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11	UNITED STATES I					
12	DISTRICT C	OF NEVADA				
13	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,	Case No.				
14	,	COMPLAINT				
15	Plaintiff,					
16	VS.					
17	CANNAVEST CORP. a/k/a/ CV SCIENCES, INC. and MICHAEL J.					
18	MONA, JR.,					
19	Defendants.					
20		_				
21	Plaintiff Securities and Exchange C	ommission ("SEC") alleges as follows:				
22	JURISDICTION AND VENUE					
23	1. This Court has jurisdiction ov	ver this action pursuant to Sections				
24	21(d)(1), 21(d)(2), 21(d)(3)(A), 21(e), and 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of					
25	1934 ("Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(1), 78u(d)(2), 78u(d)(3)(A), 78u(e)					
26	and 78aa.					
27	2. Defendants have, directly or i	indirectly, made use of the means or				
28	instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of	or of the mails, or of the facilities of a				

national securities exchange in connection with the transactions, acts, practices, and courses of business alleged in this complaint.

3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to Section 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa, because certain of the transactions, acts, practices, and courses of conduct constituting violations of the federal securities laws occurred within this district, and the Defendants reside and/or are located in this district.

SUMMARY

- 4. This matter involves fraud by CannaVEST Corp. and its CEO Michael Mona, Jr. (together, "Defendants") in making material misrepresentations and/or misleading omissions on CannaVEST's quarterly reports filed with the SEC for its first three quarters of 2013.
- 5. In the reports for the first two quarters of 2013, the Defendants overstated CannaVEST's total assets. The overstatements related to CannaVEST's acquisition of another company, PhytoSphere Systems, LLC ("PhytoSphere") in the first quarter of 2013 for a stated \$35 million purchase price. CannaVEST agreed to the purported \$35 million purchase price only because CannaVEST could pay it primarily with CannaVEST shares that had little or no trading volume at the time, and which Mona believed had little value, and a small amount of cash. Mona knew that CannaVEST was paying substantially less than \$35 million to acquire the PhytoSphere business, that PhytoSphere was not worth \$35 million, and that CannaVEST would have never agreed to the purported purchase price if CannaVEST were required to pay cash for PhytoSphere.
- 6. Nevertheless, Mona had CannaVEST record \$35 million worth of assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition on CannaVEST's balance sheet in its Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2013. As a result, CannaVEST materially overstated its assets on its balance sheet for the first quarter of 2013. In its Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2013, CannaVEST continued to report falsely the value of its assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition.

- 7. In its Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2013, CannaVEST and Mona wrote down the value of the assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition to \$8 million after obtaining a valuation of PhytoSphere's assets. CannaVEST, however, failed to disclose that it had never paid \$35 million for those assets, that the assets were never worth \$35 million, and that the balance sheets for the first and second quarters of 2013 were materially overstated.
- 8. In April 2014, CannaVEST restated all three quarters to reflect \$8 million in assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition on CannaVEST's balance sheet.
- 9. By overstating the value of CannaVEST's assets, each of the Defendants violated the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws. CannaVEST also violated the reporting, books and records, and internal accounting control provisions. Mona acted as CannaVEST's control person, and is also liable for its violations. In addition, Mona violated the provisions of the federal securities laws that prohibit the falsifying of an issuer's books and records, lying to accountants, and filing false certifications under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Mona further violated Section 304(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires the chief executive officer of an issuer to reimburse the issuer for any bonus during the 12-month period following the public issuance of a financial document for which the issuer is required to prepare an accounting restatement.
- 10. The SEC seeks permanent injunctions and civil penalties against both Defendants, an officer and director bar against Mona, and reimbursement to CannaVEST under Section 304(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

DEFENDANTS

11. **CannaVEST Corp.** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Las Vegas, Nevada. CannaVEST, originally a shell company named Foreclosure Solutions, Inc., changed its name to CannaVEST Corp. on January 29, 2013, the same day it acquired PhytoSphere. With the acquisition of PhytoSphere,

