

HFF, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 09, 2012
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

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 15219
(Address of principal executive offices,

(412) 281-8714
(Registrant's telephone number,

including zip code)

including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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Title of Each Class	Name of Exchange on Which Registered
Class A Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by checkmark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 checkmark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes No

As of February 29, 2012, there were 36,839,202 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of the registrant outstanding.

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting stock held by non-affiliates at June 30, 2011 was approximately \$440.0 million, based on the closing price per share of Class A common stock on that date of \$15.09 as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. Shares of common stock known by the registrant to be beneficially owned by directors and officers of the registrant subject to the reporting and other requirements of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are not included in the computation. The registrant, however, has made no determination that such persons are affiliates within the meaning of Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Selected portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K 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, seeks, approximately, predicts, intends, plans, estimates, anticipates or the 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 the caption Risk Factors in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. 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 44.7% 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. As of the filing date of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, HFF Holdings had exchanged an additional approximately 54.9% of the partnership units in each of the Operating Partnerships for shares of Class A common stock of the Company pursuant to the Exchange Right (as defined in this Annual Report on Form 10-K). Following this reorganization, HFF, Inc. became and continues to be a holding company holding partnership units in the Operating Partnerships and all of the outstanding shares of Holliday GP. As of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, HFF, Inc. held approximately 99.6% of the partnership units in the Operating Partnerships. 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 Annual Report on Form 10-K as the Reorganization Transactions. Unless we state otherwise, the information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K 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 Annual Report on Form 10-K as the Operating Partnerships. Also, except where specifically noted, references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the Company, we or us mean HFF, Inc., a Delaware corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries after giving effect to the Reorganization Transactions.

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PART I

Item 1. *Business*

Overview

We are, based on transaction volume, one of the leading providers of commercial real estate and capital markets services to both the users and providers of capital in the U.S. commercial real estate industry and one of the largest full-service commercial real estate financial intermediaries in the country. We operate out of 20 offices nationwide with approximately 191 transaction professionals and 307 support associates. During 2011, we advised on approximately \$35.6 billion of completed commercial real estate transactions, an 82.8% increase compared to the approximately \$19.5 billion of completed transactions we advised on during 2010.

Our fully-integrated national capital markets platform, coupled with our knowledge of the commercial real estate markets, allows us to effectively act as a one-stop shop for our clients, providing a broad array of capital markets services including:

Debt placement;

Investment sales;

Distressed debt and real estate owned advisory services;

Structured finance;

Private equity placement, investment banking and advisory services;

Loan sales; and

Commercial loan servicing.

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 and platform services, diverse client mix, expertise in a wide range of property types and national platform have the potential to create a diversified revenue stream within the U.S. commercial real estate sector. Our revenues and net income available to controlling interest were \$254.7 million and \$40.0 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to revenues and net income available to controlling interest of \$140.0 million and \$10.9 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We have established strong relationships with our clients. Our clients are both users of capital, such as property owners, and providers of capital, such as lenders and equity investors. Many of our clients act as both users and providers of capital in different transactions, which enables us to leverage our existing relationships and execute multiple transactions across multiple platform services with the same clients.

We believe we have a reputation for high ethical standards, dedicated teamwork and a strong focus on serving the interests of our clients. We take a long-term view of our business and client relationships, and our culture and philosophy are firmly centered on putting the clients' interests first.

The recent situation in the global credit markets whereby many world governments (including the U.S., where the Company transacts virtually all of its business) had to take unprecedented and uncharted steps to support the financial institutions in their respective countries from collapse was unprecedented in the Company's history. Restrictions on the availability of capital, both debt and/or equity, created significant reductions of

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liquidity in, and flow of capital to, the commercial real estate markets. In addition, such restrictions caused commercial real estate prices to decrease. While conditions in 2011 were generally improved, global and domestic credit and liquidity issues, as well as the downturn in the global and domestic economies, reduced in

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2010, 2009 and 2008, when compared to 2002 through 2007, and could reduce in the future the number of acquisitions, dispositions and loan originations, as well as the respective number of transactions and transaction volumes. Further detail regarding the effect of the recent situation in the credit markets and the commercial real estate markets can be found under the headings Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

HFF, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal executive offices located at 301 Grant Street, One Oxford Centre, Suite 600, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15219, telephone number (412) 281-8714.

Reportable Segments

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 services, structured finance, private equity placement, investment banking services, loan sales and commercial loan servicing.

Our Competitive Strengths

We attribute our success and distinctiveness to our ability to leverage a number of key competitive strengths, including:

People, Expertise and Culture

We and our predecessor companies have been in the commercial real estate business for over 30 years, and our transaction professionals have significant experience and long-standing relationships with our clients. We employ approximately 191 transaction professionals with an average of 17 years of commercial real estate transaction experience. The transaction history accumulated among our transaction professionals ensures a high degree of market knowledge on a macro level, intimate knowledge of local commercial real estate markets, long term relationships with the most active investors and a comprehensive understanding of commercial real estate capital markets products. Our employees come from a wide range of real estate related backgrounds, including investment advisors and managers, investment bankers, attorneys, brokers and mortgage bankers.

Our culture is governed by our commitment to high ethical standards, putting the clients' interests first and treating clients and our own associates fairly and with respect. These distinctive characteristics of our culture are highly evident in our ability to retain and attract employees. The average tenure for our senior transaction professionals is 13 years, and the average production tenure for the top 25 senior transaction professionals compiled by initial leads during the last five years was 17 years (including tenure with predecessor companies). Furthermore, several of our senior transaction professionals have a meaningful personal economic interest in our firm, which aligns their individual interests with those of the company and its stockholders, as a whole, and our clients.

Integrated Capital Markets Services Platform

In the competitive commercial real estate and capital markets industry, we believe one of our key differentiators is our ability to analyze all commercial real estate product types and markets as well as our ability to provide clients with comprehensive analysis, advice and execution expertise on all types of debt and equity capital markets solutions. We believe that due to our broad range of execution capabilities, our clients rely on us not only to provide capital markets alternatives but, more importantly, to advise them on how to optimize value by uncovering inefficiencies in the non-public capital markets to maximize their commercial real estate investments. We believe our capabilities provide our clients with the flexibility to pursue multiple capital markets options simultaneously so that, upon conclusion of our efforts, they can choose the best risk-adjusted based solution.

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Independent Objective Advice

Unlike many of our competitors, we do not currently offer services that compete with services provided by our clients such as leasing or property management, nor do we currently engage in principal capital investing activities which would compete with a number of our clients. We believe this allows us to offer independent objective advice to our clients. We believe our independence distinguishes us from our competitors, enhances our reputation in the market and allows us to retain and expand our client base.

Extensive Cross-Selling Opportunities

As some participants in the commercial real estate market are frequently buyers, sellers, lenders and borrowers at various times, we believe our relationships with these participants across all aspects of their businesses provide us with multiple revenue opportunities throughout the life cycle of their commercial real estate investments. In addition, we often provide more than one service in a particular transaction, such as in an investment sale where we not only represent the seller of a commercial real estate investment but also represent the buyer in arranging acquisition financing. In 2011, 2010 and 2009, we executed multiple transactions across multiple platform services with 13, 17 and 13, respectively, of our top 25 clients.

Broad and Deep Network of Relationships

We have developed broad and deep-standing relationships with the users and providers of capital in the industry and have completed multiple transactions for many of the top institutional commercial real estate investors in the U.S. as well as several global investors who invest in the U.S. Importantly, our transaction professionals, analysts and closing specialists foster relationships with their respective counterparts within each client's organization. This provides, in our opinion, a deeper relationship with our firm relative to our competitors. In 2011 and 2010, no one borrower or no one seller client, represented more than 4% of our total capital markets services revenues. The combined fees from our top 25 seller clients for the years 2011 and 2010, were less than 19% of our capital markets services revenues for each year, and the combined fees from our top 25 borrower clients were less than 16% of our capital markets services revenues for each year.

Proprietary Transaction Database

We believe that the extensive volume of commercial real estate transactions that we advise on throughout the U.S. and across multiple property types and capital markets service lines provides our transaction professionals with valuable, real-time market information. We maintain a proprietary database on numerous clients and potential clients as well as databases that track key terms and provisions of the majority of all closed and pending transactions for which we are involved as well as historical and current flows and the pricing of debt, structured finance, investment sales, loan sales and equity transactions. Included in the databases are real-time quotes and bids on pipeline transactions, status reports on all current transactions as well as historical information on clients, lenders and buyers. Furthermore, our internal databases maintain current and historical information on our loan servicing portfolio, which we believe enables us to track real-time property level performance and market trends. These internal databases are updated regularly and are available to our transaction professionals, analysts and other internal support groups to share client contact information and real-time market information. We believe this information strengthens our competitive position by enhancing the advice we provide to clients and improving the probability of successfully closing a transaction. We believe our associates also understand the confidential nature of this information, and if it is misused, depending on the circumstances, it can be cause for immediate dismissal from the Company.

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Our Strategic Growth Plan

We seek to improve our market position by focusing on the following strategic growth initiatives:

Increase Market Share Across Each of our Capital Markets Services

We believe that we have the opportunity to increase our market share in each of the various capital markets services we provide to our clients by penetrating deeper into our national, regional and local client relationships. We also intend to increase our market share by selectively hiring transaction professionals in our existing offices and in new locations, predicated on finding the most experienced professionals in the market who have the highest integrity, work ethic and reputation, while fitting into our culture and sharing our philosophy and business practices. Since 2005, in addition to opening offices in San Francisco, CA, Tampa, FL, Austin, TX and most recently, Denver, CO (January 2012), we have significantly added to the platform services in our Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, New Jersey, Orange County, San Francisco, Portland and Austin offices.

Debt Placement. In 2011, our transaction volume in debt placements was approximately \$18.7 billion, an increase of 73.9% from approximately \$10.7 billion in 2010. According to surveys conducted by the Mortgage Bankers Association, debt issuances in 2011 and 2010 were approximately \$195 billion and \$119 billion, respectively.

Investment Sales. In 2011, we completed investment sales of approximately \$12.6 billion, an increase of approximately 67.4% from the approximately \$7.6 billion completed in 2010. According to Real Capital Analytics, commercial real estate sales volume for office, industrial, multifamily, retail and hotel properties in the U.S. in 2011 and 2010 were \$220 billion and \$140 billion, respectively.

Structured Finance and Advisory Services. In 2011, we completed approximately \$2.0 billion of structured finance and advisory services transactions (which include amounts that we internally allocate to the structured finance reporting category, even though the transaction may have been funded through a single mortgage note) for our clients, representing an increase of 532.9% over the \$309 million completed in 2010.

Private Equity and Investment Banking Services. Our broker-dealer subsidiary, HFF Securities, undertakes both discretionary and non-discretionary private equity raises, select property specific joint ventures and select investment banking activities for our clients. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had \$1.9 billion and \$1.8 billion of active private equity discretionary fund transactions on which HFF Securities was engaged and may recognize additional future revenue.

Loan Sales. We have consummated \$2.3 billion and \$0.9 billion in loan sales transactions in 2011 and 2010, respectively, an increase of 164.3%. We see growth in this market due to the desire of lenders seeking to diversify concentration risk (geographic, borrower or product type), manage potential problems in their loan portfolios or sell loans rejected from Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities (CMBS) securitization pools.

Loan servicing. The principal balance of HFF's loan servicing portfolio increased 8.3% to approximately \$27.2 billion at December 31, 2011 from approximately \$25.1 billion at December 31, 2010. We have approximately 35 correspondent lender relationships with life insurers.

While the volume increases referenced above were principally the effect of improved market conditions and increased activity in the commercial real estate market, we believe that our efforts to open new offices and expand our platform services have also aided us in our achievements.

Continue to Capitalize on Cross-Selling Opportunities

Participants in the commercial real estate market increasingly are buyers, sellers, lenders and borrowers at various times. We believe our relationships with these participants across all aspects of their businesses provide us with multiple revenue opportunities throughout the lifecycle

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of their commercial real estate investments. Many of our clients are both users and providers of capital, and our goal is to attempt to work with our clients to

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execute transactions throughout the U.S. utilizing the wide spectrum of our services. By maintaining close relationships with these clients, we believe we will continue to generate significant repeat business across all of our business lines.

Our debt transaction professionals originated approximately \$1.7 billion and \$2.2 billion of debt for clients that purchased properties sold by our investment sales professionals for their clients in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Our investment sales professionals also referred clients to our debt transaction professionals who arranged debt financings totaling approximately \$1.8 billion and \$0.5 billion in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Our debt transaction professionals also referred clients to our investment sales transaction professionals who sold approximately \$1.7 billion and \$1.1 billion of properties in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Also, in 2011 and 2010, our subsidiary HFF Securities originated debt volumes of approximately \$41.1 million and \$803.8 million, respectively, in addition to its other equity placement activities.

Expand Our Geographic Footprint

We believe that opportunities exist to strategically establish and increase our presence in several key domestic, and potentially international, markets. When strategic opportunities present themselves with high quality transaction professionals, it is our intention to capitalize on such opportunities as we recently did in Austin, Texas in January 2011, in Tampa, Florida in 2011 and in Denver, Colorado in January 2012. While our transactional professionals, located in 20 offices throughout the U.S., advised clients on transactions in 39 states (and the District of Columbia) and in more than 450 cities in 2011, there are a number of major metropolitan areas where we do not maintain an office. We have no overseas offices, but do, on a periodic basis, send our transaction professionals overseas to meet with capital sources and global clients. By comparison, a number of our large public competitors have in excess of 100 offices worldwide. We constantly review key demand drivers of commercial real estate by market, including growth in population, households, employment, commercial real estate inventory by product type, and new construction. By doing so, we can determine not only where future strategic growth should occur, but more importantly, we can also ensure our transaction professionals are constantly calling on the most attractive markets where we do not have offices. Since 2005, we have opened offices in San Francisco, CA, Tampa, FL, Austin, TX and most recently, Denver, CO. In addition, during this same period, we have significantly added to the platform services and specialties in our Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, New Jersey, Orange County, San Francisco, Portland and Austin offices.

We expect to achieve future strategic geographic expansion through a combination of recruitment of key transaction professionals, organic growth and possible acquisitions of smaller local and regional firms across all services in both new and existing markets as well as the possible expansion into other platform lines of business. However, in all cases, our strategic growth will be focused on serving our clients' interests and predicated on finding the most experienced professionals in the market who have the highest integrity, work ethic and reputation, while fitting into our culture and sharing our philosophy and business practices.

Align our Leadership and Compensation Structures with Our Long-term Growth

Under the management and leadership structure for our Operating Partnerships that we adopted in December 2010, each Operating Partnership's existing operating committee was replaced with a four-person executive committee (including an ad-hoc member) and a leadership committee which includes in excess of forty of our senior transaction professionals and managers, which includes the executive committee. The executive committee for each partnership consists of three individuals (in addition to ad-hoc members), one of whom is the managing member of the Operating Partnerships. The executive committee currently consists of three of our inside directors, Mark Gibson, John Pelusi and Jody Thornton, and Mr. Pelusi, our chief executive officer, serves as the Operating Partnership's managing member. The executive committee is primarily responsible for the day-to-day oversight of the Operating Partnerships' lines of business and specialties. The leadership committee is composed of (i) the executive committee, (ii) individual leaders chosen from each line of business and property and/or product specialty, (iii) the office heads from each office and (iv) other line and support functions at the

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discretion of the executive committee. The members of the leadership committee are responsible for either overseeing their respective lines of business, property and/or product specialties or their office as well as facilitating communication and educating all of our transaction professionals within each office, each line of business and each of the property and/or product specialties to better serve our clients.

We also aim to insure continued emphasis on annual production, maintain our partnership culture and continue the alignment of employee, management and stockholder interests through our profit participation bonus plans. Under our HFF LP and HFF Securities profit participation bonus plans, with respect to each applicable office or line of business and for each calendar year, if a 14.5% or greater profit margin is generated by such office or line of business, an amount equal to 15% of the adjusted operating income (as defined under such plan) generated by such office or business line funds a cash bonus pool payable to selected employees of HFF LP or HFF Securities, as the case may be. These plans were adopted in 2007 in connection with our IPO. In December 2010, we amended these plans to provide that our board of directors, or any appropriate committee thereof, may elect to pay up to one-third of the profit participation bonuses payable under the plans in the form of equity-based awards. In December 2010, we also adopted a new HFF, Inc. firm profit participation bonus plan. Under this plan, for each calendar year, if we achieve a 17.5% or greater adjusted operating income margin (as defined under such plan), a bonus pool will be funded by a percentage, ranging from 15% to 25%, of our adjusted operating income (as defined under such plan) beyond predefined adjusted operating income margin thresholds. Our board of directors, or an appropriate committee thereof, may elect to pay up to two-thirds of the profit participation bonuses payable under this plan in the form of equity-based awards.

Our Services

Debt Placement Services

We offer our clients a complete range of debt instruments, including but not limited to, construction and construction/mini-permanent loans, adjustable and fixed rate mortgages, entity level debt, mezzanine debt, forward delivery loans, tax exempt financing and sale/leaseback financing.

Our clients are owners of various types of property, including, but not limited to, office, retail, industrial, hotel, multi-housing, self-storage, assisted living, nursing homes, condominiums and condominium conversions, mixed-use properties and land. Our clients range in size from individual entrepreneurs who own a single property to the largest real estate funds and institutional property owners throughout the world who invest globally, especially in the United States. Debt is or has been placed with major capital funding sources, both domestic and foreign, including, but not limited to, life insurance companies, conduits, investment banks, commercial banks, thrifts, agency lenders, pension funds, pension fund advisors, REITs, credit companies, opportunity funds and individual investors.

Investment Sales Services

We provide investment sales services to commercial real estate owners who are seeking to sell one or more properties or property interests. We seek to maximize proceeds and certainty of closure for our clients through our knowledge of the commercial real estate and capital markets, our extensive database of potential buyers, with whom we have deep and long-standing relationships, and our experienced transaction professionals. We believe the real time data on comparable transactions, recent financings of similar assets and market trends enable our transaction professionals to better advise our clients on valuation and certainty of execution based on a prospective buyer's proposed capital structure.

