

ARBOR REALTY TRUST INC

Form 424B4

July 13, 2004

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**Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4)
Registration No. 333-116223**

PROSPECTUS

9,594,498 Shares

Arbor Realty Trust, Inc.

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to up to 9,594,498 shares of common stock of Arbor Realty Trust, Inc. that the selling stockholders named in this prospectus may offer for sale from time to time. The selling stockholders named in this prospectus either currently own the shares they are offering, or may acquire these shares by exercising warrants for shares of common stock. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of any shares by the selling stockholders.

The selling stockholders from time to time may offer and sell the shares held by them directly or through agents or broker-dealers on terms to be determined at the time of sale. These sales may be made on the New York Stock Exchange or other exchanges on which our common stock is then traded, in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions or otherwise at prices and at terms then prevailing or at prices related to the then current market prices or at prices otherwise negotiated. To the extent required, the names of any agent or broker-dealer and applicable commissions or discounts and any other required information with respect to any particular offer will be set forth in a prospectus supplement which will accompany this prospectus. A prospectus supplement also may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ABR. The last reported sale price of our common stock on July 6, 2004 was \$20.00 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 19 for a discussion of these risks.

We have a limited operating history and may not operate successfully.

Historical consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus include expenses that would not have been incurred had we operated as a separate entity during the periods presented and exclude the management fees payable pursuant to the management agreement.

We are substantially controlled by Arbor Commercial Mortgage and its controlling equity owner, Mr. Kaufman.

We are dependent on our manager with whom we have conflicts of interest.

Our directors have approved very broad investment guidelines for our manager and do not approve each investment decision made by our manager.

We depend on key personnel with long standing business relationships, the loss of whom could threaten our ability to operate our business successfully.

We may be unable to generate sufficient revenue from operations to pay our operating expenses and to pay dividends to our stockholders.

We may need to borrow funds under our credit facilities in order to satisfy our REIT distribution requirements, and a portion of our distributions may constitute a return of capital. Debt service on any borrowings for this purpose will reduce our cash available for distribution.

Failure to maintain an exemption from the Investment Company Act would adversely affect our results of operations.

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If Arbor Commercial Mortgage ceases to be our manager, the financial institutions providing our credit facilities may not provide future financing to us.

If we do not qualify as a REIT or fail to remain qualified as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and could face substantial tax liability.

The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile.

Our charter generally does not permit ownership in excess of 9.6% of our common or capital stock, and attempts to acquire our capital stock in excess of these limits are ineffective without prior approval from our board of directors.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission, nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is July 13, 2004.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different or additional information. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to purchase, the securities offered by this prospectus in any jurisdiction to or from any person to whom or from whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation of an offer in such jurisdiction. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front cover of this prospectus. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any distribution of securities pursuant to this prospectus shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the information set forth in this prospectus or in our affairs since the date of this prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information more fully described elsewhere in this prospectus and contains the material terms of this offering. However, you should read this entire prospectus carefully before deciding to invest in our common stock. Unless otherwise mentioned or unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this prospectus to (a) we, us, our, or similar references mean Arbor Realty Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including Arbor Realty Limited Partnership, our operating partnership, and (b) Arbor Commercial Mortgage, or our manager means Arbor Commercial Mortgage, LLC.

Arbor Realty Trust, Inc.

We are a specialized real estate finance company investing in real estate-related bridge and mezzanine loans, preferred equity and, in limited cases, discounted mortgage notes and other real estate-related assets, which we collectively refer to as structured finance investments. We also invest in mortgage-related securities. Our objective is to maximize the difference between the yield on our investments and the cost of financing these investments to generate cash available for distribution, facilitate capital appreciation and maximize total return to our stockholders. We commenced operations in July 2003 and conduct substantially all of our operations through our operating partnership, Arbor Realty Limited Partnership. We intend to elect to be taxed as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code and generally will not be subject to federal taxes on our income to the extent we distribute our income to our stockholders and maintain our qualification as a REIT.

We actively pursue lending and investment opportunities with property owners and developers who need interim financing until permanent financing can be obtained. Our structured finance investments generally have maturities of two to five years, depending on the type, have extension options when appropriate, and generally require a balloon payment of principal at maturity. Our financings typically range in size from \$1 million to \$30 million, with interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 7.00% over 30-day LIBOR for mezzanine financings and 3.00% to 6.00% over 30-day LIBOR for bridge financings. Borrowers in the market for these types of loans include owners or developers who seek either to acquire or refurbish real estate or pay down debt and reposition a property for permanent financing. Our investment program emphasizes the following categories of real estate-related activities:

Bridge Financing We offer bridge financing products to borrowers who are typically seeking short term capital to be used in an acquisition of property. The borrower has usually identified an undervalued asset that has been under-managed and/or is located in a recovering market. From the borrower's perspective, shorter term bridge financing is advantageous because it allows time to improve the property value through repositioning the property without encumbering it with restrictive long term debt. The bridge loans we make are predominantly secured by first mortgage liens on the property. Borrowers usually use the proceeds of a conventional mortgage loan to repay a bridge loan.

Mezzanine Financing We offer mezzanine loans, which are loans subordinate to a conventional first mortgage loan and senior to the borrower's equity in a transaction. Our mezzanine financing may take the form of loans secured by pledges of ownership interests in entities that directly or indirectly control the real property or subordinated loans secured by second mortgage liens on the property. We may also require additional collateral such as personal guarantees, letters of credit and/or additional collateral unrelated to the property.

Preferred Equity Investments We provide financing by making preferred equity investments in entities that directly or indirectly own real property. In cases where the terms of a first mortgage prohibit additional liens on the ownership entity, investments structured as preferred equity interests in the entity owning the property serve as viable financing substitutes. With preferred equity investments, we typically become a special limited partner or member in the ownership entity.

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Other Investments We may engage in other investment activities, including the purchase of discounted first lien mortgage notes from other lenders and opportunistic investments including the acquisition of properties. Typically, these transactions, which may be conducted through taxable subsidiaries, are analyzed with the expectation that, upon property repositioning or renovation, they will be sold to achieve a significant return on invested capital.

Mortgage-Related Securities We also invest in mortgage-related securities collateralized by pools of commercial or residential mortgages. The mortgage-related securities in which we intend to invest will be limited to certificates issued by governmental agencies such as the Government National Mortgage Association, or GNMA and government-sponsored entities such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or FHLMC and the Federal National Mortgage Association, or FNMA, which represent all the certificates issued with respect to the underlying pool of mortgage loans. We refer to these investments as agency-sponsored whole loan pool certificates.

As of March 31, 2004, at least 55% of our assets consisted of bridge loans, mortgage-related securities and loans secured by second mortgage liens on underlying properties.

We borrow against or leverage our investments to the extent consistent with our investment guidelines in order to increase the size of our portfolio and potential returns to our stockholders. We generate profits to the extent interest and fee income exceed interest expense, loan losses and operating expenses. We also generate profits from gains on investments.

We are externally managed and advised by Arbor Commercial Mortgage, LLC. Our manager is a national commercial real estate finance company operating through 15 offices in the United States, specializing in debt and equity financing for multi-family and commercial real estate. We believe Arbor Commercial Mortgage's experience and reputation positions it to originate attractive investment opportunities for us. Our management agreement with Arbor Commercial Mortgage was developed to capitalize on synergies with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's origination infrastructure, existing business relationships and management expertise.

Our manager has granted us a right of first refusal to pursue all structured finance investment opportunities identified by our manager and we have agreed not to pursue, and to allow our manager to pursue, any real estate opportunities other than structured finance transactions. This has historically included providing and servicing multi-family and commercial mortgage loans under Federal National Mortgage Association, or FNMA, Federal Housing Administration and conduit commercial lending programs, which we believe will offer customer relationship synergies to our business. Our portfolio currently contains loans and investments that we originated and loans and investments that we purchased from third parties or from affiliates. We may also pursue investments in mortgage-related securities.

We have a senior management team with significant industry experience. Mr. Ivan Kaufman, the chief executive officer of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, and Mr. Frederick Herbst, the chief financial officer of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, also serve as our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, respectively. Mr. Kaufman is the former co-founder and chairman of Arbor National Holdings, Inc.

As of March 31, 2004, our portfolio had an aggregate outstanding balance of \$479.5 million with a weighted average yield of 7.29%. This balance was comprised of \$241.2 million of bridge loans with a weighted average interest rate of 5.83%, \$203.3 million of mezzanine loans with a weighted average interest rate of 9.02%, \$33.1 million of preferred equity investments with a weighted average yield of 7.30%, and \$2.0 million of other investments with a weighted average interest rate of 7.39%. Our borrowings against our portfolio at March 31, 2004 totaled \$326.1 million and had a weighted average interest rate of 3.53%.

Our Business Strategy

We believe the financing of multi-family and commercial real estate offers significant growth opportunities that demand customized financing solutions.

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Consolidation in the financial services industry has reduced the number of companies providing multi-family and commercial real estate financing products.

We believe this consolidation has led to a trend among remaining institutions to focus on larger, more standardized transactions.

The growth of a market for securitized commercial real estate pools has provided a new source of financing for real estate assets.

We believe we have the necessary levels of capital and financial flexibility to compete effectively in today's rapidly changing market. Our borrowers, who in the past relied on banks and life insurance companies as their primary source for commercial real estate financing, have benefited from our flexible underwriting standards. This flexibility has created significant demand for our bridge, mezzanine and other forms of innovative financing.

Our principal business objectives are to invest in bridge and mezzanine loans, preferred equity and other real estate-related assets and actively manage our portfolio in order to generate cash available for distribution, facilitate capital appreciation and maximize total return to our stockholders. We believe we can achieve these objectives through the following business and growth strategies:

Provide customized financing;

Focus on a niche market in smaller loan balances;

Execute transactions rapidly;

Manage and maintain credit quality;

Use Arbor Commercial Mortgage's relationships with existing borrowers and origination infrastructure;

Offer broader products and expand customer base; and

Leverage the experience of the executive officers and employees of Arbor Commercial Mortgage and us.

Our asset management group is integrated into the underwriting and structuring process for all transactions in order to enhance the credit quality of our originations before transactions close. We believe that after closing, our asset management group's experience in managing complex restructurings, refinancings and asset dispositions will help to improve the credit quality and yield on managed investments. We also believe our asset management group's involvement in our credit underwriting process helps to mitigate investment risk after the closing of a transaction.

Our Manager

Arbor Commercial Mortgage is a national commercial real estate finance company founded in 1993 as a subsidiary of Arbor National Holdings, Inc., an originator and servicer of single-family residential mortgage loans. Our chief executive officer, Mr. Ivan Kaufman, is also Arbor Commercial Mortgage's chief executive officer and its controlling equity owner, and was the co-founder, chairman and majority shareholder of Arbor National Holdings. Under Mr. Kaufman's direction, Arbor National Holdings grew to 25 branches in 11 states and funded more than \$4 billion in loans in its last full year of operations. Arbor National Holdings became a public company in 1992 and was sold to BankAmerica in 1995.

In connection with the sale of Arbor National Holdings, Mr. Kaufman purchased its commercial mortgage lending operations and the rights to the Arbor name and retained a significant portion of Arbor National Holdings' senior management team. This senior management team has guided Arbor Commercial Mortgage's growth from a company originally capitalized with approximately \$8 million of equity value to approximately \$64 million of equity value as of December 31, 2003, including its partnership interest in Arbor Realty Limited Partnership. Arbor Commercial Mortgage is now a full service provider of financial services to owners and developers of multi-family and commercial real estate properties. Arbor Commercial Mortgage has derived revenue from the origination for sale and servicing of government-sponsored and conduit mortgage loans for commercial and multi-family real estate properties

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as well as from the origination of structured finance loans and investments. Arbor Commercial Mortgage originated over \$800 million in government-sponsored and conduit mortgage loans in 2003. Arbor Commercial Mortgage originated over \$115 million in structured finance investments from the beginning of 2003 until the contribution of the majority of its structured finance portfolio to us in July 2003. Arbor Commercial Mortgage is currently servicing a portfolio with a principal balance of \$3.2 billion, including loans serviced for Arbor Realty Limited Partnership.

Our primary business will be investing in structured finance loans and investments. We do not intend to originate or service government-sponsored investment grade assets, but we may invest in such assets in the future.

Arbor Commercial Mortgage's executive officers and employees have extensive experience in originating and managing structured commercial real estate investments. The senior management team has an average of over 20 years experience in the financial services industry. Arbor Commercial Mortgage currently has 129 employees spread among its corporate headquarters in Uniondale, New York, 13 other sales offices located throughout the United States and the servicing administration office in Buffalo, New York.

We and our operating partnership have entered into a management agreement with Arbor Commercial Mortgage pursuant to which Arbor Commercial Mortgage has agreed to provide us with structured finance investment opportunities and loan servicing as well as other services necessary to operate our business.

We pay our manager an annual base management fee based on the equity of our operating partnership, as further discussed below. The amount of the base management fee does not depend on the performance of the services provided by our manager or the types of assets it selects for our investment, but the value of our operating partnership's equity will be affected by the performance of these assets. We also pay our manager incentive compensation each fiscal quarter. We incurred \$587,734 in base management fees to Arbor Commercial Mortgage for management services rendered for the period from June 24, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003. We have incurred \$653,779 in base management fees for management services rendered for the five months ended May 31, 2004. All amounts incurred have been paid to date. Our manager did not earn incentive compensation for the quarters ended September 30, 2003, December 31, 2003 or March 31, 2004.

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The table summarizes the calculation of the base management fee, incentive compensation and other fees and expenses payable to our manager pursuant to the management agreement.

Type	Description and Method of Computation	Payable
Base management fee ⁽¹⁾	(1) 0.75% per annum of the first \$400 million of our operating partnership's equity, (2) 0.625% per annum of our operating partnership's equity between \$400 million and \$800 million, and (3) 0.50% per annum of our operating partnership's equity in excess of \$800 million.	Monthly in arrears in cash
Incentive compensation ⁽²⁾	(1) 25% of the amount by which: (a) our operating partnership's funds from operations per operating partnership unit, adjusted for certain gains and losses, exceeds (b) the product of (x) 9.5% per annum or the Ten Year U.S. Treasury Rate plus 3.5%, whichever is greater, and (y) the weighted average of the book value of the net assets contributed by Arbor Commercial Mortgage to our operating partnership per operating partnership unit, \$15.00 (representing the offering price per share of our common stock in the private placement) ⁽³⁾ , the offering price per share of our common stock (including shares of common stock issued upon exercise of warrants or options) in any subsequent offerings (adjusted for any prior capital dividends or distributions) and the issue price per operating partnership unit for subsequent contributions to our operating partnership, multiplied by (2) the weighted average of our operating partnership's outstanding operating partnership units.	Each fiscal quarter, with at least 25% paid in our common stock, subject to the ownership limits in the charter
Overhead expenses	Compensation of our independent directors, legal, accounting, due diligence tasks and other services that outside professionals perform for us.	Each fiscal quarter in cash
Origination fee income ⁽⁴⁾	An amount equal to 100% of the origination fees paid by the borrower to us with respect to each bridge loan and mezzanine loan we originate, up to 1% of the loan's principal amount.	Upon closing of each loan
Termination fee ⁽⁵⁾	If we terminate or elect not to renew the management agreement in order to manage our portfolio internally, we are required to pay a termination fee equal to the base management fee and incentive compensation for the 12-month period preceding the termination. If, without cause, we terminate or elect not to renew the management agreement for any other reason, including a change of control of us, we are required to pay a termination fee equal to two times the base management fee and incentive compensation paid for the 12-month period preceding the termination.	Upon termination

(1) For purposes of calculating the base management fee, our operating partnership's equity equals the month-end value computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of total partners' equity in our operating partnership, plus or minus any unrealized gains, losses or other items that do not affect realized net income.

(2) At least 25% of the incentive compensation paid to our manager will be in the form of shares of our common stock, subject to ownership limitations in our charter. As of January 1, 2004, the incentive compensation is measured over a full fiscal year, subject to recalculation and potential reconciliation at the end of each fiscal year. We intend to pay our manager each installment of the incentive compensation within sixty (60) days following the last day of the fiscal quarter with respect to which such incentive compensation payment is payable.

(3) We allocated the \$75.00 offering price per unit, each consisting of five shares of common stock and one warrant to purchase an additional share of common stock at an initial exercise price of \$15, to the five shares of common stock comprising each unit, resulting in an offering

price of \$15.00 per share of common stock in the private placement

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of 1,610,000 of our units on July 1, 2003. We did not allocate any value to the one warrant underlying each unit because the warrants have an initial exercise price of \$15.00 and, at the time of the private placement they were not exercisable, detachable or freely tradable for an indeterminable period of time (i.e., until after the registration and listing of the common stock comprising the units on a national securities exchange or The Nasdaq Stock Market).

- (4) 100% of the origination fees paid by the borrower in excess of 1% of the loan's principal amount are retained by us.
- (5) The management agreement has an initial term of two years and is renewable automatically for an additional one year period every year thereafter, unless terminated with six months' prior written notice.

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Our Corporate History

On July 1, 2003, Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed the majority of its structured finance portfolio to our operating partnership. These initial assets, consisting of 12 bridge loans, five mezzanine loans, five preferred equity investments and two other real estate related investments, were transferred at book value, which approximates fair value, that, at June 30, 2003, represented \$213.1 million in assets financed by \$169.2 million borrowed under Arbor Commercial Mortgage's credit facilities and supported by \$43.9 million in equity. Simultaneously with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's contribution of assets, we issued and sold 1,610,000 of our units, each consisting of five shares of our common stock and one warrant to purchase an additional share of common stock at an initial exercise price of \$15.00 per share, in a private placement. 1,327,989 of these units were sold to JMP Securities LLC, as initial purchaser, and were simultaneously resold by JMP Securities in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, to persons reasonably believed by JMP Securities to be qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) and to a limited number of institutional accredited investors (as defined in Rule 501 under the Securities Act). The remaining 282,011 units were sold directly by us to individual accredited investors. Certain investors in the private placement included institutions and individuals affiliated with us and JMP Securities.

In connection with its contribution of the initial assets, Arbor Commercial Mortgage arranged for us to have substantially similar credit facilities as those used by Arbor Commercial Mortgage to finance these assets. In exchange for the asset contribution, we issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage approximately 3.1 million operating partnership units, each of which Arbor Commercial Mortgage may redeem for one share of our common stock or an equivalent amount in cash, at our election, and approximately 629,000 warrants, each of which entitles Arbor Commercial Mortgage to purchase one additional operating partnership unit at an initial exercise price of \$15.00. The operating partnership units and warrants for additional operating partnership units issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage were valued at approximately \$43.9 million at July 1, 2003, based on the price offered to investors in our units in the private placement. Each of the approximately 3.1 million operating partnership units received by Arbor Commercial Mortgage is paired with one share of our special voting preferred stock that entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. As operating partnership units are redeemed for shares of our common stock or cash, an equivalent number of shares of special voting preferred stock will be redeemed and cancelled. See Description of Stock Special Voting Preferred Stock. Arbor Commercial Mortgage owns approximately a 17% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership and the remaining 83% interest in our operating partnership is owned by us. In addition, Arbor Commercial Mortgage has approximately 17% of the voting power of our outstanding stock (without giving effect to the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's warrants for additional operating partnership units).

In connection with the private placement, we entered into a registration rights agreement with JMP Securities for the benefit of the purchasers of the units in the private placement. Pursuant to that agreement, we have filed a shelf registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, covering the resale by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus of the common stock comprising the units and underlying the warrants comprising the units sold in the private placement. The shelf registration statement includes the shares of common stock listed under The Offering.

At the time of the private placement we also entered into a registration rights agreement with Arbor Commercial Mortgage whereby we granted Arbor Commercial Mortgage certain demand and other registration rights with respect to shares of common stock that may be issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage upon redemption of the 3,146,724 operating partnership units issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage concurrently with the private placement and 629,345 operating partnership units issuable to Arbor Commercial Mortgage upon exercise of its warrants for additional operating partnership units.

On April 13, 2004, we sold 6,272,500 shares of common stock in an underwritten initial public offering at \$20.00 per share. Concurrently with the initial public offering, we sold 500,000 shares of common stock directly to Kojaian Ventures, L.L.C. an entity wholly-owned by C. Michael Kojaian, one of our directors. In addition, in connection with our initial public offering, a selling stockholder also sold

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22,500 shares of common stock. Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, UBS Securities LLC, JMP Securities LLC, Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc., Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc., Legg Mason Wood Walker, Incorporated, Lehman Brothers Inc., Northeast Securities, Inc., and Piper Jaffray & Co. acted as underwriters of the initial public offering. On May 11, 2004, the underwriters of the initial public offering exercised their over-allotment option to purchase 524,200 additional shares of common stock. We refer to our initial public offering and the offering to Kojaian Ventures, L.L.C. as the concurrent offerings. In connection with the concurrent offerings, we received proceeds of approximately \$135.2 million, after deducting underwriters' discounts and commissions and offering expenses. We used the net proceeds of the concurrent offerings to pay down indebtedness.

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Our Structure

The following chart shows our structure:

- (1) Holders of Class A and Class B membership interests of Arbor Commercial Mortgage have the same voting rights and are both entitled to distributions in accordance with their percentage ownership interests in Arbor Commercial Mortgage. However, holders of Class B membership interests cannot transfer their interests or compete with Arbor Commercial Mortgage without the consent of the managing member, Arbor Management, LLC, an entity wholly owned by Mr. Ivan Kaufman and his wife.
- (2) Mr. Kaufman, the Ivan and Lisa Kaufman Family Trust, a trust created by Mr. Kaufman for the benefit of Mr. Kaufman's family, and Arbor Management collectively hold all the outstanding Class A membership interests which constitute 64% of the outstanding membership interests of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Mr. Kaufman and the Ivan Kaufman Grantor Retained Trust, of which Mr. Kaufman is a co-trustee hold Class B membership interests which constitute 24% of the outstanding membership interests of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Mr. Kaufman, together with the Kaufman entities which include the Ivan and Lisa Kaufman Family Trust, the Ivan Kaufman Grantor Retained Trust and Arbor Management, beneficially own approximately 88% of the outstanding membership interests of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. See Security Ownership of Beneficial Owners and Management.
- (3) Messrs. Herbst and Weber and Messrs. Martello and Horn, two of our directors, collectively hold approximately 5% of the outstanding membership interests in Arbor Commercial Mortgage as Class B membership interests. In addition, Mr. Martello also serves as (a) trustee of the Ivan and Lisa Kaufman Family Trust and (b) co-trustee, along with Mr. Kaufman, of the Ivan Kaufman Grantor Retained Annuity Trust.
- (4) Arbor Commercial Mortgage holds 3,146,724 shares of our special voting preferred stock, which entitles it to 17% of the voting power of our outstanding stock. These shares of special voting preferred stock are paired with 3,146,724 operating partnership units held by Arbor Commercial Mortgage and will be redeemed upon redemption of these operating partnership units. Assuming the redemption of all Arbor Commercial Mortgage's operating partnership units for shares of our common stock, Arbor Commercial Mortgage would retain 17% of the voting power of our outstanding stock. The 17% figure does not give effect to the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's 629,345 warrants for additional operating partnership units, each of which is exercisable

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for an additional partnership unit that will be paired with one share of our special voting preferred stock. Assuming Arbor Commercial Mortgage s exercise of all warrants for additional operating partnership units paired with shares of our special voting preferred stock, it would have a 20% partnership interest in our operating partnership and 20% of the voting power of our outstanding stock.

- (5) We hold an 83% partnership interest in our operating partnership. We hold our partnership interest, representing a voting and economic interest in our operating partnership, through two wholly owned subsidiaries, Arbor Realty GOP, Inc., the holder of a 0.1% general partner interest, and Arbor Realty LPOP, Inc., the holder of a 82.9% limited partner interest. Our only material subsidiaries are Arbor Realty Limited Partnership, Arbor Realty GOP, Inc., Arbor Realty LPOP, Inc. and Arbor Realty Funding, LLC.
- (6) Arbor Commercial Mortgage s 17% partnership interest, representing a voting and economic interest in our operating partnership, does not give effect to the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage s 629,345 warrants for additional operating partnership units, each of which is exercisable for an additional partnership unit that will be paired with one share of our special voting preferred stock. Arbor Commercial Mortgage may acquire up to 3,776,069 shares of our common stock upon redemption of its operating partnership units (including 629,345 operating partnership units issuable upon exercise of warrants for additional operating partnership units) should we elect to issue shares of our common stock upon such redemption.

Summary Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a number of risks. You should consider carefully the risks discussed below and under Risk Factors beginning on page 19 before purchasing our common stock.

We have a limited operating history and may not operate successfully.

Historical consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus include expenses that would not have been incurred had we operated as a separate entity during the periods presented and exclude the management fees payable pursuant to the management agreement.

We are substantially controlled by Arbor Commercial Mortgage and its controlling equity owner, Mr. Kaufman.

We are dependent on our manager with whom we have conflicts of interest.

Our directors have approved very broad investment guidelines for our manager and do not approve each investment decision made by our manager.

Our manager has broad discretion to invest funds and may acquire structured finance assets where the investment returns are substantially below expectations or that result in net operating losses.

We depend on key personnel with long standing business relationships, the loss of whom could threaten our ability to operate our business successfully.

We may be unable to invest excess equity capital on acceptable terms or at all, which would adversely affect our operating results.

We invest in multi-family and commercial real estate loans, which involve a greater risk of loss than single family loans.

Volatility of values of multi-family and commercial properties may adversely affect our loans and investments.

We may be unable to generate sufficient revenue from operations to pay our operating expenses and to pay dividends to our stockholders.

We may need to borrow funds under our credit facilities in order to satisfy our REIT distribution requirements, and a portion of our distributions may constitute a return of capital. Debt service on any borrowings for this purpose will reduce our cash available for distribution.

Failure to maintain an exemption from the Investment Company Act would adversely affect our results of operations.

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If Arbor Commercial Mortgage ceases to be our manager pursuant to the management agreement, the financial institutions providing our credit facilities may not provide future financing to us.

