

HFF, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 06, 2016
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

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 1100

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

15219
(Zip code)

(412) 281-8714

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Edgar Filing: HFF, Inc. - Form 10-Q

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 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller Reporting Company

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

Number of shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of the registrant outstanding as of April 29, 2016 was 38,080,547 shares.

Table of Contents

HFF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

March 31, 2016

	Page
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements</u>	4
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	21
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	30
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	30
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	32
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	32
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	32
Item 3. <u>Defaults upon Senior Securities</u>	32
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	32
Item 5. <u>Other Information</u>	32
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	32
<u>Signatures</u>	33
Certification Pursuant to Section 302	
Certification Pursuant to Section 302	
Certification Pursuant to Section 1350	

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING THE REGISTRANT

In connection with our initial public offering in February 2007, we effected a reorganization of our business into a holding company holding the partnership interests in Holliday Fenoglio Fowler, L.P. and HFF Securities L.P. (together, the Operating Partnerships), held through the wholly owned subsidiary HFF Partnership Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and all of the outstanding shares of Holliday GP Corp. (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.

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 (together, the Holdings Affiliates). Our business operations are conducted by HFF LP and HFF Securities, which are sometimes referred to in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as the Operating Partnerships. Also, except where specifically noted, references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to the Company, we or us mean HFF, Inc., a Delaware corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, after giving effect to the Reorganization Transactions.

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

HFF, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

*(Dollars in Thousands)**(Current period unaudited)*

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 143,537	\$ 233,904
Accounts receivable	2,805	4,003
Receivable from affiliate	4	4
Mortgage notes receivable	517,119	318,951
Prepaid taxes	2,492	1,007
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,095	8,291
Total current assets	675,052	566,160
Property and equipment, net	13,144	13,592
Deferred tax asset, net	120,737	129,877
Goodwill	3,712	3,712
Intangible assets, net	28,762	27,022
Other noncurrent assets	2,227	2,167
Total Assets	\$ 843,634	\$ 742,530
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 554	\$ 500
Warehouse line of credit	515,398	318,618
Accrued compensation and related taxes	23,765	56,478
Accounts payable	704	2,118
Payable under tax receivable agreement	10,796	10,796
Other current liabilities	7,785	18,780
Total current liabilities	559,002	407,290
Deferred rent credit	10,067	9,827
Payable under the tax receivable agreement, less current portion	110,395	110,395
Long-term debt, less current portion	488	514

Total liabilities	679,952	528,026
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 175,000,000 authorized; 38,462,258 and 38,351,367 shares issued, respectively; 38,080,547 and 37,854,312 shares outstanding, respectively	384	383
Treasury stock, 381,711 and 497,055 shares at cost, respectively	(11,706)	(11,378)
Additional paid-in-capital	123,202	117,216
Retained earnings	51,802	108,283
Total equity	163,682	214,504
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 843,634	\$ 742,530

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

HFF, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income

*(Dollars in Thousands, except per share data)**(Unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues		
Capital markets services revenue	\$ 113,670	\$ 91,257
Interest on mortgage notes receivable	3,264	2,489
Other	596	525
	117,530	94,271
Expenses		
Cost of services	68,502	56,379
Personnel	13,579	11,518
Occupancy	3,353	2,784
Travel and entertainment	4,465	3,659
Supplies, research, and printing	1,796	1,790
Insurance	612	603
Professional fees	1,253	1,281
Depreciation and amortization	2,669	2,119
Interest on warehouse line of credit	1,911	1,297
Other operating	2,649	1,605
	100,789	83,035
Operating income	16,741	11,236
Interest and other income, net	6,317	5,541
Interest expense	(13)	(11)
(Increase) decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement		1,091
Income before income taxes	23,045	17,857
Income tax expense	9,169	8,448
Net income	\$ 13,876	\$ 9,409
Earnings per share - Basic and Diluted		
Income available to HFF, Inc. common stockholders - Basic	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.25

Income available to HFF, Inc. common stockholders - Diluted	\$	0.36	\$	0.25
---	----	-------------	----	------

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HFF, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity***(Dollars in Thousands, except share data)**(Unaudited)*

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Stockholders equity, December 31, 2015	37,854,312	\$ 383	497,055	\$(11,378)	\$ 117,216	\$ 108,283	\$ 214,504
Stock compensation and other, net					7,201		7,201
Incremental tax adjustment from share-based award activities					(591)		(591)
Issuance of Class A common stock, net	337,126	1	(226,235)	2,618	(2,619)		
Repurchase of Class A common stock	(110,891)		110,891	(2,946)			(2,946)
Dividends paid					1,995	(70,357)	(68,362)
Net income						13,876	13,876
Stockholders equity, March 31, 2016	38,080,547	\$ 384	381,711	\$(11,706)	\$ 123,202	\$ 51,802	\$ 163,682
	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Stockholders equity, December 31, 2014	37,677,981	\$ 381	447,382	\$(9,042)	\$ 101,148	\$ 93,958	\$ 186,445
Stock compensation and other, net					7,270		7,270
Incremental tax adjustment from share-based award activities					296		296
Issuance of Class A common stock, net	223,408	2			107		109
Repurchase of Class A common stock	(68,318)		68,318	(2,376)			(2,376)
Dividends paid					1,879	(69,700)	(67,821)
Net income						9,409	9,409
Stockholders equity, March 31, 2015	37,833,071	\$ 383	515,700	\$(11,418)	\$ 110,700	\$ 33,667	\$ 133,332

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

HFF, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

*(Dollars in Thousands)**(Unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 13,876	\$ 9,409
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Stock based compensation	2,839	2,250
Incremental tax adjustment from share-based award activities	591	(296)
Deferred taxes	8,361	6,890
(Decrease) increase in payable under the tax receivable agreement		(1,091)
Depreciation and amortization:		
Property and equipment	764	564
Intangibles	1,905	1,555
Gain on sale and initial recording of mortgage servicing rights	(4,343)	(3,541)
Mortgage service rights assumed	(1,398)	(134)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage servicing rights	744	555
Increase (decrease) in cash from changes in:		
Accounts receivable	1,198	(2,062)
Mortgage notes receivable	(196,780)	(419,118)
Net borrowings on warehouse line of credit	196,780	419,118
Prepaid taxes, prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,289)	(2,092)
Other noncurrent assets	(60)	44
Accrued compensation and related taxes	(28,351)	(19,435)
Accounts payable	(1,414)	(637)
Other accrued liabilities	(10,807)	(11,245)
Other long-term liabilities	475	261
Net cash used in operating activities	(17,909)	(19,005)
Investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(414)	(671)
Net cash used in investing activities	(414)	(671)
Financing activities		
Payments on long-term debt	(145)	(92)
Proceeds from stock options exercised		109
Incremental tax adjustment from share-based award activities	(591)	296
Dividends paid	(68,362)	(67,821)
Treasury stock	(2,946)	(2,376)

Net cash used in financing activities	(72,044)	(69,884)
Net decrease in cash	(90,367)	(89,560)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	233,904	232,053
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 143,537	\$ 142,493

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 commercial real estate financial intermediary providing commercial real estate and capital markets services including debt placement, investment sales, equity placements, investment banking and advisory services, loan sales and loan sale advisory services, commercial loan servicing, and capital markets advice and maintains 22 offices in the United States.

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, the Company 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 the Company (the Offering). On January 30, 2007, the SEC declared the registration statement on Form S-1 effective and the Company priced 14,300,000 shares for the initial public offering at a price of \$18.00 per share. On January 31, 2007, the Company's common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol HF.