Structured Finance and Private Equity Services

We offer a wide array of structured finance and private equity alternatives and solutions at both the property and ownership entity level. We believe this allows us to provide financing alternatives at every level of the capital structure, including, but not limited to, mezzanine and equity, thereby providing potential buyers and

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existing owners with the highest appropriate leverage at the lowest blended cost of capital to purchase properties or recapitalize existing ones versus an out-right sale alternative. By focusing on the inefficiencies in the structured finance capital markets, such as mezzanine, preferred equity, participating and/or convertible debt structures, pay and accrual debt structures, pre-sales, stand-by commitments and bridge loans, we believe we are able to access capital for properties in transition, predevelopment and development loans and/or joint ventures and/or structured transactions, which provide maximum flexibility for our clients.

Private Equity, Investment Banking and Advisory Services

Through HFF Securities, our licensed broker-dealer subsidiary, we offer our clients the ability to access the private equity markets for an identified commercial real estate asset and discretionary private equity funds, joint ventures, entity-level private placements and advisory services as well as structured finance services. HFF Securities' services to its clients can include:

Joint Ventures. Equity capital for our commercial real estate clients to establish joint ventures relating to either identified properties or properties to be acquired by a fund sponsor. These joint ventures typically involve the acquisition, development, recapitalization or restructuring of multi-asset commercial real estate portfolios, and include a variety of property types and geographic areas.

Private Placements. Private placements of common, perpetual preferred and convertible preferred securities. Issuances can involve primary or secondary shares that may be publicly registered, listed and traded.

Advisory Services. Entity-level advisory services for various types of transactions including mergers and acquisitions, sales and divestitures, management buyouts, and recapitalizations and restructurings.

Marketing and Fund-Raising. Institutional marketing and fund-raising for public and private commercial real estate companies, with a focus on opportunity and value-added commercial real estate funds. In this capacity, we undertake private equity raises, both discretionary and non-discretionary, and offer advisory services.

Loan Sales

We assist our clients in their efforts to sell all or portions of their commercial real estate debt note portfolios, which can include performing, non-performing and distressed debt and/or real estate owned properties.

Commercial Loan Servicing

We provide commercial loan servicing (primary and sub-servicing) for life insurance companies, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Fannie Mae through strategic relationships with several delegated underwriting and servicing (DUS[®]) lenders, CMBS originators, mortgage REITS and debt funds, groups that purchase performing and/or non-performing loans as well as owners who sell commercial real estate subject to a purchase money mortgage. Additionally, during 2009 we became a rated CMBS primary and special servicer by Fitch Ratings. The primary servicer rating reflects our experienced and tenured management and staff and our long history as a commercial mortgage primary servicer, including with respect to Freddie Mac and CMBS servicing. The special servicer rating is based on our ability to work out, manage and resolve commercial mortgage loans and real estate owned (REO) assets. We believe our servicing platform, experienced personnel and hands-on service allow us to maintain close contact with both borrowers and lenders, and as a result, we are often the first point of contact in connection with refinancing, restructuring or sale of commercial real estate assets. Revenue is earned primarily from servicing fees charged to the lender, as well as from investment income earned on escrow balances.

To avoid potential conflicts, our transaction professionals do not directly share in servicing revenue, eliminating conflicts which can occur with serviced versus non-serviced lenders. However, throughout the

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servicing life of a loan, the transaction professional who originated the loan usually remains the main contact for both the borrower and lender, or the master and/or special servicer, as the case may be, to assist our servicing group with annual inspections, operating statement reviews and other major servicing issues affecting a property or properties and in some circumstances may be compensated for services rendered.

Competition

The commercial real estate services industry, and all of the services that we provide, are highly competitive, and we expect them to remain so. We compete on a national, regional and local basis as well as on a number of other critical factors, including, but not limited to, the quality of our people and client service, historical track record and expertise and range of services and execution skills, absence of conflicts and business reputation. Depending on the product or service, we face competition from other commercial real estate service providers, institutional lenders, insurance companies, investment banking firms, investment managers and accounting firms, some of which may have greater financial resources than we do. Consistently, the top competitors we face on national, regional and local levels include, but are not limited to, CBRE Capital Markets, Cushman & Wakefield, Eastdil Secured (owned by Wells Fargo), Jones Lang LaSalle, Northmarq Capital (Marquette) and Berkadia (formerly CapMark). There are numerous other local and regional competitors in each of the local markets where we are located as well as the markets in which we do business.

Competition to attract and retain qualified employees is also intense in each of the capital markets services we provide our clients. We compete by offering what we believe to be competitive compensation packages to our transaction professionals and our other associates as well as equity-based incentives for key associates who lead our efforts in terms of running our offices or lead our efforts in each of our capital markets services and product specialties. Our ability to continue to compete effectively will depend upon our ability to retain and motivate our existing transaction professionals and other key associates as well as our ability to attract new ones, all predicated on finding the most experienced professionals in the market who have the highest integrity, work ethic and reputation, while fitting into our culture and sharing our philosophy and business practices.

Regulation

Our U.S. broker-dealer subsidiary, HFF Securities, is subject to regulation. HFF Securities is currently registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). HFF Securities is registered as a broker dealer in 19 states. HFF Securities is subject to regulations governing effectively every aspect of the securities business, including the effecting of securities transactions, minimum capital requirements, record-keeping and reporting procedures, relationships with customers, experience and training requirements for certain employees and business procedures with firms that are not subject to regulatory controls. Violation of applicable regulations can result in the revocation of broker-dealer licenses, the imposition of censures or fines and the suspension, expulsion or other disciplining of a firm, its officers or employees.

Our broker-dealer subsidiary is also subject to the SEC's uniform net capital rule, Rule 15c3-1, which may limit our ability to make withdrawals of capital from our broker-dealer subsidiary. The uniform net capital rule sets the minimum level of net capital a broker-dealer must maintain and also requires that a portion of its assets be relatively liquid. FINRA may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business or paying cash dividends if resulting net capital falls below its requirements. In addition, our broker-dealer subsidiary is subject to certain notification requirements related to withdrawals of excess net capital. The USA Patriot Act of 2001 also imposes obligations regarding the prevention and detection of money-laundering activities, including the establishment of customer due diligence and other compliance policies and procedures, and procedures for customer verification. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in monetary, regulatory and, in the case of the USA Patriot Act, criminal penalties.

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HFF LP is licensed (in some cases, through our employees or its general partner) as a mortgage broker and a real estate broker in multiple jurisdictions. Generally we are licensed in each state where we have an office as well as where we frequently do business.

Seasonality

Our capital markets services revenue is typically seasonal. Historically, during normal economic and capital markets conditions, 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 has historically been due to an industry-wide focus of clients to complete transactions towards the end of the calendar year. However, this seasonality did not occur in 2007 or 2008 during the disruptions facing all global capital markets, and in particular the U.S. commercial real estate markets and this historical pattern of seasonality may or may not continue.

Employees

Our total employment was 498 employees as of December 31, 2011, which represents a 16.6% increase from the December 31, 2010 total employment of 427 employees.

History

We have grown through the combination of several prominent commercial real estate brokerage firms. Our namesake dates back to Holliday Fenoglio & Company, which was founded in Houston in 1982. Although our predecessor companies date back to the 1970s, our recent history began in 1994 when Holliday Fenoglio Dockerty & Gibson, Inc. was purchased by AMRESO, Inc. to create Holliday Fenoglio Inc. In 1998, Holliday Fenoglio, Inc. acquired Fowler Goedecke Ellis & O Connor to create Holliday Fenoglio Fowler, L.P. Later that year Holliday Fenoglio Fowler, L.P. acquired PNS Realty Partners, LP and Vanguard Mortgage.

In March 2000, AMRESO sold select assets including portions of its commercial mortgage banking businesses, Holliday Fenoglio Fowler, L.P., to Lend Lease (US) Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of the Australian real estate services company. In June 2003, HFF Holdings completed an agreement for a management buyout from Lend Lease. In April 2004, we established our broker-dealer subsidiary, HFF Securities L.P.

As previously discussed in 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. As a result of this reorganization 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.

Available Information

Our internet website address is www.hfflp.com. The information on our internet website is not incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, ownership reports for insiders and any amendments to these reports filed or furnished with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a) and 15(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available free of charge through our internet website as soon as reasonably practicable after filing with the SEC. Additionally, we make available free of charge on our internet website:

our Code of Conduct and Ethics;

the charter of the Nominating and Corporate Governing Committee of our Board of Directors;

the charter of the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors;

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the charter of the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors; and

our Corporate Governance Guidelines.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the following risk factors and the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes, before making any investment decisions regarding our securities. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected. As a result, the trading price of our securities could decline and you may lose part or all of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

General economic conditions and commercial real estate market conditions, both globally and domestically, have had and may in the future have a negative impact on our business.

We experienced, in 2010, 2009, 2008 and previous years, and expect in the future to be negatively impacted by, periods of economic slowdowns, recessions and disruptions in the capital markets; credit and liquidity issues in the global and domestic capital markets, including international, national, regional and local markets; and corresponding declines in the demand for commercial real estate and related services within one or more of the markets in which we operate. Historically, commercial real estate markets, and in particular the U.S. commercial real estate market, have tended to be cyclical and related to the flow of capital to the sector, the condition of the economy as a whole and to the perceptions and confidence of the market participants as to the relevant economic outlook. Negative economic conditions, changes in interest rates, credit and liquidity issues in the global and domestic capital markets, disruptions in capital markets and/or declines in the demand for commercial real estate and related services in international or domestic markets or in significant markets in which we do business, have had and could have in the future a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and/or financial condition, as listed below. Since the latter half of 2009, there has been an improvement in the U.S. stock markets as well as, in certain instances, increasing confidence and stabilization in domestic and foreign economies as well as in select tier one markets for select high quality core assets. However, we can give no assurance that the improvements in the U.S. commercial real estate market are sustainable.

For example:

Slowdowns in economic activity could cause tenant demand for space to decline, which would adversely affect the operation and income of commercial real estate properties and thereby affect investor demand and the supply of capital for debt and equity investments in commercial real estate.

Declines in the regional or local demand for commercial real estate, or significant disruptions in other segments of the real estate market, could adversely affect our results of operations. During 2011, approximately 23.7%, 8.4%, 7.1%, 5.6%, 5.5% and 8.8% of our capital markets services revenues was derived from transactions involving commercial real estate located in Texas, California, Florida, New York, Illinois, and the region consisting of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, respectively. As a result, a significant portion of our business is dependent on the economic conditions in general and in certain markets for commercial real estate such as in these areas, which, like other commercial real estate markets, have experienced price volatility or economic downturns in the past.

Global and domestic credit and liquidity issues, significant fluctuations in interest rates as well as steady and protracted increases or decreases of interest rates could adversely affect the operation and income of commercial real estate properties as well as the demand from investors for commercial real estate investments. Any of these events could adversely affect investor demand and the supply of capital for debt and equity investments in commercial real estate. In particular, the lack of debt and/or equity for

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commercial real estate transactions, the resulting global re-pricing of debt and equity risk and/or increased interest rates may reduce the number of acquisitions, dispositions and loan originations, as well as the respective transaction volumes. These factors and events could also cause prices to decrease due to the reduced amount of financing available as well as the increased cost of obtaining financing, and could lead to a decrease in purchase and sale activity.

Significant disruptions or changes in capital market flows, as well as credit and liquidity issues in the global and domestic capital markets, regardless of their duration, could adversely affect the supply of and demand for capital from investors for commercial real estate investments. For example, the well-publicized disruptions and dislocations in the global credit markets during 2008 and 2009 created significant restrictions in the availability of credit, especially on transitional assets and in the secondary and tertiary markets. In turn, the volume and pace of commercial real estate transactions were significantly reduced during 2008, 2009 and 2010 as compared to 2011 and prior periods from 2004 through 2007 and commercial real estate prices have declined in many countries, including the U.S. Changes in the perception that commercial real estate is an accepted asset class for portfolio diversification could also result in a significant reduction in the amount of debt and equity capital available in the commercial real estate sector.

These and other types of events could lead to a further decline in transaction activity as well as a decrease in values, which would likely in turn lead to a reduction in fees and commissions relating to such transactions. These effects would likely cause us to realize lower revenues from our transaction service fees, including debt placement fees and investment sales commissions, which fees usually are tied to the transaction value and are payable upon the successful completion of a particular transaction. Such declines in transaction activity and value would likely also significantly reduce our loan servicing activities and revenues as a result of increased delinquencies and defaults on the loans we service and the lack of additional loans that we would have otherwise added to our servicing portfolio.

In addition, cyclicality in the commercial real estate markets may result in cyclicality in our results of operation as well as significant volatility in the market price of our Class A common stock. Similar to other providers of commercial real estate and capital markets services, the stock price of our Class A common stock has had significant declines and fluctuations in the recent past and may decline in the future.

Our business has been and may continue to be adversely affected by recent restrictions in the availability of debt and/or equity capital as well as the lack of adequate credit and the risk of deterioration of the debt and/or credit markets and commercial real estate markets.

Restrictions on the availability of capital, both debt and/or equity, can create significant reductions in the liquidity and flow of capital to the commercial real estate markets. Severe restrictions in debt and/or equity liquidity as well as the lack of the availability of credit in the markets we service in 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 significantly reduced the volume and pace of commercial real estate transactions compared with past periods. These restrictions also had a general negative effect upon commercial real estate prices themselves. Our business of providing commercial real estate and capital markets services to our clients, who are both users and providers of capital, is particularly sensitive to the volume of activity and pricing in the commercial real estate market. In particular, global and domestic credit and liquidity issues reduced the number of acquisitions, dispositions and loan originations in 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, compared to prior periods, which may also occur into the future. This has had, and may have in the future, a significant adverse effect on our capital markets services revenues.

Despite the general improvement in the U.S. stock markets that started in the second half of 2009, credit restrictions and market uncertainties continue and we cannot predict with any degree of certainty the magnitude or duration of the recent developments in the credit markets and/or commercial real estate markets as it is inherently difficult to make accurate predictions with respect to such macroeconomic movements that are beyond our control. This uncertainty limits our ability to plan for future developments. In addition, the uncertainty

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regarding current market conditions may limit the ability of other participants in the credit markets and/or commercial real estate markets to plan for the future. As a result, market participants may act more conservatively than they might in a stabilized market, which may perpetuate and amplify the adverse developments in the markets we service. While business opportunities may emerge from assisting clients with transactions relating to distressed commercial real estate assets, there can be no assurance that the volume of such transactions will be sufficient to meaningfully offset the declines in transaction volumes within the overall commercial real estate market.

If we are unable to retain and attract qualified and experienced transaction professionals and associates, our growth may be limited and our business and operating results could suffer.

Our most important asset is our people, and our continued success is highly dependent upon the efforts of our transaction professionals and other associates, including our analysts and production coordinators as well as our key servicing and company overhead support associates. Our transaction professionals generate a significant majority of our revenues. If any of these key transaction professionals or other important associates leave, or if we lose a significant number of transaction professionals, or if we are unable to attract other qualified transaction professionals, our business, financial condition and results of operations may suffer. We have experienced in the past, and expect to experience in the future, the negative impact of the inability to retain and attract associates, analysts and experienced transaction professionals. Additionally, such events may have a disproportionate adverse effect on our operations if the senior most experienced transaction professionals do not remain with us or if these events occur in geographic areas where substantial amounts of our capital markets services revenues are generated. Moreover, because a significant portion of the compensation paid to our transaction professionals consists of commissions, in general our transaction professionals receive significantly less compensation at times when we have substantial declines in our capital markets services revenues, and may therefore have less incentive to remain with the Company during such challenging periods.

We use a combination of cash compensation, equity, equity-based incentives and other employee benefits rather than solely cash compensation to motivate and retain our transaction professionals. Our compensation mechanisms may not be effective, however, especially if the market price of our Class A common stock experiences significant declines such as what occurred during 2008 and 2009. Even if we are able to retain our most valuable transaction professionals, we may not be able to retain them at compensation levels that will allow us to achieve our target ratio of compensation expense-to-operating revenue.

In addition, our competitors may attempt to recruit our transaction professionals. The employment arrangements, non-competition agreements and retention agreements we have entered into with respect to the members of HFF Holdings or may enter into with our key associates may not prevent our transaction professionals and other key associates from resigning or competing against us. Any such arrangements and agreements will expire after a certain period of time, at which point each such person would be free to compete against us and solicit our clients and employees. In particular, non-competition agreements entered into with 29 of our transaction professionals, who consist of the majority of the members of HFF Holdings, terminate on the earlier of March 2015 or two years following the termination of a member's services with us. We may not be able or attempt to renew these agreements prior to their expiration. Additionally, we currently do not have employment agreements with certain key associates and there is no assurance that we will be able to retain their services.

A significant component of our growth has also occurred through the recruiting, hiring and retention of key experienced transaction professionals. Any future growth through recruiting these types of professionals will be partially dependent upon the continued availability of attractive candidates fitting the culture of our firm at advantageous employment terms and conditions. However, individuals whom we would like to hire may not be available upon advantageous employment terms and conditions. In addition, the hiring of new personnel involves risks that the persons acquired will not perform in accordance with expectations and that business judgments concerning the value, strengths and weaknesses of persons acquired will prove incorrect.

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Negative developments in the business of certain of our clients or counterparties could adversely affect our results of operation and financial condition.

We could be adversely affected by the actions and negative impacts on the financial condition and results of operations of certain of our clients or counterparties, if that led to losses or defaults by one or more of them, which in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our clients are both users of capital, such as property owners, and providers of capital, such as lenders and equity investors. Defaults or non-performance by, or even rumors or questions about, one or more financial services institutions, or the financial services industry generally, have led to market-wide liquidity crises and could lead to losses or defaults by one or more of our clients, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, a client may fail to make payments when due, become insolvent or declare bankruptcy. Any client bankruptcy or insolvency or the failure of any client to make payments when due could result in material losses to our company. In particular, if any of our significant clients becomes insolvent or suffers a downturn in its business, it may seriously harm our business. While in 2011 and 2010 no one borrower or no one seller client represented more than 4% of our total capital markets services revenues, bankruptcy filings by or relating to one of our clients could delay or bar us from collecting pre-bankruptcy debts from that client.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of a significant counterparty (which may include co-brokers, lenders, insurance companies, hedging counterparties, service providers or other organizations with which we do business), or the failure of any significant counterparty to perform its contractual commitments, may result in a disruption to our business or material losses to our company.