1	CannaVEST entered into the business of acquiring raw hemp product from
2	suppliers in Europe and reselling it to third parties and also developing, producing,
3	and selling consumer products that contain cannabidiol ("CBD") oil, a type of
4	hemp oil. In early January 2016, CannaVEST changed its name to CV Sciences,
5	Inc. and claimed to develop pharmaceutical drugs that contain CBD oil.
6	CannaVEST's common stock is registered with the SEC pursuant to Section 12(g)
7	of the Exchange Act.
8	12. Michael J. Mona, Jr. , age 63, resides in Las Vegas, Nevada. Mona
9	has been CannaVEST's chief executive officer since November 2012 and a
10	member of its board of directors since January 2013.
11	THE ALLEGATIONS
12	A. The PhytoSphere Acquisition
13	13. Before becoming CannaVEST's CEO, Mona was a consultant for
14	Medical Marijuana, Inc. ("MJNA") from April 2011 through November 2012. In
15	that capacity, Mona provided MJNA with advice on its operations, business
16	matters, and business deals. In April 2012, MJNA bought a majority interest in
17	PhytoSphere for \$2.5 million.
18	14. In December 2012, CannaVEST entered into an agreement to
19	purchase PhytoSphere from MJNA. At that time, CannaVEST was a shell
20	company with no operations, no revenues, and only \$431 in assets on December
21	31, 2012, its fiscal year end.
22	15. In his capacity as CannaVEST's CEO, Mona negotiated
23	CannaVEST's acquisition of PhytoSphere from MJNA and signed the purchase
24	agreement. The PhytoSphere acquisition closed on January 29, 2013, and included
25	CannaVEST obtaining PhytoSphere's existing rights under contracts with hemp
26	production and processing facilities. With the PhytoSphere acquisition,
27	CannaVEST entered the hemp and hemp oil business. According to Mona,

PhytoSphere was the "core" and the "heartbeat" of CannaVEST's business.

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- 16. When negotiating the PhytoSphere acquisition, CannaVEST and Mona did not obtain any financial information on PhytoSphere, did not perform any valuation on PhytoSphere, and did not conduct due diligence on the acquisition.
- 17. The stated purchase price of CannaVEST's acquisition of PhytoSphere was \$35 million. CannaVEST agreed to pay for the acquisition with cash and/or CannaVEST shares and to make the payments in five installments over the course of fiscal year 2013.
- 18. Pursuant to the terms of the acquisition, CannaVEST shares would be valued at a minimum \$4.50 and a maximum \$6.00 (the "collar").
- 19. Mona intended to pay the five installments primarily with CannaVEST shares and only a small amount of cash.
- 20. When Mona established the collar's minimum and maximum values for CannaVEST shares, he had no basis for assigning a value of \$4.50 to \$6.00 per share. Rather, he assigned the collar values arbitrarily, in order to cap the number of shares provided as payment for the PhytoSphere acquisition.
- 21. At the time of the acquisition, CannaVEST shares were either not trading or had very little trading on the OTC market.
- 22. CannaVEST and Mona never took any steps to determine how much CannaVEST shares were worth at the time of the PhytoSphere acquisition.
- 23. Mona did not know how much PhytoSphere was worth at the time of the acquisition.
- 24. CannaVEST ultimately provided a total of 5,825,000 restricted shares and paid \$950,000 in cash (borrowed from another entity) to MJNA during 2013 for the PhytoSphere acquisition.
- 25. At the time of the acquisition, Mona believed that the total value of the cash and CannaVEST shares paid to MJNA to acquire PhytoSphere was substantially less than \$35 million.

- 26. At the time of the acquisition, CannaVEST did not have \$35 million in cash to pay for PhytoSphere.
- 27. Mona would not have paid \$35 million in cash for PhytoSphere because he did not believe it was worth \$35 million.
- 28. Mona has subsequently stated that "[t]he \$35 million price agreed upon, which was paid and intended to be paid in non-trading/non-marketable [CannaVEST] stock, did not represent the value of the transaction appropriately as [CannaVEST] would never have agreed to that price if it were paid in cash. [CannaVEST] would have paid a much lower price in cash and much more information would have been sought from the seller and due diligence performed."
- 29. Mona further stated that "[w]e have always believed that the \$35 million purchase price was not a true measure of the value of the transaction."
- 30. Mona further stated that he believed that a \$35 million valuation of PhytoSphere was "substantially inflated."
- 31. Mona further stated that "we were willing to accept the \$35 million purchase price demanded by PhytoSphere because, ultimately, the acquisition would be funded with stock which was not trading at the time and had little value. Ultimately, given those terms, we realized the true price to [CannaVEST] of the acquisition would be much less as our common stock had little value at the time of the purchase…"
 - B. Mona Caused CannaVEST To Report The Inflated Value Of