If we do not qualify as a REIT or fail to remain qualified as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and could face substantial tax liability.

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The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile.

Our charter generally does not permit ownership in excess of 9.6% of our common or capital stock, and attempts to acquire our capital stock in excess of these limits are ineffective without prior approval from our board of directors.

Restrictions on Ownership of Stock

In order for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT under the Code, not more than 50% (by value) of our outstanding shares of capital stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain entities). For the purpose of preserving our REIT qualification, our charter generally prohibits direct or indirect ownership of more than 9.6% of the outstanding shares of capital stock. Our board of directors may, however, in its discretion, exempt a person from this ownership limitation, and, as a condition to such exemption, may require a satisfactory ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, an opinion of counsel (as to our continued REIT status) and/or certain representations and undertakings from such person. We granted Arbor Commercial Mortgage and Ivan Kaufman, as its controlling equity owner, an exemption from this ownership limitation, in connection with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's acquisition of approximately 3.1 million shares of our special voting preferred stock on July 1, 2003.

Distribution Policy

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we intend to make regular quarterly distributions to our stockholders of at least 90% of our taxable income, which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Distributions are authorized by our board of directors and declared by us based upon a variety of factors deemed relevant by our directors, and our distribution policy may change in the future. Our ability to make distributions to our stockholders depends, in part, upon our receipt of distributions from our operating partnership, Arbor Realty Limited Partnership, which may depend, in part, upon the performance of our investment portfolio, and, in turn, upon Arbor Commercial Mortgage's management of our business. In order to maximize the return on our funds, cash generated from operations is generally used to temporarily pay down borrowings under our credit facilities. When making distributions, we generally borrow the required funds by drawing on credit capacity available under our credit facilities. To date, all distributions have been funded in this manner. In 2003, we made distributions of \$0.50 per share, and our net income was \$0.42 per share. For the quarter ended March 31, 2004, we made distributions of \$0.38 per share, which equaled our net income per share. With respect to this distribution, we borrowed funds by drawing on credit capacity available under our credit facilities. In the future, to the extent cash available is less than the distribution, we may be required to borrow additional funds or sell assets in order to meet our REIT distribution requirements. Distributions to our stockholders are generally taxable to our stockholders as ordinary income, although a portion of these distributions may be designated by us as capital gains to the extent they are attributable to capital gain income recognized by us, or may constitute a return of capital to the extent they exceed our earnings and profits as determined for tax purposes.

Our charter allows us to issue preferred stock with a preference on distributions. We currently have no intention to issue any such preferred stock with a preference on distributions but if we do, the dividend preference on the preferred stock could limit our ability to make a dividend distribution to our common stockholders.

On November 5, 2003, our board authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.25 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ending September 30, 2003, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 5, 2003. We made this distribution on November 18, 2003. On December 19, 2003, our board of directors authorized and we declared a distribution to our shareholders of \$0.25 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ending December 31, 2003, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 19, 2003. We

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made this distribution on December 30, 2003. Of the distributions made in 2003, 76% were taxable as ordinary income and 24% represented a return of capital. The portion representing the return of capital arose because the distribution paid, which approximated cash generated from operations, exceeded taxable income for the year.

On March 18, 2004, our board of directors authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.38 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ended March 31, 2004, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18, 2004. This amount equaled net income per share for the quarter. We made this distribution on March 26, 2004. On June 24, 2004, our board of directors authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.35 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ended June 30, 2004, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 6, 2004. We plan to make this distribution on July 15, 2004.

Preferred Stock

Pursuant to a pairing agreement that we entered into with our operating partnership and our manager, each operating partnership unit issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage and its affiliates in connection with the contribution of the initial assets (including operating partnership units issuable upon the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's warrants) is paired with one share of our special voting preferred stock. No operating partnership unit that is paired with a share of special voting preferred stock may be transferred unless accompanied by such special voting share. A holder of special voting preferred stock is not entitled to any regular or special dividend payments or other distributions, other than a \$0.01 per share liquidation preference.

Each share of special voting preferred stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Therefore, through its ownership of the paired special voting preferred stock, Arbor Commercial Mortgage is currently entitled to a number of votes representing approximately 17% of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote on matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders (without giving effect to the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's warrants for additional operating partnership units). The holders of special voting preferred stock have no separate class voting rights except as provided by our charter.

Upon redemption of any operating partnership unit that is paired with a share of special voting preferred stock, the share of special voting preferred stock will be redeemed and cancelled by us. Other than the shares of special voting preferred stock to be issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage upon exercise of its warrants for additional operating partnership units, we do not intend to issue operating partnership units that would be paired with shares of our special preferred voting stock in the future.

Tax Status

We intend to elect to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. To qualify as a REIT, we must meet various tax law requirements, including, among others, requirements relating to the nature of our assets, the sources of our income, the timing and amount of distributions that we make and the composition of our stockholders. As a REIT, we generally are not subject to federal income tax on income that we distribute to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates, and we may be precluded from qualifying as a REIT for the subsequent four taxable years following the year during which we lost our qualification. Further, even to the extent that we qualify as a REIT, we will be subject to tax at normal corporate rates on net income or capital gains not distributed to our stockholders, and we may be subject to other taxes, including payroll taxes, and state and local income, franchise, property, sales and other taxes. Moreover, we may have subsidiary entities that are subject to federal income taxation and to various other taxes. Any dividends received from us will generally, with limited exceptions, not be eligible for taxation at the preferred capital gain rates that currently apply, pursuant to legislation enacted in 2003, to dividends received by individuals from taxable corporations. See Federal Income Tax Considerations.

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Conflicts of Interest

We, our executive officers and Arbor Commercial Mortgage face conflicts of interest because of our relationships with each other. Mr. Ivan Kaufman is our chief executive officer and the chief executive officer of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Mr. Kaufman and entities controlled by him, or the Kaufman entities, together beneficially own approximately 88% of the outstanding membership interests of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Mr. Frederick C. Herbst is our chief financial officer and the chief financial officer of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Mr. Herbst, our executive vice president of structured finance, Mr. Fred Weber, and two of our directors, Mr. Joseph Martello and Mr. Walter Horn, collectively, have a minority ownership interest in Arbor Commercial Mortgage. In addition, Mr. Martello serves as trustee of one of the Kaufman entities that owns a majority of the outstanding membership interests in Arbor Commercial Mortgage and co-trustee of another Kaufman entity.

Arbor Commercial Mortgage will continue, among other activities, to originate, acquire and service multi-family and commercial mortgage loans that meet the underwriting and approval guidelines of FNMA, the Federal Housing Administration and conduit commercial lending programs secured by first liens on real property. Accordingly, Messrs. Kaufman and Herbst will devote substantial amounts of their time to operating portions of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's business that do not involve managing us. Further conflicts of interest may arise because Arbor Commercial Mortgage may also provide permanent mortgage financing to real estate concerns to which we have made temporary loans, or because Arbor Commercial Mortgage may have equity interests in real estate concerns that borrow money from us. In addition, Mr. Weber will continue to provide services to Arbor Commercial Mortgage as a member of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's executive committee, and may receive fees for originating loans on behalf of Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

Arbor Commercial Mortgage holds a 17% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership and we own the remaining 83%. Arbor Commercial Mortgage also owns approximately 3.1 million shares of our special voting preferred stock that entitle it to 17% of the voting power of our outstanding stock (without giving effect to the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's warrants for additional operating partnership units).

We were formed by Arbor Commercial Mortgage and the terms of our management agreement and the contribution of the initial assets were not negotiated at arm's length. To address some of these conflicts of interest, our charter requires that a majority of our board of directors be independent directors and that a majority of our independent directors make any determinations on our behalf with respect to the relationships or transactions that present a conflict of interest for our directors or officers. Our board of directors has adopted a specific policy that decisions concerning our management agreement, including termination, renewal and enforcement of the management agreement, or our participation in any transactions with Arbor Commercial Mortgage or its affiliates outside of the management agreement, including our ability to purchase securities and mortgage or other assets from or to sell securities and assets to Arbor Commercial Mortgage, must be reviewed and approved by a majority of our independent directors. Finally, our independent directors will periodically review the general investment standards established for the manager under the management agreement.

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The Offering

Common stock offered	The selling stockholders named in this prospectus may, from time to time, sell 9,594,498 shares of our common stock.
Offering price	The selling stockholders are offering, from time to time, the shares of common stock being offered by this prospectus at the then current market price or at a price related to the then current market price or at a price otherwise negotiated.
Use of proceeds	The selling stockholders will receive all of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock offered hereby. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock offered hereby.
New York Stock Exchange symbol	ABR

Table of Contents**Summary Selected Consolidated Financial Information****of Arbor Realty Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

The following tables present selected historical consolidated financial information at March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 and for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 and the period from June 24, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003, which we refer to in this prospectus as the period ended December 31, 2003. The selected consolidated financial information presented below under the captions Consolidated Income Statement Data and Consolidated Balance Sheet Data for the period ended December 31, 2003 and at December 31, 2003, respectively, has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, which management considers necessary for a fair presentation of the historical consolidated financial statements for such period. The selected consolidated financial information presented below under the captions Consolidated Income Statement Data and Consolidated Balance Sheet Data for the period ended March 31, 2004 and at March 31, 2004, respectively, has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated financial information presented below under the caption

Consolidated Income Statement Data for the periods ended March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 is not necessarily indicative of any other interim period. In addition, since the information presented below is only a summary and does not provide all of the information contained in our historical consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, you should read it in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Arbor Realty Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries and our historical consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Quarter ended March 31, 2004	Period from June 24, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003
	(Unaudited)	
Consolidated Income Statement Data:		
Interest income	\$8,163,391	\$10,012,449
Other income	21,104	156,502
Total revenue	8,184,495	10,168,951
Total expenses	3,888,829	5,452,865
Net income	3,104,327	3,407,919
Earnings per share, basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.38	0.42
Dividends declared per common share ⁽²⁾	0.38	0.50

	At March 31, 2004	At December 31, 2003
	(Unaudited)	
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:		
Loans and investments, net	\$438,888,731	\$286,036,610
Related party loans, net	38,765,525	35,940,881
Available for sale securities	57,228,551	
Total assets	549,413,662	338,164,432
Notes payable and repurchase agreements	381,567,637	172,528,471
Total liabilities	394,567,669	183,416,716
Minority interest	43,627,186	43,631,602
Total stockholders' equity	111,218,807	111,116,114

	Quarter ended March 31, 2004	Period from June 24, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003
Other Data (Unaudited):		
Total originations	\$197,404,466	\$186,289,922

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- (1) The warrants underlying the units issued in the private placement at \$75.00 per unit have an initial exercise price of \$15.00 per share and expire on July 1, 2005. This exercise price is equal to the price per share of common stock in the private placement and approximates the market value of our common stock at December 31, 2003. Therefore, the assumed exercise of the warrants were not considered to be dilutive for purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share.

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- (2) On November 5, 2003, our board authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.25 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ending September 30, 2003, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on November 5, 2003. We made this distribution on November 18, 2003. On December 19, 2003, our board of directors authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.25 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ending December 31, 2003, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 19, 2003. We made this distribution on December 30, 2003. On March 18, 2004, our board of directors authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.38 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ended March 31, 2004, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18, 2004. We made this distribution on March 26, 2004.

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Summary Selected Consolidated Financial Information

of the Structured Finance Business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, LLC and Subsidiaries

On July 1, 2003, Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed a portfolio of structured finance investments and related liabilities to our operating partnership. In addition, certain employees of Arbor Commercial Mortgage became our employees. These assets, liabilities and employees represented a substantial portion of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business.

The tables on the following page present selected historical consolidated financial information of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage at the dates and for the periods indicated. The structured finance business did not operate as a separate legal entity or business division or segment of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, but as an integrated part of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's consolidated business. Accordingly, the statements of revenue and direct operating expenses do not include charges from Arbor Commercial Mortgage for corporate general and administrative expense because Arbor Commercial Mortgage considered such items to be corporate expenses and did not allocate them to individual business units. These expenses included costs for Arbor Commercial Mortgage's executive management, corporate facilities and overhead costs, corporate accounting and treasury functions, corporate legal matters and other similar costs. The selected consolidated financial information presented under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data" for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, and for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data" as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated financial information presented under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data" for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 and the six months ended June 30, 2003 is not necessarily indicative of the results of any other interim period or the year ended December 31, 2003. The selected consolidated financial information presented under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data" for the year ended December 31, 2000 and the caption "Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data" as of December 31, 2000 have also been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. The selected consolidated financial information presented under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data" for the six months ended June 30, 2002, the quarter ended March 31, 2003 and for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998 and the caption "Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data" as of December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 have been derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

The consolidated financial statements of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business included in this prospectus represent the consolidated financial position and results of operations of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business during certain periods and at certain dates when Arbor Commercial Mortgage previously held our initial assets, as well as several other structured finance investments that we did not acquire in connection with our formation transactions. See "Arbor Realty Trust, Inc." Accordingly, the historical financial results of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business are not indicative of our future performance. In addition, since the information presented is only a summary and does not provide all of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business, including related notes, you should read it in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of the Structured Finance Business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, LLC and Subsidiaries" and the consolidated financial statements of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business, including related notes, contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data:**

	Six Months Ended		Quarter	Year Ended December 31,				
	June 30,		Ended					
	2003	2002	March 31,	2002	2001(1)	2000(1)	1999(1)	1998(1)
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)				(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Interest income	\$ 7,688,465	\$ 7,482,750	\$ 3,406,481	\$ 14,532,504	\$ 14,667,916	\$ 10,707,551	\$ 6,964,873	\$ 6,807,617
Income from real estate held for sale, net of operating expenses							925,999	1,608,172
Other income	1,552,414	553,625	1,211,715	1,090,106	1,668,215	652,970	2,838,639	7,064,294
Total revenue	9,240,879	8,036,375	4,618,196	15,622,610	16,336,131	11,360,521	10,729,511	15,480,083
Total direct operating expenses	5,737,688	8,344,302	2,699,870	13,639,755	10,997,800	9,227,274	7,145,469	6,589,274
Revenue in excess of direct operating expenses before gain on sale of loans and real estate and income from equity affiliates	3,503,191	(307,927)	1,918,326	1,982,855	5,338,331	2,133,247	3,584,042	8,890,809
Gain on sale of loans and real estate	1,024,268	7,006,432		7,470,999	3,226,648	1,880,825	1,818,299	1,898,558
Income from equity affiliates		601,100		632,350	1,403,014	5,028,835	3,592,398	567,006
Revenue, gain on sale of loans and real estate and income from equity affiliates in excess of direct operating expenses	4,527,459	7,299,605	1,918,326	10,086,204	9,967,993	9,042,907	8,994,739	11,356,373

Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data:

	At December 31,				
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
			(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Loans and investments, net	\$ 172,142,511	\$ 160,183,066	\$ 85,547,323	\$ 50,156,022	\$ 75,604,351
Related party loans, net	15,952,078	15,880,207			
Investment in equity affiliates	2,586,026	2,957,072	20,506,417	23,459,586	20,092,793
Total assets	200,563,236	183,713,747	119,110,446	84,751,032	96,537,674
Notes payable and repurchase agreements	141,836,477	132,409,735	70,473,501	47,154,530	58,678,062
Total liabilities	144,280,806	134,086,301	72,266,700	48,025,934	59,193,306
Net assets	56,282,430	49,627,446	46,843,746	36,725,098	37,344,368

Other Data (Unaudited):

	Six Months Ended		Quarter	Year Ended December 31,				
	June 30,		Ended					
	2003	2002	March 31,	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998

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Total								
originations	\$ 117,965,000	\$ 30,660,000	31,435,000	\$ 130,043,000	\$ 86,700,000	\$ 108,378,000(2)	\$ 120,378,900(2)	\$ 230,718,353(2)

(1) In June 1998, Arbor Commercial Mortgage entered into a joint venture with SFG I, an affiliate of Nomura Asset Capital Corp., for the purpose of acquiring up to \$250 million of structured finance investments. Arbor Commercial Mortgage and SFG I each made 50% of the capital contributions to the joint venture and shared profits equally. Nomura Asset Capital Corp. provided financing to the joint venture in the form of a repurchase agreement. On July 31, 2001, Arbor Commercial Mortgage purchased SFG I's interest in this venture. This buyout was accounted for by the purchase accounting method. Prior to the purchase, net income from this venture was recorded in income from equity affiliates. The activities of the former joint venture have been included in the statements of revenue and direct operating expenses from the date of acquisition, August 2001. See the consolidated financial statements of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for further information.

(2) Total originations for 1998, 1999 and 2000 include originations from Arbor Commercial Mortgage's joint venture with SFG I discussed in footnote 1.

Arbor Realty Trust, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Maryland in June 2003. Our principal executive offices are located at 333 Earle Ovington Boulevard, Suite 900, Uniondale, New York 11553. Our telephone number is (516) 832-8002.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a number of risks. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider all of the risks described below and the other information contained in this prospectus. If any of the risks discussed in this prospectus actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. If this were to occur, the value of our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have a limited operating history and may not operate successfully.

We were organized in June 2003 and have a limited operating history. The results of our operations depend on many factors, including the performance of the initial assets, the availability of opportunities for the acquisition of additional assets, the level and volatility of interest rates, readily accessible short and long term financing, conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions, and we may not operate successfully. We face substantial competition in acquiring suitable investments, which could adversely impact our yields.

Historical consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus include expenses that would not have been incurred had we operated as a separate entity during the periods presented and exclude the management fees payable pursuant to the management agreement.

The historical consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus for the two years ended December 31, 2002 and at December 31, 2002 and 2001, the three months ended March 31, 2003, and the six months ended June 30, 2003 relate to the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage and may not reflect what our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows would have been had we operated as a separate, stand-alone entity during the periods presented. This historical financial information includes assets in the structured finance portfolio of Arbor Commercial Mortgage that were not contributed to us. It also includes employee compensation and benefit expenses for the costs of originations, underwriting services and the servicing of all our contributed assets that we would not have incurred had we operated as a separate entity during the periods presented because they would have been borne by Arbor Commercial Mortgage under the terms of the management agreement. This historical financial information does not include the management fees that we pay our manager.

Historical consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus present historical financial information for the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage which never operated as a separate business division of Arbor Commercial Mortgage during the periods presented.

The structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage never operated as a separate business division or segment of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. The historical consolidated financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage presented in this prospectus do not reflect the historical financial information of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's entire business because it operates two business lines in addition to the structured finance business that was contributed to us. These other business lines generate revenues and expenses, which are included in Arbor Commercial Mortgage's historical financial statements, but are not included in the historical financial information included in this prospectus. We prepared the historical consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus for the two years ended December 31, 2002 and at December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the three months ended March 31, 2003 and the six months ended June 30, 2003 from Arbor Commercial Mortgage's historical accounting records. The revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows during each respective period that pertained to Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business were allocated to us. All of these allocations are based on assumptions that management believes are reasonable under the circumstances. However, these allocations may not be indicative of the revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows that would have existed or resulted if we had operated as a separate entity during the periods presented.

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We may be unable to invest excess equity capital on acceptable terms or at all, which would adversely affect our operating results.

We may not be able to identify investments that meet our investment criteria and we may not be successful in closing the investments that we identify. Unless and until we identify structured finance and mortgage-related security investments consistent with our investment criteria, any excess equity capital may be used to repay borrowings under our warehouse credit facility and repurchase agreements, which would not produce a return on capital. In addition, the investments that we acquire with our equity capital may not produce a return on capital. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify attractive opportunities to invest our equity capital which would adversely affect our results of operations.

We may change our investment strategy without stockholder consent, which may result in riskier investments than our current investments.

We may change our investment strategy and guidelines at any time without the consent of our stockholders, which could result in our making investments that are different from, and possibly riskier than, the investments described in this prospectus. A change in our investment strategy or guidelines may increase our exposure to interest rate and real estate market fluctuations.

We depend on key personnel with long standing business relationships, the loss of whom could threaten our ability to operate our business successfully.

Our future success depends, to a significant extent, upon the continued services of our manager and our employees. In particular, the mortgage lending experience of Mr. Ivan Kaufman and Mr. Fred Weber and the extent and nature of the relationships they have developed with developers of multi-family and commercial properties and other financial institutions are critical to the success of our business. We cannot assure you of their continued employment with Arbor Commercial Mortgage or us. The loss of services of one or more members of our manager's officers or our officers could harm our business and our prospects.

If we cannot obtain additional financing substantially similar to the credit facilities we currently have, our growth will be limited.

We are generally required to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our taxable income each year to continue to qualify as a REIT, and we must distribute all of our taxable income in order to avert any corporate income taxes on retained income. As a result, our retained earnings available to fund the origination of new loans are nominal, and we rely upon the availability of additional debt or equity capital to fund these activities. Our long term ability to grow through investment in structured finance assets and mortgage-related securities will be limited if we cannot obtain additional financing substantially similar to the credit facilities we currently have, including interest rates and advance rates. Market conditions may make it difficult to obtain financing on favorable terms or at all.

If Arbor Commercial Mortgage ceases to be our manager pursuant to the management agreement, financial institutions providing our credit facilities may not provide future financing to us.

The financial institutions that finance our investments pursuant to our \$250 million warehouse credit facility and our \$50 million repurchase agreement require that Arbor Commercial Mortgage manage our operations pursuant to the management agreement as a condition to making advances to us under these credit facilities. Additionally, if Arbor Commercial Mortgage ceases to be our manager, each of the financial institutions under these credit facilities has the right to terminate their facility and their obligation to advance funds to us in order to finance our future investments. If Arbor Commercial Mortgage ceases to be our manager for any reason and we are not able to obtain financing under these credit facilities, our growth may be limited.

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The repurchase agreements and credit facilities that we use to finance our investments may require us to provide additional collateral and may leave us without funding should our funding sources file for bankruptcy.

Credit facilities, including repurchase agreements, involve the risk that the market value of the loans pledged or sold by us to the funding source may decline in value, in which case the lending institution may require us to provide additional collateral to pay down a portion of the funds advanced. In addition, in the event that the funding source files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, our loans may become subject to the bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, thus depriving us, at least temporarily, of the benefit of these assets. Such an event could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Mezzanine loans involve greater risks of loss than senior loans secured by income producing properties.

We invest in mezzanine loans that take the form of subordinated loans secured by second mortgages on the underlying property or loans secured by a pledge of the ownership interests of either the entity owning the property or a pledge of the ownership interests of the entity that owns the interest in the entity owning the property. These types of investments involve a higher degree of risk than long term senior mortgage lending secured by income producing real property because the investment may become unsecured as a result of foreclosure by the senior lender. In the event of a bankruptcy of the entity providing the pledge of its ownership interests as security, we may not have full recourse to the assets of such entity, or the assets of the entity may not be sufficient to satisfy our mezzanine loan. If a borrower defaults on our mezzanine loan or debt senior to our loan, or in the event of a borrower bankruptcy, our mezzanine loan will be satisfied only after the senior debt. As a result, we may not recover some or all of our investment. In addition, mezzanine loans may have higher loan to value ratios than conventional mortgage loans, resulting in less equity in the property and increasing the risk of loss of principal.

Preferred equity investments involve a greater risk of loss than traditional debt financing.

We invest in preferred equity investments, which involve a higher degree of risk than traditional debt financing due to a variety of factors, including that such investments are subordinate to other loans and are not secured by property underlying the investment. Furthermore, should the issuer default on our investment, we would only be able to proceed against the partnership in which we have an interest, and not the property underlying our investment. As a result, we may not recover some or all of our investment.

Mortgage investments that are not United States government insured and non-investment grade mortgage assets involve risk of loss.

We originate and acquire uninsured and non-investment grade mortgage loans and mortgage assets as part of our investment strategy. Such loans and assets include mezzanine loans and bridge loans. While holding such interests, we are subject to risks of borrower defaults, bankruptcies, fraud, losses and special hazard losses that are not covered by standard hazard insurance. In the event of any default under mortgage loans held by us, we bear the risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest and fees to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the mortgage collateral and the principal amount of the mortgage loan. To the extent we suffer such losses with respect to our investments in mortgage loans, the value of our company and the price of our common stock may be adversely affected.

We invest in multi-family and commercial real estate loans, which involve a greater risk of loss than single family loans.

Our investments include multi-family and commercial real estate loans that are considered to involve a higher degree of risk than single family residential lending because of a variety of factors, including generally larger loan balances, dependency for repayment on successful operation of the mortgaged property and tenant businesses operating therein, and loan terms that include amortization schedules longer than the stated maturity and provide for balloon payments at stated maturity rather than periodic

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principal payments. In addition, the value of commercial real estate can be affected significantly by the supply and demand in the market for that type of property.

We may invest in direct ownership of real estate, the value of which may fluctuate.

We may make investments in the direct ownership of real property. In addition, our loans held for investment are generally directly or indirectly secured by a lien on real property that, upon the occurrence of a default on the loan, could result in our acquiring ownership of the property. Investments in real property or real property related assets are subject to varying degrees of risk. The value of each property is affected significantly by its ability to generate cash flow and net income, which in turn depends on the amount of rental income that can be generated net of expenses required to be incurred with respect to the property. The rental income from these properties may be adversely affected by a number of factors, including general economic climate and local real estate conditions, an oversupply of (or a reduction in demand for) space in properties in the areas where particular properties are located and the attractiveness of particular properties to prospective tenants. Net income from properties also is affected by such factors as the cost of compliance with government regulations, including zoning and tax laws, and the potential for liability under applicable laws. Many expenditures associated with properties (such as operating expenses and capital expenditures) cannot be reduced when there is a reduction in income from the properties. Adverse changes in these factors may have a material adverse effect on the ability of our borrowers to pay their loans, as well as on the value that we can realize from properties we own or acquire.

Risks of cost overruns and noncompletion of renovation of the properties underlying rehabilitation loans may materially adversely affect our investment.

