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (2,043)	\$ (963)
Add dilutive effect of:		
Loss allocated to noncontrolling interest holder upon assumed exercise of exchange right		
Denominator:		
Basic weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock	16,588,631	16,456,110
Add dilutive effect of:		
Unvested restricted stock units		
Stock options		
Noncontrolling interest holder exchange right		
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	16,588,631	16,456,110
Diluted earnings per share of Class A common stock	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.06)

16. Related Party Transactions

The Company made payments on behalf of two affiliates of \$187 and \$34,332, respectively, during the three month period ended March 31, 2009. The Company made payments on behalf of two affiliates of \$156 and \$13,215 respectively, during the three month period ended March 31, 2008. The Company had a net payable to affiliates at of \$57,000 and \$92,000 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

As a result of the Company's initial public offering, the Company entered into a tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings that provides for the payment by the Company to HFF Holdings of 85% of the amount of the cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that the Company actually realizes as a result of the increase in tax basis of the assets owned by HFF LP and HFF Securities and as a result of certain other tax benefits arising from our entering into the tax receivable agreement and making payments under that agreement. The Company will retain the remaining 15% of cash savings, if any, in income tax that it realizes. For purposes of the tax receivable agreement, cash savings in income tax will be computed by comparing the Company's actual income tax liability to the amount of such taxes that it would have been required to pay had there been no increase to the tax basis of the assets of HFF LP and HFF Securities allocable to the Company as a result of the initial sale and later exchanges and had the Company not entered into the tax receivable agreement. The term of the tax receivable agreement commenced upon consummation of the offering and will continue until all such tax benefits have been utilized or have expired. See Note 12 for further information regarding the tax receivable agreement and Note 17 for the amount recorded in relation to this agreement.

17. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is obligated, pursuant to its tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings, to pay to HFF Holdings 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that the Company actually realizes as a result of the increases in tax basis under Section 754 and as a result of certain other tax benefits arising from the Company entering into the tax receivable agreement and making payments under that agreement. The Company has recorded \$108.3 million for this obligation to HFF Holdings as a liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

From time to time the Company enters into employment agreements with transaction professionals. Some of these agreements include payments to be made to the transaction professional at a specific time, if certain conditions have been met. The Company accrues for these payments over the life of the agreement. The Company has recorded \$0.1 million for these employment agreements as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2009.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion summarizes the financial position of HFF, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2009, and the results of our operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2009, and should be read in conjunction with (i) the unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and (ii) the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Overview

Our Business

We are one of the leading providers of commercial real estate and capital markets services to the U.S. commercial real estate industry based on transaction volume and are one of the largest full-service commercial real estate financial intermediaries in the country.

Substantially all of our revenues are in the form of capital markets services fees collected from our clients, usually negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. We also earn fees from commercial loan servicing activities. We believe that our multiple product offerings, diverse client mix, expertise in a wide range of property types and national platform have the potential to create a diversified revenue stream.

We operate in one reportable segment, the commercial real estate financial intermediary segment and offer debt placement, investment sales, distressed debt and real estate owned advisory service, structured finance, equity placement, investment banking services, loan sales and commercial loan servicing.

Our business may be significantly affected by factors outside of our control, particularly including:

Economic and commercial real estate market downturns. Our business is dependent on international and domestic economic conditions and the demand for commercial real estate and related services in the markets in which we operate and a slow down, a significant downturn and/or a recession in either the global economy and/or the domestic economy, including but not limited to even a regional economic downturn, could adversely affect our business, as is currently the case. A general decline in acquisition and disposition activity can lead to a reduction in fees and commissions for arranging such transactions, as well as in fees and commissions for arranging financing for acquirers and property owners that are seeking to recapitalize their existing properties as is currently the case. Likewise, a general decline in commercial real estate investment activity can lead to a reduction in fees and commissions for arranging acquisitions, dispositions and financings for acquisitions as well as for recapitalizations for existing property owners and a significant reduction in our loan servicing activities, due to increased delinquencies and defaults and lack of additional loans that we would have otherwise added to our loan servicing portfolio, all of which would have an adverse effect on our business, as is currently the case and is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Global and domestic credit and liquidity issues. Global and domestic credit and liquidity issues have lead to and are expected to continue to lead to an economic downturn, including but not limited to a commercial real estate market downturn, which in turn has led to a decrease in transaction activity and lower values, which is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. The current situation in the global credit markets whereby many world governments (including but not limited to the U.S. where the Company transacts virtually all of its business) have had to take unprecedented and uncharted steps to either support the financial institutions in their respective countries from collapse or take direct ownership of same is unprecedented in the Company's history. Restrictions on the availability of capital, both debt and/or equity, have created significant reductions and could further reduce the liquidity in and flow of capital to the commercial real estate markets, as is currently the case and is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. These restrictions could also cause commercial real estate prices to decrease due to the reduced amount of equity capital and debt financing available, as is currently the case and is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. In particular, global and domestic credit and liquidity issues may reduce the number of acquisitions, dispositions and loan originations, as well as the respective number of transactions and transaction

volumes, which could also adversely affect our capital markets services revenues including our servicing revenue, as is currently the case and is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Table of Contents

Decreased investment allocation to commercial real estate class. Allocations to commercial real estate as an asset class for investment portfolio diversification may decrease for a number of reasons beyond our control, including but not limited to poor performance of the asset class relative to other asset classes or superior performance of other asset classes when compared with continued good performance of the commercial real estate asset class or the poor performance of all assets classes. In addition, while commercial real estate is now viewed as an accepted and valid class for portfolio diversification, if this perception changes, there could be a significant reduction in the amount of debt and equity capital available in the commercial real estate sector. In particular, reductions in debt and/or equity allocations to commercial real estate may reduce the number of acquisitions, dispositions and loan originations, as well as the respective number of transactions and transaction volumes, which could also adversely affect our capital markets services revenues including our servicing revenue, as is currently the case and is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Fluctuations in interest rates. Significant fluctuations in interest rates as well as steady and protracted movements of interest rates in one direction (increases or decreases) could adversely affect the operation and income of commercial real estate properties as well as the demand from investors for commercial real estate investments. Both of these events could adversely affect investor demand and the supply of capital for debt and equity investments in commercial real estate. In particular, increased interest rates may cause prices to decrease due to the increased costs of obtaining financing and could lead to decreases in purchase and sale activities thereby reducing the amounts of investment sales and loan originations and related servicing fees. If our investment sales origination and servicing businesses are negatively impacted, it is likely that our other lines of business would also suffer due to the relationship among our various capital markets services.

The factors discussed above have adversely affected and continue to be a risk to our business as evidenced by the significant disruptions in the global capital and credit markets, especially in the domestic capital markets. In particular, global and domestic credit and liquidity issues reduced in 2008, as well as the first quarter of 2009 and are likely to continue to reduce for the foreseeable future the number of acquisitions, dispositions and loan originations, as well as the respective number of transactions and transaction volumes. This has had and may continue to have a significant adverse effect on our capital markets services revenues for the foreseeable future. The significant balance sheet issues of many of the CMBS lenders, banks, life insurance companies, captive finance companies and other financial institutions have adversely affected and will likely continue to adversely affect the flow of commercial mortgage debt to the U.S. capital markets as well and can potentially adversely affect all of our capital markets services platforms and resulting revenues, which is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

The ongoing economic slow down and domestic and global recession also continue to be a risk, not only due to the potential negative adverse impacts on the performance of U.S. commercial real estate markets, but also to the ability of lenders and equity investors to generate significant funds to continue to make loans and equity available to the commercial real estate market especially in the U.S. where we operate.

Other factors that may adversely affect our business are discussed under the heading **Forward-Looking Statements** and under the caption **Risk Factors** in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

Following is a discussion of our results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008. The table included in the period comparison below provides summaries of our results of operations. The period-to-period comparisons of financial results are not necessarily indicative of future results. For a description of the key financial measures and indicators included in our consolidated financial statements, refer to the discussion under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Financial Measures and Indicators in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2009	% of	2008	% of	Total	Total
	Dollars	Revenue	Dollars	Revenue	Dollar	Percentage
	(dollars in thousands, unless percentages)					
Revenues						
Capital markets services revenue	\$ 11,870	89.7%	\$ 31,368	97.5%	\$(19,498)	(62.2)%
Interest on mortgage notes receivable	550	4.2%	202	0.6%	348	172.3%
Other	808	6.1%	610	1.9%	198	32.5%
Total revenues	13,228	100.0%	32,180	100.0%	(18,952)	(58.9)%
Operating expenses						
Cost of services	10,689	80.8%	22,310	69.3%	(11,621)	(52.1)%
Personnel	2,027	15.3%	2,138	6.6%	(111)	(5.2)%
Occupancy	1,841	13.9%	1,855	5.8%	(14)	(0.8)%
Travel and entertainment	1,015	7.7%	1,951	6.1%	(936)	(48.0)%
Supplies, research and printing	745	5.6%	1,911	5.9%	(1,166)	(61.0)%
Other	3,034	22.9%	3,553	11.0%	(519)	(14.6)%
Total operating expenses	19,351	146.3%	33,718	104.8%	(14,367)	(42.6)%
Operating loss	(6,123)	(46.3)%	(1,538)	(4.8)%	(4,585)	298.1%
Interest and other income	413	3.1%	1,006	3.1%	(593)	(58.9)%
Interest expense	(6)	(0.0)%	(6)	(0.0)%		(0.0)%
Decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement		0.0%	3,580	11.1%	(3,580)	NM
(Loss) / income before income taxes	(5,716)	(43.2)%	3,042	9.5%	(8,758)	(287.9)%
Income tax (benefit) expense	(810)	(6.1)%	4,103	12.8%	(4,913)	(119.7)%
Net loss	(4,906)	(37.1)%	(1,061)	(3.3)%	(3,845)	362.4%
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(2,863)	(21.6)%	(98)	(0.3)%	(2,765)	NM
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (2,043)	(15.4)%	\$ (963)	(3.0)%	\$ (1,080)	112.1%