We have numerous significant competitors and potential future competitors, some of which may have greater resources than we do, and we may not be able to continue to compete effectively.

We compete across a variety of businesses within the commercial real estate industry. In general, with respect to each of our businesses, we cannot give assurance that we will be able to continue to compete effectively or maintain our current fee arrangements or margin levels or that we will not encounter increased competition. Each of the services we provide to our clients is highly competitive on an international, national, regional and local level. Depending on the product or service, we face competition from, including, but not limited to, commercial real estate service providers, private owners and developers, institutional lenders, insurance companies, investment banking firms, investment managers and accounting firms, some of whom are clients and many of whom may have greater financial resources than we do. In addition, future changes in laws and regulations could lead to the entry of other competitors. Many of our competitors are local, regional, national or international firms. Although some are substantially smaller than we are, some of these competitors are larger on a local, regional, national or international basis. We may face increased competition from even stronger competitors in the future due to a trend toward consolidation, especially in times of severe economic stress such as what we experienced in 2008 through 2010. In recent years, there has been substantial consolidation and convergence among companies in our industry. We are also subject to competition from other large national and multi-national firms as well as regional and local firms that have similar service competencies to ours. Our existing and future competitors may choose to undercut our fees, increase the levels of compensation they are willing to pay to their employees and either recruit our employees or cause us to increase our level of compensation necessary to retain our own employees or recruit new employees. These occurrences could cause our revenue to decrease or negatively impact our target ratio of compensation-to-operating revenue, both of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additional indebtedness or an inability to obtain indebtedness may make us more vulnerable to economic downturns and limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures.

We may be required to obtain additional financing to fund our on-going capital needs as well as to fund our working capital needs. Any additional indebtedness that we are able to incur will make us more vulnerable to

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economic downturns and limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures. In addition, an inability to obtain additional indebtedness will also make us more vulnerable to economic downturns and limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures.

The level of our indebtedness or inability to obtain additional indebtedness could have important consequences, including:

a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations may be dedicated to debt service and may not be available for other purposes;

our cash flow from operations may be insufficient to fund our business operations and our inability to obtain financing will make it more difficult to fund our operations;

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations;

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

obtaining financing in the future for our warehouse lending activities related to our Freddie Mac Program Plus Seller Servicer business, working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate purposes, including acquisitions, and may impede our ability to process our capital markets platform services as well as to secure favorable lease terms;

making it more difficult to continue to fund our strategic growth initiatives and retain and attract key individuals; and

placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors with less debt and greater financial resources.

Our future cash flow may not be sufficient to meet our obligations and commitments. In addition, our \$40.0 million credit facility expired by its terms on the maturity date in February 2010, and we chose not to exercise our extension option. While we did not borrow on the revolving credit facility during its existence, and we currently believe that cash flows from operating activities and our existing cash balances will be sufficient to meet our working capital needs for the foreseeable future, we cannot make any assurances that we will not be required to incur indebtedness under another source of indebtedness financing in the future. If we are unable to obtain additional financing or generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future to service our indebtedness and to meet our other commitments, we will be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as closing offices, selling material assets or operations, seeking to raise additional debt or equity capital, eliminating certain lines of our capital markets platforms or terminating significant numbers of key associates. These actions may not be effected on a timely basis or on satisfactory terms or at all, and these actions may not enable us to continue to satisfy our operating and/or capital requirements. As a result, we may not be able to maintain or accelerate our growth, and any failure to do so could adversely affect our ability to generate revenue and control our expenses, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The recent global credit and financial crisis could affect the ability or willingness of the financial institutions with whom we currently do business to provide funding under our current financing arrangements.

The recent unprecedented disruptions and dislocations in the credit markets have created significant changes in the status and creditworthiness of some of the world's largest banks, investment banks and other financial institutions. A diminution in the ease at which our current financing sources can be drawn upon could negatively impact our liquidity.

While we are party to an uncommitted \$250 million warehouse line of credit with PNC Bank, National Association (PNC) and an uncommitted \$75 million warehouse line of credit with The Huntington National Bank (Huntington) to fund our Freddie Mac loan closings in connection with our participation in Freddie

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Mac's Program Plus Seller Servicer program, such warehouse line of credit arrangements are uncommitted and funded on a transaction-by-transaction basis. As of December 31, 2011, we had aggregate outstanding borrowings of \$154.4 million under the PNC and Huntington arrangements (and a corresponding amount of mortgage notes receivable). Although we believe that our current financing arrangements with PNC and Huntington 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.

Our business could be hurt if we are unable to retain our business philosophy and partnership culture and efforts to retain our philosophy and culture could adversely affect our ability to maintain and grow our business.

We are deeply committed to maintaining the philosophy and culture which we have built. Our Mission and Vision Statement defines our business philosophy as well as the emphasis that we place on our clients, our people and our culture. We seek to reinforce to each of our associates our commitment to our clients, our culture and values by sharing with everyone in the firm what is expected from each of them. We strive to maintain a work environment that reinforces our owner-operator culture and the collaboration, motivation, alignment of interests and sense of ownership and reward associates based on their value-added performance who adhere to this culture. Our status as a public company, including potential changes in our compensation structure, could adversely affect this culture. If we do not continue to develop and implement the right processes and tools to manage our changing enterprise and maintain this culture, our ability to compete successfully and achieve our business objectives could be impaired, which could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, in an effort to preserve our strong partnership culture, our process for hiring new transaction professionals is lengthy and highly selective. In the past, we have interviewed a significant number of individuals for each transaction professional that we hired, and we have in the past and may in the future subordinate our growth plans to our objective of hiring transaction professionals whom we think will adhere to and contribute to our culture. Our ability to maintain and grow our business could suffer if we are not able to identify, hire and retain new transaction professionals meeting our high standards, which could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the event that we experience significant growth in the future, such growth may be difficult to sustain and may place significant demands on our administrative, operational and financial resources.

In the event that we experience significant growth in the future, such growth could place additional demands on our resources and increase our expenses. Our future growth will depend, among other things, on our ability to successfully identify experienced transaction professionals to join our firm. It may take years for us to determine whether new transaction professionals will be profitable or effective. During that time, we may incur significant expenses and expend significant time and resources toward training, integration and business development. If we are unable to hire and retain profitable transaction professionals, we will not be able to implement our growth strategy, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Growth will also require us to commit additional management, operational and financial resources to maintain appropriate operational and financial systems to adequately support expansion. There can be no assurance that we will be able to manage our expanding operations effectively or that we will be able to maintain or accelerate our growth, and any failure to do so could adversely affect our ability to generate revenue and control our expenses, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, we may have to delay, alter or eliminate the implementation of certain aspects of our growth strategy due to events beyond our control, including, but not limited to, changes in general economic conditions and commercial real estate market conditions. Such delays or changes to our growth strategy may adversely affect our business.

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If we acquire companies or significant groups of personnel in the future, we may experience high transaction and integration costs, the integration process may be disruptive to our business and the acquired businesses and/or personnel may not perform as we expect.

Future acquisitions of companies and/or people and any necessary related financings may involve significant transaction-related expenses. Transaction-related expenditures include severance costs, lease termination costs, transaction costs, deferred financing costs, possible regulatory costs and merger-related costs, among others. We may also experience difficulties in integrating operations and accounting systems acquired from other companies. These challenges include the diversion of management's attention from the regular operations of our business and the potential loss of our key clients, our key associates or those of the acquired operations, each of which could harm our financial condition and results of operation. We believe that most acquisitions will initially have an adverse impact on revenues, expenses, operating income and net income. Acquisitions also frequently involve significant costs related to integrating people, information technology, accounting, reporting and management services and rationalizing personnel levels. If we are unable to fully integrate the accounting, reporting and other systems of the businesses we acquire, we may not be able to effectively manage them and our financial results may be materially affected. Moreover, the integration process itself may be disruptive to our business as it requires coordination of culture, people and geographically diverse organizations and implementation of new accounting and information technology systems.

In addition, acquisitions of businesses involve risks that the businesses acquired will not perform in accordance with expectations, that the expected synergies associated with acquisitions will not be achieved and that business judgments concerning the value, strengths and weaknesses of the people and the businesses acquired will prove incorrect, which could have an adverse affect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A failure to appropriately deal with actual or perceived conflicts of interest could adversely affect our businesses.

Outside of our people, our reputation is one of our most important assets. As we have expanded the scope of our businesses, capital market platforms and our client base, we increasingly have to address potential, actual or perceived conflicts of interest relating to the capital markets services we provide to our existing and potential clients. For example, conflicts may arise between our position as an advisor to both the buyer and seller in commercial real estate sales transactions or in instances when a potential buyer requests that we represent it in securing the necessary capital to acquire an asset we are selling for another client or when a capital source takes an adverse action against an owner client that we are representing in another matter. In addition, certain of our employees hold interests in real property as well as invest in pools of funds outside of their capacity as our employees, and their individual interests could be perceived to or actually conflict with the interests of our clients. While we believe we have attempted to adopt various policies, controls and procedures to address or limit actual or perceived conflicts, these policies and procedures may not be adequate or carry attendant costs and may not be adhered to by our employees. Appropriately dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and difficult and our reputation could be damaged and cause us to lose existing clients or fail to gain new clients if we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with conflicts of interest, which could have an adverse affect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A majority of our revenue is derived from capital markets services transaction fees, which are not long-term contracted sources of revenue, are subject to external economic conditions and intense competition, and declines in those engagements could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We historically have earned over 90% of our revenue from capital markets services transaction fees. We expect that we will continue to rely heavily on capital markets services transaction fees for a substantial portion of our revenue for the foreseeable future. A decline in our engagements or in the value of the commercial real estate we sell or finance could significantly decrease our capital markets services revenues which would

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adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we operate in a highly competitive environment, which is heavily reliant on a healthy economy and a functioning and fluid global capital market, where typically there are no long-term contracted sources of revenue; each revenue-generating engagement typically is separately awarded and negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis, and the inability to continue to be paid for services at the current levels or the loss of clients would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Significant fluctuations in our revenues and net income may make it difficult for us to achieve steady earnings growth on a quarterly or an annual basis, which may make the comparison between periods difficult and may cause the price of our Class A common stock to decline.

We have experienced and continue to experience significant fluctuations in revenues and net income as a result of many factors, including, but not limited to, economic conditions, capital market disruptions, the timing of transactions, the commencement and termination of contracts, revenue mix and the timing of additional selling, general and administrative expenses to support new business activities. We provide many of our services without written contracts or pursuant to contracts that are terminable at will. Consequently, many of our clients can terminate or significantly reduce their relationships with us on very short notice for any reason.

We plan our capital and operating expenditures based on our expectations of future revenues and, if revenues are below expectations in any given quarter or year, we may be unable to adjust capital or operating expenditures in a timely manner to compensate for any unexpected revenue shortfall, which could have an immediate material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Our results of operation vary significantly among quarters during each calendar year, which makes comparisons of our quarterly results difficult.

A significant portion of our revenue is typically seasonal. Historically, during normal economic and capital markets conditions, 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. This variance among periods during each calendar year makes comparison between such periods difficult, and it also makes the comparison of the same periods during different calendar years difficult as well. However, this seasonality did not occur in 2007 or 2008 during the disruptions facing all global capital markets, and in particular the U.S. commercial real estate markets, and this historical pattern of seasonality may or may not continue.

Our existing goodwill and other intangible assets could become impaired, which may require us to take significant non-cash charges.

Under current accounting guidelines, we evaluate our goodwill and other intangible assets for potential impairment annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred.

As of December 31, 2011, our recorded goodwill was approximately \$3.7 million and our other intangible assets, net, were \$13.1 million. As of February 29, 2012, management's analysis indicates that a greater than 80% decline in the Company's estimated enterprise value may result in the recorded goodwill being potentially impaired and would require management to measure the amount of the impairment charge, which could result in a substantial impairment of our goodwill. Our intangible assets primarily include mortgage servicing rights under agreements with third party lenders. As of December 31, 2011, the fair value and net book value of the servicing rights were \$14.8 million and \$13.0 million, respectively. The most sensitive assumptions in estimating the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights are the level of prepayments, discount rate and cost of servicing. If the assumed level of prepayments increased 69%, the discount rate increased 31% or if there is an 18% increase in the cost of servicing at the stratum level, the estimated fair value of the servicing rights may result in the recorded mortgage servicing rights being potentially impaired and would require management to measure the amount of the impairment charge. The effect of a variation in each of these assumptions on the estimated fair

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value of the servicing rights is calculated independently without changing any other assumption. For further detail, refer to the discussion under the caption Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies; Use of Estimates in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Any impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets would result in a one-time non-cash charge against earnings, which charge could materially adversely affect our reported results of operations and the market price of our Class A common stock in future periods.

Our existing deferred tax assets may not be realizable, which may require us to take significant non-cash charges.

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 \$155.8 million at December 31, 2011 is comprised mainly of a \$176.4 million deferred tax asset related to the a tax basis step-up election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (Section 754) made by HFF, Inc. relating to the initial purchase of units of the Operating Partnerships in connection with the Reorganization Transactions and a tax basis step-up on subsequent exchanges of Operating Partnership units for shares of the Company's Class A common stock since the date of the Reorganization Transactions, net of a \$21.9 million valuation allowance. The net deferred tax asset related to the Section 754 election tax basis step up of \$154.5 million represents annual pre-tax deductions of approximately \$25.6 million through 2021 then decreasing over the next five years to approximately \$0.1 million in 2026. In order to realize the annual pre-tax benefit of approximately \$25.6 million, the Company needs to generate approximately \$169 million in revenue each year, assuming our current cost structure. In the event that the Company cannot realize the annual benefit of \$25.6 million each year, the shortfall becomes a net operating loss that can be carried back 3 years to offset prior years' taxable income or carried forward 20 years to offset future taxable income. During 2008 and 2009, based on the decline in production volume and corresponding impact on operating results, we did not realize the entire benefit of the annual deduction. Currently, \$1.1 million of this cumulative benefit is characterized as a net operating loss and can be carried forward for periods that begin to expire in 2028. The net operating loss of \$1.1 million is subject to limitation under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. The limitation on the use of the net operating loss in 2011 was \$1.1 million, which can be used in future years. The net operating loss limitation does not impact the Company's ability to fully utilize the net operating loss before its expiration. If it is more likely than not that the Company would not be able to generate a sufficient level of taxable income through the carryforward period, a valuation allowance would be recorded as a charge to income tax expense and a proportional reduction in the payable under the tax receivable agreement which would be recorded as income in the consolidated statements of income.

Employee misconduct, which is difficult to detect and deter, could harm us by impairing our ability to attract and retain clients and subjecting us to significant legal liability and reputational harm.

If our associates engage in misconduct, our business could be adversely affected. For example, our business often requires that we deal with confidential matters of great significance to our clients. It is not always possible

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to deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to deter and prevent this activity may not be effective in all cases. If our associates were improperly to use or disclose confidential information provided by our clients, we could be subject to regulatory sanctions and suffer serious harm to our reputation, financial position and current client relationships and our ability to attract future clients, could be significantly impaired, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Compliance failures and changes in regulation could result in an increase in our compliance costs or subject us to sanctions or litigation.

A number of our services are subject to regulation by the SEC, FINRA and state real estate commissions and securities regulators. Our failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations could result in fines, suspensions of personnel or other sanctions, including revocation of the registration of us or any of our subsidiaries as a commercial real estate broker or broker-dealer. Even if a sanction imposed against us or our personnel is small in monetary amount, the adverse publicity arising from the imposition of sanctions against us by regulators could harm our reputation and cause us to lose existing clients or significantly impair our ability to gain new clients. Our broker-dealer operations are subject to periodic examination by the SEC and FINRA. FINRA may identify deficiencies in the procedures and practices of HFF Securities and may require HFF Securities to take remedial action. FINRA may also identify significant violations of law, rules or regulations, resulting in formal disciplinary action and the imposition of sanctions, including potentially the revocation of HFF Securities' registration as a broker-dealer. We cannot predict the outcome of any such examinations or processes, and any negative regulatory action may have a significant and material adverse effect on our company. In addition, it is possible that the regulatory scrutiny of, and litigation in connection with conflicts of interest will make our clients less willing to enter into transactions in which such a conflict may occur, and significantly impair our ability to gain new clients, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation.

In addition, we may be adversely affected as a result of new or revised legislation or regulations adopted by the SEC, other United States, state or local governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial and commercial real estate markets as well as changes in administrations or enforcement priorities of any of these authorities or organizations.

We could be adversely affected if the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 is not renewed beyond 2014, or is adversely amended, or if insurance for other natural or manmade disasters is interrupted or constrained.

Our business could be adversely affected if the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, or TRIA, is not renewed beyond 2014, or is adversely amended, or if insurance for other natural and manmade disasters is interrupted or constrained. In response to the tightening of supply in certain insurance and reinsurance markets resulting from, among other things, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 was enacted to ensure the availability of commercial insurance coverage for terrorist acts in the United States. This law established a federal assistance program through the end of 2005 to help the commercial property and casualty insurance industry cover claims related to future terrorism-related losses and required that coverage for terrorist acts be offered by insurers. Although TRIA was amended and extended through 2014, it is possible that TRIA will not be renewed beyond 2014, or could be adversely amended, which could adversely affect the commercial real estate markets and capital markets if a material subsequent event occurred. Lenders generally require owners of commercial real estate to maintain terrorism insurance. In the event TRIA is not renewed, terrorism insurance may become difficult or impossible to obtain. Natural disasters and the lack of commercially available wind damage and flood insurance could also have a negative impact on the acquisition, disposition and financing of the commercial properties in certain areas. Any of these events could result in a general decline in acquisition, disposition and financing activities, which could lead to a reduction in our fees for arranging such transactions as well as a reduction in our loan servicing activities due to increased delinquencies and lack of additional loans that we would have otherwise added to our portfolio, all of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation.

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We could be adversely affected if our executive compensation programs are scrutinized or influenced by shareholder advocacy groups.