The renovation, refurbishment or expansion by a borrower under a mortgaged property involves risks of cost overruns and noncompletion. Estimates of the costs of improvements to bring an acquired property up to standards established for the market position intended for that property may prove inaccurate. Other risks may include rehabilitation costs exceeding original estimates, possibly making a project uneconomical, environmental risks and rehabilitation and subsequent leasing of the property not being completed on schedule. If such renovation is not completed in a timely manner, or if it costs more than expected, the borrower may experience a prolonged impairment of net operating income and may not be able to make payments on our investment.

Participating interests may not be available and, even if obtained, may not be realized.

In connection with the acquisition and origination of certain structured finance assets, we may obtain participating interests, or equity kickers, in the owner of the property that entitle us to payments based upon a development's cash flow, profits or any increase in the value of the development that would be realized upon a refinancing or sale of the development. Competition for participating interests is dependent to a large degree upon market conditions. Participating interests are more difficult to obtain when multi-family and commercial real estate financing is available at relatively low interest rates. In the current interest rate environment, we may have greater difficulty obtaining participating interests. Participating interests are not government insured or guaranteed and are therefore subject to the general risks inherent in real estate investments. Therefore, even if we are successful in originating mortgage loans that provide for participating interests, there can be no assurance that such interests will result in additional payments to us.

Competition in acquiring desirable investments may limit their availability, which could, in turn, negatively affect our ability to maintain our dividend distribution.

We compete in investing in structured finance assets and mortgage-related securities with numerous public and private real estate investment vehicles, such as other REITs, mortgage banks, pension funds, institutional investors and individuals. Structured finance assets are often obtained through a competitive bidding process. Many of our competitors are larger than us, have access to greater capital and other

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resources, have management personnel with more experience than our officers or our manager and have other advantages over us and our manager in conducting certain business and providing certain services. Competition may result in higher prices for structured finance assets and mortgage-related securities, lower yields and a narrower spread of yields over our borrowing costs. In addition, competition for desirable investments could delay the investment of our equity capital in desirable assets, which may, in turn, reduce earnings per share and may negatively affect our ability to maintain our dividend distribution. There can be no assurance that we will achieve investment results that will allow any specified level of cash distribution.

Interest rate fluctuations may adversely affect the value of our assets, net income and common stock.

Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations and other factors beyond our control. Interest rate fluctuations present a variety of risks including the risk of a mismatch between asset yields and borrowing rates, variances in the yield curve and fluctuating prepayment rates and may adversely affect our income and value of our common stock.

Prepayment rates can increase, thus adversely affecting yields.

The value of our assets may be affected by prepayment rates on mortgage loans. Prepayment rates on loans are influenced by changes in current interest rates and a variety of economic, geographic and other factors beyond our control, and consequently, such prepayment rates cannot be predicted with certainty. In periods of declining interest rates, prepayments on loans generally increase. If general interest rates decline as well, the proceeds of such prepayments received during such periods are likely to be reinvested by us in assets yielding less than the yields on the assets that were prepaid. In addition, the market value of the structured finance assets may, because of the risk of prepayment, benefit less than other fixed income securities from declining interest rates. Under certain interest rate and prepayment scenarios we may fail to recoup fully our cost of acquisition of certain investments. A portion of our investments require payments of deferred interest upon prepayment or maturity of the investment. This deferred interest will generally discourage a borrower from repaying an investment ahead of its scheduled maturity. We may not be able to structure future investments that contain similar deferred interest payments.

All of the initial assets contributed by Arbor Commercial Mortgage and substantially all of the assets currently in our portfolio do not have prepayment protection. Since July 2003, ten of the investments contributed by Arbor Commercial Mortgage, totaling \$78.7 million, were repaid in full prior to maturity.

Increased levels of prepayments on the mortgages underlying our mortgage related securities might decrease our net interest income or result in a net loss.

Pools of mortgage loans underlie the mortgage related securities that we acquire. We generally will receive payments from the payments that are made on these underlying mortgage loans. When we acquire mortgage related securities, we anticipate that the underlying mortgages will prepay at a projected rate generating an expected yield. When borrowers prepay their mortgage loans faster than expected, this results in corresponding prepayments on the mortgage related securities reducing the expected yield.

Prepayment rates generally increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise, but changes in prepayment rates are difficult to predict. Prepayment rates also may be affected by other factors, including, without limitation, conditions in the housing and financial markets, general economic conditions and the relative interest rates on adjustable-rate and fixed-rate mortgage loans. No strategy can completely insulate us from prepayment or other such risks.

Our investment strategy involves risk of default and delays in payments.

We may incur losses if there are payment defaults under the mortgage related securities that we may acquire. We will invest in agency-sponsored whole loan pool certificates which are certificates issued by

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GNMA, Federal National Mortgage Association, or FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or FHLMC which are collateralized by pools of commercial or residential mortgages. Payment of principal and interest underlying securities issued by GNMA are guaranteed by the U.S. government. FNMA and FHLMC mortgage related securities are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the respective agency issuing the security. It is possible that guarantees made by FHLMC or FNMA would not be honored in the event of default on the underlying securities. Legislation may be proposed to change the relationship between certain agencies, such as FNMA or FHLMC, and the federal government. This may have the effect of reducing the actual or perceived credit quality of mortgage related securities issued by these agencies. As a result, such legislation could increase the risk of loss on investments in FNMA and/or FHLMC mortgage related securities. We currently intend to continue to invest in such securities, even if such agencies' relationships with the federal government changes.

Refinancing our credit facilities may materially adversely affect our results of operations.

We borrow funds under our credit facilities to fund the origination of our structured finance investments. We will also use our existing credit facilities to purchase mortgage-related securities. Our investments may have maturities that are different from the maturities for the credit facilities under which we borrow to finance them. If the credit facilities under which we borrow funds to finance our investments mature and we are required to repay these amounts before the related investment matures, we would have to seek new financing for these investments that may not be on as favorable terms as our existing credit facilities and our net income would be adversely affected.

Changes in market conditions may adversely affect our credit facilities and repurchase agreements.

Credit facilities, including repurchase agreements, involve the risk that the market value of the loans pledged or sold to the funding source by us may decline, in which case the lending institution may require us to provide additional collateral or pay down a portion of the funds advanced. In addition, in the event the funding source files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, our loans may become subject to the bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, thus depriving us, at least temporarily, of the benefit of these assets. Such an event could materially adversely affect our business.

In order to close transactions in a time frame that meets our customers' needs we may perform underwriting analyses in a very short period of time, which may result in credit decisions based on limited information.

From time to time, we gain a competitive advantage by being able to analyze and close transactions within a very short period of time. Our underwriting guidelines require a thorough analysis of many factors, including the underlying property's financial performance and condition, geographic market assessment, experience and financial strength of the borrower and future prospects of the property within the market. If we make the decision to extend credit to a borrower prior to the completion of one or more of these analyses, we may fail to identify certain credit risks that we would otherwise have identified.

The geographic concentration of the properties underlying our investments may increase our risk of loss.

We have not established any limit upon the geographic concentration of properties underlying our investments. As a result, properties underlying our investments may be overly concentrated in certain geographic areas, and we may experience losses as a result. As of March 31, 2004, 45%, 14%, 9%, 6% and 5% of the outstanding balance of the structured finance investments we hold had underlying properties in New York, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey and Nevada, respectively. A worsening of economic conditions in these states could have an adverse effect on our business, including reducing the demand for new financings, limiting the ability of customers to pay financed amounts and impairing the value of our collateral.

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Volatility of values of multi-family and commercial properties may adversely affect our loans and investments.

Multi-family and commercial property values and net operating income derived from such properties are subject to volatility and may be affected adversely by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, national, regional and local economic conditions (which may be adversely affected by industry slowdowns and other factors); local real estate conditions (such as an oversupply of housing, retail, industrial, office or other commercial space); changes or continued weakness in specific industry segments; construction quality, age and design; demographic factors; retroactive changes to building or similar codes; and increases in operating expenses (such as energy costs). In the event a property's net operating income decreases, a borrower may have difficulty paying our loan, which could result in losses to us. In addition, decreases in property values reduce the value of the collateral and the potential proceeds available to a borrower to repay our loans, which could also cause us to suffer losses.

We may be unable to generate sufficient revenue from operations to pay our operating expenses and to pay dividends to our stockholders.

As a REIT, we are generally required to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income each year to our stockholders. In order to qualify for the tax benefits accorded to REITs, we intend to pay quarterly dividends and to make distributions to our stockholders in amounts such that we distribute all or substantially all of our taxable income each year, subject to certain adjustments. However, our ability to make distributions may be adversely affected by the risk factors described in this prospectus. In the event of a downturn in our operating results and financial performance or unanticipated declines in the value of our asset portfolio, we may be unable to declare or pay quarterly dividends or make distributions to our stockholders. The timing and amount of dividends are in the sole discretion of our board of directors, which considers, among other factors, our earnings, financial condition, debt service obligations and applicable debt covenants, REIT qualification requirements and other tax considerations and capital expenditure requirements as our board may deem relevant from time to time.

Among the factors that could adversely affect our results of operations and impair our ability to make distributions to our stockholders are:

the profitability of the investment of the net proceeds of the private placement;

our ability to make profitable structured finance investments;

defaults in our asset portfolio or decreases in the value of our portfolio;

the fact that anticipated operating expense levels may not prove accurate, as actual results may vary from estimates; and

increased debt service requirements, including those resulting from higher interest rates on variable rate indebtedness.

A change in any one of these factors could affect our ability to make distributions. If we are not able to comply with the restrictive covenants and financial ratios contained in our credit facilities, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders may also be impaired. We cannot assure you that we will be able to make distributions to our stockholders in the future or that the level of any distributions we make will increase over time.

In addition, distributions to stockholders are generally taxable to our stockholders as ordinary income, but a portion of these distributions may be designated by us as long-term capital gains to the extent they are attributable to capital gain income recognized by us, or may constitute a return of capital to the extent they exceed our earnings and profits as determined for tax purposes.

We may need to borrow funds under our credit facilities in order to satisfy our REIT distribution requirements, and a portion of our distributions may constitute a return of capital. Debt service on any borrowings for this purpose will reduce our cash available for distribution.

We may need to borrow funds to meet the REIT requirement that we distribute at least 90% of our taxable income each year to our stockholders if our cash flows from operations are not sufficient to cover the distribution requirements or because there are differences in timing between the recognition of taxable

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income and the actual receipt of income in cash. Our warehouse credit facility and master repurchase agreements allow us to borrow up to a maximum amount against each of our investments financed under these credit facilities. If we have not borrowed the maximum allowable amount against any of these investments, we may borrow funds under our credit facilities up to these maximum amounts in order to satisfy REIT distribution requirements. Any required debt service will reduce cash and net income available for operations or distribution to our stockholders.

In order to maximize the return on our funds, cash generated from operations is generally used to temporarily pay down borrowings under credit facilities whose primary purpose is to fund our new loans and investments. When making distributions, we borrow the required funds by drawing on credit capacity available under our credit facilities. To date, all distributions have been funded in this manner. In 2003, we made distributions of \$0.50 per share, and our net income was \$0.42 per share. With respect to this distribution, we borrowed funds by drawing on credit capacity available under our credit facilities. If distributions exceed cash available in the future, we may be required to borrow additional funds, which would reduce the amount of cash available for other purposes, or sell assets in order to meet our REIT distribution requirements.

Failure to maintain an exemption from the Investment Company Act would adversely affect our results of operations.

We believe that we conduct and we intend to conduct our business in a manner that allows us to avoid being regulated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the Investment Company Act. Under Section 3(c) (5) (C), the Investment Company Act exempts entities that are primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate. The staff of the SEC has provided guidance on the availability of this exemption. Specifically, the staff's position generally requires us to maintain at least 55% of our assets directly in qualifying real estate interests. To constitute a qualifying real estate interest under this 55% requirement, a real estate interest must meet various criteria. Loans that are secured by equity interests in entities that directly or indirectly own the underlying real property, rather than a mortgage on the underlying property itself, and ownership of equity interests in owners of real property may not qualify for purposes of the 55% test depending on the type of entity. Mortgage-related securities that do not represent all of the certificates issued with respect to an underlying pool of mortgages may also not qualify for purposes of the 55% test. Therefore, our ownership of these types of debt instruments and equity interests may be limited by the provisions of the Investment Company Act. To the extent that we do not comply with the SEC staff's 55% test or another exemption or exclusion from registration under the Investment Company Act or other interpretations under the Investment Company Act, we may be deemed to be an investment company. If we fail to maintain an exemption or other exclusion from registration as an investment company we could, among other things, be required either (a) to substantially change the manner in which we conduct our operations to avoid being required to register as an investment company or (b) to register as an investment company, either of which could have an adverse effect on us and the market price of our common stock. If we were required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we would become subject to substantial regulation with respect to our capital structure (including our ability to use leverage), management, operations, transactions with affiliated persons (as defined in the Investment Company Act), portfolio composition, including restrictions with respect to diversification and industry concentration and other matters.

ERISA may restrict investments by plans in our common stock.

A plan fiduciary considering an investment in our common stock should consider, among other things, whether such an investment might constitute or give rise to a prohibited transaction under ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code or any substantially similar federal, state or local law and whether an exemption from such prohibited transaction rules is available. See ERISA Considerations.

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We are subject to various risks related to our use of, and dependence on, debt.

The amount we have to pay on variable rate debt increases as interest rates increase, which may decrease cash available for distribution to stockholders. All of our outstanding debt, which as of March 31, 2004, was \$381.6 million, consists of variable rate debt under the warehouse credit agreement and the master repurchase agreements that we use to finance our loans and other investments. We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet our debt service obligations. If we do not meet our debt service obligations, we risk the loss of some or all of our assets. Changes in economic conditions or our financial results or prospects could (1) result in higher interest rates on variable rate debt, (2) reduce the availability of debt financing generally or debt financing at favorable rates, (3) reduce cash available for distribution to stockholders and (4) increase the risk that we could be forced to liquidate assets to repay debt, any of which could have a material adverse affect on us.

Our warehouse credit agreement and master repurchase agreements contain covenants which prohibit us from effecting a change in control or disposing of or encumbering assets being financed and restrict us from making any material amendment to our underwriting guidelines without approval of the lender. We are also required to maintain financial ratios under these agreements including minimum net worth, minimum debt-to-equity and minimum liquidity ratios. If we violate these covenants in any of these agreements, we could be required to repay all or a portion of our indebtedness before maturity at a time when we might be unable to arrange financing for such repayment on attractive terms, if at all. Violations of these covenants may result in our being unable to borrow unused amounts under a line of credit, even if repayment of some or all borrowings is not required.

In any event, financial covenants under our current or future debt obligations could impair our business strategies by limiting our ability to borrow beyond certain amounts or for certain purposes.

We leverage our portfolio, which may adversely affect our return on our investments and may reduce cash available for distribution.

We leverage our portfolio through borrowings, generally through the use of warehouse credit facilities and repurchase agreements. The percentage of our leverage varies depending on our ability to obtain credit facilities and the lender's estimate of the stability of the portfolio's cash flow. We currently have a policy limiting our leverage to 80% of the value of our assets on an aggregate basis unless approval to exceed the 80% limit is obtained from our board of directors. Our return on our investments and cash available for distribution to our stockholders may be reduced to the extent that changes in market conditions cause the cost of our financing to increase relative to the income that can be derived from the assets acquired.

Our debt service payments reduce the net income available for distributions to stockholders. We may not be able to meet our debt service obligations and, to the extent that we cannot, we risk the loss of some or all of our assets to foreclosure or sale to satisfy our debt obligations.

A decrease in the value of the assets may lead to a requirement that we repay certain borrowings. We may not have the funds available to satisfy such repayments.

A general economic slowdown could have a material effect on our business.

Periods of economic slowdown or recession may be accompanied by declines in real estate values. Delinquencies, foreclosures and losses generally increase during economic slowdowns or recessions. Because a portion of the investments we make are subordinate to other creditors, the rate of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses on our mortgage loans could be higher than those generally experienced in the mortgage lending industry. If our loans go into and remain in default, we may have to foreclose and may incur substantial losses. Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, our ability to promptly sell one or more investments or properties underlying foreclosed investments in our portfolio may be limited. In addition, any material decline in real estate values would increase the loan to value ratio of loans that we have previously extended, weaken our collateral coverage and increase the possibility of a loss in the event of a borrower default. Any sustained period of increased delinquencies, foreclosures or losses is likely to materially and adversely affect our ability to finance loans in the future. Furthermore, certain

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international events have caused significant uncertainty in the global financial markets. While the long term effects of these events and their potential consequences are uncertain, they could have a material adverse effect on general economic conditions, consumer confidence and market liquidity.

Liability relating to environmental matters may impact the value of the underlying properties.

Under various federal, state and local laws, an owner or operator of real property may become liable for the costs of removal of certain hazardous substances released on its property. Such laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the release of such hazardous substances. The presence of hazardous substances may adversely affect an owner's ability to sell real estate or borrow using real estate as collateral. To the extent that an owner of an underlying property becomes liable for removal costs, the ability of the owner to make debt payments may be reduced, which in turn may adversely affect the value of the relevant mortgage asset held by us.

We are substantially controlled by Arbor Commercial Mortgage and its controlling equity owner, Mr. Kaufman.

Mr. Ivan Kaufman is our chairman and chief executive officer and the president and chief executive officer of our manager. Further, Mr. Kaufman and the Kaufman entities together beneficially own approximately 88% of the outstanding membership interests of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Arbor Commercial Mortgage owns approximately 3.1 million operating partnership units, representing a 17% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership and we own the remaining 83% (without giving effect to the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's warrants for additional operating partnership units). The operating partnership units are redeemable for cash or, at our election, for shares of our common stock generally on a one-for-one basis. Each of the operating partnership units Arbor Commercial Mortgage owns is paired with one share of our special voting preferred stock, each of which entitle Arbor Commercial Mortgage to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Therefore, Arbor Commercial Mortgage is currently entitled to approximately 3.1 million votes, or 17% of the voting power of our outstanding stock. We granted Arbor Commercial Mortgage and Mr. Kaufman, as its controlling equity owner, an exemption from the ownership limitation contained in our charter, in connection with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's acquisition of approximately 3.1 million shares of our special voting preferred stock on July 1, 2003. Because of his position with us and our manager and his ability to effectively vote a substantial minority of our outstanding voting stock, Mr. Kaufman has significant influence over our policies and strategy.

We may engage in hedging transactions that may limit our gains or result in losses.

We may use derivatives to hedge our liabilities and this has certain risks, including:

losses on a hedge position may reduce the cash available for distribution to stockholders and such losses may exceed the amount invested in such instruments;

counterparties to a hedging arrangement could default on their obligations; and

we may have to pay certain costs, such as transaction fees or brokerage costs.

Our board of directors has adopted a general policy with respect to our use of interest rate swaps, the purchase or sale of interest rate collars, caps or floors, options, mortgage derivatives and other hedging instruments in order to hedge as much of the interest rate risk as our manager determines is in the best interest of our stockholders, given the cost of such hedges and the need to maintain our status as a REIT. Our board's policy does not set forth specific policies and procedures for the use of these instruments. We may use these hedging instruments in our risk management strategy to limit the effects of changes in interest rates on our operations. A hedge may not be effective in eliminating all of the risks inherent in any particular position. Our profitability may be adversely affected during any period as a result of the use of derivatives.

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Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest

We are dependent on our manager with whom we have conflicts of interest.

We have only fifteen employees, including Mr. Fred Weber, Mr. John C. Kovarik and a nine-person asset management group, and are dependent upon our manager, Arbor Commercial Mortgage, to provide services to us that are vital to our operations. Our chairman, chief executive officer and president, Mr. Ivan Kaufman, is also the chief executive officer and president of our manager. Our chief financial officer, Mr. Frederick Herbst, is the chief financial officer of our manager and our secretary and general counsel, Mr. Walter Horn, is the general counsel of our manager. In addition, Mr. Kaufman and the Kaufman entities together beneficially own approximately 88% of the outstanding membership interests of Arbor Commercial Mortgage and Messrs. Herbst, Weber, Martello and Horn, collectively hold an approximately 5% ownership interest in Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Mr. Martello also serves as the trustee of one of the Kaufman entities that holds a majority of the outstanding membership interests in Arbor Commercial Mortgage and co-trustee of another Kaufman entity that owns an equity interest in our manager. Arbor Commercial Mortgage holds a 17% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership and 17% of the voting power of our outstanding stock (without giving effect to the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's warrants for additional operating partnership units).

We may enter into transactions with Arbor Commercial Mortgage outside the terms of the management agreement with the approval of majority vote of the independent members of our board of directors. Transactions required to be approved by a majority of our independent directors include, but are not limited to, our ability to purchase securities and mortgage and other assets from Arbor Commercial Mortgage or to sell securities and assets to Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Arbor Commercial Mortgage may from time to time provide permanent mortgage loan financing to clients of ours, which will be used to refinance bridge financing provided by us. We and Arbor Commercial Mortgage may also make loans to the same borrower or to borrowers that are under common control. Additionally, our policies and those of Arbor Commercial Mortgage may require us to enter into intercreditor agreements in situations where loans are made by us and Arbor Commercial Mortgage to the same borrower.

We have entered into a management agreement with our manager under which our manager provides us with all of the services vital to our operations other than asset management services. However, the management agreement was not negotiated at arm's length and its terms, including fees payable, may not be as favorable to us as if it had been negotiated with an unaffiliated third party. Certain matters relating to our organization also were not approved at arm's length and the terms of the contribution of assets to us may not be as favorable to us as if the contribution was with an unaffiliated third party.

The results of our operations is dependent upon the availability of, and our manager's ability to identify and capitalize on, investment opportunities. Our manager's officers and employees are also responsible for providing the same services for Arbor Commercial Mortgage's portfolio of investments. As a result, they may not be able to devote sufficient time to the management of our business operations.

Conflicts of interest could arise in transactions where we lend to borrowers in which Arbor Commercial Mortgage holds an equity interest.

Arbor Commercial Mortgage has contributed loans to us that are secured by properties in which Arbor Commercial Mortgage owns equity interests in the borrower. Every transaction that we enter into with an entity in which Arbor Commercial Mortgage holds equity interests raises a potential conflict of interest. Conflicts of interest with respect to these mortgage loans include, among others, decisions regarding (1) whether to waive defaults of such borrower, (2) whether to foreclose on a loan, and (3) whether to permit additional financing on the properties securing our investments other than financing provided by us.

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Termination of our management agreement may be costly.

Termination of the management agreement with our manager is difficult and costly. Our management agreement may be terminated by us (1) without cause, after the initial two year period, on six months prior written notice and (2) with cause in the event of our manager's uncured breach of the management agreement, if approved by a majority of our independent directors. If we terminate the management agreement without cause or elect not to renew the management agreement in connection with the decision to manage our portfolio internally, we are required to pay our manager a termination fee equal to the base management fee and the incentive compensation earned during the twelve month period preceding the termination. If we terminate the management agreement without cause (except in a case where we become internally managed) or elect not to renew the management agreement for any other reason, including a change of control of us, we are required to pay our manager a termination fee equal to two times the base management fee and the incentive compensation earned during the twelve-month period preceding the termination. If we terminate without cause and become internally managed, we are required to pay our manager a termination fee equal to the base management fee and the incentive compensation earned during the 12-month period preceding the termination. These provisions may increase the effective cost to us of terminating the management agreement, thereby adversely affecting our ability to terminate our manager without cause.

If our manager terminates the management agreement, we may not be able to find an adequate replacement manager.

At any time after the initial two-year term of the management agreement, our manager may terminate the management agreement without cause or elect not to renew the agreement, without penalty (except in certain cases of a change in control of the manager during the first three years of the management agreement), on six months prior written notice to us. In the event of our uncured breach of the management agreement, our manager may also terminate the agreement for cause without penalty. If our manager terminates our agreement, we may not be able to find an adequate replacement manager.

Our directors have approved very broad investment guidelines for our manager and do not approve each investment decision made by our manager.

Our manager is authorized to follow very broad investment guidelines. Our directors will periodically review our investment guidelines and our investment portfolio. However, our board does not review each proposed investment. In addition, in conducting periodic reviews, the directors rely primarily on information provided to them by our manager. Furthermore, transactions entered into by our manager may be difficult or impossible to unwind by the time they are reviewed by the directors. Our manager has great latitude within the broad investment guidelines in determining the types of assets it may decide are proper investments for us.

Our manager has broad discretion to invest funds and may acquire structured finance assets where the investment returns are substantially below expectations or that result in net operating losses.

Our manager has broad discretion, within the general investment criteria established by our board of directors, to allocate the proceeds of the concurrent offerings and to determine the timing of investment of such proceeds. Such discretion could result in allocation of proceeds to assets where the investment returns are substantially below expectations or that result in net operating losses, which would materially and adversely affect our business, operations and results.

The management compensation structure that we have agreed to with our manager may cause our manager to invest in high risk investments. Our manager is entitled to a base management fee, which is based on the equity of our operating partnership. The amount of the base management fee does not depend on the performance of the services provided by our manager or the types of assets it selects for our investment, but the value of our operating partnership's equity will be affected by the performance of these assets. Our manager is also entitled to receive incentive compensation based in part upon our achievement of targeted levels of funds from operations. In evaluating investments and other management strategies, the opportunity to earn incentive compensation based on funds from operations may lead our

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manager to place undue emphasis on the maximization of funds from operations at the expense of other criteria, such as preservation of capital, in order to achieve higher incentive compensation. Investments with higher yield potential are generally riskier or more speculative. This could result in increased risk to the value of our invested portfolio.

Risks Related to Our Status as a REIT

If we do not qualify as a REIT or fail to remain qualified as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and could face substantial tax liability.