 PhytoSphere In CannaVEST's Quarterly Reports Filed With The

 SEC
 - 1. In the First Quarter of 2013, CannaVEST Falsely Reported
 \$35 Million in Assets Related to the PhytoSphere

 Acquisition
- 32. On May 20, 2013, CannaVEST filed with the SEC its Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2013. CannaVEST and Mona falsely included assets

improperly valued at \$35 million related to the PhytoSphere acquisition on its first quarter balance sheet. CannaVEST reported total assets of \$36,698,910 on its Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2013.

- 33. Mona reviewed, approved, and signed CannaVEST's materially false Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2013.
- 34. In connection with CannaVEST's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2013, Mona signed a Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Sarbanes-Oxley Certification"). The Sarbanes-Oxley Certification for the first quarter of 2013 stated, among other things, that, based on Mona's knowledge, the first quarter Form 10-Q: (i) fairly presented, in all material respects, CannaVEST's financial condition, and (ii) the Form 10-Q did not contain any untrue statement of material fact.
- 35. On or about May 30, 2013, Mona reviewed, approved, and signed a management representation letter to CannaVEST's auditors for the first quarter of 2013 that stated, among other things, that there were "no material transactions that have not been properly recorded" in the accounting records underlying CannaVEST's financial statements for the first quarter of 2013.
- 36. Mona signed the false management representation letter for the first quarter of 2013 without disclosing to CannaVEST's auditors that CannaVEST was paying substantially less than \$35 million for PhytoSphere, that PhytoSphere was not worth \$35 million, and that CannaVEST would have never agreed to the inflated purchase price if it had been required to pay cash for PhytoSphere.
 - 2. CannaVEST Continued to Falsely Report the Value of its

 Assets Related to the PhytoSphere Acquisition in the

 Second Quarter of 2013
- 37. On August 13, 2013, CannaVEST filed its Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2013. In that filing, CannaVEST and Mona continued to report falsely \$35 million in assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition on its balance sheet.

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CannaVEST reported total assets of \$37,303,795 in its Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2013.

- 38. Mona reviewed, approved, and signed the materially false CannaVEST Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2013.
- In connection with CannaVEST's Form 10-Q for the second quarter 39. of 2013, Mona signed a Sarbanes-Oxley Certification that stated, among other things, that, based on Mona's knowledge, the second quarter Form 10-Q: (i) fairly presented, in all material respects, CannaVEST's financial condition, and (ii) the Form 10-Q did not contain any untrue statement of material fact.
- 40. On or about August 12, 2013, Mona reviewed, approved, and signed a management representation letter to CannaVEST's auditors for the second quarter of 2013 that stated, among other things, that there were "no material transactions that have not been properly recorded" in the accounting records underlying CannaVEST's financial statements for the second quarter of 2013.
- 41. Mona signed the false management representation letter for the second quarter of 2013 without disclosing to CannaVEST's auditors that CannaVEST was paying substantially less than \$35 million for PhytoSphere, that PhytoSphere was not worth \$35 million, and that CannaVEST would have never agreed to the inflated purchase price if it had been required to pay cash for PhytoSphere.
 - **3.** In the Third Quarter of 2013, CannaVEST Failed to Disclose that Assets Related to the PhytoSphere Acquisition Were Never Worth \$35 Million
- 42. In October 2013, at the request of an independent contractor, CannaVEST obtained a valuation of PhytoSphere from a third-party valuation firm. The third-party valuation stated that the fair value of the PhytoSphere business was approximately \$8 million as of January 29, 2013.
 - 43. On November 14, 2013, CannaVEST filed its Form 10-Q for the third

quarter of 2013. In that filing, as a result of the third-party valuation, CannaVEST recorded a goodwill impairment of \$26,998,125 on its balance sheet and income statement.