In addition to cash received for its sale of all of the shares of Holliday GP Corp. (Holliday GP) and approximately 44.7% of partnership units of each of the Operating Partnerships (including partnership units in the Operating Partnerships held by Holliday GP), HFF Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (HFF Holdings), also received, through the issuance of one share of the Company's Class B common stock to HFF Holdings, an exchange right that permitted HFF Holdings to exchange interests in the Operating Partnerships for shares of (i) the Company's Class A common stock (the Exchange Right) and (ii) rights under a tax receivable agreement between the Company and HFF Holdings. Since all of the partnership units had been exchanged as of August 31, 2012, the Class B common stock was transferred to the Company and retired on August 31, 2012 in accordance with the Company's certificate of incorporation. See Note 12 for further discussion of the tax receivable agreement.

As a result of the reorganization, the Company became a holding company through a series of transactions pursuant to a sale and purchase agreement. Pursuant to the Offering and reorganization, the Company's sole assets are, through its wholly-owned subsidiary HFF Partnership Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (HoldCo LLC), partnership interests of HFF LP and HFF Securities and all of the shares of Holliday GP.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, include the accounts of HFF LP, HFF Securities, and the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Holliday GP and HoldCo LLC. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Pending Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued changes to the accounting for equity compensation. This update simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. This update will be effective for the Company beginning in fiscal year 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued new guidance on the accounting for leases. This new guidance will require that a lessee recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for all leases with a lease term of more than twelve months, with the result being the recognition of a right of use asset and a lease liability. The new lease accounting requirements are effective for the Company's 2019 fiscal year with a modified retrospective transition approach required, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In May 2014, the FASB issued changes to revenue recognition with customers. This update provides a five-step analysis of transactions to determine when and how revenue is recognized. An entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This update will be effective for the Company beginning in fiscal year 2018. This update may be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this update recognized at the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) for interim financial information, the instructions to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X and should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. Accordingly, significant accounting policies and disclosures normally provided have been omitted as such items are disclosed therein. In the opinion of management, all adjustments consisting of normal and recurring entries considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented have been included. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of the unaudited consolidated financial statements. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates. Furthermore, operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the year ending December 31, 2016.

The Company has a firm profit participation plan, office profit participation plans, and effective January 1, 2015, an executive bonus plan (the Plans) that each allow for incentive payments to be made, based on the achievement of various performance metrics, either in the form of cash or stock at the election of the Company's board of directors. The expense associated with the Plans is included within personnel expenses in the consolidated statements of income. 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. Based on an accounting policy election and consistent with ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, the expense associated with the estimated share-based component of the estimated incentive payout is recognized before the grant date of the share-based awards due to the fact that the terms of the Plans have been approved by the Company's board of directors, the employees of the Company understand the requirements to earn the award, the number of shares is not determined before the grant date and, finally, if the performance metrics are not met during the performance year, the award is not earned and therefore forfeited. Prior to the grant date, the share-based component expense is recorded as incentive compensation expense within personnel expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of income. Following the award, if any, of the related incentive payout, the share-based component expense is reclassified as stock compensation costs within personnel expenses and the share-based component of the accrued incentive compensation is reclassified as additional paid-in-capital upon the granting of the awards on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Prior to January 1, 2015, the Company's office and firm profit participation plans allowed for payment to be made in both cash and share-based awards, and the composition of such payment was determined in the first calendar quarter of the subsequent year. A portion of the cash and share-based awards issued under these office and firm profit participation plans are subject to time-based vesting conditions over the subsequent twelve months of the grant date, 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, or 26 months. In addition, prior to January 1, 2015, awards made under the executive bonus plans were historically settled as a cash payment made in the first calendar quarter of the subsequent year, with the entire award recognized as expense in the performance year.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company amended the Plans, which now provide for an overall increase in the allocation of share-based awards. The cash portion of the awards will not be subject to time-based vesting conditions and will be expensed during the performance year. The share-based portion of the awards is subject to a three year time-based vesting schedule beginning on the first anniversary of the grant (which is made in the first calendar quarter of the subsequent year). As a result, the total expense for the share-based portion of the awards is recorded over the period from the beginning of the performance year through the vesting date, or 50 months.

Table of Contents**3. Stock Compensation**

The stock compensation cost that has been charged against income for the three ended March 31, 2016 was \$2.8 million which is recorded in personnel expenses in the consolidated statements of income. The stock compensation cost that has been charged against income for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$2.3 million. At March 31, 2016, there was approximately \$36.8 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock units with a weighted average remaining contractual term of 3.3 years. As of March 31, 2016, there were 2,081,637 restricted stock units outstanding, of which 1,903,785 have continued vesting requirements.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2016, no options were granted, vested, exercised or forfeited.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2016, 1,122,914 new restricted stock units were granted which includes 82,536 restricted stock units for the non-vested and vested not issued restricted stock units pursuant to the dividend that was declared on January 22, 2016 by the board of directors of \$1.80 per share of Class A common stock to stockholders of record on February 8, 2016 and paid on February 19, 2016. Additionally, 349,444 restricted stock units vested, and no restricted stock units were forfeited during the three month period ended March 31, 2016.

The fair value of vested restricted stock units was \$4.9 million at March 31, 2016.

4. Property and Equipment

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

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Furniture and equipment	\$ 7,155	\$ 7,055
Computer equipment	1,577	1,555
Capitalized software costs	776	882
Leasehold improvements	13,274	13,454
Subtotal	22,782	22,946
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(9,638)	(9,354)
	\$ 13,144	\$ 13,592

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has recorded, within furniture and equipment, office equipment under capital leases of \$1.9 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, including accumulated amortization of \$0.9 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, which is included within depreciation and amortization expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. See Note 7 for discussion of the related capital lease obligations.

5. Intangible Assets

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

	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Amortizable intangible assets:						
Mortgage servicing rights	\$ 52,427	\$ (23,765)	\$ 28,662	\$ 49,771	\$ (22,849)	\$ 26,922
Unamortizable intangible assets:						
FINRA license	100		100	100		100
Total intangible assets	\$ 52,527	\$ (23,765)	\$ 28,762	\$ 49,871	\$ (22,849)	\$ 27,022

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company serviced \$51.6 billion and \$48.7 billion, respectively, of commercial loans. The Company earned \$5.5 million and \$4.5 million in servicing fees and interest on float and escrow balances for the three month periods ending March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These revenues are recorded as capital markets services revenues in the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents

The total commercial loan servicing portfolio includes loans for which there are no corresponding mortgage servicing rights recorded on the balance sheet, as these servicing rights were assumed prior to the Company's adoption of ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing* (ASC 860) on January 1, 2007 and involved no initial consideration paid by the Company. The Company recorded mortgage servicing rights of \$28.7 million and \$26.9 million on \$48.6 billion and \$45.2 billion, respectively, of the total loans serviced as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

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

Changes in the carrying value of mortgage servicing rights for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Category	12/31/15	Capitalized	Amortized	Sold / Transferred	3/31/16
Freddie Mac	\$ 7,074	\$ 2,446	\$ (388)	\$ (801)	\$ 8,331
CMBS	16,768	391	(1,008)	602	16,753
Life company	2,729	848	(441)		3,136
Life company limited	351	159	(68)		442
Total	\$ 26,922	\$ 3,844	\$ (1,905)	\$ (199)	\$ 28,662