We intend to operate so as to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. However, qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which only limited judicial and administrative authorities exist. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize our REIT status. Our continued qualification as a REIT will depend on our satisfaction of certain asset, income, organizational, distribution, stockholder ownership and other requirements on a continuing basis. In particular, our ability to qualify as a REIT depends in part on the relative values of our common and special voting preferred stock, which have not been determined by independent appraisal, are susceptible to fluctuation, and could, if successfully challenged by the IRS, cause us to fail to meet the ownership requirements. In addition, our ability to satisfy the requirements to qualify as a REIT depends in part on the actions of third parties over which we have no control or only limited influence, including in cases where we own an equity interest in an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Furthermore, new tax legislation, administrative guidance or court decisions, in each instance potentially with retroactive effect, could make it more difficult or impossible for us to qualify as a REIT. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any tax year, then:

we would be taxed as a regular domestic corporation, which, among other things, means we would be unable to deduct distributions to stockholders in computing taxable income and would be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates;

any resulting tax liability could be substantial and would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to stockholders; and

unless we were entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the subsequent four taxable years following the year during which we lost our qualification, and thus, our cash available for distribution to stockholders would be reduced for each of the years during which we did not qualify as a REIT.

Even if we remain qualified as a REIT, we may face other tax liabilities that reduce our cash flow.

Even if we remain qualified for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and assets, including taxes on any undistributed income, tax on income from some activities conducted as a result of a foreclosure, and state or local income, property and transfer taxes, such as mortgage recording taxes. See **Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Arbor Realty Taxation of REITs in General**. Any of these taxes would decrease cash available for distribution to our stockholders. In addition, in order to meet the REIT qualification requirements, or to avert the imposition of a 100% tax that applies to certain gains derived by a REIT from dealer property or inventory, we may hold some of our assets through taxable subsidiary corporations.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the ownership of our stock. We may be required to make distributions to stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for

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distribution. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT we must ensure that at the end of each calendar quarter at least 75% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities and qualified REIT real estate assets. The remainder of our investment in securities (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) generally cannot include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. In addition, in general, no more than 5% of the value of our assets (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 20% of the value of our total securities can be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. If we fail to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct such failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter to avoid losing our REIT status and suffering adverse tax consequences. As a result, we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

Liquidation of collateral may jeopardize our REIT status.

To continue to qualify as a REIT, we must comply with requirements regarding our assets and our sources of income. If we are compelled to liquidate our mortgage and preferred equity investments to satisfy our obligations to our lenders, we may be unable to comply with these requirements, ultimately jeopardizing our status as a REIT.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to borrow to make distributions to stockholders.

As a REIT, we must generally distribute at least 90% of our annual taxable income, subject to certain adjustments, to our stockholders. To the extent that we satisfy the distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our taxable income, we will be subject to federal corporate income tax on our undistributed taxable income. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax if the actual amount that we pay out to our stockholders in a calendar year is less than a minimum amount specified under federal tax laws.

From time to time, we may generate taxable income greater than our net income for financial reporting purposes due to, among other things, amortization of capitalized purchase premiums, or our taxable income may be greater than our cash flow available for distribution to stockholders (for example, where a borrower defers the payment of interest in cash pursuant to a contractual right or otherwise). If we do not have other funds available in these situations we could be required to borrow funds, sell investments at disadvantageous prices or find another alternative source of funds to make distributions sufficient to enable us to pay out enough of our taxable income to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement and to avoid corporate income tax and the 4% excise tax in a particular year. These alternatives could increase our costs or reduce our equity.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could reduce the market price of our common stock.

At any time, the federal income tax laws governing REITs or the administrative interpretations of those laws may be amended. Any of those new laws or interpretations may take effect retroactively and could adversely affect us or you as a stockholder. On May 28, 2003, The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 was enacted, which decreases the tax rate on most dividends paid by corporations to individual investors to a maximum of 15%. REIT dividends, with limited exceptions, will not benefit from the rate reduction, because a REIT's income generally is not subject to corporate level tax. As such, this legislation could cause shares in non-REIT corporations to be a more attractive investment to individual investors than shares in REITs and could have an adverse effect on the value of our common stock.

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Restrictions on share accumulation in REITs could discourage a change of control of us.

In order for us to qualify as a REIT, not more than 50% of the number or value of our outstanding shares of capital stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals during the last half of a taxable year.

In order to prevent five or fewer individuals from acquiring more than 50% of our outstanding shares and a resulting failure to qualify as a REIT, our charter provides that, subject to certain exceptions, no person, including entities, may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, more than 9.6% of the aggregate value or number (whichever is more restrictive) of shares of our outstanding common stock or 9.6% by value of our outstanding capital stock. For purposes of this calculation, warrants held by such person will be deemed to have been exercised. The shares most recently acquired by a person that are in excess of these limits will not have any voting rights exercisable by such person. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our common or preferred stock in excess of the ownership limit without the consent of the board of directors will result in the shares being automatically transferred to a charitable trust (or otherwise be void) and be deemed to have been offered for sale to us for a period subsequent to the acquisition. Any person who acquires shares in excess of these limits is obliged to immediately give written notice to us and provide us with any information we may request in order to determine the effect of the acquisition on our status as a REIT.

We granted Arbor Commercial Mortgage and Mr. Kaufman, as its controlling equity owner, an exemption from the ownership limitation contained in our charter, in connection with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's acquisition of approximately 3.1 million shares of our special voting preferred stock on July 1, 2003.

While these restrictions are designed to prevent any five individuals from owning more than 50% of our shares, they could also discourage a change in control of our company. These restrictions may also deter tender offers that may be attractive to stockholders or limit the opportunity for stockholders to receive a premium for their shares if an investor makes purchases of shares to acquire a block of shares.

Complying with REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively.

The REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code may limit our ability to hedge our operations. Under current law, any income that we generate from derivatives or other transactions intended to hedge our interest rate risks will generally constitute income that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% income requirement applicable to REITs, and will also be treated as nonqualifying income for purposes of the REIT 95% income test unless specified requirements are met. In addition, any income from foreign currency or other hedges would generally constitute nonqualifying income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% REIT income tests under current law. See *Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Arbor Realty Derivatives and Hedging Transactions*. As a result of these rules, we may have to limit our use of hedging techniques that might otherwise be advantageous, which could result in greater risks associated with interest rate or other changes than we would otherwise incur.

Risks Related to the Offering

The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile.

On April 13, 2004, we completed an initial public offering of our common stock, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. While there has been active trading in our common stock since the initial public offering, we cannot assure you that an active trading market in our common stock will be sustained.

Even if active trading of our common stock continues, the market price of our common stock may be highly volatile and be subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If the market price of our common stock declines significantly, you may be unable to resell shares of our common stock at or above the

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purchase price you paid to acquire them. We cannot assure you that the market price of our common shares will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common shares include:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results or dividends;
- changes in our funds from operations or earnings estimates or publication of research reports about us or the real estate industry;
- increases in market interest rates that lead purchasers of our shares to demand a higher yield;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future;
- additions or departures of key management personnel;
- actions by institutional shareholders;
- speculation in the press or investment community; and
- general market and economic conditions.

Our charter generally does not permit ownership in excess of 9.6% of our common or capital stock, and attempts to acquire our capital stock in excess of these limits are ineffective without prior approval from our board of directors.

For the purpose of preserving our REIT qualification, our charter generally prohibits direct or constructive ownership by any person of more than 9.6% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding shares of our common stock or 9.6% (by value) of our outstanding shares of capital stock. For purposes of this calculation, warrants held by such person will be deemed to have been exercised if such exercise would result in a violation. Our charter's constructive ownership rules are complex and may cause the outstanding stock owned by a group of related individuals or entities to be deemed to be constructively owned by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of less than these percentages of the outstanding stock by an individual or entity could cause that individual or entity to own constructively in excess of these percentages of the outstanding stock and thus be subject to our charter's ownership limit. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our common or preferred stock in excess of the ownership limit without the consent of the board of directors will result in the shares being automatically transferred to a charitable trust or otherwise be void.

Maryland takeover statutes may prevent a change of our control. This could depress our stock price.

Under Maryland law, "business combinations" between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. The statute permits various exceptions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of directors before the time that an interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. An interested stockholder is defined as:

- any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation's shares; or
- an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

A person is not an interested stockholder under the statute if the board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested stockholder.

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After the five year prohibition, any business combination between the Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation; and

two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares of voting stock held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

The business combination statute may prevent or discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer, including potential acquisitions that might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders. See Important Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws Business Combinations and Control Share Acquisitions.

Our staggered board and other provisions of our charter and bylaws may prevent a change in our control.

Our board of directors is divided into three classes of directors. The current terms of the Class I, Class II and Class III directors will expire in 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Directors of each class are chosen for three year terms upon the expiration of their current terms, and each year one class of directors is elected by the stockholders. The staggered terms of our directors may reduce the possibility of a tender offer or an attempt at a change in control, even though a tender offer or change in control might be in the best interest of our stockholders. In addition, our charter and bylaws also contain other provisions that may delay or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders. See Important Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws.

Future offerings of debt securities, which would be senior to our common stock upon liquidation, or equity securities, which would dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders and may be senior to our common stock for the purposes of dividend distributions or distributions upon liquidation, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In the future we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making additional offerings of debt or equity securities, including commercial paper, medium term notes, senior or subordinated notes and classes of preferred stock or common stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our common stock, or both. If we decide to issue preferred stock in addition to our special voting preferred stock already issued, it could have a preference on liquidating distributions or a preference on dividend payments that could limit our ability to make a dividend distribution to the holders of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common stock and diluting their stock holdings in us.

Securities eligible for future sale may have adverse effects on our share price.

The effect of future sales of our common stock or the availability of our common stock for future sales may affect the market price of our common stock. Currently, 15,471,433 shares of our common stock are outstanding, 37,834 shares are reserved and authorized for issuance under our stock incentive plan and 3,776,069 shares are authorized for issuance upon redemption of operating partnership units, including

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629,345 operating partnership units issuable upon exercise of warrants for additional operating partnership units. If Arbor Commercial Mortgage redeems its 3,776,069 operating partnership units (including 629,345 operating partnership units issuable upon exercise of warrants for additional operating partnership units) and we elect to issue shares of our common stock upon such redemption, an additional 3,776,069 shares would be eligible for future sale. We have granted registration rights to Arbor Commercial Mortgage relating to the resale of shares of common stock that we may issue upon redemption of its operating partnership units. Furthermore, we satisfy our obligation to pay up to 25% of the incentive compensation payable to our manager under the management agreement with shares of our common stock. The issuance of common stock could cause dilution of our existing common stock and a decrease in the market price.

You should not rely on lock-up agreements in connection with the private placement or our initial public offering to limit the amount of common stock sold into the market.

Pursuant to lock-up agreements we entered into in connection with our initial public offering, we agreed with the underwriters of our initial public offering not to offer to sell, contract to sell, or otherwise dispose of, loan, pledge or grant any rights with respect to any shares of our common stock, any options or warrants to purchase any shares of our common stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable for any of our common stock, including our units, for a period of 180 days following April 7, 2004, the date of the IPO prospectus, subject to certain exceptions. Our directors and officers, Arbor Commercial Mortgage and certain members of the senior management of Arbor Commercial Mortgage agreed, with limited exceptions, for a period of 180 days after the date of the IPO prospectus, and the selling stockholder named in the IPO prospectus and remaining holders of units agreed, with limited exceptions, for a period of 60 days after the date of the IPO prospectus, that they will not, without the prior written consent of Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, directly or indirectly, offer to sell, sell or otherwise dispose of any shares of our common stock or any securities convertible into, or exercisable or exchangeable for, shares of our common or our other capital stock.

Arbor Commercial Mortgage and each of the persons serving as our directors and executive officers at the consummation of the private placement also entered into lock-up agreements with respect to their units, common stock, warrants and the shares of common stock issuable upon redemption of operating partnership units restricting the sale of such securities without the consent of JMP Securities until 180 days after the date of effectiveness of the IPO registration statement, subject to certain exceptions.

Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC and JMP Securities, respectively, may, at any time, release all or a portion of the securities subject to the foregoing lock-up provisions. If the restrictions under the lock-up agreements with Arbor Commercial Mortgage, members of the senior management of Arbor Commercial Mortgage and our directors and officers are waived or terminated, approximately 292,850 outstanding shares of common stock, 25,150 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants, and 3,776,069 shares issuable upon exercise of operating partnership units (including 629,345 warrants for operating partnership units), will be available for sale into the market, subject only to applicable securities rules and regulations, which could reduce the market price for our common stock.

We have not established a minimum dividend payment level and there are no assurances of our ability to pay dividends in the future.

We intend to pay quarterly dividends and to make distributions to our stockholders in an amount such that all or substantially all of our taxable income in each year, subject to certain adjustments, is distributed. We have not established a minimum dividend payment level and our ability to pay dividends may be adversely affected by the risk factors described in this prospectus. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our earnings, our financial condition, maintenance of our REIT status and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. There are no assurances of our ability to pay dividends in the future. In addition, some of our distributions may include a return of capital.

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An increase in market interest rates may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

One of the factors that investors may consider in deciding whether to buy or sell shares of our common stock is our dividend rate as a percentage of our share price relative to market interest rates. If the market price of our common stock is based primarily on the earnings and return that we derive from our investments and income with respect to our properties and our related distributions to stockholders, and not from the market value or underlying appraised value of the properties or investments themselves, then interest rate fluctuations and capital market conditions will likely affect the market price of our common stock. For instance, if market rates rise without an increase in our dividend rate, the market price of our common stock could decrease as potential investors may require a higher dividend yield on our common stock or seek other securities paying higher dividends or interest. In addition, rising interest rates would result in increased interest expense on our variable rate debt, thereby adversely affecting cash flow and our ability to service our indebtedness and pay dividends.

Broad market fluctuations could negatively impact the market price of our common stock.

The stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of many companies in industries similar or related to ours and that have been unrelated to these companies' operating performances. These broad market fluctuations could reduce the market price of our common stock. Furthermore, our operating results and prospects may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors or may be lower than those of companies with comparable market capitalizations, which could lead to a material decline in the market price of our common stock.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make forward looking statements in this prospectus that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of our business and our financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, plans, and objectives. They also include, among other things, statements concerning anticipated revenues, income or loss, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure, or other financial terms, as well as statements regarding the subjects that are forward looking by their nature, such as:

our business strategy;

completion of any pending transactions;

our ability to obtain future financing arrangements;

our understanding of our competition;

our projected operating results;

the operating results presented in the historical consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus;

market trends;

estimates relating to our future dividends;

projected capital expenditures; and

the impact of technology on our operations and business.

The forward looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions, and expectations of our future performance, taking into account the information currently available to us. We do not intend to update our forward looking statements. These beliefs, assumptions, and expectations can change as a result of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to us. If a change occurs, our business, financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in our forward looking statements. You should carefully consider this risk when you make a decision concerning an investment in our common stock.

When we use words such as will likely result, may, shall, will, believe, expect, anticipate, project, intend, estimate, go, similar expressions, we intend to identify forward looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward looking statements. We are not obligated to publicly update or revise any forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The selling stockholders will receive all of the proceeds from the sale of the common stock offered hereby. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the common stock offered hereby.

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DISTRIBUTION POLICY

We have made and intend to make, regular quarterly distributions to our stockholders. To qualify as a REIT we must distribute to our stockholders an amount at least equal to:

90% of our REIT taxable income, determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding any net capital gain (which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals); plus

90% of the excess of our net income from foreclosure property (as defined in Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code) over the tax imposed on such income by the Internal Revenue Code; less

any excess non-cash income (as determined under the Internal Revenue Code). See Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Arbor Realty Annual Distribution Requirements.

We are subject to income tax on income that is not distributed and to an excise tax to the extent that certain percentages of our income are not distributed by specified dates. See Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Arbor Realty Annual Distribution Requirements. Income as computed for purposes of the foregoing tax rules will not necessarily correspond to our income as determined for financial reporting purposes.

Distributions are authorized by our board of directors and declared by us based upon a number of factors, including:

actual results of operations;

restrictions under Maryland law;

the timing of the investment of our equity capital;

the amount of funds from operations;

our financial condition;

debt service requirements;

capital expenditure requirements;

our taxable income;

the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code;

our operating expenses; and

other factors our directors deem relevant.

Our ability to make distributions to our stockholders depends upon our receipt of distributions from our operating partnership, Arbor Realty Limited Partnership, which may depend, in part, upon the performance of our investment portfolio, and, in turn, from Arbor Commercial Mortgage's management of our business. Distributions are made in cash to the extent that cash is available for distribution. In order to maximize the return on our funds, cash generated from operations is generally used to temporarily pay down borrowings. When making distributions, we generally borrow the required funds by drawing on credit capacity available under our credit facilities. To date, all distributions have been funded in this manner. In 2003, we made distributions of \$0.50 per share, and our net income was \$0.42 per share. For the quarter ended March 31, 2004, we made distributions of \$0.38 per share, which equaled our net income per share. With respect to this distribution, we borrowed funds by drawing on credit capacity available under our credit facilities. In the future, to the extent cash available is less than the distribution, we may be required to borrow additional funds or sell assets in order to meet our REIT distribution requirements.

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Distributions to stockholders are generally taxable to our stockholders as ordinary income, although a portion of these distributions may be designated by us as capital gains to the extent they are attributable to capital gain income recognized by us, or may constitute a return of capital to the extent they exceed our earnings and profits as determined for tax purposes. We will furnish annually to each of our stockholders a statement setting forth distributions paid during the preceding year and their federal

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income tax status. For a discussion of the federal income tax treatment of our distributions, see Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Arbor Realty Taxation of REITs in General, Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Arbor Realty Annual Distribution Requirements and Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Stockholders.

We may not be able to generate sufficient revenue from operations to pay distributions to our stockholders. In addition, our directors may change our distribution policy in the future. See Risk Factors.

Our charter allows us to issue preferred stock that could have a preference on distributions. We currently have no intention to issue any such preferred stock, but if we do, the dividend preference on the preferred stock could limit our ability to make a dividend distribution to the holders of our common stock. We have previously issued approximately 3.1 million shares of our special voting preferred stock to Arbor Commercial Mortgage which does not have any preferential dividend, except a \$0.01 per share liquidation preference upon a liquidation or redemption.

On November 5, 2003, our board authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.25 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ending September 30, 2003, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 5, 2003. We made this distribution on November 18, 2003. On December 19, 2003, our board of directors authorized a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.25 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ending December 31, 2003, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 19, 2003. We made this distribution on December 30, 2003. Of the distributions paid in 2003, 76% were taxable as ordinary income and 24% represented a return of capital. The portion representing the return of capital arose because the distribution paid, which approximated cash generated from operations, exceeded taxable income for the year.

On March 18, 2004, our board of directors authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.38 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ended March 31, 2004, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18, 2004. This amount equaled net income per share for the quarter. We made this distribution on March 26, 2004. On June 24, 2004, our board of directors authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.35 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ended June 30, 2004, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 6, 2004. We plan to make this distribution on July 15, 2004.

Table of Contents**PRICE RANGE OF OUR COMMON STOCK**

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ABR. On July 6, 2004, the closing sale price of our common stock, as reported on the NYSE, was \$20.00. As of July 6, 2004, there were 18 record holders of our common stock. This figure does not reflect the beneficial ownership of shares held in nominee name. The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for our common stock for the period indicated as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2004:		
Second quarter (April 7, 2004 through June 30, 2004)	\$21.00	\$18.40
Third quarter (through July 6, 2004)	20.05	19.50

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
OF ARBOR REALTY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

The following tables present selected historical consolidated financial information as of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 and for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 and the period ended December 31, 2003. The selected consolidated financial information presented below under the captions Consolidated Income Statement Data and Consolidated Balance Sheet Data for the period ended December 31, 2003 and at December 31, 2003, respectively, has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, which management considers necessary for a fair presentation of the historical consolidated financial statements for such period. The selected consolidated financial information presented below under the captions Consolidated Income Statement Data and Consolidated Balance Sheet Data for the period ended March 31, 2004 and at March 31, 2004, respectively, has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated financial information presented below under the caption Consolidated Income Statement Data for the periods ended March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 is not necessarily indicative of any other interim period. In addition, since the information presented below is only a summary and does not provide all of the information contained in our historical consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, you should read it in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Arbor Realty Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries and our historical consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2004	Period from June 24, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003
(Unaudited)		
Consolidated Income Statement Data:		
Interest income	\$8,163,391	\$10,012,449
Other income	21,104	156,502
Total revenue	8,184,495	10,168,951
Total expenses	3,888,829	5,452,865
Net income	3,104,327	3,407,919
Earnings per share, basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.38	0.42
Dividends declared per common share ⁽²⁾	0.38	0.50
(Unaudited)		
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:		
Loans and investments, net	\$438,888,731	\$286,036,610
Related party loans, net	38,765,525	35,940,881
Available for sale securities	57,228,551	
Total assets	549,413,662	338,164,432
Notes payable and repurchase agreements	381,567,637	172,528,471
Total liabilities	394,567,669	183,416,716
Minority interest	43,627,186	43,631,602
Total stockholders' equity	111,218,807	111,116,114
(Unaudited)		
Other Data (Unaudited):		
Total originations	\$197,404,466	\$186,289,922

(1)

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The warrants underlying the units issued in the private placement at \$75.00 per unit have an initial exercise price of \$15.00 per share and expire on July 1, 2005. This exercise price is equal to the price per share of common stock in the private placement and approximates the market value of our common stock at December 31, 2003. Therefore, the assumed exercise of the warrants were not considered to be dilutive for purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share.

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- (2) On November 5, 2003, our board authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.25 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ending September 30, 2003, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 5, 2003. We made this distribution on November 18, 2003. On December 19, 2003, our board of directors authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.25 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ending December 31, 2003, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 19, 2003. We made this distribution on December 30, 2003. On March 18, 2004, our board of directors authorized and we declared a distribution to our stockholders of \$0.38 per share of common stock, payable with respect to the quarter ended March 31, 2004, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18, 2004. We made this distribution on March 26, 2004.

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE STRUCTURED FINANCE

BUSINESS OF ARBOR COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

On July 1, 2003, Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed a portfolio of structured finance investments and related liabilities to our operating partnership. In addition, certain employees of Arbor Commercial Mortgage became our employees. These assets, liabilities and employees represented a substantial portion of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business.

The tables on the following page present selected historical consolidated financial information of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage at the dates and for the periods indicated. The structured finance business did not operate as a separate legal entity or business division or segment of Arbor Commercial Mortgage but as an integrated part of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's consolidated business. Accordingly, the statements of revenue and direct operating expenses do not include charges from Arbor Commercial Mortgage for corporate general and administrative expense because Arbor Commercial Mortgage considered such items to be corporate expenses and did not allocate them to individual business units. These expenses included costs for Arbor Commercial Mortgage's executive management, corporate facilities and overhead costs, corporate accounting and treasury functions, corporate legal matters and other similar costs. The selected consolidated financial information presented under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data" for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, and for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data" as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated financial information presented under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data" for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 and the six months ended June 30, 2003 is not necessarily indicative of the results of any other interim period or the year ended December 31, 2003. The selected consolidated financial information presented under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data" for the year ended December 31, 2000 and the caption "Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data" as of December 31, 2000 have also been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. The selected consolidated financial information presented under the caption "Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data" for the six months ended June 30, 2002, the quarter ended March 31, 2003 and for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998 and the caption "Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data" as of December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 have been derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

The consolidated financial statements of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business included in this prospectus represent the consolidated financial position and results of operations of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business during certain periods and at certain dates when Arbor Commercial Mortgage previously held our initial assets, as well as several other structured finance investments that we did not acquire in connection with our formation transactions. See "Arbor Realty Trust, Inc." Accordingly, the historical financial results of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business are not indicative of our future performance. In addition, since the information presented is only a summary and does not provide all of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business, including related notes, you should read it in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of the Structured Finance Business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, LLC and Subsidiaries" and the consolidated financial statements of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business, including related notes, contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Direct Operating Expenses Data:**

	Six Months Ended		Quarter	Year Ended December 31,					
	June 30,		Ended						
	2003	2002	March 31,	2003	2002	2001(1)	2000(1)	1999(1)	1998(1)
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)					(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Interest income	\$ 7,688,465	\$ 7,482,750	\$ 3,406,481	\$ 14,532,504	\$ 14,667,916	\$ 10,707,551	\$ 6,964,873	\$ 6,807,617	
Income from real estate held for sale, net of operating expenses							925,999	1,608,172	
Other income	1,552,414	553,625	1,211,715	1,090,106	1,668,215	652,970	2,838,639	7,064,294	
Total revenue	9,240,879	8,036,375	4,618,196	15,622,610	16,336,131	11,360,521	10,729,511	15,480,083	
Total direct operating expenses	5,737,688	8,344,302	2,699,870	13,639,755	10,997,800	9,227,274	7,145,469	6,589,274	
Revenue in excess of direct operating expenses before gain on sale of loans and real estate and income from equity affiliates	3,503,191	(307,927)	1,918,326	1,982,855	5,338,331	2,133,247	3,584,042	8,890,809	
Gain on sale of loans and real estate	1,024,268	7,006,432		7,470,999	3,226,648	1,880,825	1,818,299	1,898,558	
Income from equity affiliates		601,100		632,350	1,403,014	5,028,835	3,592,398	567,006	
Revenue, gain on sale of loans and real estate and income from equity affiliates in excess of direct operating expenses	4,527,459	7,299,605	1,918,326	10,086,204	9,967,993	9,042,907	8,994,739	11,356,373	

Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities Data:

	At December 31,				
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
			(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Loans and investments, net	\$ 172,142,511	\$ 160,183,066	\$ 85,547,323	\$ 50,156,022	\$ 75,604,351
Related party loans, net	15,952,078	15,880,207			
Investment in equity affiliates	2,586,026	2,957,072	20,506,417	23,459,586	20,092,793
Total assets	200,563,236	183,713,747	119,110,446	84,751,032	96,537,674
Notes payable and repurchase agreements	141,836,477	132,409,735	70,473,501	47,154,530	58,678,062
Total liabilities	144,280,806	134,086,301	72,266,700	48,025,934	59,193,306
Net assets	56,282,430	49,627,446	46,843,746	36,725,098	37,344,368

Other Data (Unaudited):

Quarter

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	Six Months Ended June 30,		Ended March 31,	Year Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Total originations	\$ 117,965,000	\$ 30,660,000	\$ 31,435,000	\$ 130,043,000	\$ 86,700,000	\$ 108,378,000(2)	\$ 120,378,900(2)	\$ 230,718,353(2)

(1) In June 1998, Arbor Commercial Mortgage entered into a joint venture with SFG I, an affiliate of Nomura Asset Capital Corp., for the purpose of acquiring up to \$250 million of structured finance investments. Arbor Commercial Mortgage and SFG I each made 50% of the capital contributions to the joint venture and shared profits equally. Nomura Asset Capital Corp. provided financing to the joint venture in the form of a repurchase agreement. On July 31, 2001, Arbor Commercial Mortgage purchased SFG I's interest in this venture. This buyout was accounted for by the purchase accounting method. Prior to the purchase, net income from this venture was recorded in income from equity affiliates. The activities of the former joint venture have been included in the statements of revenue and direct operating expenses from the date of acquisition, August 2001. See the consolidated financial statements of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for further information.