- 44. CannaVEST's Form 10-Q for the third quarter was materially false and misleading. CannaVEST and Mona failed to disclose that CannaVEST had never paid \$35 million for PhytoSphere; that CannaVEST's assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition were never worth \$35 million; and that CannaVEST's first and second quarter 2013 balance sheets were false and materially overstated.
- 45. Mona reviewed, approved, and signed the materially false CannaVEST Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2013.
- 46. In connection with CannaVEST's Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2013, Mona signed a Sarbanes-Oxley Certification that stated that, among other things, based on Mona's knowledge, the third-quarter Form 10-Q did not contain any omissions of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading.

C. CannaVEST Restated Its Forms 10-Q For The First Through Third Quarters of 2013

- 47. CannaVEST's outside auditors resigned in or about November 2013. In January 2014, CannaVEST retained new outside auditors.
- 48. In March 2014, at the request of its new auditors, CannaVEST obtained another valuation report that allocated value to CannaVEST's individual assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition. In this report, the valuation firm (the same firm that did the previous report) treated PhytoSphere's \$8 million valuation as the fair value of the consideration paid to MJNA for PhytoSphere, and allocated the \$8 million among CannaVEST's assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition.
- 49. On March 28, 2014, CannaVEST filed its Form 10-K annual report for the fiscal year 2013. In addition to reporting that CannaVEST's assets related

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to the PhytoSphere acquisition were worth only \$8 million as of January 29, 2013, the Form 10-K also included management's conclusion that CannaVEST's "internal controls (sic) over financial reporting were not effective in that there were material weaknesses as of December 31, 2013." The Form 10-K identified several "deficiencies" in internal controls, including a deficiency related to the purchase price and the purchase price allocation for the PhytoSphere acquisition not being in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") in CannaVEST's Forms 10-Q for the first through third quarters of 2013. The Form 10-K also stated that the Forms 10-Q could no longer be relied upon because they included materially incorrect information.

On April 24, 2014, CannaVEST restated its Forms 10-Q for the first 50. through third quarters of 2013 to reflect that CannaVEST's assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition were valued at only \$8 million as of the acquisition date, not the \$35 million initially recognized in CannaVEST's first quarter 2013 Form 10-Q. CannaVEST restated its first quarter 2013 total assets to \$10,063,502, which was \$26,635,408 less than the originally reported amount, and restated its second quarter 2013 total assets to \$10,932,787, which was \$26,371,008 less than the originally reported amount.

D. Mona Received a \$10,000 Bonus In 2013

- 51. In December 2013, Mona received a \$10,000 cash bonus from CannaVEST for fiscal year 2013.
- 52. Mona has not reimbursed CannaVEST for the bonus that he received in December 2013.

E. Materiality of Defendants' Misstatements and Misleading **Omissions**

53. CannaVEST's and Mona's misstatements and misleading omissions were material. A reasonable investor would have considered it important to know that the assets related to the PhytoSphere acquisition were not worth (and were

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never worth) the stated \$35 million purchase price, especially given that PhytoSphere was the core of CannaVEST's assets and operations. CannaVEST also admitted in its 2013 Form 10-K that its Forms 10-Q included materially incorrect information related to the PhytoSphere acquisition.

F. <u>Defendants' Scienter</u>

- 54. Mona knew, or was reckless in not knowing, at the time of the materially misleading statements in CannaVEST's quarterly reports, that (1) there was no basis for the \$35 million in assets reported on CannaVEST's balance sheet in the Q1 and Q2 2013 quarterly reports, and that (2) the Q3 2013 quarterly report failed to disclose that CannaVEST never paid \$35 million for PhytoSphere and that the assets were never worth the \$35 million stated purchase price.
- 55. Mona acted knowingly, in that he: (1) entered into an agreement to purchase PhytoSphere for \$35 million without obtaining any financial information or a valuation and without conducting any due diligence; (2) knew that CannaVEST was paying much less than the \$35 million stated purchase price for PhytoSphere by paying with CannaVEST shares that Mona knew had little value; (3) did not take any steps to determine how much CannaVEST's restricted shares were worth, *i.e.*, how much CannaVEST was paying for PhytoSphere; (4) assigned a collar price of \$4.50 to \$6.00 per share with no basis for this price; (6) signed the false Q1 through Q3 2013 Forms 10-Q and signed the false SOX 302 certifications for these Forms 10-Q; and (7) signed the false management representation letters to the auditors for Q1 and Q2 2013.
- 56. Mona knowingly failed implement a system of internal accounting controls such that transactions, including the PhytoSphere transaction, were properly recorded to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP and to maintain accountability of assets.
- 57. Mona knowingly made or caused to be made materially false or misleading statements or omissions to an accountant in connection with a required