Category	12/31/14	Capitalized	Amortized	Sold / Transferred	3/31/15
Freddie Mac	\$ 5,199	\$ 2,470	\$ (350)	\$ (868)	\$ 6,451
CMBS	13,021	298	(801)	677	13,195
Life company	1,913	519	(337)		2,095
Life company limited	414	25	(67)		372
Total	\$ 20,547	\$ 3,312	\$ (1,555)	\$ (191)	\$ 22,113

Amounts capitalized represent mortgage servicing rights retained upon the sale of originated loans to Freddie Mac and mortgage servicing rights acquired without the exchange of initial consideration. The Company recorded mortgage servicing rights retained upon the sale of originated loans to Freddie Mac of \$2.4 million and \$2.5 million on \$0.9 billion and \$1.1 billion of loans, respectively, during the three month periods ending March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Company recorded mortgage servicing rights acquired without the exchange of initial consideration on the CMBS and Life company tranches of \$1.4 million and \$0.8 million on \$3.3 billion and \$2.0 billion of loans, respectively, during the three month periods ending March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. During the three months ending March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company sold the cashiering portion of certain Freddie Mac mortgage servicing rights. While the Company transferred the risks and rewards of ownership of the cashiering portion of the mortgage servicing rights, the Company continues to perform limited servicing activities on these securitized loans. Therefore, the remaining servicing rights were transferred to the CMBS servicing tranche. The net result of these transactions was the Company recording a gain in the three months ending March 31, 2016 and 2015 of \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, within interest and other income, net in the consolidated statements of income. The Company also received securitization compensation in relation to the sale of the cashiering portion of certain Freddie Mac

mortgage servicing rights in the three months ending March 31, 2016 and 2015 of \$1.2 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. The securitization compensation is recorded within interest and other income, net in the consolidated statements of income.

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$1.9 and \$1.6 million during the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively and is recorded in depreciation and amortization in the consolidated statements of income.

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

Remainder of 2016	\$ 5,358
2017	6,051
2018	4,688
2019	3,310
2020	2,729
2021	2,283

Table of Contents

The weighted-average life of the mortgage servicing rights intangible asset was 6.5 years at March 31 2016.

6. Fair Value Measurement

ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement* (ASC 820) establishes a valuation hierarchy for disclosure of the inputs to valuation used to measure fair value. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into the following three levels: Level 1 inputs which are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 inputs which are observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs corroborated by market data for the asset or liability; and Level 3 inputs which are unobservable inputs based on our own assumptions that are not corroborated by market data. A financial asset or liability's classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contractual commitments to originate (purchase) and sell multifamily mortgage loans at fixed prices with fixed expiration dates. The commitments become effective when the borrowers' lock-in a specified interest rate. To mitigate the effect of the interest rate risk inherent in providing rate lock commitments to borrowers, the Company enters into a sale commitment with Freddie Mac simultaneously with the rate lock commitment with the borrower. The terms of the contract with Freddie Mac and the rate lock with the borrower are matched in substantially all respects to eliminate interest rate risk. Both the rate lock commitments to borrowers and the forward sale contracts to Freddie Mac are undesignated derivatives with level 3 inputs and, accordingly, are marked to fair value through earnings. The impact on our financial position and earnings resulting from loan commitments is not significant. The Company elected the fair value option for all mortgage notes receivable originated after January 1, 2016 to eliminate the impact of the variability in interest rate movements.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for		Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	
Recurring fair value measurements				
Mortgage notes receivable	\$ 517,119	\$	\$ 517,119	\$
Total recurring fair value measurements	\$ 517,119		\$ 517,119	\$

The valuation of mortgage notes receivable is calculated based on already locked in interest rates. These assets are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as all inputs are reasonably observable. There are no financial assets accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2015.

In accordance with GAAP, from time to time, the Company measures certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets may include mortgage servicing rights and prior to January 1, 2016, mortgage notes receivable. The mortgage servicing rights are recorded at fair value upon initial recording and were not re-measured at fair value during the first quarter of 2016 because the Company continues to utilize the amortization method under ASC 860 and

the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights exceeds the carrying value at March 31, 2016.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets that were accounted for at fair value on a nonrecurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

March 31, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Carrying Value	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Nonrecurring fair value measurements				
Mortgage servicing rights	\$ 28,662	\$	\$	\$ 37,540
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	\$ 28,662	\$	\$	\$ 37,540
December 31, 2015				
Nonrecurring fair value measurements				
Mortgage notes receivable	\$ 318,951	\$	\$	318,951
Mortgage servicing rights	26,922			35,832
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	\$ 345,873		\$	318,951
				\$ 35,832

Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market with readily-available observable prices. Since there is no ready market value for the mortgage servicing rights, such as quoted market prices or prices based on sales or purchases of similar assets, the Company determines the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights by estimating the present value of future cash flows associated with the servicing of the loans. Management makes certain assumptions and judgments in estimating the fair value of servicing rights, including the benefits of servicing (contractual servicing fees and interest on escrow and float balances), the cost of servicing, prepayment rates (including risk of default), an inflation rate, the expected life of the cash flows and the discount rate. The significant assumptions utilized to value servicing rights as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Expected life of cash flows	3 years to 10 years	3 years to 10 years
Discount rate (1)	14% to 20%	14% to 20%
Prepayment rate	0% to 8%	0% to 8%
Inflation rate	2%	2%
Cost of service per loan	\$ 1,600 to \$4,100	\$ 1,600 to \$4,033

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

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

Table of Contents

FASB ASC Topic 825, *Financial Instruments* also requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Our financial instruments, excluding those included in the preceding fair value tables above, are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents: These balances include cash and cash equivalents with maturities of less than three months. The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments; these are considered Level 1 fair values.

Warehouse line of credit: Due to the short-term nature and variable interest rates of this instrument, fair value approximates carrying value; these are considered Level 2 fair values.

7. Capital Lease Obligations

Capital lease obligations consist of the following at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Capital lease obligations	\$ 1,042	\$ 1,014
Less current maturities	554	500
	\$ 488	\$ 514

Capital lease obligations consist primarily of office equipment leases that expire at various dates through June 2019. A summary of future minimum lease payments under capital leases at March 31, 2016 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Remainder of 2016	\$ 410
2017	426
2018	191
2019	15
	\$ 1,042

8. Warehouse Line of Credit

HFF LP maintains two uncommitted warehouse revolving lines of credit for the purpose of funding the Freddie Mac mortgage loans that it originates in connection with its services as a Freddie Mac Multifamily Program Plus[®] Seller/Servicer. The Company is a party to an uncommitted \$450 million financing arrangement with PNC Bank, N.A. (PNC) and an uncommitted \$125 million financing arrangement with The Huntington National Bank (Huntington). In January 2015, PNC agreed to provide a \$500 million bulge facility for a period of 15 days, which was utilized in April 2015. Additionally, in January 2015, HFF LP entered into an agreement with Huntington to increase the uncommitted financing agreement by \$100 million for a period of 60 days to extend no later than May 1, 2015, at which time the arrangement reverted to \$125 million. On October 2, 2015, HFF LP entered into an extended funding agreement with Freddie Mac whereby Freddie Mac could extend the Original Funding Date (as defined in the agreement) on any

mortgage that HFF LP funded within the fourth quarter of 2015, to February 15, 2016. In connection with the extended funding agreement with Freddie Mac, PNC agreed to increase the financing arrangement to \$1.5 billion and Huntington agreed to increase the financing arrangement to \$225 million. The extended funding agreement with Freddie Mac expired on February 15, 2016, and the capacity under the warehouse agreements reverted to \$450 million for PNC and \$125 million for Huntington.