(2) Total originations for 1998, 1999 and 2000 include originations from Arbor Commercial Mortgage's joint venture with SFG I discussed in footnote 1.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF ARBOR REALTY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with the sections of this prospectus entitled "Risk Factors," "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Selected Consolidated Financial Information of Arbor Realty Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries" and our historical consolidated financial statements, including related notes, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

We are a Maryland corporation that was formed in June 2003 to invest in real estate-related bridge and mezzanine loans, preferred equity and, in limited cases, discounted mortgage notes and other real estate-related assets. We also invest in mortgage-related securities. We conduct substantially all of our operations through our operating partnership.

Our operating performance is primarily driven by several factors:

Net interest income earned on our investments Net interest income represents the amount by which the interest income earned on our assets exceeds the interest expense incurred on our borrowings. If the yield earned on our assets increases, this will have a positive impact on earnings. Similarly, if the cost of borrowings decreases, this will have a positive impact on earnings. Net interest income is also directly impacted by the size of our asset portfolio.

Credit quality of our assets Effective asset and portfolio management is essential to maximizing the performance and value of a real estate/mortgage investment. Maintaining the credit quality of our loans and investments is of critical importance. Loans that do not perform in accordance with their terms may have a negative impact on earnings.

Cost control We seek to minimize our operating costs, which consist primarily of employee compensation and related costs and other general and administrative expenses. As the size of the portfolio increases, certain of these expenses, particularly employee compensation expenses, may increase.

On July 1, 2003, Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed \$213.1 million of structured finance assets and \$169.2 million of borrowings supported by \$43.9 million of equity in exchange for a commensurate equity ownership in our operating partnership. In addition, certain employees of Arbor Commercial Mortgage were transferred to our operating partnership. These assets, liabilities and employees represent a substantial portion of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business. We are externally managed and advised by Arbor Commercial Mortgage and pay Arbor Commercial Mortgage a management fee in accordance with a management agreement. Arbor Commercial Mortgage will also originate, underwrite and service all structured finance assets on behalf of our operating partnership.

Concurrently with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's asset contribution, we consummated a private equity offering of units, each consisting of five shares of common stock and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock. The offering price per unit was \$75.00, and gross proceeds from the private financing totaled \$120.2 million. From the \$120.2 million of gross proceeds from the private placement, we repaid \$105.6 million of borrowings under our warehouse credit facility and repurchase agreements, purchased two mezzanine loans and one preferred equity investment from Arbor Commercial Mortgage for \$6.7 million, paid offering expenses of \$7.6 million and funded \$0.3 million of operating capital. Gross proceeds from the private placement combined with the concurrent equity contribution by Arbor Commercial Mortgage totaled approximately \$164.1 million in equity capital. Offering expenses paid or accrued totaled \$10.1 million, resulting in stockholders' equity and minority interest of \$154.0 million as a result of the private placement.

We are organized and conduct our operations to qualify as a REIT and to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code with respect thereto. A REIT is generally not subject to federal income tax on that portion of its REIT taxable income which is distributed to its stockholders provided that at least 90% of taxable income is distributed and provided that certain other requirements are met.

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Subsequent to the quarter end, on April 13, 2004, we sold 6,750,000 shares of our common stock in a public offering at a price to the public of \$20.00 per share, for net proceeds of approximately \$125.4 million after deducting the underwriting discount and the other estimated offering expenses. We used the proceeds to pay down indebtedness. After giving effect to this offering, we had 14,949,567 shares of common stock outstanding. In addition, on May 6, 2004, the underwriters exercised a portion of their over-allotment option, which resulted in the issuance of 524,200 additional shares on May 11, 2004. We received net proceeds of approximately \$9.8 million after deducting the underwriting discount and we had 15,473,767 shares of common stock outstanding after giving effect to the over-allotment.

Changes in Financial Condition

During the quarter, we originated nine loans and investments totaling \$212.3 million, of which \$193.2 million was funded. Of the new loans, five were bridge loans totaling \$105.4 million, three were mezzanine loans totaling \$75.3 million and one loan was a junior participating interest for \$12.5 million. We have received full satisfaction of two loans totaling \$17.9 million and partial repayment on two loans totaling \$22.7 million.

In addition, in March 2004, we purchased \$57.4 million (including 0.1 million of purchased interest) of agency-sponsored whole pool mortgage related securities. Pools of FNMA and FHLMC adjustable rate residential mortgage loans underlie these mortgage related securities. We will receive payments from the payments that are made on these underlying mortgage loans. The loans have a fixed rate of interest for three years and adjust annually thereafter. These loans have a weighted average coupon rate of 3.79%. Of these mortgage-related securities, \$20.6 million were issued by FNMA and \$36.7 million were issued by FHLMC. We financed \$55.5 million under our existing \$250 million master repurchase agreement at one month LIBOR plus 0.10% and funded the remaining \$1.9 million with our own capital.

Our loan portfolio balance at March 31, 2004 was \$477.7 million, with a weighted average current interest pay rate of 7.29%, as compared to \$323.5 million with a weighted average interest pay rate of 7.49% at December 31, 2003. At the same dates, advances on financing facilities totaled \$326.1 million, with a weighted average funding cost of 3.53% and \$172.5 million, with a weighted average funding cost of 3.40%, respectively.

Sources of Operating Revenues

We derive our operating revenues primarily through interest received from making real estate-related bridge and mezzanine loans and preferred equity investments. For the period ended December 31, 2003 and for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, interest represented approximately 98% and 100%, of our total revenues, respectively. We provide bridge loans secured by first lien mortgages on the property to borrowers who are typically seeking short term capital to be used in an acquisition of property. The bridge loans we make typically range in size from \$1 million to \$30 million and have terms of up to seven years. We provide real property owners with mezzanine loans that are secured by pledges of ownership interests in entities that directly or indirectly control the real property or second mortgages. These loans typically range in size from \$2 million to \$30 million and have terms of up to seven years. We also make preferred equity investments in entities that directly or indirectly own real property.

We also derive operating revenues from other income that represents miscellaneous asset management fees associated with our loans and investments portfolio. For the period ended December 31, 2003, other income represented approximately 2% of our total revenue. For the quarter ended March 31, 2004, revenue from other income was \$21,000.

We will also derive interest income from our investments in mortgage related securities.

Gain on Sale of Loans and Real Estate and Income from Equity Affiliates

We may derive income from the gain on sale of loans and real estate. We may acquire (1) real estate for our own investment and, upon stabilization, disposition at an anticipated return and (2) real estate notes generally at a discount from lenders in situations where the borrower wishes to restructure and reposition its short term debt and the lender wishes to divest certain assets from its portfolio.

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We may also derive income from equity affiliates relating to joint ventures that were formed with equity partners to acquire, develop and/or sell real estate assets. Such investments are recorded under the equity method. We record our share of net income from the underlying properties in which we invest through these joint ventures.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Critical Accounting Policies

Set forth below is a summary of the accounting policies that management believes are critical to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. Certain of the accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are particularly important for an understanding of the financial position and results of operations presented in the historical consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus and require the application of significant judgment by management and, as a result, are subject to a degree of uncertainty.

Loans and Investments

Loans held for investment are intended to be held to maturity and, accordingly, are carried at cost, net of unamortized loan origination costs and fees, unless such loan or investment is deemed to be impaired. We invest in preferred equity interests that allow us to participate in a percentage of the underlying property's cash flows from operations and proceeds from a sale or refinancing. At the inception of each such investment, management must determine whether such investment should be accounted for as a loan, joint venture or as real estate. To date, management has determined that all such investments are properly accounted for and reported as loans.

Specific valuation allowances are established for impaired loans based on the fair value of collateral on an individual loan basis. The fair value of the collateral is determined by an evaluation of operating cash flow from the property during the projected holding period, and estimated sales value computed by applying an expected capitalization rate to the stabilized net operating income of the specific property, less selling costs, discounted at market discount rates.

If upon completion of the valuation, the fair value of the underlying collateral securing the impaired loan is less than the net carrying value of the loan, an allowance is created with a corresponding charge to the provision for loan losses. The allowance for each loan is maintained at a level believed adequate by management to absorb probable losses.

Available-For-Sale Securities

We invest in agency-sponsored whole pool mortgage related securities. Pools of FNMA and FHLMC adjustable rate residential mortgage loans underlie these mortgage related securities. We will receive payments from the payments that are made on these underlying mortgage loans, which have a fixed rate of interest for three years and adjust annually thereafter. These securities are carried at their estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income pursuant to SFAS No. 115 Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. Unrealized losses other-than-temporary losses are recognized currently in income. These available for sale securities are pledged as collateral for borrowings under a repurchase agreement. See Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Revenue Recognition

Interest Income. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis as it is earned. In most instances, the borrower pays an additional amount of interest at the time the loan is closed, an origination fee, and deferred interest upon maturity. This additional income, as well as any direct loan origination costs incurred, is deferred and recognized over the life of the related loan as a yield adjustment. Income recognition is suspended for loans when in the opinion of management a full recovery of income and principal becomes doubtful. Income recognition is resumed when the loan becomes contractually current and performance is demonstrated to be resumed. Several of the loans provide for accrual of interest at

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specified rates, which differ from current payment terms. Interest is recognized on such loans at the accrual rate subject to management's determination that accrued interest and outstanding principal are ultimately collectible, based on the underlying collateral and operations of the borrower. If management cannot make this determination regarding collectibility, interest income is recognized only upon actual receipt.

Interest income available-for-sale securities. Discounts or premiums are accreted into interest income on an effective yield or interest method, through the expected maturity date of the security. Income is not accrued on non-performing securities; cash received on such securities is treated as income to the extent of interest previously accrued.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46), which requires a variable interest entity, a VIE, to be consolidated by its primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is the party that absorbs a majority of the VIE's anticipated losses and/or a majority of the expected returns.

In December 2003, the FASB revised FIN 46 (FIN 46-R), delaying the effective date for certain entities created before February 1, 2003 and making other amendments to clarify the application of the guidance. In adopting FIN 46 and FIN 46-R, we have evaluated our loans and investments and investments in equity affiliates to determine whether they are VIE's. This evaluation resulted in us determining that our mezzanine loans, preferred equity investments and investments in equity affiliates were potential variable interests. For each of these investments, we have evaluated (1) the sufficiency of the fair value of the entities' equity investments at risk to absorb losses, (2) that as a group the holders of the equity investments at risk have (a) the direct or indirect ability through voting rights to make decisions about the entities' significant activities, (b) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity and their obligations are not protected directly or indirectly, (c) the right to receive the expected residual return of the entity and their rights are not capped, (3) the voting rights of some of these investors are proportional to their obligations to absorb the expected losses of the entity, their rights to receive the expected returns of the equity, or both, and (4) that substantially all of the entities' activities do not involve or are not conducted on behalf of an investor that has disproportionately few voting rights. For these investments, we have determined that the entities have sufficient equity at risk and, accordingly, they are not VIE's. As such, we have continued to account for the mezzanine loans and preferred equity investments and investments in equity investments as a loan, joint venture or real estate, as appropriate.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, an interpretation of FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 (SFAS No. 5), Accounting for Contingencies, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 57, Related Party Disclosures, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments and rescinded FASB Interpretation No. 34, Disclosure of Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, an Interpretation of SFAS No. 5. It requires that upon issuance of a guarantee, the guarantor must recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation it assumes under that guarantee regardless of whether it receives separately identifiable consideration (i.e., a premium). The new disclosure requirements were effective December 31, 2002. The adoption of FIN 45 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements, nor is it expected to have a material impact in the future.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations****For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2004**

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2004:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2004
Revenue:	
Interest income	\$ 8,163,391
Other income	21,104
Total revenue	<u>8,184,495</u>
Expenses:	
Interest expense	2,623,893
Employee compensation and benefits	613,306
Stock based compensation	114,201
Selling and administrative	244,311
Management fee	293,118
Total expenses	<u>3,888,829</u>
Income before minority interest	4,295,666
Income allocated to minority interest	<u>1,191,339</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 3,104,327</u>

Revenue. Interest income was \$8.2 million. The average balance of the loan and investment portfolio was \$406.9 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2004. The average yield on these assets was 7.94%.

Other income was \$21,000, which represents miscellaneous asset management fees associated with our loans and investments portfolio.

Expenses. Interest expense was \$2.6 million. The average balance of debt financing was \$250.2 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2004. The average cost of these borrowings was 4.15%. Our average leverage for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 was 61%, resulting in our interest margin on a levered basis being 14.14%.

Employee compensation and benefits expense was \$613,000, which represents salaries, benefits and incentive compensation for the 16 employees employed by us during the quarter ended March 31, 2004.

Stock-based compensation expense was \$114,000. This expense represents the cost of restricted stock granted to certain of our employees, executive officers and directors and certain executive officers and employees of our manager. Of the total shares granted, two-thirds of the shares granted vested immediately and the remaining one-third will vest over three years. The amount of compensation expense recorded for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 represents a ratable portion of the expense of the unvested shares.

Selling and administrative expense was \$244,000. This amount is comprised primarily of professional fees, including legal and accounting services, insurance expense and director's fees.

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Management fees were \$293,000. This amount represents the base management fee as provided for in the management agreement with our manager. The management agreement also provides for incentive compensation; however, the requirements for incentive compensation were not satisfied and no incentive compensation was recorded in the period.

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Income Allocated to Minority Interest. Income allocated to minority interest was \$1.2 million. This amount represents the portion of our income allocated to our manager, which owned a 28% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership and was allocated 28% of our income for the quarter ended March 31, 2004.

Period from June 24, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the period ended December 31, 2003:

	Period from June 24, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003
Revenue:	
Interest income	\$ 10,012,449
Other income	156,502
	<hr/>
Total revenue	10,168,951
	<hr/>
Expenses:	
Interest expense	1,669,731
Employee compensation and benefits	940,336
Stock based compensation	1,721,367
Selling and administrative	533,697
Management fee	587,734
	<hr/>
Total expenses	5,452,865
	<hr/>
Income before minority interest	4,716,086
Income allocated to minority interest	1,308,167
	<hr/>
Net income	\$ 3,407,919
	<hr/>

Revenue. Interest income was \$10.0 million. The average balance of the loan and investment portfolio was \$254.9 million during the period ended December 31, 2003. The average yield on these assets was 7.68%.

Other income was \$157,000, which represents loan structuring and miscellaneous asset management fees associated with our loans and investments portfolio.

Expenses. Interest expense was \$1.7 million. The average balance of debt financing was \$92.5 million during the period ended December 31, 2003. The average cost of these borrowings was 3.53%. Our average leverage for the period ended December 31, 2003 was 36%, resulting in our interest margin on a levered basis being 10.27%.

Employee compensation and benefits expense was \$940,000, which represents salaries, benefits and incentive compensation for the 12 employees employed by us during the period ended December 31, 2003.

Stock-based compensation expense was \$1.7 million. This expense represents the cost of restricted stock granted to certain of our employees, executive officers and directors and certain executive officers and employees of our manager. Of the total shares granted, two-thirds of the shares granted vested immediately and the remaining one-third will vest over three years. The amount of compensation expense recorded for the period ended December 31, 2003 represents the full expense of the vested shares and a ratable portion of the expense of the unvested shares.

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Selling and administrative expense was \$534,000. This amount is comprised primarily of professional fees, including legal and accounting services.

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Management fees were \$588,000. This amount represents the base management fee as provided for in the management agreement with our manager. The management agreement also provides for incentive compensation; however, the requirements for incentive compensation were not satisfied and no incentive compensation was recorded in the period.

Income Allocated to Minority Interest. Income allocated to minority interest was \$1.3 million. This amount represents the portion of our income allocated to our manager, which owns a 28% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership and is allocated 28% of our income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

Liquidity is a measurement of the ability to meet potential cash requirements, including ongoing commitments to repay borrowings, fund and maintain loans and investments and other general business needs. Our primary sources of funds for liquidity consist of funds raised from our private equity offering in July 2003, net proceeds from our initial public offering in April 2004, borrowings under credit agreements, net cash provided by operating activities, repayments of outstanding loans and investments and the issuance of common, convertible and/or preferred equity securities.

On April 13, 2004, we sold 6,750,000 shares of our common stock in a public offering at a price to the public of \$20.00 per share, for net proceeds of approximately \$125.4 million after deducting the underwriting discount and the other estimated offering expenses. We used the proceeds to pay down indebtedness. In addition, on May 6, 2004 the underwriters exercised a portion of their overallotment option, which resulted in the issuance of 524,200 additional shares on May 11, 2004. We received net proceeds of approximately \$9.8 million after deducting the underwriting discount.

We also maintain liquidity through one warehouse credit agreement and two master repurchase agreements with three different financial institutions.

We have a \$250.0 million warehouse credit agreement with a financial institution, dated as of July 1, 2003, with a term of three years. In the event this facility is not renewed, we have nine months to repay all outstanding advances. In addition to LIBOR-based interest obligations, this warehouse credit facility includes a profit sharing agreement, whereby the institution shares in the net interest spread of the assets financed. The profit sharing component represents the percentage of the net profits earned over the life of a loan that are payable to the lender upon repayment of the underlying investment. Net profits are based on interest income, interest expense and deferred interest payable at repayment of an investment. On March 31, 2004, the outstanding balance under this facility was \$132.3 million.

We have a \$100.0 million master repurchase agreement with a second financial institution, dated as of November 18, 2002, with a one-year term, renewable annually. On March 31, 2004, the outstanding balance under this facility was \$48.9 million.

We have a \$50.0 million master repurchase agreement with a third financial institution, dated as of July 1, 2003, which matures in November 2005. This facility has not yet been utilized.

We have a \$250.0 million master repurchase agreement with a fourth financial institution, dated as of December 23, 2003, with a term of three years and an interest rate based on LIBOR. On March 31, 2004, the outstanding balance under this facility was \$200.3 million. Included in the \$200.3 million outstanding on March 31, 2004 were \$55.5 million of borrowings associated with the purchase of securities available-for-sale. These borrowings equal 97% of the purchase price of the securities and bear interest at a rate of one month LIBOR plus ..10%. If the estimated fair value of the securities decreases, we may be required to pay down borrowings from the repurchase agreement due to such a decline in the estimated fair value of the securities collateralizing the repurchase agreement.

The warehouse credit agreement and the three master repurchase agreements require that we pay interest monthly, based on our pricing over LIBOR. The amount of our pricing over LIBOR varies

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depending upon the structure of the loan or investment financed pursuant to the warehouse credit agreement or the master repurchase agreement. Our pricing over LIBOR is summarized in the table on the following page.

The warehouse credit agreement and the three master repurchase agreements require that we pay down borrowings under these facilities pro-rata as principal payments on our loans and investments are received. In addition, if upon maturity of a loan or investment we decide to grant the borrower an extension option, the financial institutions have the option to extend the borrowings or request payment in full on the outstanding borrowings of the loan or investment extended. The financial institutions also have the right to request immediate payment of any outstanding borrowings on any loan or investment that is at least 60 days delinquent.

We believe our existing sources of funds will be adequate for purposes of meeting our short-term liquidity (within one year) and long-term liquidity needs. These liquidity needs, which are present in the short-term and long-term, include ongoing commitments to repay borrowings, fund future investments, fund operating costs and fund distributions. Our loans and investments are financed under existing credit facilities and their credit status is continuously monitored; therefore, these loans and investments are expected to generate a generally stable return. Our ability to meet our long-term liquidity and capital resource requirements is subject to obtaining additional debt and equity financing. If we are unable to renew our sources of financing on substantially similar terms or at all it would have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Any decision by our lenders and investors to enter into such transactions with us will depend upon a number of factors, such as our financial performance, compliance with the terms of our existing credit arrangements, industry or market trends, the general availability of and rates applicable to financing transactions, such lenders and investors resources and policies concerning the terms under which they make such capital commitments and the relative attractiveness of alternative investment or lending opportunities.

The maximum borrowing capacities, advance rates and other principal terms of our credit facilities are listed below (LIBOR refers to one-month LIBOR). These facilities have an aggregate capacity of \$650 million and as of March 31, 2004, borrowings were approximately \$382 million.

	Warehouse Facility	Repurchase Agreement	Repurchase Agreement	Repurchase Agreement
Total Facility Amount	\$ 250,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 250,000,000
Sublimits based on				
Investment Type				
Bridge Loan Sublimit Amount	\$ 125,000,000	N/A	\$ 50,000,000	N/A
Maximum Advance Rate ⁽¹⁾	85% ⁽²⁾	80%	80%	70%-80% ⁽³⁾
Pricing over LIBOR	2.00%	2.00%	1.25%	1.75%- 2.875% ⁽³⁾
Profit Share ⁽⁴⁾	20.0%			
Mezzanine Loans/ Preferred				
Equity Sublimit Amount	\$ 175,000,000	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 90,000,000
Maximum Advance Rate ⁽¹⁾	80% ⁽⁵⁾	65%	75%	55%-70% ⁽³⁾
Pricing over LIBOR	2.75%	2.75%	2.50%	2.10%- 3.225% ⁽³⁾
Profit Share ⁽⁴⁾	20.0%			
Note Acquisitions Sublimit				
Amount	\$ 125,000,000			
Maximum Advance Rate ⁽⁵⁾	80% ⁽⁶⁾			
Pricing over LIBOR	2.50%			
Property Acquisitions Total				
Line	\$ 125,000,000			
Maximum Advance Rate	80%			
Pricing over LIBOR	2.50%			
Financial Covenants:				
Minimum Net Worth	\$ 115,000,000 ⁽⁷⁾	\$ 45,000,000 ⁽⁷⁾	(8)	\$ 75,000,000

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	Warehouse Facility	Repurchase Agreement	Repurchase Agreement	Repurchase Agreement
Leverage (Debt to Net Worth) Ratio must not Exceed	6 to 1	8 to 1	6 to 1	4 to 1
Minimum Liquidity ⁽⁹⁾	\$ 3,000,000	N/A	N/A	\$ 15,000,000

- (1) Advance rates for certain investments funded under the credit facilities are negotiated on an individual basis and may differ from the maximum advance rate listed.
- (2) Maximum loan amount advanced per bridge loan equal to \$20.0 million.
- (3) Advance rates and pricing over LIBOR vary due to the type of asset financed.
- (4) Certain investments are financed under prior profit sharing agreements between the financial institution and Arbor Commercial Mortgage with profit sharing percentages ranging from 17.5% to 45.0% of net interest income of the loans and investments financed.
- (5) Maximum loan amount advanced per mezzanine loan equal to \$20.0 million.
- (6) Maximum loan amount advanced per acquisition equal to \$20.0 million.
- (7) Minimum net worth is defined as net worth of our operating partnership.
- (8) Minimum net worth is equal to 75% of the highest level reached over the preceding twelve consecutive calendar months.
- (9) Minimum liquidity is defined as liquid assets and available financing under the facilities.

In addition to the financial covenants presented in the table above, our warehouse credit agreement and master repurchase agreements contain covenants that prohibit us from effecting a change in control or disposing of or encumbering assets being financed and restrict us from making any material amendment to our underwriting guidelines without approval of the lender. Furthermore, the credit facilities include various covenants not deemed to be restrictive including preservation of company existence, conduct of business, compliance with applicable laws, financial statement reporting requirements, maintenance of paper records and files and loan performance and servicing date reporting requirements. If we violate these covenants in any of these agreements, we could be required to repay all or a portion of our indebtedness before maturity at a time when we might be unable to arrange financing for such repayment on attractive terms, if at all. Violations of these covenants may result in our being unable to borrow unused amounts under a line of credit, even if repayment of some or all borrowings is not required. As of March 31, 2004, we are in compliance with all covenants and restrictions.

Contractual Commitments

Pursuant to our management agreement with Arbor Commercial Mortgage, we pay Arbor Commercial Mortgage an annual base management fee based on the equity of our operating partnership, as further discussed below. The amount of the base management fee does not depend on the performance of the services provided by our manager or the types of assets it selects for our investment, but the value of our operating partnership's equity will be affected by the performance of these assets. We also pay our manager incentive compensation each fiscal quarter. We incurred \$587,734 in base management fees to Arbor Commercial Mortgage for management services rendered for the period ended December 31, 2003. We have incurred \$653,779 in base management fees for management services rendered for the five months ended May 31, 2004. All amounts incurred have been paid to date. Our manager did not earn incentive compensation for the quarters ended September 30, 2003, December 31, 2003 or March 31, 2004. The table below summarizes the calculation of the base management fee, incentive compensation and other fees and expenses payable to our manager pursuant to the management agreement.