In recent years, all public companies in the United States have faced increasing shareholder scrutiny of the executive compensation practices. Through legislation such as the Dodd-Frank Act, shareholders have been given new or stronger rights to approve the pay practices, including the issuance of equity compensation, of public companies. In addition, the influence of independent shareholder advocacy groups on the decisions of institutional investors related to executive compensation matters has increased significantly. In the event that shareholder influence results in a change in our compensation mechanisms, including our ability to issue equity compensation, we may have difficulty in retaining transaction professionals or retaining them at compensation levels that we deem appropriate. In addition, to the extent that shareholder influence prevents us from deducting executive compensation costs, we could experience additional tax costs with respect to our compensation mechanisms.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

Our only material asset is our units in the Operating Partnerships, and we are accordingly dependent upon distributions from the Operating Partnerships to pay our expenses, taxes and dividends (if and when declared by our board of directors).

HFF, Inc. is a holding company and has no material assets other than its ownership of partnership units in the Operating Partnerships. HFF, Inc. has no independent means of generating revenue. We intend to cause the Operating Partnerships to make distributions to its partners in an amount sufficient to cover all expenses, applicable taxes payable and dividends, if any, declared by our board of directors. To the extent that HFF, Inc. needs funds, and the Operating Partnerships are restricted from making such distributions under applicable law or regulation or under any present or future debt covenants, or are otherwise unable to provide such funds, it could materially adversely affect our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operation.

We will be required to pay HFF Holdings for most of the benefits relating to any additional tax depreciation or amortization deductions we may claim as a result of the tax basis step-up we receive, subsequent sales of our common stock and related transactions with HFF Holdings.

As part of the Reorganization Transactions, approximately 45% of the partnership units in each of the Operating Partnerships (including partnership units in the Operating Partnerships held by Holliday GP) held by Holdings Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HFF Holdings, were sold to HoldCo LLC, our wholly-owned subsidiary, for cash raised in the initial public offering. Beginning in February 2009, twenty-five percent partnership units in HFF LP and HFF Securities held by HFF Holdings became exchangeable by HFF Holdings for shares of our Class A common stock. In addition, HFF Holdings gained, through the issuance of one share of HFF, Inc.'s Class B common stock to HFF Holdings, the right to exchange an additional twenty-five percent of the partnership units in the Operating Partnerships held by HFF Holdings for shares of Class A common stock in each of February 2010, 2011 and 2012 (the Exchange Right). In June 2010, following consultation with our board of directors, the members of HFF Holdings agreed to modify the Exchange Right in connection with the extension of our employment agreements with certain participating members of HFF Holdings. These modifications permitted certain participating members of HFF Holdings to exchange in June 2010 all of their partnership units in the Operating Partnerships that corresponded to the participating members' interests in HFF Holdings for shares of Class A common stock, although a portion of the shares of Class A common stock received in the exchange became subject to resale restrictions as well as an extension of their employment contracts. Through February 2012, 20,197,858 partnership units have been exchanged for an equal number of shares of our Class A common stock. This sale and subsequent exchanges have resulted and are expected to result in increases in the tax basis of the assets of HFF LP and HFF Securities that would be allocated to HFF, Inc. These increases in tax basis would likely reduce the amount of tax that we would otherwise be required to pay in the future depending on the amount, character and timing of our taxable income, but there can be no assurances that such treatment will continue in the future.

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HFF, Inc. entered into a tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings that provides for the payment by HFF, Inc. 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 these 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. For purposes of the tax receivable agreement, cash savings in income tax will be computed by comparing our actual income tax liability to the amount of such taxes that we 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 and had we not entered into the tax receivable agreement. The term of the tax receivable agreement will continue until all such tax benefits have been utilized or expired, including the tax benefits derived from future exchanges.

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 we generate in the future, the value of our individual assets, the portion of our payments under the tax receivable agreement constituting imputed interest and increases in the tax basis of our assets resulting in payments to HFF Holdings, we expect that the payments that may be made to HFF Holdings will be substantial. Future payments to HFF Holdings in respect of subsequent exchanges would be in addition to these amounts and are expected to be substantial. The payments under the tax receivable agreement are not conditioned upon HFF Holdings or its affiliates continued ownership of us. We may need to incur debt to finance payments under the tax receivable agreement to the extent our cash resources are insufficient to meet our obligations under the tax receivable agreement as a result of timing discrepancies or otherwise.

In addition, although we are not aware of any issue that would cause the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, to challenge the tax basis increases or other benefits arising under the tax receivable agreement, HFF Holdings will not reimburse us for any payments previously made if such basis increases or other benefits were later not allowed. As a result, in such circumstances we could make payments to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement in excess of our actual cash tax savings.

If HFF, Inc. was deemed an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a result of its ownership of the Operating Partnerships, applicable restrictions could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If HFF, Inc. were to cease participation in the management of the Operating Partnerships, its interest in the Operating Partnerships could be deemed an investment security for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the 1940 Act. Generally, a person is deemed to be an investment company if it owns investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis, absent an applicable exemption. HFF, Inc. has no material assets other than its equity interest in the Operating Partnerships and Holliday GP. A determination that this interest was an investment security could result in HFF, Inc. being an investment company under the 1940 Act and becoming subject to the registration and other requirements of the Investment Company Act. HFF, Inc. is not currently deemed an investment company because it manages, and plans to continue to manage, the Operating Partnerships through its wholly owned subsidiary, Holliday GP. Holliday GP is the sole general partner of each of the Operating Partnerships.

The 1940 Act and the rules thereunder contain detailed parameters for the organization and operations of investment companies. Among other things, the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder limit or prohibit transactions with affiliates, impose limitations on the issuance of debt and equity securities, prohibit the issuance of stock options, and impose certain governance requirements. We intend to conduct our operations so that HFF, Inc. will not be deemed to be an investment company under the 1940 Act. However, if anything were to happen which would cause HFF, Inc. to be deemed to be an investment company under the 1940 Act, we could, among other things, be required to substantially change the manner in which we conduct our operations either to avoid being required to register as an investment company or to register as an investment company. If we were required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act, we would be subject to substantial regulation with respect

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to, among other things, our capital structure (including our ability to use leverage), management, operations, ability to transact business with affiliated persons as defined in the 1940 Act (including our subsidiaries), portfolio composition (including restrictions with respect to diversification and industry concentrations) and ability to compensate key employees. These restrictions and limitations could make it impractical for us to continue our business as currently conducted, impair our agreements and arrangements and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Class A Common Stock

Ownership by certain of our transaction professionals, directly or through HFF Holdings, of substantial voting power in HFF, Inc. may give rise to conflicts of interests and may prevent new investors from influencing significant corporate decisions.

Members of HFF Holdings, who consist of our senior transaction professionals, held in their individual capacity or through their ownership interests in HFF Holdings approximately 27% of the voting power in HFF, Inc. as of March 1, 2012. As a result, and in combination with the fact that our certificate of incorporation does not provide for cumulative voting, the members of HFF Holdings have the ability to exert significant influence in the election of the members of our board of directors and thereby the control of our management and affairs, including determinations with respect to acquisitions, dispositions, borrowings, issuances of common stock or other securities, and the declaration and payment of dividends. In addition, the members of HFF Holdings will be able to significantly influence the outcome of all matters requiring stockholder approval, including a change of control of our company or a change in the composition of our board of directors and could preclude any unsolicited acquisition of our company. We cannot assure you that the interests of the members of HFF Holdings will not conflict with your interests.

The concentration of ownership could deprive our Class A stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company and might ultimately affect the market price of our Class A common stock. As a result of the influence exercised by the members of HFF Holdings over us, we cannot assure you that we would not have received more favorable terms from an unaffiliated party in our agreements with HFF Holdings.

In addition, the HFF LP and HFF Securities profit participation bonus plans may only be amended or terminated with the written approval of all of the limited partners and general partners of each Operating Partnership. Accordingly, so long as HFF Holdings continues to hold any partnership units in the Operating Partnerships, the consent of HFF Holdings will be required to amend or terminate these plans. This could prevent our board of directors or management from amending or terminating these plans.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report financial results or prevent fraud.

Effective internal controls are necessary to provide reliable financial reports and to assist in the effective prevention of fraud. Any inability to provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud could harm our business. We must annually evaluate our internal control procedures to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which requires management and auditors to assess the effectiveness of internal controls. If we fail to remedy or maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we could be subject to regulatory scrutiny, civil or criminal penalties or shareholder litigation.

In addition, failure to maintain adequate internal controls could result in financial statements that do not accurately reflect our financial condition. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to complete the work necessary to fully comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or that our management and external auditors will continue to conclude that our internal controls are effective.

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If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade our company or our sector, the price of our Class A common stock could decline.

The trading market for our Class A common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. We do not control these analysts, nor can we assure that any analysts will continue to follow us and issue research reports. Furthermore, if one or more of the analysts who do cover us downgrades our company or our industry, or the stock of any of our competitors, the price of our Class A common stock could decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of our company, we could lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause the price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Our share price may decline due to the large number of shares eligible for future sale and for exchange.

The market price of our Class A common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of Class A common stock in the market or the perception that such sales could occur. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate.

In June 2010, following the consultation with our board of directors, 29 members of HFF Holdings agreed to impose resale restrictions on a portion of their shares of Class A common stock in connection with the modification of the Exchange Right and the extension of our employment agreements with such members of HFF Holdings. These modifications to the Exchange Right permitted HFF Holdings to exchange in June 2010 all of its partnership units in the Operating Partnerships that corresponded to the participating members' interests in HFF Holdings for shares of Class A common stock. During 2010, HFF Holdings exchanged 17,574,374 partnership units for 17,574,374 shares of our Class A common stock. Of these shares of our Class A Common Stock, 4,020,640 shares are subject to the resale restrictions imposed in June 2010. In March 2013, 33% or approximately 1.34 million of such restricted shares of Class A common stock will be eligible to be freely sold, with a like amount of such restricted shares of Class A common stock being eligible to be freely sold in each of March 2014 and in March 2015.

In addition, as of February 29, 2012, 600,216 shares of our Class A common stock were reserved for issuance under outstanding awards of vested and unvested restricted stock or options to purchase our Class A common stock and 2,577,075 shares of our Class A common stock were reserved for future issuance under our 2006 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan.

The market price of our Class A common stock may continue to be volatile, which could cause the value of your investment to decline or subject us to litigation.

Our stock price is affected by a number of factors, including quarterly and annual variations in our results and those of our competitors; changes to the competitive landscape; estimates and projections by the investment community; the arrival or departure of key personnel, especially the retirement or departure of key senior transaction professionals and management, including members of HFF Holdings; the introduction of new services by us or our competitors; and acquisitions, strategic alliances or joint ventures involving us or our competitors. Securities markets worldwide experience significant price and volume fluctuations as has been the case in the past, especially since late 2007 and continuing through 2011. This market volatility, as well as general global and domestic economic, credit and liquidity issues, market or political conditions, has reduced and may reduce in the future the market price of our Class A common stock. In addition, our operating results could be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors, and in response, the market price of our Class A common stock could decrease significantly.

When the market price of a company's common stock drops significantly, stockholders sometimes institute securities class action lawsuits against the company. A securities class action lawsuit against us could cause us to incur substantial costs and could divert the time and attention of our management and other resources from our business.

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Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law could delay or prevent a change in control.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws may delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that a stockholder may consider favorable by permitting our board of directors to issue one or more series of preferred stock, requiring advance notice for stockholder proposals and nominations, providing for a classified board of directors, providing for super-majority votes of stockholders for the amendment of the bylaws and certificate of incorporation, and placing limitations on convening stockholder meetings and not permitting written consents of stockholders. In addition, we are subject to provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law that restrict certain business combinations with interested stockholders. These provisions may also discourage acquisition proposals or delay or prevent a change in control, which could harm the market price of our Class A common stock.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

Item 2. *Properties*

Our principal executive offices are located in leased office space at One Oxford Centre, 301 Grant Street, Suite 600, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. We also lease or sublease space for our offices at Boston, Massachusetts; Hartford, Connecticut; New York, New York; Florham Park, New Jersey; Washington, D.C.; Miami, Florida; Orlando, Florida; Tampa, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Indianapolis, Indiana; Chicago, Illinois; Houston, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Austin, Texas; San Diego, California; Orange County, California; Los Angeles, California; San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado and Portland, Oregon. We do not own any real property. We believe that our existing facilities will be sufficient for the conduct of our business during the next fiscal year.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

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

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.
Market Information**

Our Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, trades on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol HF. In connection with our initial public offering, our Class A common stock was priced for initial sale on January 30, 2007. There was no established public trading market for our common stock prior to that date. On February 29, 2012 the closing sales price, as reported by the NYSE, was \$14.41.

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for our Class A common stock as reported by the NYSE for the periods indicated:

	2011	
	High	Low
1st Quarter	\$ 15.32	\$ 9.24
2nd Quarter	16.98	13.16
3rd Quarter	15.40	7.83
4th Quarter	12.34	8.43

	2010	
	High	Low
1st Quarter	\$ 7.95	\$ 5.90
2nd Quarter	9.95	7.04
3rd Quarter	9.34	6.78
4th Quarter	10.16	8.85

For equity compensation plan information, please refer to Item 12 in Part III of the Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Holdings

On February 29, 2012, we had 53 stockholders of record of our Class A common stock.

Dividends

We have not declared any dividends on any class of common stock since our initial public offering. We currently do not intend to pay cash dividends on our Class A common stock. If we do declare a dividend at some point in the future, the Class B common stock will not be entitled to dividend rights. The declaration and payment of any future dividends will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors.

HFF, Inc. is a holding company and has no material assets other than its ownership of partnership units in the Operating Partnerships. If we declare a dividend at some point in the future, we intend to cause the Operating Partnerships to make distributions to HFF, Inc. in an amount sufficient to cover any such dividends. If the Operating Partnerships make such distributions, HFF Holdings will be entitled to ratably receive equivalent distributions on its partnership units in the Operating Partnerships.

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The following graph shows our cumulative total stockholder return for the period beginning with our initial public offering on January 30, 2007 and ending on December 31, 2011. The graph also shows the cumulative total returns of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index, or S&P 500 Index, and an industry peer group for this period.

The comparison below assumes \$100 was invested on January 31, 2007 (the first trading day of our Class A common stock on the NYSE) in our Class A common stock and in each of the indices shown and assumes that all dividends were reinvested. Our stock price performance shown in the following graph is not indicative of future stock price performance. The peer group is comprised of the following publicly-traded real estate services companies: CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc. and Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated. These two companies represent our primary competitors that are publicly traded with business lines reasonably comparable to ours.

COMPARISON OF 59-MONTH CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN**Among HFF, Inc., The S&P 500 Index, and a Peer Group**

	1/31/07	12/31/07	12/31/08	12/31/09	12/31/10	12/31/11
HFF, Inc.	100.00	41.39	13.10	33.42	51.66	55.24
S&P 500 Index	100.00	102.09	62.80	77.53	87.44	87.44
Peer Group	100.00	63.04	19.36	47.88	68.80	50.70

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We did not make any sales of unregistered securities of the Company during 2011.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following tables present our selected consolidated financial data, which reflects the financial position and results of operations as if Holliday GP, the Operating Partnerships and HFF, Inc. were consolidated for all periods presented. Certain prior year amounts have been revised to reflect the adoption of a new accounting standard regarding noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected historical consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was also derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not otherwise included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance or results of operations. You should read the combined historical financial data together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and with Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto and other financial data included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	2011	For The Year Ended December 31,			2007
	2010	2009	2008		
Statement of Income Data:					
Total revenue	\$ 254,679	\$ 139,972	\$ 77,476	\$ 131,687	\$ 255,666
Operating expenses	201,307	124,607	81,390	130,401	207,686
Operating income (loss)	53,372	15,365	(3,914)	1,286	47,980
Interest and other income, net	14,968	9,487	6,431	4,928	6,469
Interest expense	(29)	(64)	(419)	(20)	(407)
(Increase) decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement	(3,890)	813	1,889	3,862	
Income before income taxes	64,421	25,601	3,987	10,056	54,042
Income taxes	22,371	8,612	2,208	5,043	9,874
Net income	42,050	16,989	1,779	5,013	44,168
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	2,031	6,098	2,531	4,784	29,748
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 40,019	\$ 10,891	\$ (752)	\$ 229	\$ 14,420
Less net income earned prior to IPO and reorganization					(1,893)
Income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ 40,019	\$ 10,891	\$ (752)	\$ 229	\$ 12,527
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.40	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.84
EBITDA (1)	\$ 69,077	\$ 29,320	\$ 7,929	\$ 13,551	\$ 58,310
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	\$ 68,995	\$ 25,554	\$ 3,019	\$ 6,192	\$ 54,779
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$ 478,451	\$ 333,150	\$ 223,644	\$ 202,498	\$ 240,476
Long term debt, excluding current portion	\$ 300	\$ 138	\$ 123	\$ 60	\$ 111
Total liabilities	\$ 348,051	\$ 243,467	\$ 156,639	\$ 136,872	\$ 180,648

- (1) The Company defines EBITDA as net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest before interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization and net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA, adjusted to exclude: (i) income from the initial recording of mortgage servicing rights acquired and retained; (ii) stock-based compensation expense; and (iii) increase (decrease) in payable under the tax receivable agreement. The Company uses EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in its business operations to, among other things, evaluate the performance of its business, develop budgets and measure its performance against those budgets. The Company also believes

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that analysts and investors use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as supplemental measures to evaluate its overall operating performance. However, both EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have material limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of the Company's results as reported under U.S. generally acceptable accounting principles (GAAP). The Company finds EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as useful tools to assist in evaluating performance because they eliminate items related to capital structure and taxes, including, with respect to Adjusted EBITDA, the Company's tax receivable agreement. Note that the Company classifies the interest expense on its warehouse lines of credit as an operating expense and, accordingly, it is not eliminated from net income attributable to controlling interest in determining EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. The items that the Company has eliminated from net income attributable to controlling interest in determining EBITDA are interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets, and net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest. Some of these eliminated items are significant to the Company's business. For example, (i) interest expense is a necessary element of the Company's costs and ability to generate revenue because it incurs interest expense related to any outstanding indebtedness, (ii) payment of income taxes is a necessary element of the Company's costs, and (iii) depreciation and amortization are necessary elements of the Company's costs.