audit, review, or examination of the financial statements of an issuer, or the preparation or filing of any document or report required to be filed with the SEC, by signing false management representation letters to CannaVEST's auditors that stated that there were no material transactions that had not been properly recorded in CannaVEST's financial information.

58. Because of Mona's position as CannaVEST's CEO and director, his scienter is attributable to CannaVEST.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fraud in Connection With The Purchase or Sale of Securities

Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5(b) Thereunder

(Against All Defendants, and Against Defendant Mona as a Control Person)

- 59. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 above.
- 60. As alleged above in paragraphs 13 through 50, 54, 55, and 58, among other allegations, Defendants made material misrepresentations and omissions to investors and prospective investors regarding, among other things, the value of the compensation that CannaVEST paid for PhytoSphere and the value of the assets that it acquired through the PhytoSphere acquisition.
- 61. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security, and by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange, with scienter, made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.
- 62. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants violated, and unless enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5(b) thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5(b).

63. Defendant Mona is a control person of Defendant CannaVEST because he possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of Defendant CannaVEST. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a), Defendant Mona is liable to same extent as Defendant CannaVEST is liable for its violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Failure to File Accurate Quarterly Reports

Violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and
Rules 12b-20 and 13a-13 Thereunder
(Against Defendant CannaVEST,
and Against Defendant Mona as a Control Person)

- 64. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 above.
- 65. As alleged above in paragraphs 13 through 50, among other allegations, CannaVEST failed to file with the SEC accurate quarterly reports on Forms 10-Q, and the reports that CannaVEST filed did not contain material information necessary to make the required statements in the reports not misleading.
- 66. By engaging in the conduct described above, CannaVEST violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(a), and Rules 12b-20 and 13a-13 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20 and 240.13a-13.
- 67. Defendant Mona is a control person of Defendant CannaVEST because he possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of Defendant CannaVEST. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a), Defendant Mona is liable to same extent as Defendant CannaVEST is liable for its violations

of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Rules 12b-20 and 13a-13 thereunder. 1 2 THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF Failure to File Maintain Accurate Books and Records 3 4 **Violations of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act** (Against Defendant CannaVEST, 5 6 and Against Defendant Mona as a Control Person) 7 68. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 above. 8 9 69. As alleged above in paragraphs 13 through 50, among other 10 allegations, CannaVEST failed to make and keep books, records, and accounts that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflected CannaVEST's acquisition 11 of PhytoSphere. 12 13 70. By engaging in the conduct described above, CannaVEST violated, 14 and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate Section 13(b)(2)(A) of 15 the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. \S 78m(b)(2)(A). 16 71. Defendant Mona is a control person of Defendant CannaVEST 17 because he possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the 18 direction of the management and policies of Defendant CannaVEST. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a), Defendant 19 20 Mona is liable to same extent as Defendant CannaVEST is liable for its violations 21 of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act. 22 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF** Failure to Devise a System of Internal Accounting Controls 23 24 Violations of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act 25 (Against Defendant CannaVEST, 26 and Against Defendant Mona as a Control Person) The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 27 72. through 58 above. 28