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Type	Description and Method of Computation	Payable
Base management fee ⁽¹⁾	(1) 0.75% per annum of the first \$400 million of our operating partnership's equity (2) 0.625% per annum of our operating partnership's equity between \$400 million and \$800 million, and (3) 0.50% per annum of our operating partnership's equity in excess of \$800 million.	Monthly in arrears in cash
Incentive compensation ⁽²⁾	(1) 25% of the amount by which: (a) our operating partnership's funds from operations per operating partnership unit, adjusted for certain gains and losses, exceeds (b) the product of (x) 9.5% per annum or the Ten Year U.S. Treasury Rate plus 3.5%, whichever is greater, and (y) the weighted average of the book value of the net assets contributed by Arbor Commercial Mortgage to our operating partnership per operating partnership unit, \$15.00 (representing the offering price per share of our common stock in the private placement), ⁽³⁾ the offering price per share of our common stock (including any shares of common stock issued upon exercise of warrants or options) in any subsequent offerings (adjusted for any prior capital dividends or distributions) and the issue price per operating partnership unit for subsequent contributions to our operating partnership, multiplied by (2) the weighted average of our operating partnership's outstanding operating partnership units.	Each fiscal quarter, with at least 25% paid in our common stock, subject to the ownership limits in the character
Overhead expenses	Compensation of our independent directors, legal, accounting, due diligence tasks and other services that outside professionals perform for us.	Each fiscal quarter in cash
Origination fee income ⁽⁴⁾	An amount equal to 100% of the origination fees paid by the borrower to us with respect to each bridge loan and mezzanine loan we originate, up to 1% of the loan's principal amount.	Upon closing of each loan
Termination fee ⁽⁵⁾	If we terminate or elect not to renew the management agreement in order to manage our portfolio internally, we are required to pay a termination fee equal to the base management fee and incentive compensation for the 12-month period preceding the termination. If, without cause, we terminate or elect not to renew the management agreement for any other reason, including a change of control of us, we are required to pay a termination fee equal to two times the base management fee and incentive compensation paid for the 12-month period preceding the termination.	Upon termination

(1) For purposes of calculating the base management fee, our operating partnership's equity equals the month-end value computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of total partners' equity in our operating partnership, plus or minus any unrealized gains, losses or other items that do not affect realized net income.

(2) At least 25% of the incentive compensation paid to our manager will be in the form of shares of our common stock, subject to ownership limitations in our charter. As of January 1, 2004, the incentive compensation is measured over a full fiscal year, subject to recalculation and potential reconciliation at the end of each fiscal year. We intend to pay our manager each installment of the incentive compensation within sixty (60) days following the last day of the fiscal quarter with respect to which such incentive compensation payment is payable.

(3) We allocated the \$75.00 offering price per unit to the five shares of common stock comprising each unit, resulting in an offering price of \$15.00 per share of common stock in the private placement. We did not allocate any value to the one warrant underlying each unit because the warrants have an initial exercise price of \$15.00 and, at the time of the private placement, they were not exercisable, detachable or freely tradable for an indeterminable period of time (i.e., until after the registration and listing of the common stock comprising the units on a national securities exchange or The Nasdaq Stock Market).

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- (4) 100% of the origination fees paid by the borrower in excess of 1% of the loan's principal amount are retained by us.
- (5) The management agreement has an initial term of two years and is renewable automatically for an additional one year period every year thereafter, unless terminated with six months' prior written notice.

The incentive compensation fee will be measured annually in arrears; provided, however, Arbor Commercial Mortgage shall receive quarterly installments thereof in advance. The quarterly installments will be calculated based on the results for the period of twelve months ending on the last day of the fiscal quarter with respect to which such installment is payable. Each quarterly installment payment will be deemed to be an advance of a portion of the incentive fee payable for the year. At least 25% of this incentive compensation fee is paid to Arbor Commercial Mortgage in shares of our common stock. For purposes of determining the number of shares to be paid to our manager to satisfy the common stock portion of the incentive management fee prior to the date our shares are publicly traded, each share of common stock shall have a value equal to the book value per share of common stock on the last day of the fiscal quarter with respect to which the incentive fee is being paid. For purposes of determining the number of shares to be paid to Arbor Commercial Mortgage to satisfy the common stock portion of the incentive compensation fee from and after the date our common shares are publicly traded, each common share shall have a value equal to the average closing price per common share based on the last twenty days of the fiscal quarter with respect to which the incentive compensation fee is being paid. The incentive compensation fee will be accrued as it is earned. In accordance with Issue 4(b) of EITF 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*, the expense incurred for incentive fee to be paid in common stock is determined using the amount of stock calculated as noted above and the quoted market price of the stock on the last day of each quarter. At December 31, we will remeasure the incentive fee expense paid to Arbor Commercial Mortgage in shares of our common stock in accordance with the guidance provided by Issue 4(a) of EITF 96-8, which discusses how to measure at the measurement date when certain terms are not known prior to the measurement date. Accordingly, expense recorded related to common stock issues as a portion of incentive fee is adjusted to reflect the fair value of the stock on the measurement date when the final calculation of total incentive fee is determined. In the event the calculated incentive compensation fee for the full year is an amount less than the total of the installment payments made to our manager for the year, Arbor Commercial Mortgage will refund to us the amount of such overpayment in cash regardless of whether such installments were paid in cash or common stock. In such case, we would record a negative incentive compensation fee expense in the quarter when such overpayment is determined.

Related Party Transactions

Related Party Loans

Arbor Commercial Mortgage, our manager, has a 50% non-controlling interest in a joint venture, which was formed to acquire, develop and/or sell real estate assets. At December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004, Arbor Commercial Mortgage's investment in this joint venture was approximately \$2.6 million. At December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004, we had a \$16.0 million bridge loan outstanding to the joint venture, which is collateralized by a first lien position on a commercial real estate property. There is a limited guarantee on the loan of 50% by our chief executive officer and 50% by the key principal of the joint venture. The loan requires monthly interest payments based on one month LIBOR and matures in May 2006. We agreed to provide the borrower with additional mezzanine financing in the amount of up to \$8.0 million, of which \$7.8 million was funded as of March 31, 2004. The mezzanine financing requires interest payments based on one month LIBOR and matures in May 2006. This additional financing is secured by a second mortgage lien on the property. Interest income recorded from these loans was approximately \$486,000 and \$311,000, for the period ended December 31, 2003 and for the three months ended March 31, 2004, respectively.

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At the time of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's origination of three of the structured finance assets that it contributed to us on July 1, 2003 at book value, which approximates fair value, each of the property owners related to these contributed assets granted Arbor Commercial Mortgage participating interests that share in a percentage of the cash flows of the underlying properties. Upon contribution of the structured finance assets, Arbor Commercial Mortgage retained these participating interests and its 50% non-controlling interest in the joint venture to which it had made the \$16.0 million bridge loan. Arbor Commercial Mortgage agreed that if any portion of the outstanding amount of any of these four contributed assets (which had an aggregate balance of \$48.3 million as of December 31, 2003) is not paid at its maturity or repurchase date, Arbor Commercial Mortgage will pay us, subject to the limitation described below, the portion of the unpaid amount of the contributed asset up to the total amount then received by Arbor Commercial Mortgage due to the realization of any profits on its retained interests associated with any other of the four contributed assets. However, Arbor Commercial Mortgage will no longer be obligated to make such payments to us when the remaining accumulated principal amount of the four contributed assets, collectively, falls below \$5 million and none of the four contributed assets is in default.

As of December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004, we had a \$13.75 million first mortgage loan and a \$1.2 million second mortgage loan (of which \$1.16 million was funded as of March 31, 2004), each of which bears interest at a variable rate of one month LIBOR plus 4.25% and matures in March 2005, outstanding to a not-for-profit corporation that holds and manages investment property from the endowment of a private academic institution. Two of our directors are members of the board of trustees of the borrower and that institution. Interest income recorded from these loans was approximately \$402,000 and \$201,000 for the period ended December 31, 2003 and for the three months ended March 31, 2004, respectively.

In addition, Arbor Commercial Mortgage received a brokerage fee for services rendered in arranging a loan facility for a borrower. Arbor Commercial Mortgage credited \$146,918 of this brokerage fee to us, representing our proportionate share of the loan facility provided to the borrower. This amount is included in other assets at December 31, 2003, and was received in January 2004.

Related Party Formation Transactions

Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed the majority of its structured finance portfolio to our operating partnership pursuant to a contribution agreement. The contribution agreement contains representations and warranties concerning the ownership and terms of the structured finance assets it contributed and other customary matters. Arbor Commercial Mortgage has agreed to indemnify us and our operating partnership against breaches of those representations and warranties. In connection with its asset contribution Arbor Commercial Mortgage has also agreed to guaranty a portion of the principal amount of four contributed assets in which Arbor Commercial Mortgage has retained a participating interest or a joint venture interest in the borrower.

In exchange for Arbor Commercial Mortgage's asset contribution, we issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage approximately 3.1 million operating partnership units, each of which Arbor Commercial Mortgage may redeem for one share of our common stock or an equivalent amount in cash, at our election, and approximately 629,000 warrants, each of which entitles Arbor Commercial Mortgage to purchase one additional operating partnership unit at an initial exercise price of \$15.00. The operating partnership units and warrants for additional operating partnership units issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage were valued at approximately \$43.9 million at July 1, 2003, based on the price offered to investors in our units in the private placement, adjusted for the initial purchaser's discount. We also granted Arbor Commercial Mortgage certain demand and other registration rights with respect to the shares of common stock issuable upon redemption of its operating partnership units.

Each of the approximately 3.1 million operating partnership units received by Arbor Commercial Mortgage is paired with one share of our special voting preferred stock that entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. As operating partnership units are redeemed for

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shares of our common stock or cash an equivalent number of shares of special voting preferred stock will be redeemed and cancelled. As a result of Arbor Commercial Mortgage asset contribution and the related formation transactions, Arbor Commercial Mortgage owns approximately a 17% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership and the remaining 83% interest in our operating partnership is owned by us. In addition, Arbor Commercial Mortgage has approximately 17% of the voting power of our outstanding stock (without giving effect to the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage warrants for additional operating partnership units).

We and our operating partnership have entered into a management agreement with Arbor Commercial Mortgage pursuant to which Arbor Commercial Mortgage has agreed to provide us with structured finance investment opportunities and loan servicing as well as other services necessary to operate our business. As discussed above in Contractual Commitments, we have agreed to pay our manager an annual base management fee and incentive compensation each fiscal quarter and share with Arbor Commercial Mortgage a portion of the origination fees that we receive on loans we originate with Arbor Commercial Mortgage pursuant to this agreement.

Under the terms of the management agreement, Arbor Commercial Mortgage is also required to provide us with a right of first refusal with respect to all structured finance transactions identified by Arbor Commercial Mortgage or its affiliates. We have agreed not to pursue, and to allow Arbor Commercial Mortgage to pursue, any real estate opportunities other than structured finance transactions. In addition, Mr. Kaufman has entered into a non-competition agreement with us pursuant to which he has agreed not to pursue structured finance investment opportunities, except as approved by our board of directors.

We and our operating partnership have also entered into a services agreement with Arbor Commercial Mortgage pursuant to which our asset management group provides asset management services to Arbor Commercial Mortgage. In the event the services provided by our asset management group pursuant to the agreement exceed by more than 15% per quarter the level of activity anticipated by our board of directors, we will negotiate in good faith with our manager an adjustment to our manager's base management fee under the management agreement, to reflect the scope of the services, the quantity of serviced assets or the time required to be devoted to the services by our asset management group.

Recent Developments

Since March 31, 2004, we have made new loans and investments totaling \$235.4 million. These new loans are summarized in the table below.

Name	Loan Amount (thousands)	Amount Funded (thousands)	Interest Rate	Initial Term	Loan Type	LIBOR Floor
530 5th Avenue	\$25,000	\$25,000	LIBOR + 7.00%	24 months	Mezzanine	n/a
531 5th Avenue	2,000	2,000	LIBOR + 9.00%	24 months	Mezzanine	n/a
Marbury Plaza	3,500	3,500	FIXED 12%	36 months	Preferred Equity	n/a
Ko olani Tower	35,560	29,560	LIBOR + 9.00%	36 months	Mezzanine	1.10%
Prime Retail Portfolio	10,000	10,000	LIBOR + 10.00%	21 months	Jr. Participating Interest	1.15%
Brook Arbor Apartments	10,000	10,000	LIBOR + 5.50%	24 months	Jr. Participating Interest	n/a
Georgian Towers	20,000	20,000	LIBOR + 4.25%	60 months	Jr. Participating Interest	n/a
Winter Oaks	4,300	4,300	LIBOR + 6.00%	18 months	Preferred Equity	1.75%
260-261 Madison	31,500	31,500	LIBOR + 4.295%	24 months	Jr. Participating Interest	n/a
Vineridge Apartments	25,592	25,592	LIBOR + 3.50%	60 months	Bridge	1.25%
Vineridge Apartments	2,867	2,867	LIBOR + 7.25%	60 months	Second Mortgage	1.25%
The Berkley	12,500	6,955	LIBOR + 3.75%	12 months	Bridge	1.50%
823 Park Ave.	3,500	3,500	n/a	n/a	Equity Investment	n/a
263 9th Ave.	3,625	3,625	n/a	n/a	Equity Investment	n/a

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Name	Loan Amount (thousands)	Amount Funded (thousands)	Interest Rate	Initial Term	Loan Type	LIBOR Floor
263 9th Ave. (Heywood Building)	22,100	22,100	LIBOR + 4.00%	36 months	Bridge	n/a
Jefferson at Steele Park	5,250	5,250	LIBOR + 6.50%	36 months	Mezzanine	1.32%
Jefferson on Central	4,750	4,750	LIBOR + 6.50%	36 months	Mezzanine	1.29%
Meridian Center	8,333	5,443	LIBOR + 4.70%	12 months	Mezzanine	1.19%
85 Adams Street	5,000	4,200	LIBOR + 5.00%	24 months	Mezzanine	1.36%
	<u>\$235,377</u>	<u>\$220,142</u>				

Since March 31, 2004, Concord and Henry, a \$2.9 million loan, and James Hotel, a \$6.6 million loan, were repaid in full, including all current and deferred interest, prior to their scheduled maturities.

On June 11, 2004, Daniel M. Palmier, our executive vice president of asset management, resigned from his position with us. On an interim basis, the asset management group will report to Ivan Kaufman, our chairman and chief executive officer, until a permanent replacement is identified.

On June 24, 2004, we announced that we will hold our 2004 annual shareholders meeting on Thursday, July 29, 2004 and that shareholders of record as of June 18, 2004 will be entitled to vote at the meeting.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk is the exposure to loss resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and real estate values. The primary market risks that we are exposed to are real estate risk, interest rate risk, market value risk and prepayment risk.

Real Estate Risk

Commercial mortgage assets may be viewed as exposing an investor to greater risk of loss than residential mortgage assets since such assets are typically secured by larger loans to fewer obligors than residential mortgage assets. Multi-family and commercial property values and net operating income derived from such properties are subject to volatility and may be affected adversely by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, national, regional and local economic conditions (which may be adversely affected by industry slowdowns and other factors), local real estate conditions (such as an oversupply of housing, retail, industrial, office or other commercial space); changes or continued weakness in specific industry segments; construction quality, age and design; demographic factors; retroactive changes to building or similar codes; and increases in operating expenses (such as energy costs). In the event net operating income decreases, a borrower may have difficulty repaying our loans, which could result in losses to us. In addition, decreases in property values reduce the value of the collateral and the potential proceeds available to a borrower to repay our loans, which could also cause us to suffer losses. Even when the net operating income is sufficient to cover the related property's debt service, there can be no assurance that this will continue to be the case in the future.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations and other factors beyond our control.

Our operating results will depend in large part on differences between the income from our loans and our borrowing costs. Most of our loans and borrowings are variable-rate instruments, based on LIBOR. The objective of this strategy is to minimize the impact of interest rate

changes on our net interest income. Many of our loans and borrowings are subject to various interest rate floors. As a result, the impact of a change in interest rates may be different on our interest income than it is on our interest

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expense. Based on the loans and liabilities as of March 31, 2004, and assuming the balances of these loans and liabilities remain unchanged for the subsequent months, a 1% increase in LIBOR would reduce our annual net income and cash flows by approximately \$130,000 because the principal amount of loans that would be subject to an interest rate adjustment under this scenario are less than the amount of liabilities that would subject to an interest rate adjustment. A 1% decrease in LIBOR would increase our annual net income and cash flows by approximately \$1.8 million because the principal amount of loans currently subject to interest rate floors (and, therefore, would not be subject to a downward interest rate adjustment) exceeds the amount of liabilities currently subject to interest rate floors. As the size of the portfolio increases and the percentage of borrowings as a percent of loans increases, a change in interest rates may have a negative impact on our net income.

In the event of a significant rising interest rate environment and/or economic downturn, defaults could increase and result in credit losses to us, which could adversely affect our liquidity and operating results. Further, such delinquencies or defaults could have an adverse effect on the spreads between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

We invest in securities, which are designated as available-for-sale. These securities are adjustable rate securities that have a fixed component for three years and, thereafter, generally reset annually. These securities are financed with a repurchase agreement that bears interest at a rate of one month LIBOR plus .10%. Since the repricing of the debt obligations occurs more quickly than the repricing of the securities, on average our cost of borrowings will rise more quickly in response to an increase in market interest rates than the earnings rate on the securities. This will result in a reduction of our net interest income and cash flows related to these securities. Based on the securities and borrowings as of March 31, 2004, and assuming the balances of these securities and borrowings remain unchanged for the subsequent months, a 1% increase in LIBOR would reduce our annual net income and cash flows by approximately \$555,000. A 1% decrease in LIBOR would increase our annual net income and cash flows by approximately \$555,000.

Market Value Risk

Our available-for-sale securities are reflected at their estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income pursuant to SFAS No. 115 Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. The estimated fair value of these securities fluctuate primarily due to changes in interest rates and other factors; however, given that these securities are guaranteed as to principal and/or interest by an agency of the U.S. Government, such fluctuations are generally not based on the creditworthiness of the mortgages securing these securities. Generally, in a rising interest rate environment, the estimated fair value of these securities would be expected to decrease; conversely, in a decreasing interest rate environment, the estimated fair value of these securities would be expected to increase.

Prepayment Risk

As we receive repayments of principal on these securities, premiums paid on such securities are amortized against interest income using the effective yield method through the expected maturity dates of the securities. In general, an increase in prepayment rates will accelerate the amortization of purchase premiums, thereby reducing the interest income earned on the securities.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF THE STRUCTURED FINANCE BUSINESS OF
ARBOR COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES**

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with the sections of this prospectus entitled "Risk Factors," "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Selected Consolidated Financial Information of the Structured Finance Business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, LLC and Subsidiaries" and the historical consolidated financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, including related notes, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview and Basis of Presentation

We are a Maryland corporation that was formed in June 2003 to invest in real estate related bridge and mezzanine loans, preferred equity and, in limited cases, discounted mortgage notes and other real estate related assets. We also invest in mortgage related securities. We conduct substantially all of our operations through our operating partnership, Arbor Realty Limited Partnership. We intend to elect to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

On July 1, 2003 Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed a portfolio of structured finance investments and related liabilities to our operating partnership. In addition, certain employees of Arbor Commercial Mortgage related to its structured finance business became our employees. These assets, liabilities and employees represented a substantial portion of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business, which historically invested in real estate related bridge and mezzanine loans, preferred equity and other real estate related assets.

The structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage is not a separate legal entity and the assets and liabilities associated with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business are components of a larger business. We obtained the information in the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus from Arbor Commercial Mortgage's consolidated historical accounting records.

The structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage never operated as a separate business segment or division of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, but as an integrated part of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's consolidated business. Accordingly, the statements of revenue and direct operating expenses do not include charges from Arbor Commercial Mortgage for corporate general and administrative expense because Arbor Commercial Mortgage considered such items to be corporate expenses and did not allocate them to individual business units. These expenses included costs for Arbor Commercial Mortgage's executive management, corporate facilities and overhead costs, corporate accounting and treasury functions, corporate legal matters and other similar costs.

The information in the statements of revenue and direct operating expenses include the revenue and direct operating expenses that relate to the structured finance business. Direct operating expenses include interest expense applicable to the funding costs of the structured finance business loans and investments, salaries and related fringe benefit costs, provision for loan losses and other expenses directly associated with revenue-generating activities. Direct operating expenses also include allocations of certain expenses, such as telephone, office equipment rental and maintenance, office supplies and marketing, which were directly associated with the structured finance business and were allocated based on headcount of the structured finance business in relation to the total headcount of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. All of these allocations are based on assumptions that management believes are reasonable under the circumstances.

The consolidated financial statements in this prospectus do not include a statement of cash flows because the structured finance business did not maintain a separate cash balance. Other than the debt required to fund the loans and investments of the structured finance business, operating activities of the structured finance business were funded by Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

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Since the structured finance business never operated as a separate business division or segment of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, the consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus are not intended to be a complete presentation of the historical financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the structured finance business. These consolidated financial statements were prepared for inclusion in the registration statement of which this prospectus is part and do not purport to reflect the financial position or results of operations that would have resulted if the structured finance business had operated as a separate company. The historical consolidated financial information included in this prospectus is not likely to be indicative of our financial position, results of operations or cash flows for any future period. See Risk Factors Our historical consolidated financial information is not likely to be indicative of our future performance or financial position as a separate company.

Sources of Operating Revenues

We derive our operating revenues primarily from interest received from making real estate related bridge and mezzanine loans and preferred equity investments. We provide bridge loans secured by first lien mortgages on the property to borrowers who are typically seeking short term capital to be used in an acquisition of property. The bridge loans we make typically range in size from \$1 million to \$25 million and have terms of up to seven years. We provide real property owners with mezzanine loans that are secured by pledges of ownership interests in entities that directly or indirectly control the real property or second mortgages. These loans typically range in size from \$2 million to \$15 million and have terms of up to seven years. We also make preferred equity investments in entities that directly or indirectly own real property. Interest represented 83% and 93% of total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002, respectively. Interest represented 93%, 90% and 94% of total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2002, December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively.

We also derive operating revenue from other income that includes several types of income that are recorded upon receipt. Certain of our loans and investments provide for additional payments based on the borrower's operating cash flow, appreciation of the underlying collateral, payments calculated based on timing of when the loan pays off and changes in interest rates. Such amounts are not readily determinable and are recorded as other income upon receipt. Other income also includes the recognition of deferred revenue on loans that prepay, asset management fees related to our loans and investment portfolio and satisfactions on impaired loans in excess of carrying values. Other income represented 17% and 7% of total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002, respectively. Other income represented 7%, 10% and 6% of total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2002, December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively.

Gain on Sale of Loans and Real Estate and Income from Equity Affiliates

We also derive income from the gain on sale of loans and real estate. We acquire (1) real estate for our own investment and, upon stabilization, disposition at an anticipated return and (2) real estate notes generally at a discount from lenders in situations where the borrower wishes to restructure and reposition its short term debt and the lender wishes to divest certain assets from its portfolio.

In addition, we derive income from equity affiliates relating to joint ventures that Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business formed with equity partners to lend to, acquire, develop and/or sell real estate assets. These investments are recorded under the equity method. We record our share of net income from the underlying properties invested in through these joint ventures.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Critical Accounting Policies

Set forth below is a summary of the accounting policies that management believes are critical to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. Certain of the accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are particularly important for an understanding of the financial position and results of operations presented in the historical consolidated

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financial statements included in this prospectus and require the application of significant judgment by management and, as a result, are subject to a degree of uncertainty.

Real Estate Owned

Real estate owned represents commercial real estate property that the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage owns and operates. Such assets are not depreciated and are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less cost to sell. Management reviews its real estate assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Loans and Investments

Loans held for investment are intended to be held to maturity and, accordingly, are carried at cost, net of unamortized loan origination costs and fees, unless such loan or investment is deemed to be impaired.

Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business historically invested in preferred equity interests that allowed Arbor Commercial Mortgage to participate in a percentage of the underlying property's cash flows from operations and proceeds from a sale or refinancing. At the inception of each such investment, management must determine whether such investment should be accounted for as a loan, joint venture or as real estate. To date, management has determined that all such investments are properly accounted for and reported as loans.

Specific valuation allowances are established for impaired loans based on the fair value of collateral on an individual loan basis. The fair value of the collateral is determined by an evaluation of operating cash flow from the property during the projected holding period, and estimated sales value computed by applying an expected capitalization rate to the stabilized net operating income of the specific property, less selling costs, discounted at market discount rates. If upon completion of the valuation, the fair value of the underlying collateral securing the impaired loan is less than the net carrying value of the loan, an allowance is created with a corresponding charge to the provision for loan losses. The allowance for each loan is maintained at a level believed adequate by management to absorb probable losses.

Revenue Recognition

The revenue recognition policies for Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business are as follows:

Interest Income. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis as it is earned. In most instances, the borrower pays an additional amount of interest at the time the loan is closed, an origination fee, and deferred interest upon maturity of the loan. This additional income as well as any direct loan origination costs incurred, is deferred and recognized over the life of the related loan as a yield adjustment. Income recognition is suspended for loans when in the opinion of management a full recovery of income and principal becomes doubtful. Income recognition is resumed when the loan becomes contractually current and performance is demonstrated to be resumed. Several of the loans provide for accrual of interest at specified rates, which differ from current payment terms. Interest is recognized on such loans at the accrual rate subject to management's determination that accrued interest and outstanding principal are ultimately collectible, based on the underlying collateral and operations of the borrower. If management cannot make this determination regarding collectibility, interest income is recognized only upon actual receipt.

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2003
Revenue:	
Interest income	\$3,406,481
Other income	1,211,715
	<hr/>
Total revenue	4,618,196
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Direct operating expenses:	
Interest expense	1,621,688
Employee compensation and benefits	888,278
Selling and administrative	189,904
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Total direct operating expenses	2,699,870
Revenue in excess of direct operating expenses	\$ 1,918,326
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Interest income was \$3.4 million. The average balance of the loan and investment portfolio was \$197.5 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2003. The average yield on these assets was 6.90%.

Other income was \$1.2 million, which represents (a) increased funds received on paid off loans of \$539,000, (b) the partial satisfaction of an impaired loan for an amount \$350,000 in excess of the loan's carrying value resulting in the recognition of other income for this amount, (c) increased accelerated amortization of revenue of \$197,000 on loans with early payoffs, and (d) asset management fees of \$126,000 earned on our loan and investment portfolio.

Interest expense was \$1.6 million. The average balance of debt financing was \$143.1 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2003. The average cost of these borrowings was 4.53%.

Employee compensation and benefits was \$888,000, which represents salaries, benefits and incentive compensation for the employees related to the origination and asset management of our loans and investments.

Selling and administrative expenses was \$190,000, which represents legal, travel, meals and entertainment and marketing expenses associated with our lending and investment activities.

Pro Forma Effect of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's Asset Contribution on Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2003

We were formed in June 30, 2003 by Arbor Commercial Mortgage to operate and expand the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. On July 1, 2003, Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed a portfolio of structured finance investments and related debt to Arbor Realty Limited Partnership, our operating partnership. In addition, certain employees of Arbor Commercial Mortgage were transferred to Arbor Realty Limited Partnership. These assets, liabilities and employees represent a substantial portion of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

We are externally managed and advised by Arbor Commercial Mortgage and pay Arbor Commercial Mortgage a management fee in accordance with the terms of the management agreement among us, Arbor Commercial Mortgage and Arbor Realty Limited Partnership. Arbor Commercial Mortgage also sources originations, provides underwriting services and services all structured finance assets on behalf of Arbor Realty Limited Partnership. As a result, the operating expenses as presented in the historical consolidated interim financial statements would

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have been affected had we been formed at an earlier time. Employee compensation and benefits expense would have decreased by \$449,143 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 because these costs would have been borne by Arbor Commercial Mortgage under terms

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of the management agreement. Similarly, selling and administrative expense would have decreased by \$29,676 for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

In accordance with the terms of the management agreement, Arbor Commercial Mortgage receives a management fee, composed of a base management fee and incentive compensation. At least 25% of this incentive compensation is paid to Arbor Commercial Mortgage in shares of our common stock, subject to ownership limitations in our charter. We have also agreed to share with Arbor Commercial Mortgage a portion of the origination fees that we receive on loans we originate through Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

This pro forma information does not reflect the results of the private financing. However, gross proceeds from the private financing totaled \$120.2 million, which combined with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's equity contribution of \$43.9 million, resulted in total contributed capital of \$164.1 million. Offering expenses of \$10.1 million were paid by us, resulting in our stockholders equity and minority interest of \$154.0 million at our inception.

The pro forma consolidated interim financial information is limited to adjustments that are directly attributable to the private placement, expected to have a continuing impact on us and are factually supportable. These adjustments are based on the assumption that certain compensation and benefits expenses and certain selling and administrative expenses incurred by the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage would not have been incurred if we had been in operation during the periods presented. The pro forma financial results do not include what the impact would have been had the gross proceeds from the private financing been available to Arbor Commercial Mortgage during the entire period. Had these proceeds been available to Arbor Commercial Mortgage during the entire period, there would have been an impact on certain revenues and expenses, including the management fees payable pursuant to the management agreement. The management fees are calculated based on such factors as funds from operations and the equity of Arbor Realty Limited Partnership, each as defined in the management agreement. Such amounts represent speculative and forward-looking information that is not factually supportable.

The financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage include the results of operations of the structured finance business segment of Arbor Commercial Mortgage and are not limited to the results of the structured finance assets that were transferred to us. In addition, Arbor Commercial Mortgage retained certain transactions in its structured finance portfolio, primarily because they were not deemed to be suitable investments for us. Had these retained assets been excluded from the financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, additional adjustments to the expense base would have been necessary to estimate what expenses would have been had these assets not been in the portfolio. Such adjustments would have been speculative. Lastly, operating results for assets that matured before the contribution of structured finance assets to us, but were in the portfolio of assets of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage during the reporting period are also included in these statements.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2003 and 2002

Revenue. The following table sets forth the components of revenue:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase	
	2003	2002	Amount	Percent
Interest income	\$7,688,465	\$7,482,750	\$ 205,715	3%
Other income	1,552,414	553,625	998,789	180%
Total revenue	\$9,240,879	\$8,036,375	\$1,204,504	15%

Interest income increased \$206,000, or 3%, to \$7.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003 from \$7.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002. This increase was primarily due to a 21% increase in the weighted average balance of loans and investment partially offset by a 15% decrease in the

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weighted average effective interest rate of loans and investments primarily due to a decline in market interest rates. Most of our loans and investments are variable rate instruments based on LIBOR. The negative impact to interest income as a result of the decrease in market interest rates was partially offset by interest rate floors that were in effect on many of our loans and investments.

Other income increased \$1.0 million, or 180%, to \$1.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003 from \$554,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2002. This increase was primarily attributable to (a) the partial satisfaction of an impaired loan for an amount \$350,000 in excess of the loan's carrying value resulting in the recognition of other income for this amount (b) increased funds received on paid off loans of \$337,000 and (c) increased accelerated amortization of revenue of \$390,000 on loans with early payoffs.

Expenses. The following table sets forth the components of direct operating expenses:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2003	2002	Amount	Percent
Interest expense	\$3,468,275	\$3,370,777	\$ 97,498	3%
Employee compensation and benefits	1,751,147	1,410,272	340,875	24%
Selling and administrative	458,266	368,253	90,013	24%
Provision for loan losses	60,000	3,195,000	(3,135,000)	(98)%
Total direct operating expenses	\$5,737,688	\$8,344,302	\$(2,606,614)	(31)%

Interest expense increased \$97,000, or 3%, to \$3.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003 from \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002. This increase is primarily attributable to a 26% increase in the weighted average borrowings partially offset by a 19% decrease in the weighted average effective financing rate primarily due to a decline in market interest rates.

Employee compensation and benefits increased \$341,000, or 24%, to \$1.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003 from \$1.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002. This increase reflects increased staffing levels associated with the increased loan and investments opportunities.

Selling and administrative expenses increased \$90,000, or 24%, to \$458,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2003 from \$368,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2002. This increase was primarily attributable to operating expenses incurred in 2003 for a real estate owned asset, and increased marketing expenses associated with the growth of the lending and investment activities.

Provision for loan losses decreased \$3.1 million, or 98%, to \$60,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2003 from \$3.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002. This decrease was directly attributable to a \$3.1 million provision for loan losses recorded in 2002 prior to this loan being foreclosed and reclassified to real estate owned. This provision was recorded to reflect this asset at its estimated fair value.

Gain on Sale of Loans and Real Estate and Income from Equity Affiliates. The following table sets forth our gain on sale of loans and real estate and income from equity affiliates:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		(Decrease)	
	2003	2002	Amount	Percent
Gain on sale of loans and real estate	\$ 1,024,268	\$7,006,432	\$(5,982,164)	(85)%
Income from equity affiliates		\$ 601,100	\$ (601,100)	

Gain on sale of loans and real estate decreased \$6.0 million, or 85%, to \$1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003 from \$7.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002. This decrease was primarily attributable to a \$6.8 million gain on the sale of a joint venture

interest in March 2002 partially offset by a \$900,000 gain on the partial liquidation of a joint venture interest in 2003.

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Income from equity affiliates for the six months ended June 30, 2002 consist of net income from a joint venture interest recognized prior to the sale of that joint venture interest in March 2002.

Years Ended December 31, 2002 and 2001

Revenue. The following table sets forth the components of revenue:

	Year Ended December 31,		(Decrease)	
	2002	2001	Amount	Percent
Interest income	\$ 14,532,504	\$ 14,667,916	\$(135,412)	(1)%
Other income	1,090,106	1,668,215	(578,109)	(35)%
Total revenue	\$ 15,622,610	\$ 16,336,131	(\$ 713,521)	(4)%

Interest income decreased \$135,000, or 1%, to \$14.5 million for 2002 from \$14.7 million for 2001. This decrease was primarily due to a 16% decrease in the weighted average effective interest rate of loans and investments primarily due to a decline in market interest rates partially offset by a 17% increase in the weighted average balance of loans and investment. Most of our loans and investments are variable rates instruments based on LIBOR. The negative impact to interest income as a result of the decrease in market interest rates was partially offset by interest rate floors that were in effect on many of our loans and investments.

Other income decreased \$578,000, or 35%, to \$1.1 million for 2002 from \$1.7 million for 2001. This decrease was primarily attributable to decreased extension fees earned of \$215,000 and decreased funds received on paid off loans of \$361,000.

Expenses. The following table sets forth the components of direct operating expenses:

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2002	2001	Amount	Percent
Interest expense	\$ 6,586,640	\$ 7,029,374	\$(442,734)	(6)%
Employee compensation and benefits	2,827,191	2,888,603	(61,412)	(2)%
Selling and administrative	910,924	839,823	71,101	8%
Provision for loan losses	3,315,000	240,000	3,075,000	1,281%
Total direct operating expenses	\$ 13,639,755	\$ 10,997,800	\$ 2,641,955	24%

Interest expense decreased \$443,000, or 6%, to \$6.6 million for 2002 from \$7.0 million for 2001. This decrease is primarily attributable to a 20% decrease in the weighted average effective financing rate due to a decline in market interest rates partially offset by a 17% increase in the weighted average borrowings.

Employee compensation and benefits remained relatively stable from 2001 to 2002.

Selling and administrative expenses increased \$71,000, or 8%, to \$911,000 for 2002 from \$840,000 for 2001. This increase was primarily attributable to increased legal expenses associated with the asset management and restructuring of our loans and investments portfolio.

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Provision for loan losses increased \$3.1 million, or 1,281%, to \$3.3 million for 2002 from \$240,000 for 2001. This increase was directly attributable to a \$3.1 million provision for possible loan losses recorded in 2002 prior to this loan being foreclosed on and reclassified as real estate owned. This provision was recorded to reflect this asset at its estimated fair value.

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Gain on Sale of Loans and Real Estate and Income from Equity Affiliates. The following table sets forth our gain on sale of loans and real estate and income from equity affiliates:

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2002	2001	Amount	Percent
Gain on sale of loans and real estate	\$7,470,999	\$3,226,648	\$4,244,351	132%
Income from equity affiliates	\$ 632,350	\$1,403,014	\$ (770,664)	(55)%

Gain on sale of loans and real estate increased \$4.2 million, or 132%, to \$7.5 million for 2002 from \$3.2 million for 2001. This increase was primarily attributable to a \$6.8 million gain on the sale of a joint venture interest in March 2002 partially offset by a \$2.2 million gain from the sale of property from a joint venture interest and a \$276,000 decrease in income from the sale of foreclosed loans.

Income from equity affiliates decreased \$770,000, or 55%, to \$632,000 for 2002 from \$1.4 million for 2001. This decrease was primarily attributable to a \$868,000 decrease in net income from joint venture interests due to dissolutions of joint ventures in 2001 and 2002, partially offset by a \$97,000 increase in net income from other joint venture interest.

Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

Revenue. The following table sets forth the components of revenue:

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2001	2000	Amount	Percent
Interest income	\$14,667,916	\$10,707,551	\$3,960,365	37%
Other income	1,668,215	652,970	1,015,245	155%
Total revenue	\$16,336,131	\$11,360,521	\$4,975,610	44%

Interest income increased \$4.0 million, or 37%, to \$14.7 million for 2001 from \$10.7 million for 2000. This increase was primarily due to a 81% increase in the weighted average balance of loans and investment partially offset by a 24% decrease in the weighted average effective interest rate of loans and investments primarily due to a decline in market interest rates.

Other income increased \$1.0 million, or 155%, to \$1.7 million for 2001 from \$653,000 for 2000. This increase was primarily attributable to increased funds received on paid off loans of \$900,000.

Expenses. The following table sets forth the components of direct operating expenses:

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2001	2000	Amount	Percent
Interest expense	\$ 7,029,374	\$5,518,463	\$1,510,911	27%
Employee compensation and benefits	2,888,603	3,026,324	(137,721)	(5)%
Selling and administrative	839,823	442,487	397,336	90%

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Provision for loan losses	240,000	240,000	—	—
Total direct operating expenses	\$ 10,997,800	\$ 9,227,274	\$ 1,770,526	19%

Interest expense increased \$1.5 million, or 27%, to \$7.0 million for 2001 from \$5.5 million for 2000. This increase was primarily attributable to a 73% increase in the weighted average borrowings partially offset by a 26% decrease in the weighted average effective financing rate primarily due to a decline in market interest rates.

Employee compensation and benefits decreased \$138,000, or 5%, to \$2.9 million for 2001 from \$3.0 million for 2000. This decrease was primarily attributable to the streamlining of certain levels of management of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business.

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Selling and administrative expenses increased \$397,000, or 90%, to \$840,000 in 2001 from \$442,000 for 2000. This increase was primarily attributable to increased legal expenses associated with the asset management and restructuring of our loans and investments portfolio.

Provision for loan losses was stable from 2000 to 2001.

Gain on Sale of Loans and Real Estate and Income from Equity Affiliates. The following table sets forth our gain on sale of loans and real estate and income from equity affiliates:

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2001	2000	Amount	Percent
Gain on sale of loans and real estate	\$ 3,226,648	\$ 1,880,825	\$ 1,345,823	72%
Income from equity affiliates	\$ 1,403,014	\$ 5,028,835	\$(3,625,821)	(72)%

Gain on sale of loans and real estate increased \$1.3 million, or 72%, to \$3.2 million for 2001 from \$1.9 million for 2000. This increase was primarily attributable to a \$2.2 million gain from the sale of property from a joint venture interest partially offset by reduced gains on sales of foreclosed loans of \$800,000.

Income from equity affiliates decreased \$3.6 million, or 72%, to \$1.4 million for 2001 from \$5.0 million for 2000. This decrease was due to (a) a \$3.3 million decrease in net income from a joint venture interest due to the dissolution of the joint venture interest in 2001 and (b) a \$353,000 decrease in net income from other joint venture interest.

Pro Forma Effect of Arbor Commercial Mortgage s Asset Contribution on Results of Operations

We were formed in June 2003 to operate as a real estate investment trust and to expand the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage. On July 1, 2003, we completed a private placement of our units, each consisting of five shares of our common stock and one warrant to purchase one share of our common stock. Gross proceeds from the private placement totaled \$120.2 million. In exchange for a commensurate equity ownership in our operating subsidiary, Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed \$213.1 million of structured finance assets subject to \$169.2 million of borrowings supported by \$43.9 million of equity. These assets and liabilities were contributed at book value, which approximates fair value, and represent 88% of the assets and 98% of the liabilities of Arbor Commercial Mortgage s structured finance business as of June 30, 2003. In addition, certain employees of Arbor Commercial Mortgage were transferred to us.

We are externally managed and advised by Arbor Commercial Mortgage and pay Arbor Commercial Mortgage a management fee in accordance with the terms of the management agreement. Arbor Commercial Mortgage also sources originations, provides underwriting services and services all structured finance assets on our behalf. As a result, the operating expenses as presented in the historical consolidated financial statements of Arbor Commercial Mortgage s structured finance business would have been affected had we been formed at an earlier time. Employee compensation and benefits expense would have decreased by \$895,811 and \$1,518,890 for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and year ended December 31, 2002, respectively, because these costs would have been borne by Arbor Commercial Mortgage under terms of the management agreement. Similarly, selling and administrative expense would have decreased by \$65,752 and \$127,753 for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and year ended December 31, 2002, respectively.

In accordance with the management agreement, we will pay Arbor Commercial Mortgage a management fee, composed of a base management fee and incentive compensation. The base management fee is 0.75% per annum of the first \$400 million of equity. The incentive compensation is equal to (1) 25% of the amount that our funds from operations per operating partnership unit, adjusted for certain gains and losses, exceeds the product of (x) 9.5% per annum or the Ten Year U.S. Treasury Rate plus 3.5%, whichever is greater and (y) the weighted average of the book value of the net assets contributed by

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Arbor Commercial Mortgage to our operating partnership per operating partnership unit, the offering price per share in the private placement, the offering price per share of our common stock in subsequent offerings and the issue price per operating partnership unit for subsequent contributions to our operating partnership, multiplied by (2) the weighted average of our operating partnership's outstanding units.

This pro forma information does not reflect the results of the private placement. However, gross proceeds from the private placement totaled \$120.2 million, which combined with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's equity contribution of \$43.9 million, resulted in total contributed capital of \$164.1 million. Offering expenses of \$10.1 million were paid or accrued by us, resulting in stockholders equity and minority interest of \$154.0 million as a result of the private placement.

The pro forma consolidated financial information is limited to adjustments that are directly attributable to the private placement, expected to have a continuing impact on us and are factually supportable. These adjustments are based on the assumption that certain compensation and benefits expenses and certain selling and administrative expenses incurred by the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage would not have been incurred if we had been in operation during the periods presented. The pro forma financial results do not include what the impact would have been had the gross proceeds from the private placement been available to the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage during the entire period. Had these proceeds been available to the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage during the entire period, there would have been an impact on certain revenues and expenses, including the management fees payable pursuant to the management agreement. The management fees are calculated based on such factors as funds from operations and equity of our operating partnership, each as defined in the management agreement. Such amounts represent speculative and forward-looking information that is not factually supportable.

The financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage include the results of operations of the structured finance business segment of Arbor Commercial Mortgage and are not limited to the results of the structured finance assets that were transferred to Arbor Realty Trust. Accordingly, the results of certain investments in equity affiliates that were not transferred to Arbor Realty Trust have been included in the financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage because they were included in the structured finance business segment even though the operating results from these equity affiliates have not been material to the structured finance business segment as a whole. In addition, Arbor Commercial Mortgage retained certain transactions in its structured finance portfolio with a net book value of approximately \$27.8 million, primarily because they were not deemed to be suitable investments for Arbor Realty Trust. Had these retained assets been excluded from the financial statements of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, additional adjustments to the expense base would have been necessary to estimate what expenses would have been had these assets not been in the portfolio. Such adjustments would have been speculative. Lastly, operating results for assets that matured before the contribution of structured finance assets to Arbor Realty Trust, but were in the portfolio of assets of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage during the reporting period are also included in these statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is a measurement of the ability to meet potential cash requirements, including ongoing commitments to repay borrowings, fund and maintain loans and investments and other general business needs. On July 1, 2003, Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed a portfolio of structured finance investments and related liabilities to our operating partnership. In addition, certain employees of Arbor Commercial Mortgage became our employees. These assets, liabilities and employees represented a substantial portion of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

On July 1, 2003 we completed the private placement, resulting in gross proceeds of \$120.2 million. Gross proceeds from the private placement combined with the concurrent equity contribution by Arbor Commercial Mortgage totaled approximately \$164.1 in equity capital.

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Subsequent to and as a result of the private placement, substantially all of the operations of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage have been conducted by us. Therefore, a description of the liquidity and capital resources of the structured finance business of Arbor Commercial Mortgage is not presented. A description of our liquidity and capital resources is presented in the section of this prospectus entitled Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Arbor Realty Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Related Party Transactions

Related Party Loans

Arbor Commercial Mortgage has a 50% non-controlling interest in a joint venture, which was formed to acquire, develop and/or sell real estate assets. At June 30, 2003, December 31, 2002 and 2001, Arbor Commercial Mortgage's structured finance business' investments in this joint venture were approximately \$2.6 million, \$2.3 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. This investment is accounted for under the equity method. At June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, Arbor Commercial Mortgage had a \$16.0 million bridge loan outstanding to the joint venture, which is collateralized by a first lien position on a commercial real estate property. There is a limited guarantee on the loan of 50% by the chief executive officer of Arbor Commercial Mortgage and 50% by the key principal of the joint venture. The loan requires monthly interest payments based on one month LIBOR and matures in May 2006. Arbor Commercial Mortgage agreed to provide the borrower with additional mezzanine financing in the amount of up to \$8.0 million. The mezzanine financing requires interest payments based on one month LIBOR and matures in May 2006. The loan will be funded in two equal installments of \$4.0 million. The funding will be drawn down as construction progresses. The interest on the first component, which was funded by Arbor Commercial Mortgage in June 2003, will be earned on the full \$4.0 million, while the interest on the second component, which has yet to be funded, will be earned as the \$4.0 million is drawn down. This additional financing is secured by a second mortgage lien on the property. In addition, an interest and renovation reserve totaling \$2.5 million is in place to cover both the bridge and mezzanine loans. Interest income recorded from these loans was approximately \$217,000, \$449,000 and \$148,000 for the periods ended June 30, 2003, December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

In June 2003, Arbor Commercial Mortgage invested approximately \$818,000 in exchange for a 12.5% non-controlling interest in a joint venture, which were formed to acquire, develop and/or sell real estate assets. This investment is accounted for under the equity method. In June, 2003, Arbor Commercial Mortgage made two mezzanine loans secured by a second lien position in the ownership interests of the borrower and the property to these joint ventures totaling \$6.0 million outstanding. The loans require monthly interest payments based on one month LIBOR and mature in May 2006. Interest income recorded from these loans was approximately \$8,000 for the period ended June 30, 2003.

Related Party Formation Transactions

Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed the majority of its structured finance portfolio to our operating partnership pursuant to a contribution agreement. The contribution agreement contains representations and warranties concerning the ownership and terms of the structured finance assets it contributed and other customary matters. Arbor Commercial Mortgage has agreed to indemnify us and our operating partnership against breaches of those representations and warranties.

In exchange for Arbor Commercial Mortgage's asset contribution, we issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage approximately 3.1 million operating partnership units, each of which Arbor Commercial Mortgage may redeem for one share of our common stock or an equivalent amount in cash, at our election, and approximately 629,000 warrants, each of which entitles Arbor Commercial Mortgage to purchase one additional operating partnership unit at an initial exercise price of \$15.00. The operating partnership units and warrants for additional operating partnership units issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage were valued at approximately \$43.9 million at July 1, 2003, based on the price offered to investors in our units in the private placement, adjusted for the initial purchaser's discount. We have also

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granted Arbor Commercial Mortgage certain demand and other registration rights with respect to the shares of common stock issuable upon redemption of its operating partnership units.

Each of the approximately 3.1 million operating partnership units received by Arbor Commercial Mortgage is paired with one share of our special voting preferred stock that entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. As operating partnership units are redeemed for shares of our common stock or cash an equivalent number of shares of special voting preferred stock will be redeemed and cancelled. As a result of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's asset contribution and the related formation transactions, Arbor Commercial Mortgage owns approximately a 28% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership and the remaining 72% interest in our operating partnership is owned by us. In addition, Arbor Commercial Mortgage has approximately 28% of the voting power of our outstanding stock (without giving effect to the exercise of Arbor Commercial Mortgage's warrants for additional operating partnership units).

We and our operating partnership have entered into a management agreement with Arbor Commercial Mortgage pursuant to which Arbor Commercial Mortgage has agreed to provide us with structured finance investment opportunities and loan servicing as well as other services necessary to operate our business. Arbor Commercial Mortgage is also required to provide us with a right of first refusal with respect to all structured finance identified by Arbor Commercial Mortgage or its affiliates. We have agreed not to pursue, and to allow Arbor Commercial Mortgage to pursue, any real estate opportunities other than structured finance transactions. As discussed above in Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Arbor Realty Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries Contractual Commitments, we have agreed to pay our manager an annual base management fee and incentive compensation each fiscal quarter and share with Arbor Commercial Mortgage a portion of the origination fees that we receive on loans we originate with Arbor Commercial Mortgage pursuant to this agreement.

We and our operating partnership have also entered into a services agreement with Arbor Commercial Mortgage pursuant to which our asset management group provides asset management services to Arbor Commercial Mortgage. In the event the services provided by our asset management group pursuant to the agreement exceed by more than 15% per quarter the level of activity anticipated by our board of directors, we will negotiate in good faith with our manager an adjustment to our manager's base management fee under the management agreement, to reflect the scope of the services, the quantity of serviced assets or the time required to be devoted to the services by our asset management group.

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ARBOR REALTY TRUST, INC.

We are a specialized real estate finance company investing in real estate-related bridge and mezzanine loans, preferred equity and, in limited cases, discounted mortgage notes and other real estate-related assets, which we collectively refer to as structured finance investments. We also invest in mortgage-related securities. Our objective is to maximize the difference between the yield on our investments and the cost of financing these investments to generate cash available for distribution, facilitate capital appreciation and maximize total return to our stockholders. We commenced operations in July 2003 and conduct substantially all of our operations through our operating partnership, Arbor Realty Limited Partnership. We intend to elect to be taxed as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code and generally will not be subject to federal taxes on our income to the extent we distribute our income to our stockholders and maintain our qualification as a REIT.

On July 1, 2003, Arbor Commercial Mortgage contributed the majority of its structured finance portfolio to our operating partnership. These initial assets, consisting of 12 bridge loans, five mezzanine loans, five preferred equity investments and two other real estate-related investments, were transferred at book value, which, at June 30, 2003, represented \$213.1 million in assets financed by \$169.2 million borrowed under Arbor Commercial Mortgage's credit facilities, giving effect to notes payable equal to the financing amount available for each contributed investment under Arbor Commercial Mortgage's credit facilities, and supported by \$43.9 million in equity.

We are externally managed and advised by Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Our manager is a national commercial real estate finance company operating through 15 regional offices in the United States, specializing in debt and equity financing for multi-family and commercial real estate. We believe Arbor Commercial Mortgage's experience and reputation positions it to originate attractive investment opportunities for us. Our management agreement with Arbor Commercial Mortgage was developed to capitalize on synergies with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's origination infrastructure, existing business relationships and management expertise.

We believe the financing of multi-family and commercial real estate offers significant growth opportunities that demand customized financing solutions. Arbor Commercial Mortgage has granted us a right of first refusal to pursue all structured finance investment opportunities identified by Arbor Commercial Mortgage. Arbor Commercial Mortgage will continue to provide and service multi-family and commercial mortgage loans under Fannie Mae, Federal Housing Administration and conduit commercial lending programs. We believe that the customer relationships established from these lines of business may generate additional real estate investment opportunities for our business. Our portfolio currently contains loans and investments that we originated and loans and investments that we purchased from third parties or from affiliates.

We have a strong senior management team with significant industry experience. Mr. Ivan Kaufman, the chief executive officer of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, and Mr. Frederick Herbst, the chief financial officer of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, also serve as our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, respectively. Mr. Fred Weber, the head of the structured finance group at Arbor Commercial Mortgage since 1999, is our executive vice president of structured finance, and the eight additional employees who comprised the asset management group of Arbor Commercial Mortgage have also joined us. In October 2003, we hired Mr. John C. Kovarik as our chief credit officer. Messrs. Kaufman, Weber and Kovarik serve as members of our credit committee, which has the authority to decide whether we will invest in an individual loan or security originated by Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

We believe the asset management group's involvement in our credit underwriting process helps to mitigate investment risk after the closing of a transaction. The asset management group is integrated into the underwriting and structuring process for all transactions in order to enhance the credit quality of our originations before a transaction closes. We believe that after the closing of structured finance transactions, the asset management group's experience in managing complex restructurings, refinancings and asset dispositions will help to improve the credit quality and yield on managed investments.

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In connection with Arbor Commercial Mortgage's contribution of the initial assets, Arbor Commercial Mortgage arranged for us to have substantially similar credit facilities as those used by Arbor Commercial Mortgage to finance these assets. In exchange for Arbor Commercial Mortgage's asset contribution, we issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage approximately 3.1 million operating partnership units, each of which Arbor Commercial Mortgage may redeem for one share of our common stock or an equivalent amount in cash, at our election, and approximately 629,000 warrants, each of which entitles Arbor Commercial Mortgage to purchase one additional operating partnership unit at an initial exercise price of \$15.00. The operating partnership units and warrants for additional operating partnership units issued to Arbor Commercial Mortgage were valued at approximately \$43.9 million at July 1, 2003, based on the price offered to investors in our units in the private placement, adjusted for the initial purchaser's discount. Each of the approximately 3.1 million operating partnership units received by Arbor Commercial Mortgage is paired with one share of our special voting preferred stock that entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. As operating partnership units are redeemed for shares of our common stock or cash an equivalent number of shares of special voting preferred stock will be redeemed and cancelled. See Description of Stock Special Voting Preferred Stock.

Industry Overview

Multi-family and commercial real estate encompasses a wide spectrum of assets including multi-family, office, industrial, retail and hospitality properties. We believe the financing of multi-family and commercial real estate offers significant growth opportunities that demand customized financing solutions.

Consolidation in the financial services industry has reduced the number of companies providing multi-family and commercial real estate financing products.

We believe this consolidation has led to a trend among remaining institutions to focus on larger, more standardized transactions.

The growth of a market for securitized commercial real estate pools has provided a new source of financing for real estate assets.

We believe we have the necessary levels of capital and financial flexibility to compete effectively in today's rapidly changing market. Our borrowers, who in the past relied on banks and life insurance companies as their primary source for commercial real estate financing, have benefited from our flexible underwriting standards. This flexibility has created significant demand for our bridge, mezzanine and other forms of innovative financing.

Our Business Strategy

We capitalize on this demand by investing in a diversified portfolio of structured finance assets in the multi-family and commercial real estate market. Our principal business objectives are to invest in bridge and mezzanine loans, preferred equity and other real estate related assets and actively manage this portfolio in order to generate cash available for distribution, facilitate capital appreciation and maximize total return to our stockholders. We believe we can achieve these objectives through the following business and growth strategies:

Provide Customized Financing. We provide financing customized to the needs of our borrowers. We target borrowers who have demonstrated a history of enhancing the value of the properties they operate, but whose options may be limited by conventional bank financing and who may benefit from the sophisticated structured finance products we offer. Historically, Arbor Commercial Mortgage has attempted to provide customized loan structures and other financing alternatives to fit the characteristics and purpose of each individual borrower and its financing requirements and we employ a similar strategy.

Focus on a Niche Market in Smaller Loan Balances. We focus on loans with principal amounts under \$20 million, which many larger lending firms do not target. We can afford to invest

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the time and effort required to close loans with smaller principal amounts because of our relatively efficient cost structure.

Execute Transactions Rapidly. We act quickly and decisively on proposals, provide commitments and close transactions within a few weeks and sometimes days, if required. We believe that rapid execution attracts opportunities from both borrowers and other lenders that would not otherwise be available. We believe our ability to structure flexible terms and close loans in a timely manner gives us a competitive advantage over lending firms that also serve the market for loans with principal amounts under \$20 million.

Manage and Maintain Credit Quality. A critical component of our success in the real estate finance sector is our ability to manage the real estate risk that is underwritten by our manager and us. We actively manage and maintain the credit quality of our portfolio by using the expertise of our asset management group, which has a proven track record of structuring and repositioning structured finance investments to improve the credit quality and yield on managed investments.

Use Arbor Commercial Mortgage's Relationships with Existing Borrowers. We capitalize on Arbor Commercial Mortgage's reputation in the commercial real estate finance industry. Arbor Commercial Mortgage has relationships with over 400 distinct borrowers nationwide. Since Arbor Commercial Mortgage's originators offer Arbor Commercial Mortgage's senior mortgage loans as well as our structured finance products, we are able to benefit from Arbor Commercial Mortgage's existing customer base and use its senior lending business as a potential refinance vehicle for our structured finance assets.

Offer Broader Products and Expand Customer Base. We have the ability to offer a larger number of financing alternatives than Arbor Commercial Mortgage has been able to offer to its customers in the past. Our potential borrowers are able to choose from products offering longer maturities and larger principal amounts than Arbor Commercial Mortgage could previously offer.

Leverage the Experience of Executive Officers and Employees of Arbor Commercial Mortgage and Us. Our executive officers and employees, and those of Arbor Commercial Mortgage, have extensive experience originating and managing structured commercial real estate investments. Our senior management team has on average over 20 years experience in the financial services industry. Additionally, our executive officers have prior experience in managing and operating a public company, the predecessor company to Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

Our Investment Guidelines

Our board of directors has adopted general guidelines for our investments and borrowings to the effect that:

no investment will be made that would cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT;

no investment will be made that would cause us to be regulated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act;

no more than 25% of our equity, determined as of the date of such investment, will be invested in any single asset;

our leverage will generally not exceed 80% of the value of our assets, in the aggregate; and

we will not co-invest with our manager or any of its affiliates unless (i) our co-investment is otherwise in accordance with these guidelines and (ii) the terms of such co-investment are at least as favorable to us as to our manager or such affiliate (as applicable) making such co-investment.

Our investment guidelines provide that on a daily basis our management will monitor the amount and percentage of bridge loans, mezzanine loans, preferred equity investments and mortgage-related

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securities and that the board of directors will monitor the amount and percentage of such assets as of the last day of each month.

Our investment guidelines also provide that no more than 15 percent of our assets may be invested in mortgage-related securities. There is no limit within the 15 percent on the amount which may be invested in the mortgage-related securities of the FHLMC, the FNMA or the GNMA, nor is there a limit on the amount which may be purchased in any series or issue.

Any investment that falls outside these guidelines may only be entered into upon approval of the board of directors. Our manager is required to seek the approval of a majority of the independent members of our board of directors before we engage in a material transaction with another entity managed by our manager. These investment guidelines may be changed by our board of directors without the approval of our stockholders.

Our Investment Strategy

We actively pursue lending and investment opportunities with property owners and developers who need interim financing until permanent financing can be obtained. We will initially target transactions under \$20 million where we believe we have competitive advantages, particularly our lower cost structure and in house capabilities. Our structured finance investments generally have maturities of two to five years, depending on type, have extension options when appropriate, and generally require a balloon payment of principal at maturity. Borrowers in the market for these types of loans include, but are not limited to, owners or developers seeking either to acquire or refurbish real estate or to pay down debt and reposition a property for permanent financing.

We target borrowers with reputations for enhancing value, but whose options are limited by conventional bank financing and can benefit from the sophisticated financing products we offer. Loan structures vary as they are customized to fit the characteristics and purpose of the financing. Our structured finance assets are underwritten in accordance with guidelines designed to evaluate the borrower and its ability to satisfy the repayment conditions of the loan, including an analysis of the various repayment strategies available to the investment. In certain instances, especially in our mezzanine and preferred equity investments, we may underwrite investments based on a stabilized value of the underlying property.

Our investment program emphasizes the following general categories of real estate related activities:

Bridge Financing. We offer bridge financing products to borrowers who are typically seeking short term capital to be used in an acquisition of property. The borrower has usually identified an undervalued asset that has been under managed and/or is located in a recovering market. From the borrower's perspective, shorter term bridge financing is advantageous because it allows time to improve the property value through repositioning the property without encumbering it with restrictive long term debt.

The bridge loans we make typically range in size from \$1 million to \$25 million and are predominantly secured by first mortgage liens on the property. The term of the loan typically is up to five years. Historically, interest rates have ranged from 3.00% to 6.00% over 30-day LIBOR. Additional yield enhancements may include origination fees, deferred interest and participating interests, which are equity interests in the borrower that share in a percentage of the underlying cash flows of the property. Borrowers usually use the proceeds of a conventional mortgage to repay a bridge loan.

Mezzanine Financing. We offer mezzanine financing in the form of loans which are subordinate to a conventional first mortgage loan and senior to the borrower's equity in a transaction. Our mezzanine financing may take the form of loans secured by pledges of ownership interests in entities that directly or indirectly control the real property or subordinated loans secured

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by second mortgage liens on the property. We may also require additional collateral such as personal guarantees, letters of credit and/or additional collateral unrelated to the property.

Our mezzanine loans typically range in size from \$5 million to \$30 million and have terms of up to seven years. Historically, interest rates have ranged from 4.00% to 7.00% over 30-day LIBOR, occasionally with an interest rate floor. As in the case with our bridge loans, the yield on these investments may be enhanced by prepaid and deferred interest payments, yield look-backs and participating interests.

We intend to hold our mezzanine loans through our operating partnership or subsidiaries that are pass-through entities for tax purposes. However, we may hold some of our mezzanine loans in a taxable subsidiary corporation if necessary for REIT or other tax compliance.

Preferred Equity Investments. We provide financing by making preferred equity investments in entities that directly or indirectly own real property. In cases where the terms of a first mortgage prohibit additional liens on the ownership entity, investments structured as preferred equity in the entity owning the property serve as viable financing substitutes. With preferred equity investments, we typically become a special limited partner or member in the ownership entity.

Real Property Acquisitions. We may purchase existing real estate for repositioning and/or renovation and then disposition at an anticipated significant return. From time to time, we may identify real estate investment opportunities. In these situations, we may act solely on our own behalf or in partnership with other investors. Typically, these transactions are analyzed with the expectation that we will have the ability to sell the property within a one to two year time period, achieving a significant return on invested capital. In connection with these transactions, speed of execution is often the most critical component to success. We may seek to finance a portion of the acquisition price through short term financing. Repayment of the short term financing will either come from the sale of the property or conventional permanent debt.

Note Acquisitions. We may acquire real estate notes from lenders in situations where the borrower wishes to restructure and reposition its short term debt and the lender wishes, for a variety of reasons (such as risk mitigation, portfolio diversification or other strategic reasons), to divest certain assets from its portfolio. These notes will generally be acquired at a discount. In such cases, we intend to use our management resources to resolve any dispute concerning the note or the property securing it and to identify and resolve any existing operational or any other problems at the property. We will then either restructure the debt obligation for immediate resale or sale at a later date or reposition it for permanent financing. In some instances, we may take title to the property underlying the real estate note.

Mortgage-Related Securities. We also invest in mortgage-related securities collateralized by pools of commercial or residential mortgages. The mortgage-related securities in which we invest will be limited to whole loan pool certificates issued by GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC, or agency-sponsored whole loan pool certificates. See [Investments in Mortgage Related Securities](#) for a description of these certificates and the types of mortgages underlying them.

We borrow against or leverage our investments to the extent consistent with our investment guidelines in order to increase the size of our portfolio and potential returns to our stockholders. We are currently in negotiations with the providers of the credit facilities to provide similar credit facilities and to increase the amounts available under these credit facilities, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing. We may also sell participating interests in our investments.

Regulatory Aspects of Our Investment Strategy

We believe that we conduct and we intend to conduct our business at all times in a manner that avoids registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. There is an exemption

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from registration for entities that are primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate. This exemption generally requires us to maintain at least 55% of our assets directly in qualifying real estate assets. Assets that qualify for purposes of this 55% test include, among other things, real estate, mortgage loans and agency-sponsored whole loan pool certificates. Our investment guidelines provide that no more than 15% of our assets may consist of any type of the mortgage-related securities and that the percentage of our investments in mortgage-related securities as compared to our structured finance investments be monitored on a regular basis.

Our bridge loans secured by first mortgage liens on the underlying properties and our loans secured by second mortgage liens on the underlying properties generally qualify for purposes of this 55% test. We believe that our bridge loans and certain of our other assets caused in excess of 55% of our assets as of December 31, 2003 to qualify for purposes of the 55% test. To provide additional assurance in this regard, in March 2004, we purchased \$57.4 million (including \$.1 million of purchased interest) of agency-sponsored whole loan pool certificates. Because of the purchase, at least 55% of our assets as of March 31, 2004 consisted of bridge loans, mortgage-related securities and loans secured by second mortgage liens on underlying properties. We financed these purchases primarily through borrowings under our existing credit facilities. The percentage of our assets that we invest in agency-sponsored whole loan pool certificates may decrease if we determine that we do not need to purchase such certificates for purposes of meeting the 55% test. If the SEC takes a position or makes an interpretation more favorable to us, we may have greater flexibility in the investments we make. The net proceeds of our recently completed initial public offering were initially used to repay indebtedness outstanding under our credit facilities. As we use the additional borrowing capacity created by this repayment to make new investments over the initial investment period following our initial public offering, the percentage of our assets that may be invested in first and second mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities as compared to other types of investments may vary.

We are limited by the Investment Company Act with respect to our investments in mortgage-related securities to the securities for which a government agency such as GNMA or a federally-chartered corporation, such as FHLMC or FNMA, guarantees payments of principal or interest on the securities. We are also limited in that we may only invest in mortgage-related securities that have the entire interest of each mortgage entirely in that security.

In order to meet the REIT qualification requirements, or to avert the imposition of a 100% tax that applies to certain gains derived by a REIT from dealer property or inventory, we may hold some of our assets through taxable subsidiary corporations. See Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Arbor Realty Effect of Subsidiary Entities Taxable Subsidiaries.

Our Real Estate Assets

We own a diversified portfolio of structured finance investments consisting principally of bridge and mezzanine loans as well as preferred equity investments. Since the commencement of our operations in July 2003, we have originated structured finance loans and investments and purchased additional loans and investments from Arbor Commercial Mortgage.

At March 31, 2004, we had 39 loans and investments in our portfolio, totaling \$480 million. These loans and investments were for 24 multi-family properties, four hotels, two commercial properties, five office properties, two retail properties, one co-op and one residential property. There are no loans that are non-performing within the portfolio. We continue to actively manage every single loan in the portfolio and believe that our strict underwriting and active asset management enable us to maintain the credit quality of our portfolio.

The yield for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 was 7.94% on average assets of \$407 million. This yield is computed by dividing the interest income earned for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 by the average assets during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 and annualizing the result. Our cost of funds for

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the quarter ended March 31, 2004 was 4.15% on average borrowings of \$250 million. This cost of funds is computed by dividing the interest expense incurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 by the average borrowing during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 and annualizing the results. Our average equity (average assets less average borrowings) invested for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 was \$157 million, resulting in average leverage for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 of 61%. The net interest income earned for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 yielded a 14.1% annualized return on the average equity invested during the quarter ended March 31, 2004. This yield is computed by dividing the net interest (interest income less interest expense) earned during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 by the average equity (computed as average assets minus average borrowings) invested during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 and annualizing the results. Our business plan contemplates that our leverage ratio will be 65% to 70% over time. However, our leverage will not exceed 80% of the value of our assets in the aggregate unless approval to exceed the 80% limit is obtained from our board of directors.

The table on the following page lists the principal terms of each of our bridge and mezzanine loans, preferred equity investments and other real estate-related assets and the financing relating to each individual investment, each as of March 31, 2004.

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STRUCTURED LOAN PORTFOLIO

As of March 31, 2004

Property Information			Investment Information					Funding Information				
Name	Type	Location	03/31/04 Balance ⁽¹⁾	Origination Date	Maturity Date	Interest Pay Rate Index ⁽²⁾	Current Interest Rate ⁽³⁾	03/31/04 Balance	Interest Rate Index	Interest Rate ⁽⁴⁾	Profit Share ⁽⁴⁾	Advance Rate
Bridge Loans:												
130 West 30th 1025 5th Avenue	Multifamily	New York, NY	\$ 16,000,000	9/2001	5/2006	Libor + 2.25%	3.35%	\$ 13,600,000	Libor + 2.00%	3.10%	Yes	85.00%
Concord and Henry	Multifamily	Massachusetts	\$ 2,899,875	4/2003	4/2004	Libor + 5.50% Floor 7.00%	7.00%	\$ 2,319,900	Libor + 2.00%	3.10%	No	80.00%
Grand Plaza	Multifamily	Las Vegas, Nevada	\$ 25,047,563	11/2002	12/2004	Libor + 3.00% Floor 5.25%	5.25%	\$ 20,039,122	Libor + 2.00%	3.10%	No	80.00%
Indiana Portfolio	Multifamily	Indiana	\$ 14,910,351	2/2003	3/2005	Libor + 4.25%	5.35%	\$ 11,960,000	Libor + 2.65%	3.75%	No	80.21%
Palmetto Villas Apts	Multifamily	Ontario, California	\$ 9,130,000	5/2003	4/2005	Libor + 4.00% Floor 5.50%	5.50%	\$ 7,304,000	Libor + 2.50%	3.60%	No	80.00%
Partners Portfolio A	Multifamily	Baltimore, Maryland	\$ 1,487,380	4/2003	5/2006	Libor + 3.50% Floor 5.00%	5.00%	\$ 1,413,009	Libor + 2.00%	3.10%	Yes	95.00%
Partners Portfolio B	Multifamily	Baltimore, Maryland	\$ 4,725,569	4/2003	5/2006	Libor + 4.50% (Year 1); Libor + 6.50% (Year 2); Libor + 7.50% (Year 3) Libor Floor 2.00%	6.50%	\$ 3,450,845	Libor + 3.00% Floor 2.00%	5.00%	Yes	73.02%
Tropical Gardens	Multifamily	Lauderdale Lakes, FL	\$ 8,800,000	12/2002	12/2004	Libor + 3.50% Floor 5.50%	5.50%	\$ 7,040,000	Libor + 2.25%	3.35%	No	80.00%
Walbridge Terrace	Multifamily	San Francisco, California	\$ 6,200,000	7/2003	7/2004	Libor + 4.50% Floor 6.00%	6.00%	\$ 5,270,000	Libor + 2.00%	3.10%	Yes	85.00%
80 Evergreen Ave	Commercial	Brooklyn, NY	\$ 4,663,944	10/2003	10/2006	Libor + 4.75%	5.85%				No	
Lakeshore Club Apts	Multifamily	Tampa, Florida	\$ 21,500,000	10/2003	10/2005	Libor + 3.50% Floor 5.00%	5.00%	\$ 14,950,000	Libor + 2.00%	3.10%	Yes	69.53%
Lakeshore Club Apts B	Multifamily	Tampa, Florida	\$ 5,500,000	10/2003	10/2005	Libor + 6.50% Floor 8.50%	8.50%		Libor + 2.00%		Yes	
Fairfax Gardens Apts	Multifamily	Baltimore, MD	\$ 6,825,340	12/2003	12/2005	Libor + 6.50% Floor 8.00%	8.00%	\$ 2,883,189	Libor + 2.00%	3.10%	Yes	42.24%
	Retail		\$ 4,800,000	12/2003	5/2004	15.00%	15.00%				No	

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Gainesville Outlet Mall Westbury Square	Residential	Gainesville, TX Westbury, NY	\$ 450,000	12/2003	7/2004	Libor + 8.00% Floor 12.00%	12.00%					No	
Volvo	Office	Montvale, NJ	\$ 4,640,000	1/2004	1/2007	Libor + 6.00% Floor 7.50%	7.50%	\$ 3,944,000	Libor + 2.00%	3.10%	Yes	85.00%	
60 Spring St	Condo Conversion	New York, NY	\$ 42,105,500	2/2004	2/2005	Libor + 5.00% Libor Floor 1.10%	6.10%	\$ 34,534,011	Libor + 2.25%	3.35%	Yes	82.02%	
Melvin Park Apts	Multifamily	Baltimore, Maryland	\$ 10,400,000	3/2004	3/2007	Libor + 3.00% Libor Floor 1.50%	4.50%	\$ 8,168,991	Libor + 2.00%	3.10%	Yes	78.55%	
Habitat Hotel	Hotel	New York, NY	\$ 20,000,000	3/2004	3/2006	Libor + 5.50% Libor + 4.00% (Year 1-2); Libor + 5.00% (Year 3-5)	6.59%	\$ 11,000,000	Libor + 2.875%	3.97%	No	55.00%	
Sagamore Hotel	Hotel	Miami Beach, Florida	\$ 30,000,000	3/2004	3/2009	5.09%						No	
Bridge Loans													
Total			\$241,185,522				5.83%	\$147,877,067		3.36%			
Mezzanine Loans:													
130 West 30th St	Multifamily	New York, NY	\$ 7,813,746	6/2003	5/2006	Libor + 7.00% Floor 10.00%	10.00%	\$ 5,941,496	Libor + 2.75% Floor 1.75%	4.50%	Yes	76.04%	
333 E. 34th Street	Multifamily	New York, NY	\$ 200,065	1/2002	2/2005	Pay: Libor + 3.00% Floor Pay: 8.00%	8.00%					No	
930 Flushing Ave	Commercial	Brooklyn, NY	\$ 3,500,000	6/2003	6/2006	Pay Libor + 3.50% Floor Pay 5.00%	5.00%					No	
The Crossings	Multifamily	Glassboro, New Jersey	\$ 2,000,000	6/2003	5/2006	Libor + 7.00% Floor 10.00%	10.00%	\$ 1,700,000	Libor + 3.00% Libor Floor 2.00%	5.00%	Yes	85.00%	
James Hotel	Hotel	Scottsdale, Arizona	\$ 6,640,000	8/2003	8/2006	Libor + 7.00%	9.00%					No	

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Property Information			Investment Information					Funding Information				
Name	Type	Location	03/31/04 Balance ⁽¹⁾	Origination Date	Maturity Date	Interest Pay Rate Index ⁽²⁾	Current Interest Rate ⁽³⁾	03/31/04 Balance	Interest Rate Index	Interest Rate ⁽⁴⁾	Profit Share ⁽⁴⁾	Advance Rate
						Floor 9.00% Cap 10.00%						
Schron B	Multifamily	New Jersey	\$ 3,000,000	7/2003	4/2005	Libor + 5.25% Floor 6.75%	6.75%				No	
SMC Portfolio	Multifamily	Baltimore, Maryland	\$ 11,520,000	9/2003	9/2005	Libor + 5.50% (Year 1); Libor + 6.50% (Year 2); Libor + 7.50% (Year 3) Libor Floor 2.00%	7.50%	\$ 9,216,000	Libor + 2.75% Floor 1.75%	4.50%	Yes	80.00%
Maple Leaf	Multifamily	New Orleans, LA	\$ 2,300,000	11/2003	11/2006	Libor + 7.00% Floor 10.00%	10.00%				No	
Prime Portfolio	Retail	Various	\$ 34,533,333	12/2003	1/2006	Libor + 8.50% Floor 9.50%	9.59%	\$ 34,533,333	Libor + 2.35%	3.44%	No	100.00%
450 West 33rd St	Office	New York, NY	\$ 30,000,000	12/2003	1/2006	12.30% Fixed	12.30%	\$ 18,900,000	Libor + 2.35%	3.44%	No	63.00%
Less: Participation Interest			\$ (1,000,000)				(1.11%)			(.319%)		
			\$ 29,000,000									
450 West 33rd St	Office	New York, NY	\$ 15,000,000	12/2003	1/2006	Libor + 11.50% Libor Floor 1.5%	13.00%	\$ 9,400,000	Libor + 2.35%	3.44%	No	62.67%
60 Spring St	Multifamily	New York, NY	\$ 10,315,968	2/2004	2/2005	Libor + 6.00% Libor Floor 1.10%	7.10%	\$ 8,800,000	Libor + 2.75% Floor 1.75%	4.50%	Yes	85.30%
1775 Broadway	Office	New York, NY	\$ 35,000,000	1/2004	1/2006	Libor + 5.75% Libor Floor 1.75% (Year 1); Libor Floor 2.00% (thereafter)	7.50%	\$ 28,500,000	Libor + 2.35%	3.44%	No	81.43%
260-261 Madison Ave	Office	New York, NY	\$ 30,000,000	2/2004	1/2006	Libor + 7.50%	8.59%	\$ 30,000,000	Libor + 2.35%	3.44%	No	100.00%
Harrington Farms ⁽⁵⁾	Multifamily	Suwanee, Georgia	\$ 12,500,000	2/2004	12/2005	Libor + 5.50%	6.59%	\$ 12,500,000	Libor + 2.00%	3.09%	No	100.00%
Mezzanine Loans												
Total			\$ 203,323,112				9.02%	\$ 159,490,829		3.56%		
Preferred Equity:												
CDS Portfolio ⁽⁶⁾	Multifamily	Texas	\$ 4,253,742	12/1998	1/2005	6M Libor + 4.50% Floor 9.56%	9.56%				No	

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Dutch Village	Multifamily	Baltimore, Maryland	\$ 7,074,431	6/2003	11/2006	Libor + 4.50% (Year 1); Libor + 6.50% (Year 2); Libor + 7.50% (Year 3) Libor Floor 2.00%	6.50%	\$ 4,686,671	Libor + 3.00% Libor Floor 2.00%	5.00%	Yes	66.25%
Schron A	Multifamily	New Jersey	\$ 19,300,000	6/2003	4/2005	Libor + 5.25% Floor 6.75%	6.75%	\$ 12,227,197	Libor + 3.50%	4.60%	No	63.35%
Villages at Gateway	Multifamily	Denver, Colorado	\$ 2,440,000	2/2002	3/2005	Libor + 6.00% Floor 10.00%	10.00%	\$ 1,774,229	Libor + 2.75% Floor 4.50%	4.50%	Yes	72.71%