The items that the Company has eliminated from EBITDA in determining Adjusted EBITDA are: (i) stock-based compensation expense, which is a non-cash charge, (ii) income recognized on the initial recording of mortgage servicing rights that are acquired with no initial consideration, which is also a non-cash income amount that can fluctuate significantly based on the level of mortgage servicing right volumes, and (iii) the increase (decrease) in payable under the tax receivable agreement which represents changes in a liability recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet that is determined by the ongoing remeasurement of related deferred tax assets and, therefore, can be income or expense in the Company's consolidated statement of income in any individual period. Any measure that eliminates components of the Company's capital structure and costs associated with the Company's operations has material limitations as a performance measure. In light of the foregoing limitations, the Company does not rely solely on EBITDA and/or Adjusted EBITDA as a performance measure and also considers its GAAP results. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not measurements of the Company's financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income, operating income or any other measures derived in accordance with GAAP. Because EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not calculated in the same manner by all companies, they may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Set forth below is a reconciliation of consolidated net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the Company:

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the Company is calculated as follows:

(dollars in thousands)

	For the year ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 40,019	\$ 10,891	\$ (752)	\$ 229	\$ 14,420
Add:					
Interest expense	29	64	419	20	407
Income tax expense	22,371	8,612	2,208	5,043	9,874
Depreciation and amortization	4,627	3,655	3,523	3,475	3,861
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	2,031	6,098	2,531	4,784	29,748
EBITDA	\$ 69,077	\$ 29,320	\$ 7,929	\$ 13,551	\$ 58,310
Adjustments:					
Stock-based compensation	2,053	970	1,136	876	813
Initial recording of mortgage servicing rights	(6,025)	(3,923)	(4,157)	(3,653)	(4,344)
Increase (decrease) in payable under the tax receivable agreement	3,890	(813)	(1,889)	(3,862)	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 68,995	\$ 25,554	\$ 3,019	\$ 6,912	\$ 54,779

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Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Selected Financial Data and our audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto included elsewhere herein. The following discussion is based on the consolidated results of Holliday GP, the Operating Partnerships and HFF, Inc. In addition to historical information, the following discussion also contains forward-looking statements that include risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those factors set forth under Item 1A – Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Our Business

We are, based on transaction volume, one of the leading providers of commercial real estate and capital markets services to both the users and providers of capital in the U.S. commercial real estate industry and are one of the largest full-service commercial real estate financial intermediaries in the country. We operate out of 20 offices nationwide with approximately 191 transaction professionals and 307 support associates. During 2011, we advised on approximately \$35.6 billion of completed commercial real estate transactions, an 82.8% increase compared to the approximately \$19.5 billion of completed transactions we advised on in 2010.

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 within the U.S. commercial real estate sector. Our revenues and net income attributable to controlling interest were \$254.7 million and \$40.0 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to revenues and net income attributable to controlling interest of \$140.0 million and \$10.9 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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. A slow down, a significant downturn and/or a recession in either the global economy and/or the domestic economy, including even a regional economic downturn, could adversely affect our business. 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. 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. Such a general decline can also lead to 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.

Global and domestic credit and liquidity issues. Global and domestic credit and liquidity issues have recently led to an economic downturn, including a commercial real estate market downturn. This downturn in turn led to a decrease in transaction activity and lower values. The recent situation in the global credit markets, whereby many world governments (including the U.S., where the Company transacts virtually all of its business) had to take unprecedented and uncharted steps to either support the financial institutions in their respective countries from collapse or have taken direct ownership of same, was unprecedented in the Company's history. Restrictions on the availability of capital, both debt and/or equity, created significant reductions and could in the future cause further reductions of the liquidity in and flow of capital to the commercial real estate markets. These restrictions also caused, and could in the future cause, commercial real estate prices to decrease due to the reduced amount of equity capital and

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debt financing available. In particular, global and domestic credit and liquidity issues reduced, and could in the future reduce, the number of acquisitions, dispositions and loan originations, as well as the respective number of transactions and transaction volumes, which could in turn adversely affect our capital markets services revenues including our servicing revenue.

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 poor performance of the asset class relative to other asset classes or the 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 asset 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 in turn adversely affect our capital markets services revenues (including our servicing revenue).

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 effects of the significant recent disruptions in the global capital and credit markets, and in particular the domestic capital markets. While conditions in 2011 have generally improved, the global and domestic credit and liquidity issues, coupled with the global and domestic economic recession/slow down, reduced in 2008, 2009, and 2010, when compared to 2011 and prior periods in 2002 through 2007, and could reduce in the future the number of acquisitions, dispositions and loan originations, as well as the respective number of transactions and transaction volumes. This has had, and could again have in the future, a significant adverse effect on our capital markets services revenues. The significant balance sheet issues of many CMBS lenders, banks, life insurance companies, mortgage REITS and debt funds, captive finance companies and other financial institutions have adversely affected, and could again in the future adversely affect, the flow of commercial mortgage debt to the U.S. capital markets, and, in turn, could potentially adversely affect all of our capital markets services platforms and resulting revenues.

The recent economic slowdown 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 due 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, and, in particular, 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 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Key Financial Measures and Indicators

Revenues

Substantially all of our revenues are derived from capital markets services. These capital markets services revenues are in the form of fees collected from our clients, usually negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction

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basis, which includes origination fees, investment sales fees earned for brokering sales of commercial real estate, loan servicing fees and loan sales and other production fees. We also earn interest on mortgage notes receivable during the period between the origination of the loan and the subsequent sale to Freddie Mac. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we had total revenues of \$254.7 million, of which approximately 97.9% were attributable to capital markets services revenue, 1.3% were attributable to interest on mortgage notes receivable and 0.8% were attributable to other revenue sources. For the year ended December 31, 2010, our total revenues equaled \$140.0 million, of which 97.8% were generated by our capital markets services, 1.5% were attributable to interest on mortgage notes receivable and 0.7% were attributable to other revenue sources.

Total Revenues:

Capital markets services revenues. We earn our capital markets services revenue through the following activities and sources:

Origination fees. Our origination fees are earned through the placement of debt, equity and structured financing. Debt placements (along with investment sales fees – see below) represent the majority of our business, with approximately \$18.7 billion and \$10.7 billion of debt transaction volume in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Fees earned by HFF Securities for discretionary and non-discretionary equity capital raises and other investment banking services are also included with capital markets services revenue in our consolidated statements of income. We recognize origination revenues at the closing of the applicable financing and funding of capital, when such fees are generally collected. We recognize fees earned by HFF Securities at the time the capital is funded or committed, based on the underlying fee agreement, unless collectibility of our fee is not reasonably assured, in which case we recognize fees as they are collected.

Investment sales fees. We earn investment sales fees by acting as a broker for commercial real estate owners seeking to sell a property(ies) or an interest in a property(ies). We recognize investment sales revenues at the close and funding of the sale, when such fees are generally collected.

Loan servicing fees. We generate loan servicing fees through the provision of collection, remittance, recordkeeping, reporting and other related loan servicing functions, activities and services. We also earn fees through escrow balances maintained as a result of required reserve accounts and tax and insurance escrows for the loans we service. We recognize loan servicing revenues at the time services are rendered, provided the loans are current and the debt service payments are actually made by the borrowers. We recognize the other fees related to escrows and other activities at the time the fees are paid.

Loan sales and other production fees. We generate loan sales and other production fees through assisting our clients in their efforts to sell all or portions of commercial real estate debt notes. We recognize loan sales and other production revenues at the close and funding of the capital to consummate a sale, when such fees are generally collected.

Interest on mortgage notes receivable. We recognize interest income on the accrual basis during the approximately one month holding period based on the contract interest rate in the loan that is to be purchased by Freddie Mac, provided that the debt service is paid by the borrower.

Other. Our other revenues include expense reimbursements from clients related to out-of-pocket costs incurred, which reimbursements are considered revenue for accounting purposes.

A substantial portion of our transactions are success based, with a small percentage including retainer fees (such retainer fees typically being included in a success-based fee upon the closing of a transaction) and/or break fees. Transactions that are terminated before completion will sometimes generate breakage fees, which are usually calculated as a set amount or a percentage (which varies by deal size and amount of work done at the time of breakage) of the fee we would have received had the transaction closed. The amount and timing of all of the fees paid vary by the type of transaction and are generally negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

Table of Contents***Costs and Expenses***

The largest components of our expenses are our operating expenses, which consist of cost of services, personnel expenses not directly attributable to providing services to our clients, occupancy expenses, travel and entertainment expenses, supplies, research and printing expenses and other expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, our total operating expenses were \$201.3 million and \$124.6 million, respectively. Effective September 1, 2010, we reinstated the Company 401(k) matching contribution which was suspended on April 1, 2009. We make matching contributions equal to 50% of the first 6% of both deferred and after-tax salary contribution, up to an annual maximum of \$5,000 for all eligible employees. Effective October 1, 2010, we reinstated to the December 31, 2008 levels the salaries for our chief executive officer, production members of the Operating Committee of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, HFF Partnership Holdings LLC, and our office heads. These salaries were previously reduced and/or eliminated on April 1, 2009. In addition, we incurred personnel expenses related to special cash bonuses and equity awards granted in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Operating Expenses:

Cost of Services. The largest portion of our expenses is cost of services. We consider employee expenses directly attributable to providing services to our clients and certain purchased services to be directly attributable to the generation of our capital markets services revenue, and classify these expenses as cost of services in the consolidated statements of income. These employee expenses include employee-related compensation and benefits. Most of our transaction professionals are paid commissions; however, there are some transaction professionals who are initially paid a salary or draw with commissions credited against the salary or draw. Analysts, who support transaction professionals in executing transactions, are paid a salary plus a discretionary bonus, which is usually calculated as a percentage of an analyst bonus pool or as direct bonuses for each transaction, depending on the policy of each regional office. All other employees may receive a combination of salary and an incentive bonus based on performance or job function.

Personnel. Personnel expenses include employee-related compensation and benefits that are not directly attributable to providing services to our clients, profit participation bonuses, stock based compensation and any other incentive bonus compensation that is not directly attributable to providing services to our clients. Offices or lines of business that generate profit margins of 14.5% or more are entitled to profit participation bonuses equal to 15% of adjusted operating income (as defined in the HFF LP or HFF Securities profit participation bonus plan, as applicable) generated by the office or line of business. The allocation of the office profit participation bonus payment to the employees is determined by the office head with a review by the managing member of HFF LP or HFF Securities, as the case may be, provided that any profit participation bonuses to be paid to any executive officers of HFF, Inc. must be approved in advance by our board of directors or an appropriate committee thereof. In 2011 and 2010, total office profit participation bonus expense was approximately 15.8% and 23.4% respectively of operating income before the office and firm profit participation bonus expense. This decreased percentage is due to higher operating income achieved in 2011. Due to vesting conditions within the office profit participation plan, approximately 12% and 2% of the total bonus amount is expected to be expensed in 2012 and 2013, respectively.

In addition, in January 2011, we adopted the HFF, Inc. firm profit participation bonus plan. For each calendar year beginning in 2011, if we achieve a 17.5% or greater adjusted operating income margin (as defined under such plan), a bonus pool is funded by a percentage, ranging from 15% to 25%, of our adjusted operating income (as defined under such plan) beyond predefined adjusted operating income margin thresholds. Members of the executive and leadership committees of the Operating Partnerships are eligible to receive a bonus payment under the firm profit participation bonus plan. The firm profit participation bonus plan is administered by our chief executive officer, provided that any profit participation bonuses to be paid to any executive officers of HFF, Inc. must be approved in advance by our board of directors or an appropriate committee thereof. In 2011, total firm profit participation bonus expense was approximately 4.7% of operating income before the firm profit participation bonus expense. Due to vesting conditions within the firm profit participation plan, approximately 23% and 4% of the total bonus amount is expected to be expensed in 2012 and 2013, respectively.

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Stock Based Compensation. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation* (ASC 718), 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. ASC 718 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. The fair value of the restricted stock awards is calculated as the market value of the Company's Class A common stock on the date of grant. The Company also has restricted stock awards that are accounted for as liability awards and require remeasurement to fair value at the end of each reporting period, the total expense for which was \$1.2 million in 2011. The Company's awards are subject to graded or cliff vesting. 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 for all stock-based payment awards are evaluated on a quarterly basis and updated as necessary.

Occupancy. Occupancy expenses include rental expenses and other expenses related to our 20 offices nationwide.

Travel and entertainment. Travel and entertainment expenses include travel and other entertainment expenses incurred in conducting our business activities.

Supplies, research and printing. Supplies, research and printing expenses represent expenses related to office supplies, market and other research (including expenses relating to our proprietary database) and printing.

Other. The balance of our operating expenses include costs for insurance, professional fees, depreciation and amortization, interest on our warehouse line of credit and other operating expenses. We refer to all of these expenses below as *Other* expenses.

Interest and Other Income, net:

Interest and other income, net consists of income recognized upon the initial recording of mortgage servicing rights for which no consideration is exchanged, impairment of mortgage servicing rights, gains on the sale of loans, gains on the sale of mortgage servicing rights, securitization compensation from the sale of mortgage servicing rights that were part of a securitization pool, trading profits on certain Fannie Mae loans and interest earned from the investment of our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments.

Interest Expense:

Interest expense represents the interest on our outstanding debt instruments, including indebtedness outstanding under our credit agreement.

(Increase) Decrease in Payable Under the Tax Receivable Agreement:

The increase or decrease in the payable under the tax receivable agreement represents the increase or decrease in the estimated tax benefits owed to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement due to a change in the effective tax rate used to value the deferred tax benefit and recording of a valuation allowance on a portion of the state net operating loss deferred tax asset. This increase or decrease in tax benefits owed to HFF Holdings represents 85% of the increase or decrease in the related deferred tax asset.

Income Tax Expense:

Prior to the Reorganization Transactions, we operated as two limited liability companies (HFF Holdings and Holdings Sub), a corporation (Holliday GP) and two limited partnerships (HFF LP and HFF Securities, which

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two partnerships we refer to collectively as the Operating Partnerships). As a result, our income was subject to limited U.S. federal corporate income taxes (allocable to Holliday GP), and the remainder of our income and expenses were passed through and reported on the individual tax returns of the members of HFF Holdings. Income taxes shown on our consolidated statements of income was attributable to taxes incurred at the state and local level.

Following our initial public offering, the Operating Partnerships have operated and will continue to operate in the U.S. as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, however, the Company is subject to additional entity-level taxes that are reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

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.

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.

Noncontrolling Interest:

Prior to January 2007, we did not reflect noncontrolling interest in our financial results. Following the Reorganization Transactions, however, we record noncontrolling interest relating to the ownership interest of HFF Holdings in the Operating Partnerships. HoldCo LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HFF, Inc., owns the sole general partner of the Operating Partnerships. HFF, Inc. has a majority economic interest and majority voting interest in the Operating Partnerships and controls the management of the Operating Partnerships. The limited partners in the Operating Partnerships do not have kick-out rights or other substantive participating rights. As a result, HFF, Inc. consolidates the Operating Partnerships and records a noncontrolling interest for the economic interest in the Operating Partnerships indirectly held by HFF Holdings.

Results of Operations

Following is a discussion of our results of operation for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. The tables included in the period comparisons below provide summaries of our results of operations. The period-to-period comparisons of financial results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2010**

	For The Year Ended December 31, 2011		For The Year Ended December 31, 2010		Total	Total
	Dollars	% of Revenue	Dollars	% of Revenue	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
(Dollars in thousands, unless percentages)						
Revenues						
Capital markets services revenue	\$ 249,460	98.0%	\$ 136,837	97.8%	\$ 112,623	82.3%
Interest on mortgage notes receivable	3,237	1.3%	2,087	1.5%	1,150	55.1%
Other	1,982	0.8%	1,048	0.7%	934	89.1%
Total revenues	254,679	100.0%	139,972	100.0%	114,707	81.9%
Operating expenses						
Cost of services	143,979	56.5%	80,050	57.2%	63,929	79.9%
Personnel	23,375	9.2%	16,103	11.5%	7,272	45.2%
Occupancy	7,012	2.8%	7,054	5.0%	(42)	(0.6)%
Travel and entertainment	6,247	2.5%	3,837	2.7%	2,410	62.8%
Supplies, research and printing	4,452	1.7%	3,117	2.2%	1,335	42.8%
Other	16,242	6.4%	14,446	10.3%	1,796	12.4%
Total operating expenses	201,307	79.0%	124,607	89.0%	76,700	61.6%
Operating income	53,372	21.0%	15,365	11.0%	38,007	247.4%
Interest and other income, net	14,968	5.9%	9,487	6.8%	5,481	57.8%
Interest expense	(29)	(0.0)%	(64)	(0.0)%	35	(54.7)%
(Increase) decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement	(3,890)	(1.5)%	813	0.6%	(4,703)	(578.5)%
Income before taxes	64,421	25.3%	25,601	18.3%	38,820	151.6%
Income tax expense	22,371	8.8%	8,612	6.2%	13,759	159.8%
Net income	42,050	16.5%	16,989	12.1%	25,061	147.5%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	2,031	0.8%	6,098	4.4%	(4,067)	(66.7)%
Net income attributable to controlling interest	\$ 40,019	15.7%	\$ 10,891	7.8%	\$ 29,128	267.5%
EBITDA (1)	\$ 69,077	27.1%	\$ 29,320	20.9%	\$ 39,757	135.6%
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	\$ 68,995	27.1%	\$ 25,554	18.3%	\$ 43,441	170.0%

- (1) The Company defines EBITDA as net income attributable to controlling interest before interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization and net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA, adjusted to exclude: (i) income from the initial recording of mortgage servicing rights acquired and retained; (ii) stock-based compensation expense; and (iii) increase (decrease) in payable under the tax receivable agreement. The Company uses EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in its business operations to, among other things, evaluate the performance of its business, develop budgets and measure its performance against those budgets. The Company also believes that analysts and investors use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as supplemental measures to evaluate its overall operating performance. However, both EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have material limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of the Company's results as reported under U.S. generally acceptable accounting principles (GAAP). The Company finds EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as useful tools to assist in evaluating performance because they eliminate items related to capital structure and taxes, including, with respect to Adjusted EBITDA, the Company's tax receivable agreement. Note that the Company classifies the interest expense on its warehouse lines of credit as an operating expense and, accordingly, it is not eliminated from net income attributable to controlling interest in determining EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. The

items that the Company has eliminated from net income

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attributable to controlling interest in determining EBITDA are interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets, and net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest. Some of these eliminated items are significant to the Company's business. For example, (i) interest expense is a necessary element of the Company's costs and ability to generate revenue because it incurs interest expense related to any outstanding indebtedness, (ii) payment of income taxes is a necessary element of the Company's costs, and (iii) depreciation and amortization are necessary elements of the Company's costs.