Each funding is separately approved on a transaction-by-transaction basis and is collateralized by a loan and mortgage on a multifamily property that is ultimately purchased by Freddie Mac. The PNC and Huntington financing arrangements are only for the purpose of supporting the Company's participation in Freddie Mac's Program Plus Seller/Service program and cannot be used for any other purpose. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, HFF LP had \$515.4 million and \$318.6 million, respectively, outstanding on the warehouse lines of credit. Interest on the warehouse lines of credit is at the 30-day LIBOR rate (0.44% and 0.24% at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively) plus a spread. HFF LP is also paid interest on its loan secured by a multifamily loan at the rate in the Freddie Mac note.

9. Lease Commitments

The Company leases various corporate offices (which leases sometime include parking spaces) and office equipment under noncancelable operating leases. These leases have initial terms of three to eleven years. Several of the leases have termination clauses whereby the term may be reduced by two to seven years upon prior notice and payment of a termination fee by the Company. Total rental expense charged to operations was \$2.8 million and \$2.3 million during the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively, and is recorded within occupancy expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents

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

Remainder of 2016	\$ 6,583
2017	9,121
2018	8,787
2019	7,786
2020	6,905
2021	5,338
Thereafter	5,102
	\$ 49,622

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

The Company also leases certain office equipment under capital leases that expire at various dates through 2019. See Note 4 and Note 7 above for further description of the assets and related obligations recorded under these capital leases at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

10. Servicing

The Company services commercial real estate loans for lenders. The unpaid principal balance of the servicing portfolio totaled \$51.6 billion and \$48.7 billion at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

In connection with its servicing activities, the Company holds funds in escrow for the benefit of mortgagors for hazard insurance, real estate taxes and other financing arrangements. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the funds held in escrow totaled \$153.4 million and \$177.5 million, respectively. These funds, and the offsetting liabilities of the borrowers to external parties, are not presented in the Company's consolidated financial statements as they do not represent the assets and liabilities of the Company. Pursuant to the requirements of the various investors for which the Company services loans, the Company maintains bank accounts, holding escrow funds, which have balances in excess of the FDIC insurance limit. The fees earned on these escrow funds are reported in capital markets services revenue in the consolidated statements of income.

11. Legal Proceedings

The Company is party to various litigation matters, in most cases involving ordinary course and routine claims incidental to its business. The Company cannot estimate with certainty its ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to any pending matters. In accordance with ASC 450, *Contingencies*, a reserve for estimated losses is recorded when the amount is probable and can be reasonably estimated. However, the Company does not believe, based on examination of such pending matters, that a material loss related to these matters is reasonably possible.

Table of Contents**12. Income Taxes**

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

	Current	Deferred	Total
Three months ended March 31, 2016:			
Federal	\$ 639	\$ 7,651	\$ 8,290
State	169	710	879
	\$ 808	\$ 8,361	\$ 9,169
Three Months Ended March 31, 2015:			
Federal	\$ 979	\$ 5,054	\$ 6,033
State	579	1,836	2,415
	\$ 1,558	\$ 6,890	\$ 8,448

The reconciliation between the income tax computed by applying the U.S. federal statutory rate and the effective tax rate on net income is as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31,			
	2016	Rate	2015	Rate
Income tax expense / (benefit)				
Taxes computed at federal rate	\$ 8,065	35.0%	\$ 6,250	35.0%
State and local taxes, net of federal tax benefit	882	3.8%	790	4.4%
Effect of deferred tax rate change		0.0%	1,284	7.2%
Change in income tax benefit payable to stockholder		0.0%	(57)	(0.3)%
Meals and entertainment	218	1.0%	180	1.0%
Other	4	0.0%	1	0.0%
Income tax expense	\$ 9,169	39.8%	\$ 8,448	47.3%

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities consist of the following at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deferred income tax assets:		
Section 754 election tax basis step-up	\$ 126,935	\$ 129,862

Edgar Filing: HFF, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Tenant improvements	3,225	3118
Restricted stock units	4,971	6,229
Compensation		4,267
Intangible asset	415	425
Other	531	465
Deferred income tax asset	136,077	144,366
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Goodwill	(1,263)	(1,262)
Compensation	(273)	
Servicing rights	(11,496)	(10,827)
Deferred rent	(1,730)	(1,822)
Investment in partnership	(578)	(578)
Deferred income tax liability	(15,340)	(14,489)
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ 120,737	\$ 129,877

The primary deferred tax asset represents a tax basis step-up election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code (Section 754) made by the Company 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. As a result of the step-up in basis from these transactions, the Company is entitled to annual future tax benefits in the form of amortization for income tax purposes. The annual pre-tax benefit on the Section 754 step-up and past payments under the tax receivable agreement was approximately \$126.9 million at March 31, 2016. To the extent that the Company does not have sufficient taxable income in a year to fully utilize this annual deduction, the unused

Table of Contents

benefit is recharacterized as a net operating loss and can then be carried back two years or carried forward for twenty years. The Company measured the deferred tax asset based on the estimated income tax effects of the increase in the tax basis of the assets owned by the Operating Partnerships utilizing the enacted tax rates at the date of the transaction. All subsequent changes in the measurement of the deferred tax assets due to changes in the enacted tax rates or changes in the valuation allowance, if any, are recorded as a component of income tax expense.

In evaluating the realizability of the 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. In order to realize the anticipated 2016 pre-tax benefit of approximately \$34.6 million, the Company needs to generate approximately \$305 million in revenue during 2016, assuming a constant cost structure. In the event that the Company cannot realize the anticipated 2016 pre-tax benefit of \$34.6 million, the shortfall becomes a net operating loss that can be carried back two years to offset prior years' taxable income or carried forward twenty years to offset future taxable income. 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 resulting from the basis step up transactions (initial sale of units in the Operating Partnerships and subsequent exchanges of Operating Partnership units since the date of the Reorganization Transactions). The Company has no federal or state net operating losses at March 31, 2016.

The Company has analyzed the need for a reserve for unrecognized tax benefits under ASC 740-10 and has determined that any such tax benefits do not have a material impact on the financial statements. It is not expected that there will be a significant increase or decrease in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to US federal or state and local tax examination by tax authorities before 2011.

The Company will recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest and other income, net in the consolidated statements of income. There were no interest or penalties recorded in the three month periods ending March 31, 2016 2015.

Tax Receivable Agreement

In connection with the Reorganization Transactions, HFF LP and HFF Securities made an election under Section 754 for 2007 and kept that election in effect for each taxable year in which an exchange of Operating Partnership units for shares of the Company's Class A common stock occurred. The initial sale as a result of the Offering and subsequent exchanges of Operating Partnership units for shares of Class A common stock produced increases in the tax basis of the assets owned by HFF LP and HFF Securities to their fair market value. This increase in tax basis allows the Company to reduce the amount of tax payments to the extent that the Company has taxable income. As a result of the increase in tax basis, the Company is entitled to future tax benefits of \$126.9 million and has recorded this amount as a deferred tax asset on its consolidated balance sheet. The Company has updated its estimate of these future tax benefits based on the changes to the estimated annual effective tax rate for 2016. The Company is obligated, however, pursuant to its tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings, to pay to HFF Holdings 85% of the amount of cash savings in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that the Company actually realizes as a result of these increases in tax basis and as a result of certain other tax benefits arising from the Company entering into the tax receivable agreement and making payments under that agreement. For purposes of the tax receivable agreement, actual cash savings in income tax is computed by comparing the Company's actual income tax liability to the amount of such taxes that it would have been required to pay had there been no increase to the tax basis of the assets of HFF LP and HFF Securities as a result of the initial sale and later exchanges had the Company not entered into the tax receivable agreement.