- 73. As alleged above in paragraphs 13 through 50, among other allegations, CannaVEST failed to devise a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that its financial statements were prepared in conformity with GAAP or any other criteria applicable to such statements, and to maintain accountability of assets.
- 74. By engaging in the conduct described above, CannaVEST violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(B).
- 75. Defendant Mona is a control person of Defendant CannaVEST because he possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of Defendant CannaVEST. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a), Defendant Mona is liable to same extent as Defendant CannaVEST is liable for its violations of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Failure to Implement Internal Accounting Controls and Falsifying Books and Records Violations of Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 13b2-1 Thereunder (Against Defendant Mona)

- 76. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 above.
- 77. As alleged above in paragraphs 13 through 50 and 56, among other allegations, Mona knowingly failed to implement a system of internal accounting controls such that transactions, including the PhytoSphere transaction, were properly recorded to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP and to maintain accountability of assets. As alleged in paragraphs 13 through 50, among other allegations, Mona falsified a book, record, or account of

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an issuer that the Exchange Act requires an issuer to maintain by falsely having \$35 million in assets recorded on CannaVEST's balance sheets related to the PhytoSphere transaction.

78. By engaging in the conduct described above, Mona violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(5), and Rule 13b2-1 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-1.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

False Statements to Accountants Violations of Rule 13b2-2 under the Exchange Act (Against Defendant Mona)

- 79. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 above.
- 80. As alleged above in paragraphs 13 through 31, 35, 36, 40, 41, and 57, among other allegations, Mona, directly or indirectly, made or caused to be made materially false or misleading statements or omissions to an accountant in connection with a required audit, review, or examination of the financial statements of an issuer, or the preparation or filing of any document or report required to be filed with the SEC, by signing false management representation letters to CannaVEST's auditors that stated that there were no material transactions that had not been properly recorded in CannaVEST's financial information.
- 81. By engaging in the conduct described above, Mona violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate Rule 13b2-2 of the Exchange Act, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-2.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

False Sarbanes-Oxley Certifications
Violations of Rule 13a-14 under the Exchange Act
(Against Defendant Mona)

- 82. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 above.
- 83. As alleged above in paragraphs 13 through 31, 34, 39, and 46, among other allegations, Mona certified that CannaVEST's Forms 10-Q for the first through third quarters of 2013 did not contain any untrue statement of material fact and that the reports fairly presented, in all material respects, CannaVEST's financial condition.
- 84. By engaging in the conduct described above, Mona violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13a-14.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Failure to Reimburse Bonus

Violations of Section 304(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (Against Defendant Mona)

- 85. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 above.
- 86. As alleged above in paragraphs 13 through 46, among other allegations, CannaVEST, by engaging in the conduct described above, filed Forms 10-Q for the first through third quarters of 2013 that were in material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements under the securities laws and GAAP.
- 87. As alleged above in paragraphs 47 through 50, among other allegations, due to CannaVEST's material non-compliance with its financial reporting requirements under the securities laws and GAAP, and as a result of its misconduct, CannaVEST was required to prepare an accounting restatement for the first through thirds quarters of 2013.
- 88. As alleged above in paragraphs 51 and 52, among other allegations, Mona received a \$10,000 cash bonus from CannaVEST in December 2013 for

fiscal year 2013, for which Mona has not reimbursed CannaVEST. 1 2 89. The SEC has not exempted Mona, pursuant to Section 304(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7243(b), from the application of Section 304(a) 3 4 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 15 U.S.C. § 7243(a). 5 90. By engaging in the conduct described above, Mona violated Section 6 304(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 15 U.S.C. § 7243. 7 PRAYER FOR RELIEF 8 WHEREFORE, the SEC respectfully requests that the Court: 9 I. Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that the Defendants committed 10 the alleged violations. 11 12 II. 13 Issue judgments, in forms consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of 14 Civil Procedure, permanently enjoining Defendant CannaVEST and its officers, 15 agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or 16 participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the judgment by personal service or otherwise, and each of them, from violating Sections 10(b), 17 18 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b), 19 78m(a), 78m(b)(2)(A), and 78m(b)(2)(B)] and Rules 10b-5(b), 12b-20, and 13a-13thereunder [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(b), 240.12b-20, and 240.13a-13]. 20 21 III. 22 Issue judgments, in forms consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, permanently enjoining Defendant Mona and his officers, agents, 23 24 servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or 25 participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the judgment by 26 personal service or otherwise, and each of them, from violating Sections 10(b),