The items that the Company has eliminated from EBITDA in determining Adjusted EBITDA are: (i) stock-based compensation expense, which is a non-cash charge, (ii) income recognized on the initial recording of mortgage servicing rights that are acquired with no initial consideration, which is also a non-cash income amount that can fluctuate significantly based on the level of mortgage servicing right volumes, and (iii) the increase (decrease) in payable under the tax receivable agreement which represents changes in a liability recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet that is determined by the ongoing remeasurement of related deferred tax assets and, therefore, can be income or expense in the Company's consolidated statement of income in any individual period. Any measure that eliminates components of the Company's capital structure and costs associated with the Company's operations has material limitations as a performance measure. In light of the foregoing limitations, the Company does not rely solely on EBITDA and/or Adjusted EBITDA as a performance measure and also considers its GAAP results. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not measurements of the Company's financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income, operating income or any other measures derived in accordance with GAAP. Because EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not calculated in the same manner by all companies, they may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Set forth below is a reconciliation of consolidated net income attributable to controlling interest to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the Company is calculated as follows:*(dollars in thousands)*

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Net income attributable to controlling interest	\$ 40,019	\$ 10,891
Add:		
Interest expense	29	64
Income tax expense	22,371	8,612
Depreciation and amortization	4,627	3,655
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	2,031	6,098
EBITDA	\$ 69,077	\$ 29,320
Adjustments:		
Stock-based compensation	2,053	970
Initial recording of mortgage servicing rights	(6,025)	(3,923)
Increase (decrease) in payable under the tax receivable agreement	3,890	(813)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 68,995	\$ 25,554

Revenues. Our total revenues were \$254.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$140.0 million for the same period in 2010, an increase of \$114.7 million, or 81.9%. Revenues increased primarily as a result of an 82.8% increase in production volumes and related revenues in all of our capital markets services platforms. A portion of the 82.8% increase in production volume was achieved due to one unusually large loan sale during 2011, additionally there two unusually large investment sale and related debt placement transactions which closed during 2010. If we would adjust the production volumes to exclude these transactions, the Company's production volume would have increased by approximately 110.6%

The revenues we generated from capital markets services for the year ended December 31, 2011 increased \$112.6 million, or 82.3%, to \$249.5 million from \$136.8 million for the same period in 2010. The increase is primarily attributable to the 82.8% increase in production volumes.

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The revenues derived from interest on mortgage notes was \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$2.1 million for the same period in 2010, an increase of \$1.2 million. The increase is due to a higher average loan value on a slightly higher number of loans originated in our participation in Freddie Mac's Program Plus Seller Service[®] Program during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to 2010.

The other revenues we earned, which include expense reimbursements from clients related to out-of-pocket costs incurred and vary on a transaction-by-transaction basis, were \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1.0 million for the same period in 2010, an increase of approximately \$0.9 million, or 89.1%.

Total Operating Expenses. Our total operating expenses were \$201.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$124.6 million for the same period in 2010, an increase of \$76.7 million, or 61.6%. Expenses increased primarily due to increased cost of services and personnel costs as a result of increases in commissions and other incentive compensation directly related to the increase in capital markets services revenue and from the implementation of the firm profit participation plan in 2011. Additionally, increased expenses were recognized in supplies, research and printing, travel and entertainment, dues and subscription costs, interest on warehouse line of credit and marketing and advertising. These increases were slightly offset by decreased professional fees and occupancy costs.

The costs of services for the year ended December 31, 2011 increased \$63.9 million, or 79.9%, to \$144.0 million from \$80.1 million for the same period in 2010. The increase is primarily the result of the increase in commissions and other incentive compensation directly related to the increase in capital markets services revenues. Cost of services as a percentage of capital markets services revenues were approximately 57.7% and 58.5% for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. This percentage decrease in 2011 is primarily attributable to the fixed portion of cost of services, such as salaries for our analysts and fringe benefit costs, being spread over higher revenue.

Personnel expenses that are not directly attributable to providing services to our clients for the year ended December 31, 2011 increased \$7.3 million, or 45.2%, to \$23.4 million from \$16.1 million for the same period in 2010. The increase is primarily related to increased compensation costs as a result of an increase in our office profit participation expense of \$5.8 million, a \$2.6 million expense in 2011 for the firm profit participation plan (for which 2011 was the first year of existence), \$1.5 million of increased salaries due to increased headcount and salaries to the members of the newly established executive committee (for which 2011 was the first year of existence) and \$1.1 million of increased equity compensation primarily due to the special restricted stock bonuses that were awarded in December 2010. These increases and new expenses were partially offset by a decrease in incentive compensation of \$4.0 million due to the 2010 special cash bonuses awarded to certain members of management and other employees of the Company and the Operating Partnerships. Personnel expenses are impacted quarterly by the adjustments made to accrue for the estimated expense associated with the performance based firm and office profit participation plans. Both the firm and office profit participation plans allow for payments in the form of both cash and share-based awards, however, share-based awards must be authorized by the Company's board of directors or a committee appointed by the board.

The stock compensation cost, included in personnel expenses, for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$2.1 million as compared to \$1.0 million for the same period in 2010. At December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$3.0 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to share-based awards. The weighted average remaining contractual term of the nonvested restricted stock units is 1.9 years as of December 31, 2011. The weighted average remaining contractual term of the nonvested options is 10.8 years as of December 31, 2011.

Occupancy, travel and entertainment, and supplies, research and printing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 increased \$3.7 million, or 26.4%, to \$17.7 million compared to the same period in 2010. This increase is primarily due to increased supplies, research and printing and travel and entertainment costs stemming from the increase in capital markets services revenues.

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Other expenses, including costs for insurance, professional fees, depreciation and amortization, interest on our warehouse line of credit and other operating expenses, were \$16.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$1.8 million, or 12.4%, versus \$14.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase is primarily related to increases in a number of cost categories such as marketing and advertising, dues and subscriptions, depreciation and amortization and interest expense on our warehouse lines of credit supporting our Freddie Mac Program Plus Seller Servicer business. These increases were partially offset by decreased professional fees and insurance costs.

Operating income. Our operating income in 2011 was \$53.4 million, an increase of \$38.0 million from \$15.4 million in 2010. We attribute this increase to several factors, with the most significant cause being an increase of revenues of \$114.7 million.

Interest and other income, net. Interest and other income, net in 2011 increased \$5.5 million, or 57.8%, to \$15.0 million from \$9.5 million in 2010. This increase was primarily due to increased income from our mortgage servicing rights and gains realized from the sale of certain mortgage servicing rights and securitization compensation from the sale of certain mortgage servicing rights that were part of a securitization pool.

Interest expense. The interest expense we incurred during the year ended December 31, 2011 totaled \$29,000, compared to \$64,000 of similar expenses incurred in the year ended December 31, 2010.

Net Income. Our net income for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$42.1 million, an increase of \$25.1 million, or 147.5%, versus \$17.0 million for the same fiscal period in 2010. We attribute this increase to several factors, with the most significant cause being an increase of revenues of \$114.7 million substantially as a result of improved market conditions and the resulting higher operating income. Factors slightly offsetting this increase included:

The (increase) decrease in the payable under the tax receivable agreement of \$(3.9) million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, primarily reflects the (increase) decrease in the estimated tax benefits owed to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement as we are obligated to pay HFF Holdings 85% of any cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that we realize as a result of the increase in tax basis pursuant to our election under Section 754. Each year we update the tax rates used to measure the deferred tax assets which resulted in an increase in deferred tax assets of \$4.6 million for 2011 and a reduction of deferred tax assets of \$1.0 million for 2010.

Income tax expense was approximately \$22.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$13.8 million from \$8.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase is primarily due to the increase in net operating income experienced during the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of approximately \$4.6 million primarily relating to the change in the rates used to measure the Company's deferred tax assets and the reversal of a valuation allowance on certain state net operating loss carryforwards. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded current income tax expense of \$0.4 million and deferred income tax expense of \$8.2 million. For further detail relating to the Operating Partnerships' tax basis step-up election under Section 754, refer to Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest equaled \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, representing the ownership interest of HFF Holdings in the Operating Partnerships, a decrease of \$4.1 million from the same period of the prior year. This decrease is due to lower average ownership interest of HFF Holdings in the Operating Partnerships due to the exercise of the Exchange Rights that occurred during 2010 and 2011 offset in part by higher net income from the Operating Partnerships in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009**

	For The Year Ended December 31, 2010		2009		Total Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
	Dollars	% of Revenue	Dollars	% of Revenue		
(Dollars in thousands, unless percentages)						
Revenues						
Capital markets services revenue	\$ 136,837	97.8%	\$ 72,234	93.2%	\$ 64,603	89.4%
Interest on mortgage notes receivable	2,087	1.5%	3,458	4.5%	(1,371)	(39.6)%
Other	1,048	0.7%	1,784	2.3%	(736)	(41.3)%
Total revenues	139,972	100.0%	77,476	100.0%	62,496	80.7%
Operating expenses						
Cost of services	80,050	57.2%	47,923	61.9%	32,127	67.0%
Personnel	16,103	11.5%	7,144	9.2%	8,959	125.4%
Occupancy	7,054	5.0%	7,573	9.8%	(519)	(6.9)%
Travel and entertainment	3,837	2.7%	2,841	3.7%	996	35.1%
Supplies, research and printing	3,117	2.2%	2,162	2.8%	955	44.2%
Other	14,446	10.3%	13,747	17.7%	699	5.1%
Total operating expenses	124,607	89.0%	81,390	105.1%	43,217	53.1%
Operating income (loss)	15,365	11.0%	(3,914)	(5.1)%	19,279	492.6%
Interest and other income, net	9,487	6.8%	6,431	8.3%	3,056	47.5%
Interest expense	(64)	(0.0)%	(419)	(0.5)%	355	(84.7)%
Decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement	813	0.6%	1,889	2.4%	(1,076)	(57.0)%
Income before taxes	25,601	18.3%	3,987	5.1%	21,614	542.1%
Income tax expense	8,612	6.2%	2,208	2.8%	6,404	290.0%
Net income	16,989	12.1%	1,779	2.3%	15,210	855.0%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	6,098	4.4%	2,531	3.3%	3,567	140.9%
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 10,891	7.8%	\$ (752)	(1.0)%	\$ 11,643	NM
EBITDA (1)	\$ 29,320	20.9%	\$ 7,929	10.2%	\$ 21,391	269.8%
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	\$ 25,554	18.3%	\$ 3,019	3.9%	\$ 22,535	746.4%

NM = Not Meaningful

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- (1) Set forth below is a reconciliation of consolidated net income attributable to controlling interest to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the Company is calculated as follows:
(dollars in thousands)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 10,891	\$ (752)
Add:		
Interest expense	64	419
Income tax expense	8,612	8,612
Depreciation and amortization	3,655	3,655
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	6,098	6,098
EBITDA	\$ 29,320	\$ 7,929
Adjustments:		
Stock-based compensation	970	1,136
Initial recording of mortgage servicing rights	(3,923)	(4,157)
Decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement	(813)	(1,889)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 25,554	\$ 3,019

Revenues. Our total revenues were \$140.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$77.5 million for the same period in 2009, an increase of \$62.5 million, or 80.7%. Revenues increased primarily as a result of a 128.5% increase in production volumes and related revenues in all of our capital markets services platforms. A portion of the 128.5% increase in production volume was achieved due to one large investment sales portfolio transaction and the related debt placement for the buyer of the portfolio, and one large investment sale and related debt placement transaction which closed during 2010. If these transactions were excluded, our production volume would have increased by 92.1% as compared to 2009.

The revenues we generated from capital markets services for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$64.6 million, or 89.4%, to \$136.8 million from \$72.2 million for the same period in 2009. The increase is primarily attributable to increased production.

The revenues derived from interest on mortgage notes was \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$3.5 million for the same period in 2009, a decrease of \$1.4 million. The decrease is due to a lower average loan value on a slightly higher number of loans originated in our participation in Freddie Mac's Program Plus Seller Service® Program during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to 2009.

The other revenues we earned, which include expense reimbursements from clients related to out-of-pocket costs incurred and vary on a transaction-by-transaction basis, were \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1.8 million for the same period in 2009, a decrease of approximately \$0.7 million, or 41.3%.

Total Operating Expenses. Our total operating expenses were \$124.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$81.4 million for the same period in 2009, an increase of \$43.2 million, or 53.1%. Expenses increased primarily due to increased cost of services and personnel costs as a result of the increase in capital markets services revenue and from special cash and restricted stock bonuses. Additionally, increased expenses were recognized in supplies, research and printing, travel and entertainment, professional fees, postage and delivery costs and marketing and advertising. These increases were slightly offset by decreased interest expense on our warehouse line of credit, which is primarily due to the lower loan values on loans originated in our participation in Freddie Mac's Program Plus Seller Service® Program.

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The costs of services for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$32.1 million, or 67.0%, to \$80.1 million from \$47.9 million for the same period in 2009. The increase is primarily the result of the

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increase in commissions and other incentive compensation directly related to the increase in capital markets services revenues. Cost of services as a percentage of capital markets services revenues were approximately 58.5% and 66.3% for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. This percentage decrease in 2010 is primarily attributable to the fixed portion of cost of services, such as salaries for our analysts and fringe benefit costs, being spread over higher revenue.

Personnel expenses that are not directly attributable to providing services to our clients for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$9.0 million, or 125.4%, to \$16.1 million from \$7.1 million for the same period in 2009. The increase is primarily related to an increase in incentive compensation due to a \$4.5 million charge relating to special cash and restricted stock bonuses awarded to certain members of management and other employees of the Company and the Operating Partnerships in 2010 and an increase in our profit participation expense of \$3.6 million.

The stock compensation cost, included in personnel expenses, that has been charged against income for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$1.0 million as compared to \$1.1 million for the same period in 2009. At December 31, 2010, there was approximately \$4.6 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to share-based awards. The weighted average remaining contractual term of the nonvested restricted stock units is 2.8 years as of December 31, 2010. The weighted average remaining contractual term of the nonvested options is 10.7 years as of December 31, 2010.

Occupancy, travel and entertainment, and supplies, research and printing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$1.4 million, or 11.4%, to \$14.0 million compared to the same period in 2009. This increase is primarily due to increased supplies, research and printing and travel and entertainment costs stemming from the increase in capital markets services revenues. These increases were slightly offset by decreased occupancy costs.

Other expenses, including costs for insurance, professional fees, depreciation and amortization, interest on our warehouse line of credit and other operating expenses, were \$14.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of \$0.7 million, or 5.1%, versus \$13.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase is primarily related to increases in a number of cost categories such as marketing and advertising, outsourcing and licensing, postage and delivery charges, professional fees, depreciation and amortization and other general and administrative costs. These increases were partially offset by decreased interest expense on our warehouse lines of credit supporting our Freddie Mac Program Plus Seller Servicer business and decreased insurance costs.

Operating income (loss). Our operating income in 2010 was \$15.4 million, an increase of \$19.3 million from an operating loss of \$3.9 million in 2009. We attribute this increase to several factors, with the most significant cause being an increase of revenues of \$62.5 million.

Interest and other income, net. Interest and other income, net in 2010 increased \$3.1 million, or 47.5%, to \$9.5 million from \$6.4 million in 2009. This increase was primarily due to increased income from our mortgage servicing rights and gains realized from the sale of certain mortgage servicing rights, securitization compensation from the sale of certain mortgage servicing rights that were part of a securitization pool and trading profits on certain Fannie Mae loans. This increase was slightly offset by lower interest income earned due to lower interest rates.

Interest expense. The interest expense we incurred during the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$64,000, compared to \$0.4 million of similar expenses incurred in the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease is primarily due to the recording of the unused commitment fee on the unused amount of credit on our Amended Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. during 2009. During 2009, the Company corrected an error related to previously unrecorded commitment fees on its unused line of credit and recorded approximately \$230,000 of interest expense that represented the cumulative amount of unused commitment fees for the period from February 5, 2007 to December 31, 2008 and recorded an additional approximately \$120,000 of expense

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related to the year ending December 31, 2009. The prior period correction was not considered material to restate prior period financial statements. The credit facility under our Amended Credit Agreement expired by its terms on the maturity date of February 5, 2010, and we chose not to exercise our extension option.

Net Income. Our net income for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$17.0 million, an increase of \$15.2 million, or 855.0%, versus \$1.8 million for the same fiscal period in 2009. We attribute this increase to several factors, with the most significant cause being an increase of revenues of \$62.5 million substantially as a result of improved market conditions and the resulting higher operating income. Factors slightly offsetting this increase included:

The decrease in the payable under the tax receivable agreement of \$0.8 million and \$1.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, primarily reflects the decrease in the estimated tax benefits owed to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement as we are obligated to pay HFF Holdings 85% of any cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that we realize as a result of the increase in tax basis pursuant to our election under Section 754. Each year we update the tax rates used to measure the deferred tax assets which resulted in a reduction of deferred tax assets of \$1.0 million and \$2.2 million for 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Income tax expense was approximately \$8.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of \$6.4 million from \$2.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase is primarily due to the increase in net operating income experienced during the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in the prior year. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded income tax expense of approximately \$1.0 million relating to the change in the rates used to measure the Company's deferred tax assets and the establishment of a valuation allowance on certain state net operating loss carryforwards. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded current income tax expense of \$0.5 million and deferred income tax expense of \$1.7 million. For further detail relating to the Operating Partnerships' tax basis step-up election under Section 754, refer to Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest equaled \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, representing the ownership interest of HFF Holdings in the Operating Partnerships, an increase of \$3.6 million from the same period of the prior year. This increase is due to higher net income from the Operating Partnership in 2010 as compared to 2009 offset in part by lower average ownership interest of HFF Holdings in the Operating Partnerships due to the exercise of the Exchange Rights that occurred during 2010.

Financial Condition

Total assets increased to \$478.5 million at December 31, 2011 compared to \$333.2 million at December 31, 2010 due primarily to:

An increase in cash and cash equivalents to \$141.8 million at December 31, 2011 compared to \$73.3 million at December 31, 2010.

An increase in mortgage notes receivable of \$79.9 million to \$154.4 million at December 31, 2011 from \$74.6 million at December 31, 2010 due to increase in the loans outstanding related to our Freddie Mac Program Plus Seller Servicer business at December 31, 2011 as compared to December 31, 2010.

An increase in intangible assets, net of \$2.6 million to \$13.1 million at December 31, 2011. This increase is primarily due to the recognition of acquired mortgage servicing rights in 2011, net of amortization for the year.

Total liabilities increased to \$348.1 million at December 31, 2011 compared to \$243.5 million at December 31, 2010, due primarily to:

An increase our warehouse lines of credit of \$79.9 million due to an increase in the loans outstanding related to our Freddie Mac Program Plus Seller Servicer business at December 31, 2011 as compared to December 31, 2010.

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An increase in the payable under the tax receivable agreement of \$2.7 million primarily due to an increase of \$5.1 million resulting from the step-up in basis from the partnership unit exchanges that occurred during 2011 and an increase of \$3.9 million from the remeasurement of the rates that impact the deferred tax asset. These increases were partially offset by the payment of \$6.3 million to HFF Holdings for the 2010 tax year.

An increase in accrued compensation and related taxes of \$16.7 million primarily due to the increased production volumes and operating income and the establishment of the firm profit participation plan in 2011.

Stockholders' equity increased to \$130.4 million at December 31, 2011 from \$89.7 million at December 31, 2010 primarily due to the net income earned during the year ended December 31, 2011 and the recording of stock based compensation of \$0.8 million in 2011. Noncontrolling interest was approximately \$3.6 million and \$4.4 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. From December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011, noncontrolling interest decreased \$2.9 million due to distributions to HFF Holdings which decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$2.0 million due to HFF Holdings' proportionate share of the Operating Partnerships' net income.

Cash Flows

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

2011

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$68.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. Net cash of \$73.7 million was provided by operating activities, primarily resulting from \$42.1 million of net income, \$5.3 million of proceeds from the sale of mortgage servicing rights, an increase in accrued compensation and related taxes of \$15.5 million and a decrease in deferred taxes of \$14.4 million. These increases of cash were partially offset by a \$6.3 million payment to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement. Cash of \$2.0 million was used for investing in property and equipment. Financing activities used \$3.2 million of cash. Payments on capital leases used \$0.2 million, \$0.1 million was used to purchase shares of Class A common stock in connection with employee tax withholdings and \$2.9 million of cash was used to make a tax distribution to the noncontrolling interest holder.

2010

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$32.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2010. Net cash of \$34.3 million was provided by operating activities, primarily resulting from \$17.0 million of net income, \$3.1 million of proceeds from the sale of mortgage servicing rights, an increase in accrued compensation and related taxes of \$9.0 million and a decrease in deferred taxes of \$8.2 million. These increases of cash were partially offset by a \$0.8 million decrease in the payable to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement. Cash of \$0.4 million was used for investing in property and equipment. Financing activities used \$1.5 million of cash. Payments on capital leases used \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million was used to purchase shares of Class A common stock in connection with employee tax withholdings and \$1.1 million of cash was used to make a tax distribution to the noncontrolling interest holder.

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 December 31, 2011, our cash and cash equivalents of \$141.8 million were invested or held at two financial institutions in a mix of money market funds and bank demand deposit

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accounts. Our current liabilities have typically consisted of accounts payable and accrued compensation. We regularly monitor our liquidity position, including cash levels, credit lines, interest and payments on debt, capital expenditures and matters relating to liquidity and to compliance with regulatory net capital requirements. Prior to February 2010, we maintained a line of credit under our revolving credit facility in excess of anticipated liquidity requirements. Our latest revolving credit facility matured on February 5, 2010, and we chose not to extend it for an additional term. We had not borrowed on this revolving line of credit facility since it was put in place in February 2007.

In accordance with the Operating Partnerships' partnership agreements, and approval from the board of directors of HFF, Inc. and Holliday GP (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 years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Operating Partnerships distributed \$2.9 million and \$1.1 million, respectively to HFF Holdings. These distributions decreased the noncontrolling interest balance on our consolidated balance sheet.

Over the twelve month period ended December 31, 2011, we generated approximately \$73.7 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, professional fees and travel and entertainment. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred approximately \$201.3 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 year ended December 31, 2011, approximately 65.0% of our operating expenses were variable expenses. Our cash flow generated from operations historically has been sufficient to enable us to meet our working capital needs. However, if the economy deteriorates again in the future at the rate it did during 2008 and 2009, or greater, 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 to support our operations. As of February 29, 2012, our cash and cash equivalents were \$139.0 million. 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 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 taxes 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 \$149.8 million, of which approximately \$17.9 million is anticipated to be paid during 2012. Our liquidity needs related to our long term obligations are primarily related to our facility leases and capital lease obligations. Additionally, for the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred approximately \$7.0 million in occupancy expenses and approximately \$29,000 in interest expense.

We are a party to an uncommitted \$250 million financing arrangement with PNC Bank, N.A. (PNC) and an uncommitted \$75 million financing arrangement with The Huntington National Bank (Huntington) to fund our Freddie Mac loan closings. Pursuant to these arrangements, PNC or Huntington funds the 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. The PNC 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 December 31, 2011, we had outstanding borrowings of \$154.4 million under the PNC/Huntington National Bank arrangements and a corresponding amount of mortgage notes receivable. Although we believe that our current financing arrangements with PNC and Huntington National Bank 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.

Table of Contents**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 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 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. 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 fair value of the Company. In determining the fair value of the Company for purposes of evaluating goodwill for impairment, we utilize a combined market and discounted cash flows approach. In applying the market 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 as of the measurement date and an estimated control premium. In applying the discounted cash flows approach, we project our cash flows for the next five years plus a terminal value and discount this stream of cash to determine an estimated fair value. We then apply a weighted factor to both the market approach and discounted cash flow approach to determine the estimated fair value of the Company. As of February 29, 2012, management's analysis indicates that a greater than 80% decline in the estimated fair value of the Company may result in the recorded goodwill being potentially impaired and would require management to measure the amount of the impairment charge. Goodwill is potentially 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 and deferred financing costs. 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 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, prepayment rates 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 December 31, 2011, the fair value and net book value of the servicing rights were \$14.8 million and \$13.0 million, respectively. The most sensitive assumptions in estimating the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights are the level of prepayments, discount rate and cost of servicing. If the assumed level of prepayments increased 69%, the discount rate increased 31% or if there is an 18% increase in the cost of servicing at the stratum level, the estimated fair value of the servicing rights may result in the recorded mortgage servicing rights being potentially impaired and would require management to measure the amount of the impairment charge. The effect of a variation in each of these assumptions on the

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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 its expected life. 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 \$155.8 million at December 31, 2011 is comprised mainly of a \$176.4 million deferred tax asset related to the Section 754 election tax basis step up, net of a \$21.9 million valuation allowance. The net deferred tax asset related to the Section 754 election tax basis step up of \$154.5 million represents annual pre-tax deductions of approximately \$25.6 million through 2021, then decreasing over the next five years to approximately \$0.1 million in 2026. In order to realize the annual pre-tax benefit of approximately \$25.6 million, the Company needs to generate approximately \$169.0 million in revenue each year, assuming a constant cost structure. In the event that the Company cannot realize the annual pre-tax benefit of \$25.6 million each year, the shortfall becomes a net operating loss that can be carried back 3 years to offset prior years' taxable income or carried forward 20 years to offset future taxable income. During 2008 and 2009, based on the decline in production volume and corresponding impact on operating results, we did not realize the entire benefit of the annual deduction. Currently, \$1.1 million of this cumulative benefit is characterized as a net operating loss (NOL) and can be carried forward for periods that begin to expire in 2028. The net operating loss of \$1.1 million is subject to limitation under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. The limitation on the use of the net operating loss in 2011 was \$1.1 million, which can be used in future years. The net operating loss limitation does not impact the Company's ability to fully utilize the net operating loss before its expiration. In evaluating the realizability of these deferred tax assets, management makes estimates and judgments regarding the level and timing of future taxable income, including projecting future revenue growth and changes to the cost structure. 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 the net deferred tax assets. If it is more likely than not that the Company would not be able to generate a sufficient level of taxable income through the carryforward period, a valuation allowance would be recorded as a charge to income tax expense and a proportional reduction in the payable under the tax receivable agreement which would be recorded as income in the consolidated statements of income. The trend in revenue growth over the next few years and through the amortization and carryforward periods is a key factor in assessing the realizability of the deferred tax assets.

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 Sheets, 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

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agreements sometimes contain rent escalation clauses or rent holidays, which are recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease in accordance with ASC 840, *Leases* (ASC 840). 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 a capital or an operating lease according to ASC 840.

Stock 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 December 31, 2011 are: (i) zero dividend yield, (ii) expected volatility of 63.9%, (iii) risk free interest rate of 3.2% and (iv) expected life of 6.2 years. The fair value of the restricted stock awards is calculated as the market value of the Company's Class A common stock on the date of grant. The Company also has restricted stock awards that are accounted for as liability awards and require remeasurement to fair value at the end of each reporting period. The Company's awards are subject to graded or cliff vesting. 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 for all stock-based payment awards are evaluated on a quarterly basis and updated as necessary.

Firm and Office Profit Participation Plans

The Company's firm and office profit participation plans provide for payments in cash and share-based awards if certain performance targets are achieved during the year. The expense recorded for these plans is estimated during the year based on actual results at each interim reporting date and an estimate of future results for the remainder of the year. The plans allow for payments to be made in both cash and share-based awards, the composition of which is determined in the first calendar quarter of the subsequent year. Cash and share-based awards issued under these plans are subject to vesting conditions over the subsequent year, such that the total expense measured for these plans is recorded over the period from the beginning of the performance year through the vesting date. Based on an accounting policy election, the expense associated with the share-based component of the estimated incentive payout is recognized before the grant date of the stock due to the fact that the terms of the profit participation plans have been approved by the Company's board of directors and the employees of the Company understand the requirements to earn the award. The expense associated with the plans is included in personnel expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

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.

Table of Contents**Contractual and Other Cash Obligations**

The following table summarizes our contractual and other cash obligations at December 31, 2011 (dollars in thousands):

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Warehouse line of credit	\$ 154,449	\$ 154,449	\$	\$	\$
Capital lease obligations	569	269	292	8	
Operating lease obligations	28,033	5,619	9,558	6,093	6,763
Purchase obligations					
Other long-term liabilities reflected on the balance sheet(1)					
Total contractual obligations	\$ 183,051	\$ 160,337	\$ 9,850	\$ 6,101	\$ 6,763

- (1) From time to time we enter into employment agreements with our transaction professionals. Some of these agreements may include payments to be made to the individual at a specific time, if certain conditions have been met. The Company accrues for these payments over the life of the agreement.

In connection with the Reorganization Transactions, HFF LP and HFF Securities made an election under Section 754 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 Company's initial public 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 us to reduce the amount of future tax payments to the extent that we have future taxable income. We are obligated, however, pursuant to our 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 we actually realize as a result of these increases in tax basis and as a result of certain other tax benefits arising from entering into the tax receivable agreement and making payments under that agreement. 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 our payments under the tax receivable agreement constituting imputed interest and increases in the tax basis of our assets resulting in payments to HFF Holdings, we have estimated the payments that will be made to HFF Holdings will be \$149.8 million, of which \$17.9 million is anticipated to be paid in 2012, and have recorded this obligation to HFF Holdings as a liability on the consolidated balance sheets.

Seasonality

Our capital markets services revenue had historically been seasonal during normal economic and capital market conditions, 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 typical concentration of earnings and cash flows in the last six months of the year has historically been due to an industry-wide focus of clients to complete transactions towards the end of the calendar year. However, given the recent disruptions facing all global capital markets, and in particular the U.S. commercial real estate markets, this historical pattern of seasonality may or may not continue. For example, while the seasonality described above did occur in 2011, 2010 and 2009, it did not occur in 2007 or 2008, causing historical comparisons to be even more difficult to gauge.

Effect of Inflation and/or Deflation

Inflation or deflation, or both, could significantly affect our compensation costs, particularly those not directly tied to our transaction professionals' compensation, due to factors such as availability of capital and/or

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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 and/or deflation results in rising interest rates and 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 Risk Factors General Economic Conditions and Commercial Real Estate Market Conditions.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On May 12, 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an update to the accounting standard on fair value measurement. The update amends certain fair value measurement guidance and expands disclosure requirements primarily for fair value measurements utilizing significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) and items not measured at fair value but for which fair value must be disclosed. This update is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Management does not expect the adoption of the update to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

On September 15, 2011, the FASB issued an update to the accounting standard on intangibles. The update amends guidance on testing goodwill for impairment to permit a qualitative assessment prior to performance of the two-step impairment test. If the result of the qualitative assessment reveals that there are no indicators of impairment, a quantitative calculation would not be required. This update is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Management does not expect the adoption of the update to impact the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Item 7A. *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 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.

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Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

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Management's Report on Effectiveness of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). The Company's system of internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of HFF's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, in relation to criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting as described in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2011, its system of internal control over financial reporting is properly designed and operating effectively to achieve the criteria of the Internal Control Integrated Framework. Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report and has issued an attestation report on HFF's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: March 9, 2012

/s/ John H. Pelusi, Jr.
John H. Pelusi, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 9, 2012

/s/ Gregory R. Conley
Gregory R. Conley
Chief Financial Officer

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of

HFF, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of HFF, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of HFF, Inc. at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), HFF, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 9, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

March 9, 2012

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of

HFF, Inc.

We have audited HFF, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). HFF Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, HFF, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of HFF, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 of HFF, Inc. and our report dated March 9, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

March 9, 2012

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31	
	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 141,763	\$ 73,339
Restricted cash (Note 7)	80	80
Accounts receivable	1,411	1,029
Receivable from affiliate (Note 18)	223	19
Mortgage notes receivable (Note 8)	154,449	74,594
Prepaid taxes	79	76
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,205	1,273
Deferred tax asset, net	4,556	2,058
Total current assets	304,766	152,468
Property and equipment, net (Note 4)	4,315	3,558
Deferred tax asset	151,224	162,195
Goodwill	3,712	3,712
Intangible assets, net (Note 5)	13,137	10,513
Other noncurrent assets	1,297	704
Total assets	\$ 478,451	\$ 333,150
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 7)	\$ 269	\$ 166
Warehouse line of credit (Note 8)	154,449	74,594
Accrued compensation and related taxes	30,828	14,169
Accounts payable	1,670	1,071
Current portion of payable under the tax receivable agreement (Note 13)	17,876	6,288
Other current liabilities	7,227	3,365
Total current liabilities	212,319	99,653
Deferred rent credit	3,508	2,875
Payable under the tax receivable agreement (Note 13)	131,924	140,779
Other long-term liabilities		22
Long-term debt, less current portion (Note 7)	300	138
Total liabilities	348,051	243,467
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 175,000,000 shares authorized; 36,102,322 and 34,939,922 shares issued, respectively; and 35,983,965 and 34,829,382 outstanding, respectively	360	348
Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 1 share authorized, issued and outstanding		
Treasury stock, 118,357 and 110,540 shares at cost, respectively	(490)	(396)
Additional paid-in-capital	64,049	62,485
Retained earnings	62,914	22,895
Total parent stockholders' equity	126,833	85,332
Noncontrolling interest (Note 14)	3,567	4,351

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Total equity	130,400	89,683
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 478,451	\$ 333,150

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Income**

	2011	Years Ending December 31, 2010	2009
		(Dollars in thousands)	
Revenues			
Capital markets services revenue	\$ 249,460	\$ 136,837	\$ 72,234
Interest on mortgage notes receivable	3,237	2,087	3,458
Other	1,982	1,048	1,784
	254,679	139,972	77,476
Expenses			
Cost of services	143,979	80,050	47,923
Personnel	23,375	16,103	7,144
Occupancy	7,012	7,054	7,573
Travel and entertainment	6,247	3,837	2,841
Supplies, research, and printing	4,452	3,117	2,162
Insurance	1,643	1,776	1,850
Professional fees	3,849	4,088	3,662
Depreciation and amortization	4,627	3,655	3,523
Interest on warehouse line of credit	2,062	1,333	1,979
Other operating	4,061	3,594	2,733
	201,307	124,607	81,390
Operating income (loss)	53,372	15,365	(3,914)
Interest and other income, net	14,968	9,487	6,431
Interest expense	(29)	(64)	(419)
(Increase) decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement	(3,890)	813	1,889
Income before taxes	64,421	25,601	3,987
Income tax expense	22,371	8,612	2,208
Net income	42,050	16,989	1,779
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	2,031	6,098	2,531
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 40,019	\$ 10,891	\$ (752)
Earnings per share Basic and Diluted			
Income (loss) available to HFF, Inc. common stockholders Basic	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.40	\$ (0.05)
Weighted average shares outstanding Basic	35,867,610	26,900,261	16,637,216
Income (loss) available to HFF, Inc. common stockholders Diluted	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.40	\$ (0.05)
Weighted average shares outstanding Diluted	36,125,173	27,085,646	16,637,967

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity**

	Common Stock		Controlling Interest Treasury Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Stockholders equity, December 31, 2008	16,446,480	\$ 164		\$	\$ 26,206	\$ 12,756	\$ 26,500	\$ 65,626
Issuance of Class A common stock, net(1)	816,801	9			956		(963)	2
Repurchase of Class A common stock	(80,049)	(1)	80,049	(173)				(174)
Record the adjustment to give effect of the tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings					200			200
Stock compensation and other, net					1,136			1,136
Distributions							(1,564)	(1,564)
Net (loss) income						(752)	2,531	1,779
Stockholders equity, December 31, 2009	17,183,232	\$ 172	80,049	\$ (173)	\$ 28,498	\$ 12,004	\$ 26,504	\$ 67,005
Issuance of Class A common stock, net(1)	17,676,641	176			27,014		(27,190)	
Repurchase of Class A common stock	(30,491)		30,491	(223)				(223)
Record the adjustment to give effect of the tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings					6,049			6,049
Stock compensation and other, net					924			924
Distributions							(1,061)	(1,061)
Net income						10,891	6,098	16,989
Stockholders equity, December 31, 2010	34,829,382	\$ 348	110,540	\$ (396)	\$ 62,485	\$ 22,895	\$ 4,351	\$ 89,683
Issuance of Class A common stock, net(1)	1,162,400	12			(101)		89	
Repurchase of Class A common stock	(7,817)		7,817	(94)				(94)
Record the adjustment to give effect of the tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings					820			820
Stock compensation and other, net					845			845
Distributions							(2,904)	(2,904)
Net income						40,019	2,031	42,050
Stockholders equity, December 31, 2011	35,983,965	\$ 360	118,357	\$ (490)	\$ 64,049	\$ 62,914	\$ 3,567	\$ 130,400

(1) Includes the effect of the exchange of the Operating Partnerships units by HFF Holdings and the effect of the timing of the tax distribution payments on the ownership of the Operating Partnerships.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Year Ended December 31		
	2011	2010	2009
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 42,050	\$ 16,989	\$ 1,779
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Stock based compensation	2,053	970	1,137
Deferred income taxes	14,426	8,239	1,670
Payable under the tax receivable agreement	3,890	(813)	(1,888)
Depreciation and amortization:			
Property and equipment	1,730	1,263	1,444
Intangibles	2,888	2,393	2,079
Gain on sale or disposition or impairment of assets	(8,918)	(5,713)	(4,966)
Mortgage service rights assumed	(1,932)	(993)	(762)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage servicing rights	5,344	3,093	2,030
Increase (decrease) in cash from changes in:			
Restricted cash		63	47
Accounts receivable	(382)	(460)	416
Payable to/(receivable from) affiliate	(204)	(73)	(38)
Payable under the tax receivable agreement	(6,289)		(2,258)
Deferred taxes, net			(1)
Mortgage notes receivable	(79,855)	(35,794)	(22,500)
Net borrowings on warehouse line of credit	79,855	35,794	22,500
Prepaid taxes, prepaid expenses and other current assets	(935)	151	5,213
Other noncurrent assets	(593)	(292)	47
Accrued compensation and related taxes	15,452	9,011	(209)
Accounts payable	599	205	371
Other accrued liabilities	3,862	646	406
Other long-term liabilities	618	(370)	(657)
Net cash provided by operating activities	73,659	34,309	5,860
Investing activities			
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,003)	(357)	(47)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,003)	(357)	(47)
Financing activities			
Payments on long-term debt	(234)	(260)	(173)
Treasury stock	(94)	(223)	(173)
Distributions to members and noncontrolling interest holder	(2,904)	(1,061)	(1,564)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,232)	(1,544)	(1,910)
Net increase in cash	68,424	32,408	3,903
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	73,339	40,931	37,028
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 141,763	\$ 73,339	\$ 40,931
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 3,545	\$ 52	\$ 104
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,997	\$ 1,374	\$ 2,413
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities			
Property acquired under capital leases	\$ 491	\$ 227	\$ 292

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See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****1. Organization and Basis of Presentation*****Organization***

HFF, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the Company), 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 financial intermediary and provides capital markets services including debt placement, investment sales, structured finance, private equity, investment banking and advisory services, loan sales and commercial loan servicing and commercial real estate structured financing placements in 20 cities in the United States. The Company's operations are impacted by the availability of equity and/or debt as well as credit and liquidity in the domestic and global capital markets especially in the commercial real estate sector. Significant disruptions or changes in domestic and global capital market flows, as well as credit and liquidity issues in the global and domestic capital markets, regardless of their duration, could adversely affect the supply and/or demand for capital from investors for commercial real estate investments which could have a significant impact on all of the Company's capital market services revenues.

Initial Public Offering and Reorganization

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. 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.

On February 5, 2007, the Company closed its initial public offering of 14,300,000 shares of common stock. Net proceeds from the sale of the stock were \$236.4 million, net of \$18.0 million of underwriting commissions and \$3.0 million of offering expenses. The proceeds of the initial public offering were used to purchase from HFF Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (HFF Holdings), all of the shares of Holliday GP Corp. 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). HFF Holdings used approximately \$56.3 million of its proceeds to repay all outstanding indebtedness under HFF LP's credit agreement. Accordingly, the Company did not retain any of the proceeds from the initial public offering.

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. Net proceeds of the overallotment were \$35.9 million, net of \$2.7 million of underwriting commissions and other expenses. These proceeds were used to purchase HFF Holdings partnership units representing approximately 6.0% of each of the Operating Partnerships. Accordingly the Company did not retain any of the proceeds from the initial public 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, through the issuance of one share of HFF, Inc.'s Class B common stock to HFF Holdings, an exchange right that permits 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 14 and 13 for further discussion of the exchange right held by HFF Holdings and the tax receivable agreement.

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

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

The Reorganization Transactions were treated, for financial reporting purposes, as a reorganization of entities under common control. As such, these financial statements present the consolidated financial position and results of operations as if HFF, Inc., Holliday GP and the Operating Partnerships (collectively referred to as the Company) were consolidated for all periods presented. Income earned by the Operating Partnerships subsequent to the initial public offering and attributable to the members of HFF Holdings based on their remaining ownership interest (*see Note 14*) is recorded as noncontrolling interest in the consolidated financial statements. The remaining income attributable to Class A common stockholders is considered in the determination of earnings per share of Class A common stock (see Note 16).

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of HFF, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 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. The initial purchase of shares of Holliday GP and the initial purchase of units in the Operating Partnerships will be 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 Reorganization Transactions.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies***Consolidation***

HFF, Inc. controls the activities of the operating partnerships through its 100% ownership interest of Holliday GP. As such, in accordance with ASC 810 *Consolidation*, 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.

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HFF, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of HFF, Inc. 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.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company places its cash with financial institutions in amounts which at times exceed the FDIC insurance limit. The recent situation in the global credit markets whereby many world governments (including the U.S. where the Company transacts virtually all of its business) had to take unprecedented and uncharted steps to either support the financial institutions in their respective countries from collapse or taken direct ownership of same was unprecedented in the Company's history and made the deposit of cash in excess of the FDIC insured limits a significant risk. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any credit risk on cash other than as identified herein.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in bank accounts and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less. At December 31, 2011, our cash and cash equivalents were invested or held in a mix of money market funds and bank demand deposit accounts at two financial institutions.

Revenue Recognition

Capital markets services revenues consist of origination fees, investment sales fees, loan sale fees, placement fees and servicing fees. Origination fees are earned for the placement of debt, equity or structured financing for real estate transactions. Investment sales and loan sales fees are earned for brokering sales of real estate and/or loans. Placement fees are earned by HFF Securities for discretionary and nondiscretionary equity capital raises and other investment banking services. These fees are negotiated between the Company and its clients, generally on a case-by-case basis and are recognized and generally collected at the closing and the funding of the transaction, unless collection of the fee is not reasonably assured, in which case the fee is recognized as collected. The Company's fee agreements do not include terms or conditions that require the Company to perform any service or fulfill any obligation once the transaction closes. Servicing fees are compensation for providing any or all of the following: collection, remittance, recordkeeping, reporting and other services for either lenders or borrowers on mortgages placed with third-party lenders. Servicing fees are recognized when cash is collected as these fees are contingent upon the borrower making its payments on the loan.

Certain of the Company's fee agreements provide for reimbursement of employee-related costs which the Company recognizes as revenue. Certain reimbursements received from clients for out-of-pocket expenses are characterized as revenue in the statement of income rather than as a reduction of expenses incurred. Since the Company is the primary obligor, has supplier discretion, and bears the credit risk for such expenses, the Company records reimbursement revenue for such out-of-pocket expenses. Reimbursement revenue is recognized when billed if collectibility is reasonably assured. Reimbursement revenue is classified as other revenue in the consolidated statements of income.

Mortgage Notes Receivable

The Company is qualified with the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) as a Freddie Mac Multifamily Program Plus[®] Seller/Servicer. Under this Program, the Company originates mortgages based

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HFF, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

on commitments from Freddie Mac, and then sells the loans to Freddie Mac approximately one month following the loan origination. The Company recognizes interest income on the accrual basis during this holding period based on the contract interest rate in the loan that will be purchased by Freddie Mac (see Note 8).

The loans are initially recorded and then subsequently sold to Freddie Mac at the Company's cost. The Company records mortgage loans held for sale at period end at market value in accordance with the provisions of ASC 948, *Financial Services-Mortgage Banking*, which states that market value for mortgage loans covered by investor commitments shall be based on commitment prices. In the case of loans originated for Freddie Mac, the commitment price is equal to the Company's cost due to the short time frame from the Company's origination to the purchase of the loan by the investor, which is approximately 30 days. As a result, the Company does not deem there to be any potential lower of cost or market issues.

Freddie Mac requires HFF LP to meet minimum net worth and liquid assets requirements and to comply with certain other standards. As of December 31, 2011, HFF LP met Freddie Mac's minimum net worth and liquid assets requirements.

Advertising

Costs associated with advertising are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was \$0.7 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These amounts are included in other operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, except for those assets acquired on June 16, 2003, which were recorded at their estimated fair values. The Company depreciates furniture, office equipment and computer equipment on the straight-line method over three to seven years. Software costs are depreciated using the straight-line method over three years, while capital leases and leasehold improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of the term of the lease or useful life of the asset.

Depreciation expense was \$1.7 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.4 million for the years ended December 21, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Expenditures for routine maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Renewals and betterments which substantially extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized.

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 straight-line basis over the life of the lease in accordance with ASC 840, *Leases* (ASC 840). Lease terms generally range from one to ten years. An analysis is performed on all equipment leases to determine whether they should be classified as a capital or an operating lease according to ASC 840.

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HFF, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Computer Software Costs

Certain costs related to the development or purchases of internal-use software are capitalized. Internal computer software costs that are incurred in the preliminary project stage are expensed as incurred. Direct consulting costs as well as payroll and related costs, which are incurred during the development stage of a project are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of three years when placed into production.

Goodwill

Goodwill of \$3.7 million represents the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the acquired net assets of HFF LP on June 16, 2003. The Company does not amortize goodwill, but evaluates goodwill on at least an annual basis for potential impairment.

Prepaid Compensation Under Employment Agreements

The Company entered into employment agreements with certain employees whereby sign-up bonuses and incentive compensation payments were made during 2011 and 2010. In most cases, the sign-up bonuses and the incentive compensation are to be repaid to the Company upon voluntary termination by the employee or termination by cause (as defined) by the Company prior to the termination of the employment agreement. The total cost of the employment agreements is being amortized by the straight-line method over the term of the agreements and is included in cost of services on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. As of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, there was a total of approximately \$1.1 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million of unamortized costs related to HFF LP agreements, respectively.

Producer Draws

As part of the Company's overall compensation program, the Company offers a new producer a draw arrangement which generally lasts until such time as a producer's pipeline of business is sufficient to allow the producer to earn sustainable commissions. This program is intended to provide the producer with a minimal amount of cash flow to allow adequate time for the producer to develop business relationships. Similar to traditional salaries, the producer draws are paid irrespective of the actual fees generated by the producer. Often these producer draws represent the only form of compensation received by the producer. Furthermore, it is not the Company's policy to seek collection of unearned producer draws under this arrangement. As a result, the Company has concluded that producer draws are economically equivalent to salaries paid, and accordingly, charges them to compensation expense as incurred. The producer is also entitled to earn a commission on closed revenue transactions. Commissions are calculated as the commission that would have been earned by the broker under one of the Company's commission programs, less any amount previously paid to the producer in the form of a draw.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include mortgage servicing rights under agreements with third-party lenders and costs associated with obtaining a FINRA license.

Servicing rights are capitalized for servicing assumed on loans originated and sold to the Freddie Mac with servicing retained 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 recorded at the lower of cost or market.

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market and therefore, do not have 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 net present value of future cash flows associated with the servicing of 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, prepayment rates 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.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing* (ASC 860). ASC 860 requires an entity 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 ASC 860, but began recognizing the fair value of servicing contracts involving no consideration assumed after January 1, 2007. The fair value of servicing rights assumed without consideration and recognized as intangible assets and income in 2011 and 2010 was \$1.9 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. These amounts are recorded in Interest and other income, net in the consolidated statements of income.

HFF Securities has recognized an intangible asset in the amount of \$0.1 million for the costs of obtaining and holding a FINRA license as a 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.

Earnings Per Share

Subsequent to the Reorganization Transactions, the Company computes net income per share in accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*. Basic net income per share is computed by dividing income available to Class A common stockholders by the weighted average of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share reflects the assumed conversion of all dilutive securities (*see Note 16*). Prior to the reorganization and the initial public offering, the Company historically operated as a series of related partnerships and limited liability companies. There was no single capital structure upon which to calculate historical earnings per share information. Accordingly, earnings per share information has not been presented for periods prior to the initial public offering.

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HFF, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Firm and Office Profit Participation Plans

The Company's firm and office profit participation plans provide for payments in cash and share-based awards if certain performance targets are achieved during the year. The expense recorded for these plans is estimated during the year based on actual results at each interim reporting date and an estimate of future results for the remainder of the year. The plans allow for payments to be made in both cash and share-based awards, the composition of which is determined in the first calendar quarter of the subsequent year. Cash and share-based awards issued under these plans are subject to vesting conditions over the subsequent year, such that the total expense measured for these plans is recorded over the period from the beginning of the performance year through the vesting date. Based on an accounting policy election, the expense associated with the share-based component of the estimated incentive payout is recognized before the grant date of the stock due to the fact that the terms of the profit participation plans have been approved by the Company's board of directors and the employees of the Company understand the requirements to earn the award. The expense associated with the plans is included in personnel expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

Stock Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation* (ASC 718), 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. ASC 718 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. The fair value of the restricted stock awards is calculated as the market value of the Company's Class A common stock on the date of grant. The Company also has restricted stock awards that are accounted for as liability awards and require remeasurement to fair value at the end of each reporting period. The Company's awards are subject to graded or cliff vesting. 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 for all stock-based payment awards are evaluated on a quarterly basis and updated as necessary.

Income Taxes

In July 2006, the FASB issued an update to ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740). Generally, this update clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements in accordance with existing income tax accounting standards, and prescribes certain thresholds and attributes for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The provisions of ASC 740 were applied on January 1, 2007, and did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. Disclosures required by ASC 740 are provided in Note 13.

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 corporations, including its share of the Operating Partnerships' net income.

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HFF, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

Cost of Services

The Company considers personnel expenses directly attributable to providing services to its clients, such as salaries, commissions and transaction bonuses to producers and analysts, and certain purchased services to be directly attributable to the generation of capital markets services revenue and has classified these expenses as cost of services in the consolidated statements of income.

Segment Reporting

The Company operates in one reportable segment, the commercial real estate financial intermediary segment and offers debt placement, investment sales, loan sales, structured finance, equity placement and investment banking services through its 20 offices. The results of each office have been aggregated for segment reporting purposes as they have similar economic characteristics and provide similar services to a similar class of customer.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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 May 12, 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an update to the accounting standard on fair value measurement. The update amends certain fair value measurement guidance and expands disclosure requirements primarily for fair value measurements utilizing significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) and items not measured at fair value but for which fair value must be disclosed. This update is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Management does not expect the adoption of the update to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

On September 15, 2011, the FASB issued an update to the accounting standard on intangibles. The update amends guidance on testing goodwill for impairment to permit a qualitative assessment prior to performance of the two-step impairment test. If the result of the qualitative assessment reveals that there are no indicators of impairment, a quantitative calculation would not be required. This update is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Management does not expect the adoption of the update to impact the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****3. Stock Compensation**

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted ASC 718 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. ASC 718 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 stock options, the Company uses the simplified method to determine the expected term of the option as the Company does not have enough history as a public company to estimate an expected term. Expected volatility used to value stock options is based on the Company's historical volatility. The fair value of the restricted stock awards is calculated as the market value of the Company's Class A common stock on the date of grant. The Company also has restricted stock awards that are accounted for as liability awards and require remeasurement to fair value at the end of each reporting period. The Company's awards are subject to graded or cliff vesting. 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 for all stock-based payment awards are evaluated on a quarterly basis and updated as necessary. A summary of the cost of the awards granted during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 is provided below.

Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan

Prior to the effective date of the initial public offering, the stockholder of HFF, Inc. and the Board of Directors adopted the HFF, Inc. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan authorizes the grant of deferred stock, restricted stock, stock options, stock appreciation rights, stock units, stock purchase rights and cash-based awards. Upon the effective date of the registration statement, grants were awarded under the Plan to certain employees and non-employee members of the board of directors. The Plan imposes limits on the awards that may be made to any individual during a calendar year. The number of shares available for awards under the terms of the Plan is 3,500,000 (subject to stock splits, stock dividends and similar transactions). For a full copy of the Plan, see Exhibit 10.9 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on January 8, 2007.

The stock compensation cost that has been charged against income for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, was \$2.1 million, \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, which is recorded in "Personnel" expenses in the consolidated statements of income. At December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$3.0 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to share based awards.

The fair value of stock options is estimated on the grant date using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following table presents the weighted average assumptions for the year ended December 31, 2011:

Dividend yield	0.0%
Expected volatility	63.9%
Risk-free interest rate	3.2%
Expected life (in years)	6.2

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance at January 1, 2009	28,044	\$ 15.85	11.3 years	\$ 248
Granted	20,728	4.35	13.0 years	60
Exercised				
Forfeited or expired	(4,167)	18.00		(42)
Balance at December 31, 2009	44,605	\$ 10.31		