The Company accounted for the income tax effects and corresponding tax receivable agreement effects as a result of the initial purchase and the sale of units of the Operating Partnerships in connection with the Reorganization Transactions and subsequent exchanges of Operating Partnership units for the Company's Class A shares, by recognizing a deferred tax asset for the estimated income tax effects of the increase in the tax basis of the assets owned by the Operating Partnerships, based on enacted tax rates at the date of the transaction, less any tax valuation allowance the Company believes is required. Subsequent changes in enacted tax rates or any valuation allowance are recorded as a component of income tax expense.

The Company believes it is more likely than not that it will realize the benefit represented by the deferred tax asset, and, therefore, the Company recorded 85% of this estimated amount of the increase in deferred tax assets as a liability to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement and the remaining 15% of the increase in deferred tax assets directly in additional paid-in capital in stockholders' equity at the time of each exchange of Operating Partnership partnership units for shares of the Company's Class A common stock. As of August 31, 2012, all of the Operating Partnership partnership units have been exchanged.

Table of Contents

While the actual amount and timing of payments under the tax receivable agreement depend upon a number of factors, including the amount and timing of taxable income generated in the future, changes in future tax rates, the value of individual assets, the portion of the Company's payments under the tax receivable agreement constituting imputed interest and increases in the tax basis of the Company's assets resulting in payments to HFF Holdings, the Company has estimated that the future payments that will be made to HFF Holdings will be \$121.2 million, and has recorded this obligation to HFF Holdings as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet. To the extent the Company does not realize all of the tax benefits in future years, this liability to HFF Holdings may be reduced.

In conjunction with the filing of the Company's 2014 federal and state tax returns, the benefit for 2014 relating to the Section 754 basis step-up was finalized, resulting in \$12.6 million of tax benefits being realized by the Company. As discussed above, the Company is obligated to remit to HFF Holdings 85% of any such cash savings in federal and state tax. As such, during the third quarter of 2015, the Company paid \$10.8 million to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement. As of March 31, 2016, the Company has made payments to HFF Holdings pursuant to the terms of the tax receivable agreement in an aggregate amount of approximately \$63.4 million and the Company anticipates making a payment of \$10.8 million to HFF Holdings in 2016.

13. Stockholders Equity

The Company is authorized to issue 175,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. Each share of Class A common stock entitles its holder to one vote on all matters to be voted on by stockholders generally. Holders of Class A common stock vote together as a single class on all matters presented to the stockholders for their vote or approval. The Company had issued 38,462,258 and 38,351,367 shares of Class A common stock as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

On January 22, 2016, the board of directors declared a special cash dividend of \$1.80 per share of Class A common stock to stockholders of record on February 8, 2016. The aggregate dividend payment was paid on February 19, 2016 and totaled approximately \$68.4 million based on the number of shares of Class A common stock then outstanding. Holders of unvested, and vested but not issued, restricted stock units were granted, in the aggregate, 82,536 additional restricted stock units as of the record date of February 8, 2016. These units follow the same vesting terms as the underlying restricted stock units.

14. Earnings Per Share

The Company's net income and weighted average shares outstanding for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net income	\$ 13,876	\$ 9,409
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:		
Basic	38,166,836	37,895,463
Diluted	38,373,929	38,167,778

There were 1,280,616 unvested restricted stock units at March 31, 2016 that were not included in the computation of diluted net income per share as the effect of doing so would have been anti-dilutive.

The calculations of basic and diluted net income per share amounts for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are described and presented below.

Basic Net Income per Share

Numerator net income for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Denominator the weighted average shares of Class A common stock for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, including 177,852 and 156,238 restricted stock units that have vested and whose issuance is no longer contingent as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Diluted Net Income per Share

Numerator net income for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 as in the basic net income per share calculation described above.

Table of Contents

Denominator the weighted average shares of Class A common stock for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, including 177,852 and 156,238 restricted stock units that have vested and whose issuance is no longer contingent as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively, plus the dilutive effect of the unvested restricted stock units and stock options.

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Basic Earnings Per Share of Class A Common Stock		
Numerator:		
Net income	\$ 13,876	\$ 9,409
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding	38,166,836	37,895,463
Basic net income per share of Class A common stock	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.25
Diluted Earnings Per Share of Class A Common Stock		
Numerator:		
Net income	\$ 13,876	\$ 9,409
Denominator:		
Basic weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock	38,166,836	37,895,463
Add dilutive effect of:		
Unvested restricted stock units	195,406	249,462
Stock options	11,687	22,853
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	38,373,929	38,167,778
Diluted earnings per share of Class A common stock	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.25

15. Related Party Transactions

As a result of the Company's initial public offering, the Company entered into a tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings that provides for the payment by the Company to HFF Holdings of 85% of the amount of the cash savings in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that the Company actually realizes as a result of the increase in tax basis of the assets owned by HFF LP and HFF Securities and as a result of certain other tax benefits arising from entering into the tax receivable agreement and making payments under that agreement. As members of HFF Holdings, each of Mark Gibson, the Company's chief executive officer, Jody Thornton, the Company's president and member of the Company's board of directors and a transaction professional of the Operating Partnerships, John Fowler, a current director emeritus of the Company's board of directors and a transaction professional of the Operating Partnerships, and, Matthew D. Lawton, Gerard T. Sansosti, Michael J. Tepedino and Manuel A. de Zarraga, each an Executive Managing Director and a transaction professional of the Operating Partnerships, is entitled to participate in such payments, in each case on a pro rata basis based upon such person's ownership of interests in each series of tax receivable payments created by the initial public offering or subsequent exchange of Operating Partnership units. The Company retains the remaining 15% of cash savings in income tax that it realizes. For purposes of the tax receivable

agreement, cash savings in income tax is computed by comparing the Company's actual income tax liability to the amount of such taxes that it would have been required to pay had there been no increase to the tax basis of the assets of HFF LP and HFF Securities allocable to the Company as a result of the initial sale and later exchanges and had the Company not entered into the tax receivable agreement. The term of the tax receivable agreement commenced upon consummation of the initial public offering and will continue until all such tax benefits have been utilized or have expired. See Note 12 for further information regarding the tax receivable agreement and Note 16 for the amount recorded in relation to this agreement.

16. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is obligated, pursuant to its tax receivable agreement with HFF Holdings, to pay to HFF Holdings 85% of the amount of cash savings in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that the Company actually realizes as a result of the increases in tax basis under Section 754 and as a result of certain other tax benefits arising from the Company entering into the tax receivable agreement and making payments under that agreement. The Company has recorded \$121.2 million and \$121.2 million for this obligation to HFF Holdings as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

In recent years, the Company has entered into arrangements with newly-hired transaction professionals whereby these transaction professionals will be paid additional compensation if certain performance targets are met over a defined period. These payments will be made to the transaction professionals only if they enter into an employment agreement at the end of the performance period.

Table of Contents

The Company begins to accrue for these payments when the amount can be reasonably estimated and it is deemed probable that payments will be made; therefore, on a quarterly basis, the Company evaluates the probability of each of the transaction professionals achieving the performance targets and the probability of each of the transaction professionals signing an employment agreement. There was no accrual required for these arrangements as of March 31, 2016. At December 31, 2015, \$5.8 million was accrued for these arrangements on the consolidated balance sheet and was paid in the first quarter of 2016.

Table of Contents

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

The following discussion summarizes the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016, and the results of our operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2016, and should be read in conjunction with (i) the unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and (ii) the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Overview

Our Business

We are, based on transaction volume, one of the largest full-service commercial real estate financial intermediaries in the U.S. providing commercial real estate and capital markets services to both the consumers and providers of capital to the U.S. commercial real estate industry. We operate out of 22 offices nationwide with approximately 834 associates including approximately 303 transaction professionals as of March 31, 2016.

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 create a diversified revenue stream within the U.S. commercial real estate sector.

We operate in one reportable segment, the commercial real estate financial intermediary segment, and offer debt placement, investment sales, equity placements, investment banking and advisory services, loan sales and loan sale advisory services, commercial loan servicing and capital markets advice.

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 recession in either the global economy and/or the domestic economy, including but not limited to even a regional economic downturn, could adversely affect our business. A general decline in acquisition and disposition activity, as well as a general decline in commercial real estate investment 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. 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 in the recent past 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. 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 the 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 debt financing

available which can lead to a reduction in our revenues.

Decreased investment allocation to commercial real estate class. Allocations to commercial real estate as an asset class for investment portfolio diversification may decrease for a number of reasons beyond our control, including but not limited to poor performance of the asset class relative to other asset classes or the superior performance of other asset classes when compared with the performance of the commercial real estate asset class. 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 which could therefore, result in decreased transactional volume.

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

Table of Contents

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 debt placement and 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 disruptions in the global capital and credit markets, and in particular the domestic capital markets. While conditions in the most recent years have generally improved, the global and domestic credit and liquidity issues, coupled with the global and domestic economic recession/slow down as well as other global and domestic macro events beyond our control, 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 in the future have, a significant adverse effect on our capital markets services revenues (including but not limited to our servicing revenues). The significant balance sheet issues of many of the 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 global and domestic economies and 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.

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

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

Following is a discussion of our results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015. The table included in the period comparisons below provides summaries of our results of operations. The period-to-period comparisons of financial results are not necessarily indicative of future results. For a description of the key financial measures and indicators included in our consolidated financial statements, refer to the discussion under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Financial Measures and Indicators in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		2015		Total Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
	2016		Dollars	% of Revenue		
	Dollars	% of Revenue	Dollars	% of Revenue		
(dollars in thousands, unless percentages)						
Revenues						
Capital markets services revenue	\$ 113,670	96.7%	\$ 91,257	96.8%	\$ 22,413	24.6%
Interest on mortgage notes receivable	3,264	2.8%	2,489	2.6%	775	31.1%
Other	596	0.5%	525	0.6%	71	13.5%
Total revenues	117,530	100.0%	94,271	100.0%	23,259	24.7%
Operating expenses						
Cost of services	68,502	58.3%	56,379	59.8%	12,123	21.5%
Personnel	13,579	11.6%	11,518	12.2%	2,061	17.9%
Occupancy	3,353	2.9%	2,784	3.0%	569	20.4%
Travel and entertainment	4,465	3.8%	3,659	3.9%	806	22.0%
Supplies, research and printing	1,796	1.5%	1,790	1.9%	6	0.3%
Other	9,094	7.7%	6,905	7.3%	2,189	31.7%
Total operating expenses	100,789	85.8%	83,035	88.1%	17,754	21.4%
Operating income	16,741	14.2%	11,236	11.9%	5,505	49.0%
Interest and other income, net	6,317	5.4%	5,541	5.9%	776	14.0%
Interest expense	(13)	(0.0)%	(11)	(0.0)%	(2)	18.2%
(Increase) decrease in payable under tax receivable agreement		0.0%	1,091	1.2%	(1,091)	100.0%
Income before income taxes	23,045	19.6%	17,857	18.9%	5,188	29.1%
Income tax expense	9,169	7.8%	8,448	9.0%	721	8.5%
Net income	\$ 13,876	11.8%	\$ 9,409	10.0%	\$ 4,467	47.5%
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	\$ 24,716	21.0%	\$ 17,834	18.9%	\$ 6,882	38.6%

- (1) The Company defines Adjusted EBITDA as net income before (i) interest expense, (ii) income tax expense, (iii) depreciation and amortization, (iv) stock-based compensation expense, which is a non-cash charge, (v) income recognized on the initial recording of mortgage servicing rights that are acquired with no initial consideration and the inherent value of servicing rights, which are non-cash income amounts, and (vi) the increase (decrease) in payable under the tax receivable agreement, which represents changes in a liability recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet 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. The Company uses 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 Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure to evaluate its overall operating performance. However, Adjusted EBITDA has material limitations as an analytical tool 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 Adjusted EBITDA as a useful tool to assist in evaluating performance because it eliminates items related to capital structure and taxes, including 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 in determining Adjusted EBITDA. Some of the items that the Company has eliminated from net income in determining Adjusted EBITDA 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.

Table of Contents

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 Adjusted EBITDA as a performance measure and also considers its GAAP results. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement of the Company's financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income, operating income or any other measures derived in accordance with GAAP. Because Adjusted EBITDA is not calculated in the same manner by all companies, it may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Set forth below is a reconciliation of consolidated net income to Adjusted EBITDA for the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

Adjusted EBITDA for the Company is calculated as follows:

(dollars in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net income	\$ 13,876	\$ 9,409
Add:		
Interest expense	13	11
Income tax expense	9,169	8,448
Depreciation and amortization	2,669	2,119
Stock-based compensation (a)	2,839	2,250
Initial recording of mortgage servicing rights	(3,850)	(3,312)
Increase (decrease) in payable under the tax receivable agreement		(1,091)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 24,716	\$ 17,834

- (a) Amounts do not reflect expense associated with the stock component of estimated incentive payouts under the Company's firm profit participation plan, office profit participation plans, and effective January 1, 2015, executive bonus plan that are anticipated to be paid in respect of the applicable year. Such expense is recorded as incentive compensation expense within personnel expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of income during the year to which the expense relates. Following the award, if any, of the related incentive payout, the stock component expense is reclassified as stock compensation costs within personnel expenses. See Note 2 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the Company's accounting policies relating to its firm profit participation plan, office profit participation plans and executive bonus plan. See Note 3 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the Company's accounting policies relating to its stock compensation.

Revenues. Our total revenues were \$117.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$94.3 million for the same period in 2015, an increase of \$23.3 million, or 24.7%. Revenues increased primarily due to an increase in total production volumes of 31.5% as compared to the first quarter of 2015.

The revenues we generated from capital markets services for the three months ended March 31, 2016 increased approximately \$22.4 million, or 24.6%, to \$113.7 million from \$91.3 million for the same period in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to a 31.5% increase in the total production volume during the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015.

The revenues derived from interest on mortgage notes receivable were \$3.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$2.5 million for the same period in 2015, an increase of approximately \$0.8 million. Revenues increased primarily as a result of an increase in the number of loans outstanding during the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015 in connection with our services as a Freddie Mac Multifamily Program Plus[®] Seller/Service.

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 approximately \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and compared to \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

Total Operating Expenses. Our total operating expenses were \$100.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$83.0 million for the same period in 2015, an increase of \$17.8 million, or approximately 21.4%. Expenses increased primarily due to increased costs of services and other costs resulting primarily from the increase in revenues and increased headcount.