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13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), 13(b)(2)(B), and 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§

78i(b), 78m(a), 78m(b)(2)(A), 78m(b)(2)(B), and 78m(b)(5)] and Rules 10b-5(b),

1	12b-20, 13a-13, 13a-14, 13b2-1, and 13b2-2 thereunder [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-				
2	5(b), 240.12b-20, 240.13a-13, 240.13a-14, 240.13b2-1, and 240.13b2-2], and				
3	Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 [15 U.S.C. § 7243].				
4	IV.				
5	Order Defendants CannaVEST and Mona to pay civil penalties under				
6	Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)].				
7	V.				
8	Pursuant to Section 21(d)(2) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(2)],				
9	bar Defendant Mona from acting as an officer or director of any issuer that has a				
10	class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act [15				
11	U.S.C. § 781], or that is required to file reports pursuant to Section 15(d) of the				
12	Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(d)].				
13	VI.				
14	Order Mona to reimburse CannaVEST for his bonuses and other incentive-				
15	based and equity-based compensation pursuant to Section 304 of the Sarbanes-				
16	Oxley Act of 2002 [15 U.S.C. § 7243].				
17	VII.				
18	Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity				
19	and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the				
20	terms of all orders and decrees that may be entered, or to entertain any suitable				
21	application or motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court.				
22	VIII.				
23	Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and				
24	necessary.				
25	1119/6				
26	DATED: June 15, 2017 JENNIFER T. PURPERO				
27	DAVID J. VAN HAVERMAAT Attorneys for Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission				
28	Securities and Exchange Commission				

