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Next Week's Fed Rate Hike Won't Affect Rates

The Federal Reserve meets 8 times a year to set its policy rate: **The Fed Funds Rate**. At next week's meeting, a "rate hike" is a foregone conclusion. And that's precisely why it **won't** matter.

The financial market is the quintessential "discounting mechanism." That means the price of any given asset will move based **not only** on what's happening today, but also on what's **likely** to happen in the future. The more certain a future outcome, the more it will be priced in today.

The Fed Funds Rate is actually a great example because it leaves very little to chance in terms of timing and size. Markets have a **very good idea** of when the next hike is coming and an even better idea of how big it will be. Contrast that to the commodities market, where a trader might have to connect complex dots between weather patterns, production methods, and shifting consumer preferences in order to even begin thinking about the future price of soybeans.

The Fed, on the other hand, has **all but promised** that it will hike by precisely 0.25% next week, and traders have no reason to believe otherwise. Does this mean mortgage rates are going up 0.25% next week too?

Not hardly!

First of all, mortgage rates are not directly based on the Fed Funds Rate. More importantly, as we just discussed, markets will adjust for whatever can be known about the future. Interest rates are quite good at this! Any impact on mortgage rates from next week's rate hike has **already come and gone**.

How can we be so sure?

First of all, I'm **not** saying that the Fed **announcement** won't have an impact on rates (more on that in a moment). I'm saying the Fed **RATE HIKE** itself has already had the impact it's going to have. There are other aspects of the Fed's announcement that can cause volatility for mortgage rates, but as for the hike itself, consider an interest rate market that is even more closely linked to the Fed than mortgage rates.

The following chart plots overnight indexed swaps or "OIS" against the actual Fed Funds Rate. OIS can be thought of as a free market version of the Fed Funds Rate, but one that can move every day as opposed to 8 times a year. Because of that nimbleness they provide clear confirmation for impending

National Average Mortgage Rates

	Rate	Change	Points
Mortgage News Daily			
30 Yr. Fixed	6.89%	0.00	0.00
15 Yr. Fixed	6.33%	+0.01	0.00
30 Yr. FHA	6.33%	+0.01	0.00
30 Yr. Jumbo	7.05%	0.00	0.00
5/1 ARM	6.58%	0.00	0.00
Freddie Mac			
30 Yr. Fixed	6.77%	-0.09	0.00
15 Yr. Fixed	6.05%	-0.11	0.00

Rates as of: 7/22

Market Data

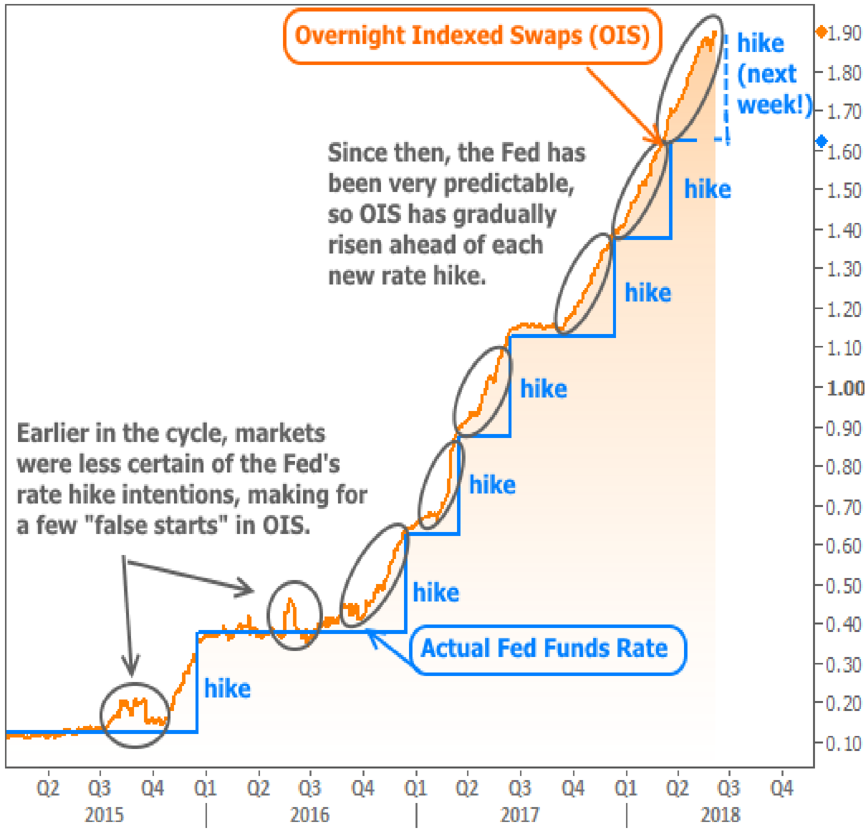
	Price / Yield	Change
MBS UMBS 5.5	99.39	-0.01
MBS GNMA 5.5	99.78	+0.00
10 YR Treasury	4.2403	-0.0122
30 YR Treasury	4.4612	-0.0113

Pricing as of: 7/23 4:47AM EST

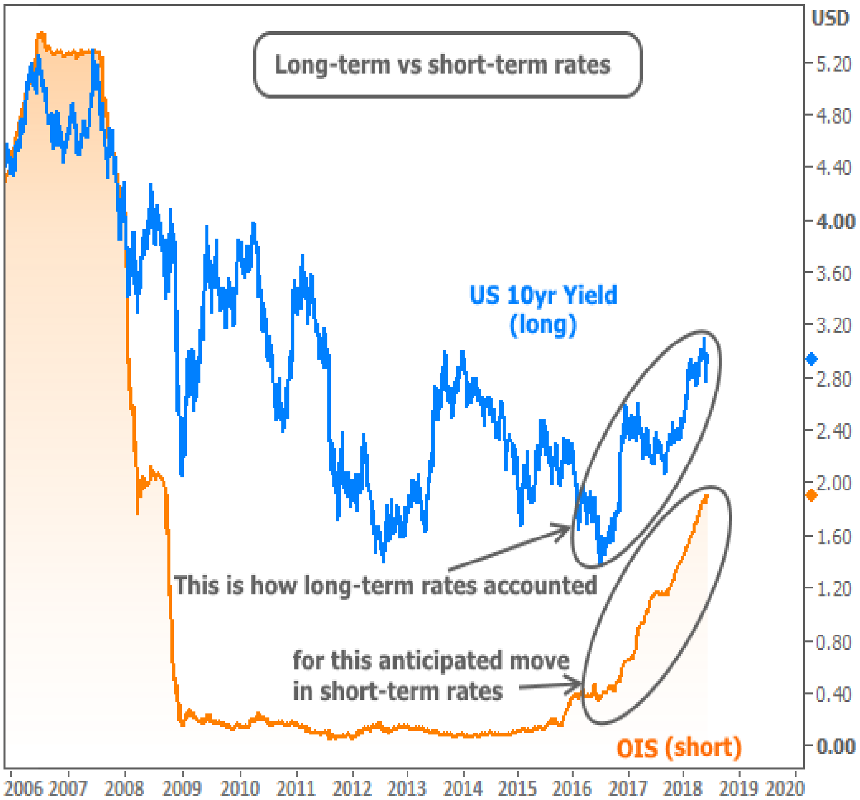
Recent Housing Data

		Value	Change
Mortgage Apps	Jul 10	206.1	-0.19%
Building Permits	Mar	1.46M	-3.95%
Housing Starts	Mar	1.32M	-13.15%
New Home Sales	Mar	693K	+4.68%
Pending Home Sales	Feb	75.6	+1.75%
Existing Home Sales	Feb	3.97M	-0.75%
Builder Confidence	Mar	51	+6.25%

Fed hikes. They are the **escalator** to the Fed's **staircase**.



Long-term rates, like 10yr Treasuries or mortgages, are even more willing to adjust for future probabilities. They've taken two big leaps higher during this Fed rate hike cycle WELL before each phase of the cycle was complete. In other words, if we just established that short term rates have already positioned for next week's hike, it's **not even a consideration** for longer-term rates.



While the hike itself will not be news for rates, the announcement **could** still have an impact. That's because the announcement is more than just a 'yay' or 'nay' on the next rate hike. 4 out of the year's 8 Fed announcements, in particular, are more meaningful because they bring an update to the **Fed members' forecasts**. Next week's is one of those 4.

The forecasts are most closely-watched due to the component that tracks the Fed's **rate hike outlook** (sometimes referred to as "the dots" because it's presented on a dot plot). After all, if we just established that today's rates are ready and willing to move based on whatever they can know about the future, how about an updated look at where the Fed sees rates in the future?!

Although the dots are far from a guarantee for future hikes, they are still the best tool at investors' disposal when it comes to getting a general sense of how quickly the Fed is willing to hike and to what ultimate levels. With that in mind, any big change from the previous dot plot is **always** grounds for a **big** market reaction. If rates move higher or lower in a big way at 2pm on Wednesday afternoon, this is likely the reason.

Beyond the Fed, there are **other landmines** on next week's calendar. In terms of economic data, Tuesday's Consumer Price Index (inflation data) is a heavy hitter. Thursday morning brings a policy announcement from the Fed's biggest counterpart, the European Central Bank (ECB).

Global financial markets are perhaps **even more interested** in hearing from the ECB because it will soon be forced to address the topic of ending its bond buying program--possibly as early as next week. These bond buying programs ("QE" for the Fed and the "APP" for the ECB) are big business for interest rates. The timing and details of the ECB's exit will almost certainly cause some volatility in rates, for better or worse.

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Update: Buyer Broker Agreement

After requests from real estate companies, a nonprofit consumer watchdog group the Consumer Federation of America has developed a list of factors to consider when creating a buyer contract in preparation for upcoming practice changes in the industry.

CFA released its “Proposed Criteria for Evaluating Home Buyer Contract Forms” on Tuesday. The 15 criteria focus on the contracts’ form — whether the documents are readable and understandable — and content — whether they are fair to homebuyers.

-the document’s expiration date (CFA recommends buyers asks for a three-month contract and never sign one longer than six months)
-the right to terminate the contract
-the disclosure that compensation is negotiable
-the broker’s compensation clearly stated and that the buyer broker can’t receive additional compensation for facilitating a sale
-that any additional fees, such as for showing a home, will be deducted from the broker’s commission if there is a successful sale
-that the commission is due only if there is a successful closing
-that buyers have an obligation — for no longer than 60 days, CFA recommends — to pay a broker who earlier showed them a home they purchased after the contract ended
-seller concessions paid directly to buyers
-dual agency not pre-approved by the contract
-an explanation of how a broker treats different buyer clients interested in the same property
-that buyers should not be required to first go through mediation or arbitration if they have a complaint

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