NM Not Meaningful

Revenues. Our total revenues were \$13.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to \$32.2 million for the same period in 2008, a decrease of \$19.0 million, or 58.9%. Revenues decreased primarily as a result of the decrease in production volumes in several of our capital markets services platforms brought about, in significant part, by a slowing economy, both globally and domestically, as well as from the unprecedented disruptions in the global and domestic capital and credit markets.

The revenues we generated from capital markets services for the three months ended March 31, 2009 decreased \$19.5 million, or 62.2%, to \$11.9 million from \$31.4 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in both the number and the average dollar value of transactions closed during the first quarter of 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2008.

The revenues derived from interest on mortgage notes were \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to \$0.2 million for the same period in 2008, an increase of \$0.3 million. Revenues increased primarily as a result of increased volume of Freddie Mac loans in the first quarter of 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2008.

Table of Contents

The other revenues we earned, which consists of expense reimbursements from clients related to out-of-pocket costs incurred, were \$0.8 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 compared to \$0.6 million for the same period in 2008, an increase of \$0.2 million, or 32.5%. Other revenues increased primarily as a result of an increased effort to recoup out-of-pocket costs during the slowdown in the economy.

Total Operating Expenses. Our total operating expenses were \$19.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to \$33.7 million for the same period in 2008, a decrease of \$14.4 million, or 42.6%. Expenses decreased primarily due to decreased cost of services and supplies, research and printing, both due to a decrease in capital markets services revenue. Additionally we experienced decreased costs in travel and entertainment, professional fees and other operating expenses.

The costs of services for the three months ended March 31, 2009 decreased \$11.6 million, or 52.1%, to \$10.7 million from \$22.3 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease is primarily the result of the decrease in commissions and other incentive compensation directly related to the decrease in capital markets services revenues. Cost of services as a percentage of capital markets services and other revenues were approximately 84.3% and 69.8% for the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively. This percentage increase is primarily attributable to the fixed portion of cost of services, such as salaries for our analysts and fringe benefit costs, being spread over a lower revenue base.

Personnel expenses that are not directly attributable to providing services to our clients for the three months ended March 31, 2009 decreased \$0.1 million, or 5.2%, to \$2.0 million from \$2.1 million for the same period in 2008. The stock compensation cost, included in personnel expenses, which has been charged against income for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was \$0.4 million as compared to \$0.2 million for the same period in 2008. At March 31, 2009, there was approximately \$1.3 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to share based awards. The weighted average remaining contractual term of the nonvested restricted stock units is two years as of March 31, 2009. The weighted average remaining contractual term of the nonvested options is eleven years as of March 31, 2009.

Occupancy, travel and entertainment, and supplies, research and printing expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2009 decreased \$2.1 million, or 37.0%, to \$3.6 million compared to the same period in 2008. This decrease is primarily due to decreased supplies, research and printing and travel and entertainment costs stemming from the decrease in capital markets services revenues.

Other expenses, including costs for insurance, professional fees, depreciation and amortization, interest on our warehouse line of credit and other operating expenses, were \$3.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009, a decrease of \$0.5 million, or 14.6%, versus \$3.6 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008. This decrease is primarily related to lower postage / delivery, marketing / advertising and outsourcing / license costs of \$0.5 million along with a decrease in professional fees of \$0.2 million. These decreases were slightly offset by increased depreciation and amortization of \$0.1 million.

Net Loss. Our net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was \$4.9 million, an increased loss of \$3.8 million as compared to a net loss of \$1.1 million for the same fiscal period in 2008. We attribute this increase in net loss to several factors, with the most significant cause being a decrease of revenues of \$19.0 million related to the ongoing market conditions and the resulting increased operating loss. Factors slightly offsetting this decrease included:

Income tax benefit was approximately \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009, a decrease of \$4.9 million from an income tax expense of \$4.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008. This decrease is primarily due to the net operating loss experienced during the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared net operating income generated in the three months ended March 31, 2008. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company recorded a current income tax expense of \$21,000. This current tax expense was offset by deferred income tax benefit of \$0.8 million, primarily relating to the net operating loss.

Financial Condition

Total assets increased to \$298.8 million at March 31, 2009, from \$203.4 million at December 31, 2008, primarily due to:

Table of Contents

An increase in mortgage notes receivable due to a higher balance of loans pending sale to Freddie Mac in connection with Freddie Mac's Multifamily Program Plus Seller/Servicer Program at March 31, 2009, compared to December 31, 2008.

An increase in the deferred tax asset primarily as a result of the increased net operating loss.

These increases were partially offset by a \$4.3 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents, \$1.3 million decrease in prepaid taxes and \$0.6 million decrease in prepaids and other assets at March 31, 2009 as compared to December 31, 2008.

Total liabilities increased \$100.1 million at March 31, 2009, from \$137.8 million at December 31, 2008, primarily due to an increase in the warehouse line of credit of \$101.5 million due to a higher balance of loans pending sale to Freddie Mac at March 31, 2009, compared to December 31, 2008. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in accrued compensation and related taxes due to payment of year end bonus accruals.

Cash Flows

Our historical cash flows are primarily related to the timing of receipt of transaction fees, the timing of distributions to members of HFF Holdings and payment of commissions and bonuses to employees.

First Quarter of 2009

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$4.3 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009. Net cash of \$4.1 million was used in operating activities, primarily resulting from a \$4.9 million net loss and a \$2.1 million decrease in accrued compensation and related taxes. This use of cash was partially offset by a decrease in prepaid taxes, prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$1.9 million. Cash of \$10,000 was used for investing in property and equipment. Financing activities used \$0.2 million of cash primarily due to a purchase of treasury stock.

First Quarter of 2008

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$7.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008. Net cash of \$7.3 million was used in operating activities, primarily resulting from a \$7.3 million decrease in accrued compensation and related taxes, and increase of \$2.1 million in prepaid taxes, prepaid expenses and other current assets and a net loss of \$1.1 million. These uses of cash were slightly offset by a decrease in accounts receivable of \$0.6 million and an increase in other accrued liabilities of \$0.4 million. Cash of \$0.1 million was used for investing in property and equipment and entering into a non-compete agreement. Financing activities used \$16,000 of cash.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our current assets typically have consisted primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable in relation to earned transaction fees. At March 31, 2009, our cash and cash equivalents were invested or held in a mix of money market funds and bank demand deposit accounts at one financial institution. Our liabilities have typically consisted of accounts payable and accrued compensation. We regularly monitor our liquidity position, including cash level, credit lines, interest and payments on debt, capital expenditures and other matters relating to liquidity and to compliance with regulatory net capital requirements. We have historically maintained a line of credit under our revolving credit facility in excess of anticipated liquidity requirements.

In accordance with the Operating Partnerships' partnership agreements, and approval from the board of directors of HFF, Inc. and approval from GP Corp (as general partner of the Operating Partnerships), the Operating Partnerships may make quarterly distributions to its partners, including HFF, Inc., based on taxable income, if any, in an amount sufficient to cover all applicable taxes payable by the members of HFF Holdings and by us and to cover dividends, if any, declared by the board of directors. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Operating Partnerships did not make any such distributions to HFF Holdings. However, we anticipate the Operating Partnerships will make a distribution of approximately \$1.5 million to HFF Holdings during either the second or third quarter 2009. These distributions decrease the noncontrolling interest balance on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Over the three month period ended March 31, 2009, we used approximately \$4.1 million of cash from operations. Our short-term liquidity needs are typically related to compensation expenses and other operating expenses such as occupancy, supplies, marketing,

Table of Contents

professional fees and travel and entertainment. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, we incurred approximately \$19.4 million in total operating expenses. A large portion of our operating expenses are variable, highly correlated to our revenue streams and dependent on the collection of transaction fees. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, approximately 25.5% of our operating expenses were variable expenses. Our cash flow generated from operations historically has been sufficient to enable us to meet our objectives. However, if the current state of the economy continues to deteriorate at the rate it did during 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, and if this continues for the foreseeable future and continues to adversely impact our capital markets services revenues, we may be unable to generate enough cash flow from operations to meet our operating needs and therefore we could use all or substantially all of our existing cash reserves on hand. Since September 30, 2008, we have eliminated approximately 100 positions and have initiated other cost saving actions that we anticipate will result in approximately \$9.8 million of annual cost savings. We will continue to evaluate other opportunities for cost savings. We currently believe that cash flows from operating activities and our existing cash balance will provide adequate liquidity and are sufficient to meet our working capital needs for the foreseeable future.

Our tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings entered into in connection with our initial public offering that provides for the payment by us to HFF Holdings of 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that we actually realize as a result of the increases in tax basis and as a result of certain other tax benefits arising from our entering into the tax receivable agreement and making payments under that agreement. We have estimated that the payments that will be made to HFF Holdings will be \$108.3 million. Our liquidity needs related to our long term obligations are primarily related to our facility leases. Additionally, for the three months ended March 31, 2009, we incurred approximately \$1.8 million in occupancy expenses and approximately \$6,000 in interest expense.

We entered into an Amended Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. for a new \$40.0 million line of credit that was put in place contemporaneously with the consummation of the initial public offering. This new credit facility matures on February 5, 2010 and may be extended for one year based on certain conditions as defined in the agreement. Interest on outstanding balance is payable at the applicable LIBOR rate (for interest periods of one, two, three, six or twelve months) plus 200 basis points, 175 basis points or 150 basis points (such rate is determined from time to time in accordance with the Amended Credit Agreement, based on our then applicable consolidated leverage ratio) or at interest equal to the higher of (a) the Federal Funds Rate (0.16% at March 31, 2009) plus 0.5% and (b) the Prime Rate (3.25% at March 31, 2009) plus 1.5%. The Amended Credit Agreement also requires payment of a commitment fee of 0.2% or 0.3% on the unused amount of credit based on the total amount outstanding. Additionally, on June 27, 2008, we entered into an amendment to the Amended Credit Agreement to modify the calculation of the Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, as defined therein, as it relates to the Quarterly Tax Distributions, as defined therein, and to modify certain annual and quarterly reporting obligations of HFF LP under the Amended Credit Agreement. The Company did not borrow on the Amended Credit Agreement from its inception in February 2007 through March 31, 2009.

Our Amended Credit Agreement imposes certain operating and financial conditions on us that, in certain instances, can and has resulted in a reduction of availability under our line of credit or an event of default. In the case of an event of default, Bank of America may terminate the credit facility and, if any borrowings are outstanding, declare such borrowings due and payable. Availability, which determines the total amount of the line of credit available to us at a specific time, is defined under the Amended Credit Agreement as three times the difference of Consolidated EBITDA, as defined therein, and Consolidated Fixed Charges, as defined therein. As of March 31, 2009, based on our Availability, we have \$11.5 million of the \$40.0 million undrawn line of credit available to us under our revolving credit facility. In addition, the financial covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement currently require us to maintain a maximum leverage ratio of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA, each as defined therein, and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Fixed Charges, each as defined therein. Our ability to meet these requirements and financial ratios can be affected by events beyond our control, and we may not be able to continue to satisfy such requirements or ratios when required in the future. In particular, if conditions in the credit market and commercial real estate market continue or worsen in the future, we may no longer have any availability under our credit facility and/or be in compliance with the financial covenants

under our credit facility. As a result, we may no longer be able to borrow any funds under this facility's line of credit. We have been in discussions with Bank of America regarding certain modifications to the credit facility, including obtaining a waiver of the covenants should it be needed and possible adjustments to amounts available to us under the credit facility. However, we cannot make any assurances that we would be able to negotiate a waiver or amendment to our current facility or enter into a replacement line of credit on acceptable terms or at all.

On October 29, 2008, Bank of America announced plans that they would participate in the U.S. government's Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) and has subsequently applied for and received additional assistance from the U.S. government. As of this time, we are unable to determine what impact, if any, this may have on our ability to utilize our line of credit under the Amended

Table of Contents

Credit Agreement.

In 2005, we entered into an uncommitted financing arrangement with Red Mortgage Capital, Inc. (Red Capital) to fund our Freddie Mac loan closings. Pursuant to this arrangement, Red Capital funds multifamily Freddie Mac loan closings on a transaction-by-transaction basis, with each loan being separately collateralized by a loan and mortgage on a multifamily property that is ultimately purchased by Freddie Mac. On December 31, 2008, National City Corporation, which is the parent company of Red Capital, was merged with and into The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. Although we have not experienced any material changes with our uncommitted financing arrangement with Red Capital, as of this time we are unable to determine what impact, if any, this transaction may have on our ability to continue to obtain financing from Red Capital to support our participation in Freddie Mac's Program Plus Seller Servicer Program.

In October 2007, as a result of increases in the volume of the Freddie Mac loans that HFF LP originates as part of its participation in Freddie Mac's Program Plus Seller Servicer program and recently imposed borrowing limits under the financing arrangement with Red Capital of \$150.0 million, we began pursuing alternative financing arrangements to potentially supplement or replace our existing financing arrangement with Red Capital. On October 30, 2007, we entered into an amendment to the Amended Credit Agreement to clarify that the \$40.0 million line of credit under the Amended Credit Agreement is available to us for purposes of originating such Freddie Mac loans. In addition, in November 2007, we obtained an uncommitted \$50.0 million financing arrangement from The Huntington National Bank to supplement our Red Capital financing arrangement. The Red Capital and Huntington National Bank financing arrangements are only for the purpose of supporting our participation in Freddie Mac's Program Plus Seller Servicer program, and cannot be used for any other purpose. As of March 31, 2009, we had outstanding borrowings of \$117.8 million under the Red Capital/Huntington National Bank arrangements and a corresponding amount of mortgage notes receivable. Although we believe that our current financing arrangements with Red Capital and The Huntington National Bank and our lines of credit under the Amended Credit Agreement are sufficient to meet our current needs in connection with our participation in Freddie Mac's Program Plus Seller Servicer program, in the event we are not able to secure financing for our Freddie Mac loan closings, we will cease originating such Freddie Mac loans until we have available financing.

Critical Accounting Policies; Use of Estimates

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. In applying many of these accounting principles, we need to make assumptions, estimates and/or judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in our consolidated financial statements. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. These assumptions, estimates and/or judgments, however, are often subjective and they and our actual results may change negatively based on changing circumstances or changes in our analyses. If actual amounts are ultimately different from our estimates, the revisions are included in our results of operations for the period in which the actual amounts become known. We believe the following critical accounting policies could potentially produce materially different results if we were to change underlying assumptions, estimates and/or judgments. See the notes to our consolidated financial statements for a summary of our significant accounting policies.

Goodwill. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, we evaluate goodwill for potential impairment annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. In this process, we make estimates and assumptions in order to determine the estimated enterprise value of the Company. In determining the fair value of the Company for purposes of evaluating goodwill for impairment, we utilize an enterprise market valuation approach. In applying this approach, we use the stock price of our Class A common stock as of the measurement date multiplied by the sum of current outstanding shares and an estimate of a control premium. As of May 1, 2009, management's analysis indicates that a greater than 23% decline in the estimated enterprise value of the Company may result in the recorded goodwill being impaired and would require management to measure the amount of the impairment charge. Goodwill is considered impaired if the recorded book value of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill as determined under this valuation technique. We use our best judgment and information available to us at the time to perform this review.

Intangible Assets. Our intangible assets primarily include mortgage servicing rights under agreements with third party lenders. Servicing rights are recorded at the lower of cost or market. Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market with readily available observable prices. Since there is no ready market value for the mortgage servicing rights, such as quoted market prices or prices based on sales or purchases of similar assets, the Company determines the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights by estimating the present value of future cash flows associated with the servicing of the loans. Management makes certain

Table of Contents

assumptions and judgments in estimating the fair value of servicing rights. The estimate is based on a number of assumptions, including the benefits of servicing (contractual servicing fees and interest on escrow and float balances), the cost of servicing, prepayment rates (including risk of default), an inflation rate, the expected life of the cash flows and the discount rate. The cost of servicing and discount rates are the most sensitive factors affecting the estimated fair value of the servicing rights. Management estimates a market participant's cost of servicing by analyzing the limited market activity and considering the Company's own internal servicing costs. Management estimates the discount rate by considering the various risks involved in the future cash flows of the underlying loans which include the cancellation of servicing contracts, concentration in the life company portfolio and the incremental risk related to large loans. Management estimates the prepayment levels of the underlying mortgages by analyzing recent historical experience. Many of the commercial loans being serviced have financial penalties for prepayment or early payoff before the stated maturity date. As a result, the Company has consistently experienced a low level of loan runoff. The estimated value of the servicing rights is impacted by changes in these assumptions. As of March 31, 2009, the fair value and net book value of the mortgage servicing assets were \$8.0 million and \$7.2 million, respectively. A 10%, 20% and 30% increase in the level of assumed prepayments would decrease the estimated fair value of the servicing rights at the stratum level by up to 1.8%, 3.5% and 5.2%, respectively. A 10%, 20% and 30% increase in cost of servicing of the servicing business would decrease the estimated fair value of the servicing rights at the stratum level by up to 19.9%, 39.8% and 59.7%, respectively. A 10%, 20% and 30% increase in the discount rate would decrease the estimated fair value of the servicing rights at the stratum level by up to 3.3%, 6.5% and 9.4%, respectively. The effect of a variation in each of these assumptions on the estimated fair value of the servicing rights is calculated independently without changing any other assumption. Servicing rights are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated servicing income which results in an accelerated level of amortization over eight years. We evaluate amortizable intangible assets on an annual basis, or more frequently if circumstances so indicate, for potential impairment.

Income Taxes. The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and for tax losses and tax credit carryforwards, if any. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates are recognized in income in the period of the tax rate change. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Our effective tax rate is sensitive to several factors including changes in the mix of our geographic profitability. We evaluate our estimated tax rate on a quarterly basis to reflect changes in: (i) our geographic mix of income, (ii) legislative actions on statutory tax rates, and (iii) tax planning for jurisdictions affected by double taxation. We continually seek to develop and implement potential strategies and/or actions that would reduce our overall effective tax rate.

The net deferred tax asset of \$125.0 million at March 31, 2009 is comprised mainly of a \$134.8 million deferred tax asset related to the Section 754 election tax basis step up, net of a \$15.7 million valuation allowance. The net deferred tax asset related to the Section 754 election tax basis step up of \$119.1 million represents annual tax deductions of approximately \$17.0 million through 2022. In order to realize the annual benefit of approximately \$17.0 million, the Company needs to generate approximately \$190 million in revenue each year, assuming a constant cost structure. In the event that the Company cannot realize the annual benefit of \$17.0 million each year, the shortfall becomes a net operating loss that can be carried back 2 years to offset prior years' taxable income or carried forward 20 years to offset future taxable income. The Company's inability to generate a sufficient level of taxable income through the carryforward period would result in the recording of a valuation allowance as a charge to income tax expense and a corresponding reduction in the payable under the tax receivable agreement which would be recorded as income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. In evaluating the realizability of these deferred tax assets, management makes estimates and judgments regarding the level and timing of future taxable income, including reviewing forward-looking analyses. Based on this analysis and other quantitative and qualitative factors, management

believes that it is currently more likely than not that the Company will be able to generate sufficient taxable income to realize a portion of the deferred tax assets resulting from the initial basis step up recognized from the Reorganization Transaction.

Leases. The Company leases all of its facilities under operating lease agreements. These lease agreements typically contain tenant improvement allowances. The Company records tenant improvement allowances as a leasehold improvement asset, included in property and equipment, net in the consolidated balance sheet, and a related deferred rent liability and amortizes them on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the term of the lease or useful life of the asset as additional depreciation expense and a reduction to rent expense, respectively. Lease agreements sometimes contain rent escalation clauses or rent holidays, which are recognized on a

Table of Contents

straight-line basis over the life of the lease in accordance with SFAS No. 13, *Accounting for Leases* (SFAS 13). Lease terms generally range from one to ten years. An analysis is performed on all equipment leases to determine whether a lease should be classified as capital or operating according to SFAS 13, as amended.

Share Based Compensation. The Company estimates the grant-date fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The weighted average assumptions used in the option pricing model as of March 31, 2009 are: (i) zero dividend yield, (ii) expected volatility of 51.7%, (iii) risk free interest rate of 4.3% and (iv) expected life of 6.5 years. For restricted stock awards, the fair value of the awards is calculated as the difference between the market value of the Company's Class A common stock on the date of grant and the purchase price paid by the employee. The Company's awards are generally subject to graded vesting schedules. Compensation expense is adjusted for estimated forfeitures and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award. Forfeiture assumptions are evaluated on a quarterly basis and updated as necessary.

Certain Information Concerning Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not currently invest in any off-balance sheet vehicles that provide liquidity, capital resources, market or credit risk support, or engage in any leasing activities that expose us to any liability that is not reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

Seasonality

Our capital markets services revenue had historically been seasonal, which can affect an investor's ability to compare our financial condition and results of operation on a quarter-by-quarter basis. This seasonality has caused our revenue, operating income, net income and cash flows from operating activities to be lower in the first six months of the year and higher in the second half of the year. The concentration of earnings and cash flows in the last six months of the year is due to an industry-wide focus of clients to complete transactions towards the end of the calendar year. The current unprecedented disruptions in the global and domestic capital markets, the liquidity issues facing all capital markets, especially the U.S. commercial real estate markets, as well as the U.S. and global recession will cause historical comparisons to be even more difficult to gauge and this pattern of revenue may not continue and has not occurred over the past two years.

Effect of Inflation and/or Deflation

Inflation and/or deflation, especially inflation, could significantly affect our compensation costs, particularly those not directly tied to our transaction professionals' compensation, due to factors such as increased costs of capital. The rise of inflation could also significantly and adversely affect certain expenses, such as debt service costs, information technology and occupancy costs. To the extent that inflation results in rising interest rates and deflation causes significant negative valuation issues and/or either has other effects upon the commercial real estate markets in which we operate and, to a lesser extent, the securities markets, it may affect our financial position and results of operations by reducing the demand for commercial real estate and related services which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. See Part II, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability has Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions that are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4), which supersedes FSP FAS No. 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset when the Market for that Asset is Not Active* (FSP FAS 157-3) and amends SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157), to provide additional guidance on estimating fair value when the volume and level of transaction activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability. FSP FAS 157-4 also provides additional guidance on circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, although early adoption is permitted, but only for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 107-1 and APB 28-1 *Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP FAS 107-1), which extends the disclosure requirements of FAS 107 *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to interim financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The

adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 is not expected to have a material impact on the

32

Table of Contents

Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, *Disclosures about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities* (FSP FAS No. 140-4) which amends FAS 140 *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities* and FIN 46(R) *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*. FSP FAS 140-4 requires extensive additional disclosures by public entities with continuing involvement in transfers of financial assets to special-purpose entities and with variable interest entities. FSP FAS 140-4 was effective for fiscal period ending after December 15, 2008. The adoption of FSP FAS 140-4 did not have a material impact on the Company.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP FAS 142-3) which amended the factors to be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under FASB Statement No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 14, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted the provision of this standard on January 1, 2009, which did not have a material impact on the Company.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 changes the accounting and reporting for minority interests, which are characterized as noncontrolling interests and classified as a component of equity. This new consolidation method significantly changes the accounting for transactions with minority interest holders. The Company adopted the provisions of this standard on January 1, 2009, which resulted in a significant change to total equity, as the noncontrolling interest had been previously shown outside of equity.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 157-2 *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP FAS 157-2) which delays the effective date of SFAS 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 for certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities including, but not limited to, nonfinancial assets and liabilities initially measured at fair value in a business combination that are not subsequently remeasured at fair value and nonfinancial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the SFAS 142 goodwill impairment test. As a result of the issuance of FSP FAS 157-2, the Company did not apply the provisions of SFAS 157 to the nonfinancial assets and liabilities within the scope of FSP FAS 157-2.

On October 10, 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 157-3, which clarifies the application of SFAS 157 in a market that is not active and provides an example to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 had no impact on the Financial Statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Due to the nature of our business and the manner in which we conduct our operations, in particular that our financial instruments which are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of short-term cash deposits and investments and in light of the recent support provided by the U.S. government related to the current credit and liquidity issues, we believe we do not face any material interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, equity price risk or other market risk. The recent disruptions in the credit markets, however, have, in some cases, resulted in an inability to access assets such as money market funds that traditionally have been viewed as highly liquid. Although we believe that our cash and cash equivalents are deposited, invested or placed with a secure financial institution, there is no assurance that this financial institution will not default on its obligations to us, especially given current credit market conditions, which would adversely impact our cash and cash equivalent positions and, in turn, our results of operations and financial condition.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Management's Quarterly Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial disclosure.

Table of Contents

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively) have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of March 31, 2009, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information required to be included in our periodic SEC reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in rules and forms.

The design of any system of control is based upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated objectives under all future events, no matter how remote, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may not deteriorate. Because of its inherent limitations, disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Changes in Internal Controls

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three month period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are party to various litigation matters, in most cases involving normal ordinary course and routine claims incidental to our business. We cannot estimate with certainty our ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to such pending matters. However, we believe, based on our examination of such pending matters, that our ultimate liability for such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

A. Exhibits

31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).

31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).

32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

HFF, INC.

Dated: May 8, 2009

By: /s/ John H. Pelusi, Jr.
John H. Pelusi, Jr
*Chief Executive Officer, Director and
Executive Managing Director
(Principal Executive Officer)*

Dated: May 8, 2009

By: /s/ Gregory R. Conley
Gregory R. Conley
*Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)*
36

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

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37