JS 44 (Rev. 06/17)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS				DEFENDANTS					
Securities and Exchange Commission				Cannavest Corp. a/k/a CV Sciences, Inc. and Michael J. Mona, Jr.					
(b) County of Residence of	of First Listed Plaintiff			County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Clark					
` '	XCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CA	SES)		(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)					
				NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.					
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, David J. Van Havermaat Securities and Exchange	Commission, 444 Sou	ith Flower Street,		Attorneys (If Known) Thomas A. Zaccaro and Nick Morgan, Paul Hastings LLP, 515 South Flower Street, 25th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071, (213) 683-6000					
Suite 900, Los Angeles,	CA 90071, (323) 965-3	3998							
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in Or	ne Box Only)		II. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff (For Diversity Cases Only) and One Box for Defendant)					
X 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government N	ot a Party)	Citiz	en of This State	F DEF	Incorporated or Pr		PTF	DEF
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship) 	o of Parties in Item III)	Citiz	en of Another State	2 🛭 2	Incorporated and I	Principal Place	O 5	D 5
				en or Subject of a	3 🛭 3	Foreign Nation		□ 6	O 6
IV. NATURE OF SUIT	(Place an "X" in One Box Onl	'y)		neigh County	Click	here for: Nature	of Suit Code De	escription	ns.
CONTRACT	TO	RTS		ORFEITURE/PENALTY		KRUPTCY	OTHER	STATUT	ES
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane	PERSONAL INJUR' 365 Personal Injury -	Y 0 63	25 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	422 Appe	al 28 USC 158	☐ 375 False Cl		,
130 Miller Act	☐ 315 Airplane Product	Product Liability	CJ 69	00 Other	28 USC 157 3729(a)))	
☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment☐	Liability 320 Assault, Libel &	O 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical			PROPE	RTY RIGHTS	☐ 400 State Re ☐ 410 Antitrus		ment
& Enforcement of Judgment 151 Medicare Act	Slander ☐ 330 Federal Employers'	Personal Injury			☐ 820 Copy ☐ 830 Pater	rights	O 430 Banks ar		g
151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted	Liability	Product Liability 368 Asbestos Personal				it it - Abbreviated	☐ 450 Commer ☐ 460 Deportat		
Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	☐ 340 Marine ☐ 345 Marine Product	Injury Product Liability			New 340 Trade	Drug Application	☐ 470 Racketee	er Influenc Organizati	
☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment	Liability	PERSONAL PROPER		LABOR	SOCIAL	SECURITY	☐ 480 Consum	er Credit	ions
of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits		☐ 370 Other Fraud ☐ 371 Truth in Lending	JD 71	10 Fair Labor Standards Act	☐ 861 HIA ☐ 862 Black	(1395ff) k Lung (923)	☐ 490 Cable/Sa ☐ 850 Securitie		dities/
190 Other Contract	Product Liability	380 Other Personal	0 72	20 Labor/Management	☐ 863 DIW	C/DIWW (405(g))	Exchange	ge	
☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise	☐ 360 Other Personal Injury	Property Damage 385 Property Damage	0.74	Relations 10 Railway Labor Act	☐ 864 SSID ☐ 865 RSI (☐ 890 Other St ☐ 891 Agricult	atutory Ac ural Acts	ctions
	☐ 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	Product Liability	0 75	1 Family and Medical Leave Act			☐ 893 Environn ☐ 895 Freedom		
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITION		00 Other Labor Litigation		AL TAX SUITS	Act		
☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 220 Foreclosure	☐ 440 Other Civil Rights ☐ 441 Voting	Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee	0 79	91 Employee Retirement Income Security Act		s (U.S. Plaintiff efendant)	☐ 896 Arbitrati ☐ 899 Adminis		cedure
☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	☐ 442 Employment	☐ 510 Motions to Vacate	:	,	☐ 871 IRS-	-Third Party	Act/Revi	iew or App	
 240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability 	☐ 443 Housing/ Accommodations	Sentence 530 General			26 0	ISC 7609	Agency I 950 Constitu		f
☐ 290 All Other Real Property		535 Death Penalty Other:	0.4	IMMIGRATION 52 Naturalization Application			State Sta	tutes	
	Employment 446 Amer. w/Disabilities -	☐ 540 Mandamus & Other		55 Other Immigration					
		550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition		Actions					
		☐ 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of	1						
		Confinement					<u>L</u>		
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in X 1 Original 2 Re		Remanded from	□ 4 Rein	estated or	erred from	☐ 6 Multidistr	rict 🗆 8	Multidis	strict
		Appellate Court		pened Anothe (specify)	r District	Litigation Transfer	1 -	Litigation Direct Fi	
THE CAMPAGE ACTIO	15 USC 88 78i(h)			Do not cite jurisdictional stat (), 78m(b)(5), 78t(a),					
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION 15 USC §§ 78i(b), 78m(a), 78m(b)(2)(A)&(B), 78m(b)(5), 78t(a), and 7243. Brief description of cause:									
VII. REOUESTED IN CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMANDS CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:									
VII. REQUESTED IN CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMANDS CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMANDS CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND:									
VIII. RELATED CASE(S)									
IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE			DOCKE	T NUMBER			
DATE / /	<u> </u>	SIGNATURE OF ATT	TORNEY	OF RECORD	<u> </u>				
6/11/17		24/	1 M	n					
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		•					NAT		
DECEIPT # A)	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP		JUDGE		MAG. JUI	JUE		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the					
District of Nevada					
Securities and Exchange Commission)))				
Plaintiff(s)					
v.	Civil Action No.				
Cannavest Corp. a/k/a CV Sciences, Inc. and Michael J. Mona, Jr.)))				
Defendant(s))				
SUMMONS II	N A CIVIL ACTION				
To: (Defendant's name and address)					
A lawsuit has been filed against you. Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: David J. Van Havermaat Jennifer T. Purpero Securities and Exchange Commission 444 South Flower Street, Suite 900 Los Angeles, CA 90071					
If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.					
	CLERK OF COURT				
Date:					
	Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk				

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No.

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

		e of individual and title, if any)						
was red	ceived by me on (date)	·						
	☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at (place)							
		; or						
	☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with (name)							
			rson of suitable age and discretion who res					
	on (date), and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or							
	☐ I served the summons on (name of individual) designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of (name of organization)							
	•	•						
			on (date)	; or				
	☐ I returned the summ	nons unexecuted because		; or				
	☐ Other (specify):							
	My fees are \$	for travel and \$	for services, for a total of \$	0.00				
	I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.							
Date:								
			Server's signature					
			Printed name and title					
			Server's address					

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: