

John M. Seeba
Inspector General
Federal Trade Commission

John M. Seeba was appointed Inspector General at the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in January of 2008 and is responsible for all audits and investigations of the FTC. Mr. Seeba has over 30 years of audit experience in the federal and private sector arenas. Prior to joining the FTC, he was the Assistant Inspector General for Audits of the Department of Commerce and the Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Financial Audits at the U.S. Postal Service Office of Inspector General.

Mr. Seeba also has experience at the Inspector General's Office for the Department of Defense conducting financial statement audits of the working capital funds and trust funds, as well as work in acquisitions of major weapon systems. Earlier, as an internal auditor for the Internal Revenue Service, he audited the IRS itself and taxpayer returns.

Mr. Seeba holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from the Rochester Institute of Technology, in Rochester, NY.

Mr. Seeba is a Certified Public Accountant in the state of Maryland, a Certified Internal Auditor, and a Certified Information Systems Auditor. Mr. Seeba was recognized with the Postal Service's National Executive Award for work in the financial management area.

The FTC is the only federal agency with both consumer protection and competition jurisdiction in broad sectors of the economy. The FTC pursues vigorous and effective law enforcement; advances consumers' interests by sharing its expertise with federal and state legislatures and U.S. and international government agencies; develops policy and research tools through hearings, workshops, and conferences; and creates practical and plain-language educational programs for consumers and businesses in a global marketplace with constantly changing technologies.

The FTC was created in 1914 to prevent unfair methods of competition in commerce as part of the battle to "bust the trusts." In 1938, Congress passed a broad prohibition against "unfair and deceptive acts or practices." Since then, the Commission also has been directed to administer a wide variety of other consumer protection laws, including the Telemarketing Sales Rule, the Pay-Per-Call Rule and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. In 1975, Congress gave the authority to adopt industry-wide trade regulation rules to the FTC. FTC's work is performed by the Bureaus of Consumer Protection, Competition and Economics, aided by the Office of General Counsel and seven regional offices.