The cost of services for the three months ended March 31, 2016 increased \$12.1 million, or 21.5%, to \$68.5 million from \$56.4 million for the same period in 2015. 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 and increased costs from higher salary and fringe benefits from increased headcount. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in compensation expense directly tied to performance-based incentives earned in connection with employment agreements for recruited transaction professionals. Cost of services as a percentage of capital markets services revenues was approximately 60.3% and 61.8% for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

Personnel expenses that are not directly attributable to providing services to our clients increased approximately \$2.1 million, or 17.9%, to \$13.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 from \$11.5 million for the same period in 2015. The increase is primarily related to an increase in profit participation costs of \$0.6 million, increases in salaries and incentive compensation costs of \$0.7 million, and an increase in equity compensation costs (excluding profit participation equity costs) of \$0.4 million. Personnel expenses are also impacted quarterly by the adjustments made to accrue for the estimated expense associated with the performance-based firm and office profit participation plans and effective January 1, 2015, the executive bonus plan. These plans allow for payments in the form of both cash and share-based awards based on the decision of the Company's board of directors. The stock compensation cost included in personnel expenses was \$2.8 million and \$2.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in stock compensation costs is primarily due to restricted stock units granted in February 2016 of \$0.2 million, of which there was no such cost in the first quarter of 2015. At March 31, 2016, there was approximately \$36.8 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to share-based awards. The weighted average remaining contractual term of the unvested restricted stock units is 3.3 years as of March 31, 2016. The weighted average remaining contractual term of the vested options is 3.2 years as of March 31, 2016.

Occupancy and travel and entertainment expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 increased \$1.4 million, or 21.3%, to \$7.8 million compared to the same period in 2015. These increases are primarily due to increased travel and entertainment costs stemming from the increase in headcount and production transactions and increased occupancy costs from office expansions from the increased headcount.

Other expenses, including costs for insurance, professional fees, depreciation and amortization, interest on our warehouse line of credit and other operating expenses, were \$9.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2016, an increase of \$2.2 million, or 31.7%, versus \$6.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015. This increase is primarily related to higher interest on the warehouse line of credit, depreciation and amortization, professional fees and other operating costs.

Net Income. Our net income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was \$13.9 million, an increase of \$4.5 million versus \$9.4 million for the same fiscal period in 2015. This increase is primarily due to the increase in operating income.

Interest and other income, net for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was \$6.3 million, an increase of \$0.8 million as compared to \$5.5 million for the same fiscal period in 2015 primarily due to higher income from the initial recording of mortgage servicing rights of \$0.5 million, higher gains on sale of servicing rights on certain loans of \$0.2 million and higher securitization compensation from the securitization of certain loans of \$0.5 million. These increases were partially offset by lower other income earned in connection with our agency business.

The interest expense we incurred in the three months ended March 31, 2016 was \$13,000 as compared to \$11,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2015.

(Increase) decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement reflects the change in the estimated tax benefits owed to HFF Holdings under the tax receivable agreement. The \$1.1 million decrease in payable under the tax receivable agreement for the three month period ended March 31, 2015 represents 85% of the decrease in the related deferred tax asset.

Income tax expense was approximately \$9.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to \$8.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015. This increase is primarily due to the higher income before income taxes during the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company recorded a current income tax expense of \$0.8 million and deferred income tax expense of \$8.4 million.

Table of Contents**Financial Condition**

Total assets increased to \$843.6 million at March 31, 2016 from \$742.5 million at December 31, 2015, primarily due to an increase in mortgage notes receivable of \$198.2 million due to a higher number of loans pending sale to Freddie Mac at March 31, 2016, compared to December 31, 2015. This increase is partially offset by a decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$90.4 million primarily due to a dividend payment of \$68.4 million, a decrease in the deferred tax assets of \$9.1 million and the payment of incentive compensation that was accrued as of December 31, 2015.

Total liabilities increased to \$680.0 million at March 31, 2016 from \$528.0 million at December 31, 2015, primarily due to an increase in amounts outstanding under the warehouse lines of credit of \$196.8 million due to a higher number of loans pending sale to Freddie Mac at March 31, 2016, compared to December 31, 2015. This increase is partially offset by a decrease in accrued compensation and related taxes of \$32.7 million primarily due to the payment of incentive compensation that was accrued as of December 31, 2015, a decrease in other current liabilities of \$11.0 million primarily from the payment of federal, state and local income taxes and a \$4.4 million decrease in client advances relating to our Freddie Mac Program Plus[®] Seller/Service business.

Cash Flows

Our historical cash flows are primarily related to the timing of receipt of transaction fees, the timing of payments under the tax receivable agreement and payment of commissions and performance-based bonuses to employees.

First Three Months of 2016

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$90.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2016. Net cash of \$17.9 million was used in operating activities, primarily resulting from a \$28.4 million decrease in accrued compensation and related taxes, a \$10.8 million decrease in other accrued liabilities and a \$2.3 million increase in prepaid taxes, prepaid expenses and other current assets. These uses of cash were partially offset by \$13.9 million of net income. Cash of \$0.4 million was used for investing in property and equipment. Financing activities used \$72.0 million primarily due to a \$68.4 million dividend payment that we made to holders of our Class A common stock on February 19, 2016. Additionally, payments on certain capital leases used \$0.1 million, \$2.9 million was used to purchase shares of Class A common stock in connection with the minimum employee statutory tax withholdings and we recognized a \$0.6 million incremental tax adjustment related to share-based award activities.

First Three Months of 2015

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$89.6 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015. Net cash of \$19.0 million was used in operating activities, primarily resulting from a \$19.4 million decrease in accrued compensation and related taxes, an \$11.2 million decrease in other accrued liabilities, a \$2.1 million increase in prepaid taxes, prepaid expenses and other current assets and a \$2.1 million increase in accounts receivable. These uses of cash were partially offset by \$9.4 million of net income. Cash of \$0.7 million was used for investing in property and equipment. Financing activities used \$69.9 million primarily due to a dividend payment of \$67.8 million that we made to holders of our Class A common stock on February 13, 2015. Additionally, payments on certain capital leases used \$0.1 million, \$2.4 million was used to purchase shares of Class A common stock in connection with the minimum employee statutory tax withholdings and we recognized a \$0.3 million incremental tax adjustment related to share-based award activities.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Our current assets typically have consisted primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable in relation to earned transaction fees. At March 31, 2016, our cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$143.5 million were invested or held in a mix of money market funds and bank demand deposit accounts at two financial institutions. Our liabilities have typically consisted of accounts payable and accrued compensation. We regularly monitor our liquidity position, including cash level, credit lines, interest and payments on debt, capital expenditures and other matters relating to liquidity and compliance with regulatory net capital requirements.

Over the three month period ended March 31, 2016, we used approximately \$17.9 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 three months ended March 31, 2016, we incurred approximately \$100.8 million in total operating expenses. A large portion of our operating expenses are variable, highly correlated to our revenue streams and dependent on the collection of transaction fees. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, approximately 59.9% of our operating expenses were considered variable expenses. Our cash flow generated from operations historically has been sufficient to enable us to meet our objectives. However, if the economy deteriorates in the future, 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. 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 in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that we actually realize as a result of the increases in tax basis and as a result of certain other tax benefits arising from our entering into the tax receivable agreement and making payments under that agreement. We have estimated that future payments that will be made to HFF Holdings will be \$121.2 million, of which approximately \$10.8 million is anticipated to be paid in 2016.

Our liquidity needs related to our long term obligations are primarily related to our facility leases. Additionally, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, we incurred approximately \$3.4 million in occupancy expenses and approximately \$13,000 in interest expense.

We are a party to an uncommitted \$450 million financing arrangement with PNC and an uncommitted \$125 million financing arrangement with 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 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. In January 2015, the financing arrangement with PNC which, at the time was \$350 million, was increased by \$500 million for a period of 15 days, at which time the arrangement reverted to \$350 million. Effective March 17, 2015, the \$350 million financing arrangement with PNC was increased by \$100 million to a total of \$450 million. Additionally, on January 27, 2015, HFF LP entered into an agreement with Huntington to increase the uncommitted financing agreement by \$100 million for a period of the lesser of 60 days after the first advance or May 1, 2015, at which time the arrangement reverted to \$125 million. On October 2, 2015, HFF LP entered into an extended funding agreement with Freddie Mac whereby Freddie Mac could extend the Original Funding Date (as defined in the agreement) on any mortgage that HFF LP funded within the fourth quarter of 2015, to February 15, 2016. In connection with the extended funding agreement with Freddie Mac, PNC agreed to increase the financing arrangement to \$1.5 billion and Huntington agreed to increase the financing arrangement to \$225 million. The extended funding agreement with

Freddie Mac expired on February 15, 2016, and the capacity under the warehouse agreements reverted to \$450 million for PNC and \$125 million for Huntington. As of March 31, 2016, we had outstanding borrowings of \$515.4 million under the PNC/Huntington arrangements. Non-cash activity totaling \$196.8 million and \$419.1 million increased these financing arrangements during the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. 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.

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 need to make assumptions, estimates and/or judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in our consolidated financial statements. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. These assumptions, estimates and/or judgments, however, are often subjective and 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.

Intangible Assets. Our intangible assets primarily include mortgage servicing rights under agreements with third party lenders. Servicing rights are recorded at the lower of cost or market. Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market with readily available observable prices. Since there is no ready market value for the mortgage servicing rights, such as quoted market prices or prices based on sales or purchases of similar assets, we determine 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. Management estimates a market participant's cost of servicing by analyzing the limited market activity and considering our 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, we have consistently experienced a low level of loan runoff. The estimated value of the servicing rights is impacted by changes in these assumptions. As of March 31, 2016, the fair value and net book value of the servicing rights were \$37.5 million and \$28.7 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 148%, the discount rate increased 72% or if there is a 22% 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 potential impairment charge. The effect of a variation in each of these assumptions on the estimated fair value of the servicing rights is calculated independently without changing any other assumption. Servicing rights are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated servicing income which results in an accelerated level of amortization. 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 for 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 is recognized in income in the period of the tax rate change. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, we consider 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 \$120.7 million at March 31, 2016 is comprised mainly of a \$126.9 million deferred tax asset related to the Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code (Section 754) election tax basis step up. The net deferred tax asset related to the Section 754 election tax basis step up of \$126.9 million represents annual pre-tax deductions on the Section 754 basis step up and payments under the tax receivable agreement of approximately \$34.6 million in 2016, then increasing to \$52.6 million in 2021 and then decreasing over the next nine years to approximately \$0.1 million in 2030. In order to realize the anticipated pre-tax benefit of approximately \$34.6 million in 2016, the Company needs to generate approximately \$305 million in revenue, assuming a constant cost structure. In the event that the Company cannot realize the annual pre-tax benefit each year, the shortfall becomes a net operating

Table of Contents

loss that can be carried back 2 years to offset prior years' taxable income, if any, or carried forward 20 years to offset future taxable income. 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 would be made 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 leasehold improvement assets, included in property and equipment, net in the consolidated balance sheet, and related deferred rent liabilities 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 three to eleven years. An analysis is performed on each equipment lease to determine whether it should be classified as a capital or operating lease according to ASC 840.

Employment / Non-compete Agreements. The Company has entered into arrangements with newly-hired transaction professionals whereby these transaction professionals would be paid additional compensation if certain performance targets are met over a defined period. Some of these agreements contain provisions that the payments will be made to the transaction professionals only if they enter into an employment agreement at the end of the performance period. Payments under these arrangements, if earned, would be paid in fiscal years 2016 through 2018. We begin to accrue for these payments when it is deemed probable that payments will be made; therefore, on a quarterly basis, we evaluate the probability of each of the transaction professionals achieving the performance targets and the probability of each of the transaction professionals signing an employment agreement, if applicable. As of March 31, 2016, no accrual was deemed necessary for these arrangements.

Firm and Office Profit Participation Plans and Executive Bonus Plan. The Company's firm and office profit participation plans and executive bonus plan 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, the employees of the Company understand the requirements to earn the award, the number of shares is not determined before the grant date and, finally, if the performance metrics are not met during the performance year, the award is not earned and therefore forfeited. Prior to the grant date, the share-based component expense is recorded as incentive compensation within personnel expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of income. Following the award, if any, of the related incentive payout, the stock component expense is reclassified as stock compensation costs within personnel expenses. See Note 2 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the Company's accounting policies relating to its firm and office profit participation bonus plans and executive bonus plan.

Certain Information Concerning Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Seasonality

Our capital markets services revenue has historically been seasonal, which can affect an investor's ability to compare our financial condition and results of operation on a quarter-by-quarter basis. This seasonality has caused our revenue, operating income, net income and cash flows from operating activities to be lower in the first half of the year and higher in the second half of the year. The typical concentration of earnings and cash flows in the last half 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, write-offs and credit losses in the global and domestic capital markets, the liquidity issues 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.

Table of Contents**Effect of Inflation and/or Deflation**

Inflation and/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 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 Part II, Item 1A, **Risk Factors** in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Pending Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued changes to the accounting for equity compensation. This update simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. This update will be effective for the Company beginning in fiscal year 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued new guidance on the accounting for leases. This new guidance will require that a lessee recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for all leases with a lease term of more than twelve months, with the result being the recognition of a right of use asset and a lease liability. The new lease accounting requirements are effective for the Company's 2019 fiscal year with a modified retrospective transition approach required, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued changes to revenue recognition with customers. This update provides a five-step analysis of transactions to determine when and how revenue is recognized. An entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This update will be effective for the Company beginning in fiscal year 2018. This update may be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this update recognized at the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Due to the nature of our business and the manner in which we conduct our operations, in particular the fact that our financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of short-term cash deposits and investments, we believe we do not face any material interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, equity price risk or other market risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures***Management's Quarterly Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended is

recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial disclosure.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively) have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of March 31, 2016, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information required to be included in our periodic SEC reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in rules and forms.

Table of Contents

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

Changes in Internal Controls

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

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are party to various litigation matters, in most cases involving normal ordinary course and routine claims incidental to our business. We cannot estimate with certainty our ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to such pending matters. In accordance with ASC 450, *Contingencies*, a reserve for estimated losses is recorded when the amount is probable and can be reasonably estimated. However, we believe, based on our examination of such pending matters, that our ultimate liability for such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

A. Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
- 31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).

101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

HFF, INC.

Dated: May 6, 2016

By: /s/ Mark D. Gibson
Mark D. Gibson
*Chief Executive Officer,
Director and Executive Managing Director
(Principal Executive Officer)*

Dated: May 6, 2016

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

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

31.1	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
31.2	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase