

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

In re:

CARTWHEEL ROBOTICS, INC.,

Debtor.

Case No. BK-S-26-50278-HLB

Chapter 7

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM AND REQUEST FOR COORDINATED RULE 2004 PROCEDURE BEFORE CONTINUED SECTION 341 MEETING

Scott LaValley, individually, as a creditor and party in interest, and without purporting to act as counsel for the Debtor, submits this Second Supplemental Memorandum in support of his pending Motion for Rule 2004 Examination and Document Production.

This Supplement should be read together with the existing Rule 2004 record, including ECF Nos. 63, 88, and 90. It does not ask the Court to decide the validity of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, professional malpractice, fiduciary liability, equitable subordination, claim allowance, claim objections, damages, or any other merits issue. It also does not ask the Court to substitute its judgment for the Chapter 7 Trustee's estate-administration judgment.

This Supplement is submitted for a limited estate-administration purpose: to identify targeted third-party records necessary to evaluate potential estate claims, disputed claim theories, value-loss issues, document-integrity issues, creditor-side authority issues, prepetition enforcement coordination, and the completeness of the estate record before further one-sided sworn examination occurs.

The existing Rule 2004 record already places several related issues before the Court. ECF No. 63 sought discovery concerning Gene Wong / RSF, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc., Engineered Arts, creditor strategy, potential asset transactions, investor roll-forward structures, and the timing and purpose of the involuntary petition. ECF No. 88 added the August 18, 2025 communication in which Gene Wong confirmed that he had threatened to “tank the deal” over disputed COI protective provisions. ECF No. 90 added the disputed ACOI, the bridge financing term sheet bearing an apparent CEO signature Mr. LaValley states he did not authorize or execute, the matching signature-ID issue, the November 6, 2025 RSF demand letter, and related governance issues.

This Supplement does not repeat that record for narrative effect. It recaps that record because later events now make coordinated Rule 2004 procedure necessary.

What has changed since ECF Nos. 63, 88, and 90 is material. Petitioning Creditors and Gene Wong / RSF-related claimants have now filed Claim Nos. 8-1, 9-1, 11-1, and 12-1, preserving default, acceleration, repayment-premium, SAFE cash-out, setoff, recoupment, and non-Debtor liability theories. The February 4, 2026 acceleration notice now presents a concrete Majority Holder authority question, including whether BBG authorized, participated in, or ratified the asserted acceleration. And continued Section 341 examinations have developed a sworn record on subjects that overlap with those claims while the corresponding creditor-side, investor-side, counsel-side, and third-party records remain unproduced.

The one-sided-record problem is therefore concrete. Mr. LaValley appeared and testified under oath at Section 341 meetings held on May 21, 2026 and June 12, 2026. Petitioning Creditors’ counsel appeared at both meetings and questioned Mr. LaValley on subjects that overlap with the later claim reservations and disputed claim theories, including Engineered Arts, asset disposition, landlord / secured-creditor issues, insider or family-related secured interests, October 21 UCC-1 filings, fiduciary-duty issues, records access, and communications preserved or filed at ECF No. 63. At the June 12, 2026 continued meeting, Gene Wong also appeared by phone and stated that he was appearing as a petitioning creditor for the Reno Seed Fund. The June 12 transcript set the

next continued Section 341 meeting for July 10, 2026, and that continued meeting was later moved to September 28, 2026.

The Trustee has agreed to continue the next Section 341 meeting to September 28, 2026 to allow D&O-appointed counsel for Mr. LaValley and Ms. Conway an opportunity to review the case and prepare. That continuance reduces immediate prejudice but does not eliminate the need for Rule 2004 coordination, preservation, and production of core-custodian records before further overlapping sworn examination proceeds.

The issue is not whether Mr. LaValley should receive discovery merely because Petitioning Creditors questioned him. The issue is whether the estate record should continue to be built through sworn examination of designated persons on document-specific matters while the investor-side, creditor-side, counsel-side, funding-side, platform-side, and third-party records necessary to evaluate estate claims, claim treatment, value-loss issues, document integrity, creditor-side authority, prepetition enforcement coordination, and Petitioning Creditors' own conduct remain unproduced.

This Supplement does not seek duplicative production of records already available to Mr. LaValley. It seeks targeted production from core custodians whose records are not presently available to him and are necessary to evaluate estate administration.

I. RULE 2004 PROCEDURE AND TARGETED SCOPE

1. The pending Rule 2004 record already raises substantial questions concerning Cartwheel's governance, financing, records, strategic alternatives, prior counsel conduct, investor-control pressure, claim treatment, prepetition creditor coordination, and potential estate claims.
2. To date, the substance of these Rule 2004 issues has not been resolved. Nor has the Trustee provided a clear position on whether he supports, opposes, seeks to narrow, seeks to defer, or intends to independently pursue the requested discovery.
3. Rule 2004 discovery is appropriate because the requested records concern the Debtor's acts, conduct, property, liabilities, financial condition, potential claims, and matters affecting administration of the estate. Mr. LaValley does not seek merits adjudication, trial discovery, or discovery to prosecute an adversary proceeding through this Supplement. He seeks targeted pre-adversary discovery concerning matters that may affect estate administration, including whether estate claims, claim objections, equitable remedies, insurance issues, or

other estate remedies should be pursued. To the extent any later adversary proceeding, claim objection, or contested matter is filed, discovery in that later proceeding can be governed by the applicable Bankruptcy Rules and any order of this Court. This Rule 2004 request is directed to pre-adversary estate investigation and record preservation.

4. Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9016 makes Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 applicable in bankruptcy cases. Nevada Local Bankruptcy Rule 2004(c) provides that production of documents may not be obtained solely through a Rule 2004 order, but may be obtained by subpoena as provided by Civil Rule 45, as adopted by Bankruptcy Rule 9016.
5. Accordingly, Mr. LaValley seeks authority to issue targeted Rule 2004 document subpoenas to a narrow group of core custodians whose records are directly relevant to estate administration and the issues already raised in ECF Nos. 63, 88, and 90.
6. The immediate core subpoena custodians should be limited to: Gene Wong / RSF / RSF Robotics I; the Wong Family Revocable Trust; Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc.; Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, LP, including any manager, advisor, agent, or representative involved in Cartwheel-related claims, creditor strategy, governance disputes, or financing matters; Craig Macy; Engineered Arts / Nicolas Desmarais; and, to the extent necessary, Scott Wiegand / Scale LLP for non-privileged records sufficient to identify the client authority, Majority Holder basis, and factual basis for the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice.
7. Records held by Fenwick & West and Holland & Hart should be preserved and made available for Trustee review or further Court-directed process as appropriate, subject to any privilege, work-product, estate-privilege, personal-privilege, common-interest, or related issues. This Supplement does not seek a privilege ruling.
8. Strategic and institutional counterparties are relevant at this stage primarily because they demonstrate that outside value paths existed and because communications about those paths may exist in the core custodians' files. Mr. LaValley does not request immediate subpoenas to every strategic or institutional counterparty.
9. The requested categories are directed to records held by the core custodians identified above and to records not presently available to Mr. LaValley, including investor-side, creditor-side, counsel-side, BBG-side, RSF-side, Fund I / Reno Seed-side, Wong Trust-side, Engineered Arts-side, Scale LLP-side, e-signature, board-platform, capitalization-platform, funding-side, and third-party records necessary to evaluate estate administration.

II. CORE ISSUES REQUIRING COORDINATED DISCOVERY

10. The existing Rule 2004 record should not be viewed as a collection of isolated disputes. It reflects a connected pattern requiring discovery.
11. First, the record includes the August 18, 2025 communication attached to ECF No. 88, Exhibit A, in which Gene Wong confirmed that he threatened to “tank the deal” over disputed COI protective provisions. That communication ties disputed governance rights directly to financing pressure and suggests that asserted COI / ACOI control rights may have been used as leverage over Cartwheel’s ability to raise or close financing.
12. Second, ECF No. 90 places the ACOI directly at issue. The ACOI became the instrument through which Gene Wong / RSF later asserted board authority, investor-control rights, protective provisions, veto rights, deemed-liquidation rights, and financing leverage.
13. The ACOI also raises a noteholder-disclosure issue. Mr. LaValley can testify that, in direct communications, Edward P. Roski III and Modar Alaoui each told him that they were not provided with the additional ACOI governance-control detail before investing, did not receive any communication from Gene Wong explaining or seeking approval of those additional governance-control provisions, and were not asked to participate in any vote, written consent, election, designation, approval, or ratification concerning Gene Wong’s asserted board authority or investor / noteholder-representative authority. Discovery should determine whether any other later noteholders received such disclosures, communications, votes, consents, approvals, designations, or ratification requests, and whether any record exists supporting Gene Wong’s asserted authority.
14. Discovery should determine whether any party prepared, requested, transmitted, received, or withheld any analysis comparing the term sheet, note documents, and ACOI / amended certificate, including any analysis identifying legal, governance, economic, investor-control, board-authority, protective-provision, veto-right, deemed-liquidation, or noteholder-consent terms allegedly changed, added, omitted, or expanded.
15. Mr. LaValley understands, based on communications and events during Cartwheel’s governance-review process, that Fenwick & West and Holland & Hart reviewed issues concerning the ACOI, corporate approvals, protective provisions, board authority, governance validity, and attempted correction, and that those reviews raised substantial issues concerning whether the ACOI was validly authorized, approved, ratified, or legally effective.
16. The timing, routing, and execution process for the ACOI further support discovery. The ACOI was circulated for review and filing approval during the opening days of the 2024A

financing, and communications from that period specifically identify board composition and protective provisions as areas requiring attention. Mr. LaValley understands that, unlike other definitive financing documents, Samantha Conway was not copied on the ACOI transmission. Mr. LaValley further recalls that prior counsel Craig Macy walked Cartwheel through the convertible note paragraph by paragraph, but did not provide a comparable paragraph-by-paragraph review, explanation, or informed approval process for the ACOI. Discovery should determine who requested the ACOI, who approved it, what review occurred, what filing instructions were given, whether filing was treated as urgent, and whether the ACOI was treated as a funding condition or practical prerequisite to wiring funds.

17. The 2024A financing appears to have used the same note instrument across a rolling note round, with separate holders funding at different times. That timing matters. Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, LP's CN001 note was signed on or about July 31, 2024. The disputed ACOI was executed and filed during the opening days of the 2024A financing, while funding was still in progress and before later 2024A noteholders had funded or joined the round. Available records concerning the timing of note execution, ACOI execution, ACOI filing, and funding wires should be obtained and reviewed to determine whether Gene Wong / RSF required, requested, conditioned, delayed, or waited for the disputed ACOI to be executed or filed before any funding, continued funding, later funding, or additional funding occurred, and whether the ACOI functioned as a practical funding condition used to secure asserted governance-control rights during the opening phase of the round. Later 2024A noteholders, including BBG, RSF Robotics I, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, Edward P. Roski III, and Modar Alaoui, funded after the ACOI was filed. Accordingly, even if the same form note instrument governed the round, the noteholder body was not fully formed when the disputed ACOI was executed and filed and could not have acted as a complete holder class to select, approve, designate, or ratify Gene Wong's asserted authority before those later holders participated in the round.
18. If Gene Wong's board or investor-director authority was later explained as deriving from the 2024A noteholders, a noteholder-selection mechanism, or a noteholder-representative theory, the estate should determine what noteholder body existed at the relevant time, whether the class was complete, what election or consent mechanism existed, which holders participated, whether later holders were informed of or bound by any alleged selection, and whether any written consent, vote, designation, approval, or ratification exists.

19. Third, ECF No. 90 identifies a bridge financing term sheet bearing an apparent CEO signature that Mr. LaValley states he did not authorize or execute. Mr. LaValley has further identified that the DocuSign signature ID associated with that apparent signature matches the signature ID from the earlier convertible note round, creating a document-provenance issue requiring discovery.
20. The bridge financing issue is not limited to document provenance. Discovery should determine whether the apparent signed bridge term sheet, any executed or purportedly executed version of the bridge term sheet, any related board resolution, any related approval record, or any related financing communication was transmitted, displayed, forwarded, relied upon, or made available to any investor, prospective investor, BBG-related party, SSBCI-related party, state-funding participant, strategic counterparty, or other third party.
21. Discovery should also determine whether any BBG representative, including Kyle Ferguson, was shown, told about, received, or otherwise exposed to the bridge term sheet, its terms, its apparent signature, any related approval record, or Gene Wong / RSF's position concerning the bridge financing.
22. Fourth, the bridge and SAFE document issues warrant discovery into whether executed, circulated, or approval-related financing documents were later modified, conformed, re-routed, or re-executed to satisfy BBG match-funding requirements, investor-schedule requirements, or other financing conditions.
23. Fifth, ECF No. 90 attaches the November 6, 2025 RSF demand letter. That letter followed months of governance conflict, disputed authority, financing pressure, successor-counsel review, and asserted rights under the disputed ACOI.
24. Sixth, the existing Rule 2004 record identifies Engineered Arts as a value-preserving strategic path and raises the question whether that path was impaired by litigation threats, investor-side pressure, disputed authority, governance disputes, or communications involving Gene Wong / RSF, prior counsel, and other parties.
25. Seventh, Cartwheel's broader strategic and institutional paths were not theoretical. Mr. LaValley's accompanying declaration identifies a signed Google DeepMind partner agreement, selection by Amazon leadership for Amazon's exclusive invite-only MARS event, two direct one-on-one meetings with Vinod Khosla, and communications, introductions, meetings, or active discussions with Khosla Ventures, Sequoia Capital, Samsung, Amazon, NVIDIA, Volkswagen, Sony, B Capital, and others.

26. By October and November 2025, Cartwheel had multiple value-preserving acquisition, strategic-financing, or commercial paths in discussion, including Andromeda, Engineered Arts, Humanoid Global, and Wonderstone / Murata.
27. Those facts are not offered to seek immediate subpoenas to every strategic or institutional counterparty. They show that outside value paths existed and that core-custodian records should be obtained to determine whether Gene Wong / RSF's disputed governance rights, financing leverage, litigation threats, or investor-control assertions impaired those paths.
28. Eighth, the Murata strategic financing opportunity further sharpens the need for targeted discovery. Murata was a serious corporate venture / strategic investor interested in Cartwheel's technology and business. BBG was given an opportunity to participate in the Murata financing. Gene Wong was aware of the Murata round and, during a November 20, 2025 lunch meeting with Modar Alaoui and Mr. LaValley, asked to speak with Murata so that he could perform diligence.
29. That requested diligence contact is discovery-relevant. In light of the existing record concerning Mr. Wong's prior threat to "tank the deal," the estate should determine whether Mr. Wong's requested contact with Murata was bona fide diligence or whether it was used, directly or indirectly, to impair, discourage, delay, condition, or undermine a serious strategic financing opportunity outside Gene Wong / RSF's preferred investor channel.
30. The Murata strategic financing did not close after Murata required or expected the \$2,500,000 committed-capital condition to be satisfied by December 15, 2025. Mr. LaValley understands that Murata may have been led to believe that the required capital was already lined up or softly committed. Mr. LaValley does not currently know what representations were made to Murata, by whom, when they were made, which investors were described as committed or likely to participate, whether those representations were accurate, which investors, Petitioning Creditors, Gene Wong / RSF-related sources, BBG representatives, or other parties were informed of the December 15 closing expectation, whether they were asked to participate in satisfying it, or whether creditor-side alternatives, acceleration, bankruptcy, asset-auction, hold-company, or other recovery strategies were being considered at or around the same time.
31. Ninth, Craig Macy's role should not be reviewed as a narrow, isolated issue. Mr. LaValley understands that Mr. Macy introduced or connected Gene Wong to Cartwheel on or about February 7, 2024, while serving as Cartwheel's counsel and before the disputed financing and governance structure was created.
32. Mr. LaValley understands that, while serving as Cartwheel's counsel, Mr. Macy also performed legal or transaction-related work for, communicated on behalf of, or otherwise

served interests associated with Gene Wong / RSF in connection with relevant financing, governance, or investor-side matters. Discovery should determine the nature and scope of those relationships, whether they constituted simultaneous or dual representation, whether any conflict disclosure or informed-consent waiver existed, and whether any such relationship affected the ACOI, bridge financing documents, board-authority explanations, investor-control rights, or potential estate claims.

33. Mr. Macy also appears to have held warrants, equity, or other economic interests in Cartwheel while involved in financing, governance, ACOI drafting or review, board authority, investor-control rights, cap-table diligence, successor-counsel review, or potential claims. Mr. LaValley understands that Mr. Macy later requested cancellation, voiding, surrender, or removal of those interests. The first communication requesting or proposing cancellation, who initiated it, who participated, what explanation was given, and whether the issue was connected to ACOI defects, Gene Wong's asserted authority, financing pressure, successor-counsel review, or potential claims are all proper subjects for Rule 2004 discovery.
34. The timing matters. By December 2025, Cartwheel's operating business had ceased or was no longer capable of preserving enterprise value through ordinary operations. The December 2025 strict-foreclosure and vacancy sequence should be treated as the endpoint of collapse, not the beginning of the value-loss inquiry.
35. This Supplement does not depend on residual hard-asset value after collapse. The value issue is whether financing, acquisition, strategic-investor, customer, commercial, partnership, or institutional paths were impaired while enterprise value still could have been preserved.
36. Taken together, these issues show why coordinated Rule 2004 discovery is necessary: disputed governance rights were allegedly created or inserted; noteholders may not have been informed of added governance-control provisions; prior counsel later rationalized or explained Gene Wong's authority; Gene Wong / RSF asserted those rights; financing and strategic alternatives were pressured; serious outside financing and strategic paths existed; the February 4 notice later purported to accelerate all 2024A Notes before the involuntary petition; and the company ultimately collapsed before an involuntary Chapter 7 petition was filed.

III. CLAIMS-FOCUSED DISCOVERY AND RECORDS-IN-THEIR-HANDS PROBLEM

37. The recently filed proofs of claim by Petitioning Creditors and Gene Wong / RSF-related investor claimants confirm that the Petitioning Creditors should not be treated as neutral record custodians or detached participants in a routine estate-administration process.
38. Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc.'s Claim No. 8-1, Fund I, a series of Reno Seed Advisors, LP's Claim No. 9-1, the Wong Family Revocable Trust's Claim No. 11-1, and RSF Robotics I's Claim No. 12-1 do not merely assert repayment of investment instruments. They preserve broader litigation positions, including alleged default, attorneys' fees and costs, change-of-control repayment rights, SAFE cash-out theories, setoff, recoupment, and potential claims against non-Debtor persons and entities.
39. The involuntary petition was filed on March 19, 2026. Those claims were filed on July 9 and July 10, 2026, after ECF No. 94 noted that the Petitioning Creditors had not yet filed proofs of claim and shortly before the claims bar date.
40. Claim No. 8-1 asserts a claim based on a \$500,000 convertible promissory note and a \$450,000 SAFE. Claim No. 9-1 asserts a claim based on a \$150,000 convertible promissory note. Claim No. 11-1 asserts a claim based on a \$50,000 convertible promissory note. Claim No. 12-1 asserts a claim based on a \$150,000 convertible promissory note and a \$450,000 SAFE. The claims assert alleged default, attorneys' fees and costs, and potential repayment rights tied to change-of-control provisions. Claim Nos. 8-1 and 12-1 also assert or preserve contingent SAFE "Cash-Out Amount" theories based on alleged Liquidity Event or Dissolution Event triggers.
41. The need for claims-focused discovery is further confirmed by the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice contained in ECF No. 73, Exhibit P. That notice stated that an Event of Default had occurred under Section 4(a) of the 2024A Notes and that the Notes had accelerated, but it did not identify the particular contractual Event of Default allegedly triggered, the facts constituting that default, the date of the alleged default, the holders authorizing acceleration, the principal amount represented by those holders, or the basis for concluding that the contractual Majority Holders threshold had been satisfied.
42. The February 4 notice demanded principal, accrued interest, and enforcement-related amounts, but did not invoke or calculate the change-of-control repayment premiums, SAFE Cash-Out Amounts, or other enlarged recovery theories later asserted or preserved in Claim Nos. 8-1, 9-1, 11-1, and 12-1.
43. The timing of the February 4, 2026 acceleration also warrants discovery because the 2024A financing was a rolling note round with contractual maturity / conversion timelines that had not yet run when the acceleration notice was issued and when the involuntary petition was filed. The estate should determine why acceleration, creditor-side remedies,

and the involuntary petition were pursued before the note series' maturity / conversion framework had run its course, whether the February 4 acceleration arose independently from a contractual default determination or instead formed part of a developing coordinated creditor-enforcement, asset-recovery, or bankruptcy strategy, and whether those decisions were coordinated with later claim theories, change-of-control premium theories, SAFE cash-out theories, setoff or recoupment theories, or non-Debtor liability reservations.

A. The February 4, 2026 Acceleration Notice Raises a Threshold Authority Question

44. The February 4 acceleration notice raises an additional threshold question concerning Majority Holder authorization. The 2024A Convertible Promissory Notes provide that, following an Event of Default, acceleration occurs only "at the option and upon the declaration of the Majority Holders." The Notes therefore do not appear to give any single holder, lead investor, creditor-side actor, or attorney unilateral authority to accelerate all outstanding Notes.
45. On February 4, 2026, attorney Scott Wiegand sent the acceleration notice stating that he was acting "on behalf of the holders of 2024A Convertible Promissory Notes." In that communication, Mr. Wiegand represented that "each of the Notes has accelerated" and referred to remedies to be pursued by "The Majority Noteholders."
46. Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator representative Christine Guerri was copied on the February 4 communication. BBG held a \$500,000 2024A Note and therefore appears potentially significant to any determination of which holders constituted the contractual Majority Holders.
47. The February 4 notice therefore raises a straightforward factual question: which holders authorized Mr. Wiegand to exercise the contractual acceleration right on behalf of the Majority Holders?
48. If BBG authorized, consented to, participated in, or ratified the February 4 acceleration, that fact would be relevant to the extent of substantive prepetition coordination among BBG, Gene Wong / RSF-related holders, other 2024A holders, and creditor counsel before the filing of the involuntary petition.
49. If BBG did not authorize, consent to, participate in, or ratify the February 4 acceleration, discovery is necessary to determine which holders actually constituted the Majority Holders, whether the required declaration occurred, when and how it occurred, what authority Mr. Wiegand possessed to represent that each outstanding Note had accelerated, and whether

Mr. Wiegand had authority to speak for BBG or any other holder whose authorization was required to reach the Majority Holders threshold.

50. This issue is relevant not merely to contract enforcement, but also to the chronology of creditor coordination, the validity and factual basis of the asserted acceleration, the nature and amount of the claims being asserted, counsel's authority to act for the creditor group, and the development of creditor strategy preceding the involuntary petition.
51. Rule 2004 discovery should therefore determine: each holder who authorized, approved, consented to, participated in, or ratified the February 4 acceleration; the date and manner of each such authorization; communications among Gene Wong / RSF, BBG, other 2024A holders, and Scott Wiegand / Scale LLP concerning default or acceleration; the holders alleged to constitute the Majority Holders for purposes of acceleration; instructions or authority provided to Mr. Wiegand concerning the acceleration notice; whether BBG authorized Mr. Wiegand to act on its behalf; whether BBG subsequently ratified the acceleration; communications concerning enforcement strategy following the February 4 notice; communications connecting the acceleration to Engineered Arts, asset recovery, foreclosure, demand strategy, or bankruptcy strategy; and the basis for Mr. Wiegand's representation that "each of the Notes has accelerated."
52. Mr. LaValley does not ask the Court at this stage to determine whether the February 4 acceleration was valid or invalid. He seeks discovery because the February 4 notice is a concrete prepetition event through which the extent of creditor coordination, Majority Holder authority, claim-development strategy, and the development of the later involuntary-bankruptcy strategy can be tested.
53. Claim Nos. 8-1, 9-1, 11-1, and 12-1 reserve rights to seek damages against Debtor's officers and/or directors, including Scott LaValley and Samantha Conway, for alleged breach of fiduciary duty, alter ego liability, successor liability, conversion, fraud, and related matters. They also reserve rights to seek damages against 6127 Reno Hwy, LLC and/or Autonomous Ops, Inc., including their officers, directors, members, managers, partners, and related persons, including Bill LaValley, Barbara LaValley, and Samantha Conway.
54. These claims raise a threshold relationship-and-control issue. The estate should determine the relationship among Gene Wong, RSF, RSF Robotics I, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, LP, Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc., and any related investment vehicles, managers, advisors, agents, counsel, or representatives involved in claim preparation, creditor strategy, financing pressure, governance disputes, acceleration, and the involuntary petition.

55. The Section 341 record now confirms the records-in-their-hands problem. Mr. LaValley appeared and testified under oath at Section 341 meetings held on May 21, 2026 and June 12, 2026. Petitioning Creditors' counsel appeared at both meetings and questioned him on issues that overlap with the Petitioning Creditors' later claim reservations and disputed claim theories. Those subjects included Engineered Arts, asset disposition, landlord / secured-creditor issues, insider or family-related secured interests, October 21 UCC-1 filings, fiduciary-duty issues, records access, and communications preserved or filed at ECF No. 63.
56. At the June 12, 2026 continued Section 341 meeting, Gene Wong also appeared by phone and stated that he was appearing as a petitioning creditor for the Reno Seed Fund. His appearance further underscores why the estate record should not be built solely through examination of Mr. LaValley and Ms. Conway while Gene Wong / RSF-side records, creditor-side records, BBG-side records, claim-preparation records, acceleration records, Majority Holder authorization records, and related-custodian records remain unproduced.
57. Those topics are not merely personal-defense issues. They bear on estate administration, claim treatment, possible objections, possible offsets or recoupment, potential estate claims, and whether the estate's value was impaired before operational collapse by disputed governance rights, financing pressure, strategic-alternative impairment, or creditor-side conduct.
58. The estate should not continue building a sworn record from designated persons on document-specific issues while the key records remain with the parties who asserted the disputed rights, filed the claims, participated in the involuntary petition, accelerated or purported to accelerate the Notes, and questioned the designated persons. The June 12 transcript set the next continued Section 341 meeting for July 10, 2026. That continued meeting was later moved to September 28, 2026. The September 28 continuation should therefore be coordinated with, or at minimum informed by, a Rule 2004 procedure addressing preservation and production of core-custodian records.
59. Petitioning Creditors may seek to frame this case as a simple final-month collapse, failure, foreclosure, or records problem. That framing is incomplete. Final wind-down events occurred after months of disputed governance authority, investor-side pressure, financing instability, strategic-transaction interference, counsel-side conduct, document-integrity issues, acceleration activity, and creditor-side recovery activity.
60. The relevant estate question is not merely what happened at the end of the company's life, but what caused Cartwheel's financing, strategic alternatives, investor confidence, and enterprise value to fail before the final wind-down.

61. The Petitioning Creditors are not neutral record custodians for these issues. Their own conduct, communications, asserted rights, demand letters, financing pressure, governance positions, acceleration activity, and coordination are part of the proposed Rule 2004 inquiry.
62. The “insider” label should not obscure the practical reality of record custody and influence. Founder status does not give Mr. LaValley possession of investor-side communications, creditor-side strategy, BBG communications, RSF-related communications, Fund I / Reno Seed communications, counsel files, DocuSign records, funding records, board-platform records, capitalization-platform records, Majority Holder authorization records, or third-party strategic-counterparty communications.
63. If the Petitioning Creditors' narrative is correct, targeted production will confirm it. If the narrative is incomplete, selectively developed, or inaccurate, targeted production is the only way to expose that before the estate loses claims, records, insurance rights, or strategic-value evidence.

IV. TARGETED DOCUMENT CATEGORIES

64. Mr. LaValley seeks authority to obtain targeted Rule 2004 document production from the core custodians identified above and preservation / Trustee review of relevant counsel records. The requested production should include the following categories.

A. ACOI, Governance, Noteholder-Receipt, and Counsel-Review Records

65. Records concerning the drafting, negotiation, circulation, filing, approval, authorization, ratification, attempted correction, or attempted reversion of the ACOI.
66. Records concerning the insertion, addition, modification, or expansion of governance-control provisions, protective provisions, veto rights, investor-approval rights, board-composition rights, deemed-liquidation rights, or noteholder-consent rights in the ACOI.
67. Records sufficient to identify any analysis, list, summary, draft, redline, annotation, comparison, communication, or legal review concerning terms in the ACOI / amended certificate that allegedly differed from, expanded upon, or were not disclosed in the term sheet, note, or financing materials presented to Cartwheel, the Board, or 2024A noteholders.
68. Records sufficient to determine what each 2024A noteholder received before investing, including whether any noteholder received the ACOI, amended COI, draft governance

documents, redlines, board-consent materials, noteholder-consent materials, or other documents reflecting the governance-control provisions later asserted by Gene Wong / RSF, or instead received only the note, term sheet, or financing materials that did not disclose those provisions.

69. Records sufficient to determine whether any 2024A noteholder approved, ratified, consented to, or was later informed of governance-control provisions later asserted by Gene Wong / RSF.
70. Records sufficient to determine whether Gene Wong was selected, elected, designated, approved, seated, or ratified as a board member, investor director, noteholder representative, or holder of any special governance authority; what noteholder body existed at that time; whether the noteholder class was complete; and whether later noteholders were informed of or bound by any alleged selection, election, designation, approval, consent, or ratification.
71. Records sufficient to determine when Gene Wong first claimed, was identified as, acted as, was treated as, or was granted company-system access as a Cartwheel director, board member, investor director, noteholder representative, or holder of special governance authority; the instrument, consent, appointment, election, designation, NDA, board action, noteholder action, Carta access setting, or other record relied upon for that status; and any communications with BBG or any investor concerning a three-person board, board-composition requirements, or the terms of the outstanding convertible notes.
72. Records sufficient to identify the transmission, receipt, access, review, signature, approval, or withholding of ACOI-related documents, including email transmittals, DocuSign envelopes, signature certificates, document histories, audit trails, redlines, board-consent materials, noteholder-consent materials, and cloud-storage records showing who received which versions and when.
73. Records sufficient to determine the sequence of events concerning CN001 note execution, ACOI circulation, ACOI approval, ACOI execution, ACOI filing, and all 2024A funding wires, including whether Gene Wong, RSF, Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, LP, or any related person required, requested, conditioned, delayed, or waited for the disputed ACOI to be executed or filed before any funding, continued funding, later funding, or additional funding occurred, and whether any ACOI execution, ACOI filing, governance-control provision, board-authority provision, veto right, protective provision, deemed-liquidation right, or noteholder-consent provision was treated as a condition, prerequisite, or practical requirement for funding.

74. Records held by Fenwick & West and Holland & Hart concerning review, analysis, conclusions, advice, communications, notes, memoranda, drafts, or files concerning the ACOI, corporate approvals, governance validity, attempted correction, and any substantial issues concerning whether the ACOI was validly authorized, approved, ratified, or legally effective, subject to Trustee review, privilege logs, meet-and-confer procedures, and further Court order as necessary.

B. Bridge Financing, Document-Integrity, and Post-Execution Modification Records

75. Records concerning the April 2025 bridge financing term sheet, including any apparent CEO signature, origin, metadata, audit trail, envelope history, document history, signature ID, certificate, platform logs, transmission records, execution history, and records sufficient to determine whether the signature ID associated with the apparent bridge-term-sheet signature matches the signature ID from the earlier convertible note round.
76. Records sufficient to determine who prepared, circulated, edited, approved, transmitted, stored, or relied upon the bridge financing term sheet, and who had access to the underlying signature, document platform, template, envelope, or execution workflow.
77. Records sufficient to determine whether the April 2025 bridge financing term sheet bearing the apparent CEO signature, any executed or purportedly executed version of that term sheet, any related board resolution, any related approval record, or any related financing communication was transmitted, displayed, forwarded, relied upon, or made available to BBG, Kyle Ferguson, any BBG-related party, any SSBCI-related party, any investor, prospective investor, or other third party.
78. Records sufficient to determine whether any BBG representative, including Kyle Ferguson, was shown, told about, received, or otherwise exposed to the bridge term sheet, its terms, its apparent signature, any related approval record, or Gene Wong / RSF's position concerning the bridge financing; and whether any recipient was told or allowed to believe that Cartwheel had approved, accepted, executed, or agreed to that proposed bridge financing structure.
79. Records sufficient to determine whether the bridge financing term sheet included governance, protective-provision, investor-control, deemed-liquidation, board-approval, or noteholder-consent language that differed materially from, expanded upon, or was more restrictive than the rights and language contained in the first convertible note round, despite

Gene Wong / RSF representing or characterizing the bridge terms as identical or consistent with that earlier round.

80. Records sufficient to determine whether any term sheet, SAFE, convertible note, investor schedule, schedule of investors, Rock Bank / Rockbank document, BBG match-funding document, board resolution, approval record, or related financing document was revised, amended, re-cut, re-routed, replaced, corrected, conformed, re-sent, or re-executed after initial execution or circulation, including records sufficient to identify who requested the change, why it was made, who approved it, and what version was transmitted to any investor, BBG-related party, or funding participant.

C. Financing, Investor-Control, Related-Claimant, Acceleration, Murata, and Outside Strategic Path Records

81. Records concerning communications by or with Gene Wong, RSF, RSF Robotics I, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, LP, Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc., and Petitioning Creditors concerning Cartwheel financing, investor rights, protective provisions, veto rights, board authority, board composition, deemed-liquidation rights, financing approvals, non-RSF financing sources, or threats to block, tank, delay, condition, impair, or oppose financing.
82. Records held by the core custodians concerning prospective investor interest, institutional investor interest, strategic investor interest, customer or commercial interest, partner relationships, non-RSF financing sources, financing sources outside Gene Wong / RSF's preferred investor channel, and the outside strategic and institutional paths identified in this Supplement.
83. Records concerning the Murata strategic financing opportunity, including BBG's opportunity to participate, Gene Wong's awareness of the Murata round, Gene Wong's request to speak with Murata for diligence, the November 20, 2025 lunch meeting involving Gene Wong, Modar Alaoui, and Mr. LaValley, communications between Gene Wong / RSF and Murata, communications concerning whether Mr. Wong's Murata contact was diligence-related or was used to impair, discourage, delay, condition, or undermine the Murata strategic financing opportunity, the December 15, 2025 \$2,500,000 committed-capital closing expectation or condition, including any representation to Murata that the required capital was lined up, softly committed, committed, likely to close, or otherwise available, communications with existing investors regarding that condition, any investor refusal or decision not to participate, communications with BBG regarding match

funding or strategic financing, and communications occurring at or around the same time concerning creditor-side alternatives, acceleration, bankruptcy, asset-auction, hold-company, or other recovery strategies.

84. Records concerning whether Gene Wong / RSF sought to keep Cartwheel dependent on investor sources preferred, controlled, influenced, or curated by Gene Wong / RSF.
85. Records concerning BBG's participation, matching funds, public funds, investment process, reliance on Gene Wong / RSF, alignment with Gene Wong / RSF, strategic-financing decision-making, participation in governance pressure, and participation in prepetition creditor enforcement strategy. This includes records concerning the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice; any authorization, consent, instruction, approval, vote, or ratification provided by BBG concerning declaration of an Event of Default or acceleration of BBG's 2024A Note; communications with Scott Wiegand or Scale LLP concerning acceleration; communications identifying the holders constituting the Majority Holders for purposes of acceleration; and communications with Gene Wong / RSF or other 2024A holders concerning enforcement strategy before the involuntary petition.
86. Records sufficient to identify the formation, ownership, management, authority, capitalization, source of the funds used for the Cartwheel investments, any relevant inter-vehicle transfers or transfer timing, investor-level ownership, series records, and internal authorization records for RSF Robotics I, any series of RSF Master LLC, Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, LP, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, and any related RSF, Reno Seed, or Gene Wong-controlled or Gene Wong-related investment vehicle involved in Cartwheel financing, claim preparation, creditor strategy, acceleration, or the involuntary petition.
87. Records sufficient to identify the ownership, control, management, authority, agency, advisory, investment, representative, counsel, or other relationship among Gene Wong, RSF, RSF Robotics I, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, Fund I, Reno Seed Advisors, LP, Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc., and any related investment vehicles, managers, advisors, agents, counsel, or representatives involved in claim preparation, creditor strategy, financing pressure, governance disputes, acceleration, or the involuntary petition.
88. Records concerning whether Petitioning Creditors, Gene Wong / RSF, Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, BBG, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, RSF Robotics I, or related claimants coordinated before filing the involuntary petition and why Petitioning Creditors filed an involuntary Chapter 7 petition after secured-creditor remedies had already occurred.
89. Records concerning Claim Nos. 8-1, 9-1, 11-1, and 12-1, the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice contained in ECF No. 73, Exhibit P, and the decision to pursue acceleration,

creditor-side remedies, or the involuntary petition before the maturity / conversion framework for the 2024A note series had run its course, including communications concerning the claims, acceleration, itemized calculations, alleged default dates, alleged default triggers, holder authorizations, Majority Holders analysis, attorneys' fee and cost theories, change-of-control repayment theories, repayment-premium theories, SAFE cash-out theories, asserted Liquidity Event or Dissolution Event triggers, setoff or recoupment theories, reservations of rights, and any prepetition or postpetition communications concerning potential claims against Mr. LaValley, Ms. Conway, 6127 Reno Hwy, LLC, Autonomous Ops, Inc., Bill LaValley, Barbara LaValley, family members, affiliated entities, or other non-Debtor parties. This request includes non-privileged records sufficient to identify the client or clients on whose authority the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice was issued, the holders relied upon as the contractual Majority Holders, the authorizations relied upon to declare the Notes accelerated, and the basis for the representation that "each of the Notes has accelerated."

90. The request in paragraph 89 includes records sufficient to identify any transaction, event, foreclosure, collateral acceptance, asset disposition, corporate action, bankruptcy-related event, or other occurrence that any claimant contends constituted a Change of Control, the contractual provision allegedly triggered, the date and facts supporting that contention, whether the alleged event involved all or substantially all of Cartwheel's assets, any required notice, timing, or holder-election procedures, and the calculation of any asserted 100% repayment premium.

D. Engineered Arts and Other Value-Preserving Path Records

91. Records concerning Engineered Arts, Nicolas Desmarais, Andromeda, Humanoid Global, Wonderstone / Murata, and any acquisition, financing, asset-purchase, investor roll-forward, strategic partnership, strategic financing, technology transaction, commercial path, or other value-preserving path involving any of them.
92. Records concerning whether Gene Wong / RSF threatened litigation, asserted veto rights, asserted protective-provision rights, asserted deemed-liquidation rights, asserted investor-approval rights, demanded to be copied on communications, or otherwise pressured Cartwheel, Mr. LaValley, Ms. Conway, Craig Macy, Engineered Arts, directors, investors, or other parties to reject, delay, alter, condition, or abandon any Engineered Arts acquisition, financing, asset-purchase, investor roll-forward, or strategic-transaction path.

93. Records concerning whether Engineered Arts, Andromeda, Humanoid Global, Wonderstone / Murata, or any other value-path counterparty was told, directly or indirectly, that Gene Wong / RSF held approval rights, veto rights, deemed-liquidation rights, board-control rights, or other control rights.

E. Craig Macy Warrants, Equity, Conflict, and Cap-Table Records

94. Records concerning Craig Macy's introduction, referral, or connection of Gene Wong / RSF to Cartwheel.
95. Records concerning any warrants, equity, options, advisory shares, compensation rights, success-based rights, contingent rights, or other economic interests held by Craig Macy.
96. Records concerning the issuance, approval, disclosure, amendment, cancellation, voiding, surrender, removal, waiver, release, or modification of those interests.
97. Records concerning any request to cancel, void, surrender, remove, waive, release, or modify those interests, including the first communication in which cancellation, voiding, surrender, removal, waiver, release, or modification was requested or proposed.
98. Records sufficient to determine who initiated that request, who participated in communications concerning that request, whether Gene Wong / RSF, other investors, successor counsel, directors, or cap-table recipients were involved, whether those interests were disclosed, whether those interests were reflected in cap-table materials, and whether cancellation or removal of those interests was connected to the ACOI, Gene Wong's asserted authority, financing pressure, bridge financing, Engineered Arts, or potential claims.
99. Records concerning whether Craig Macy's simultaneous representation of Cartwheel and Gene Wong / RSF created any conflict issue, disclosure issue, informed-consent issue, governance issue, financing issue, or potential estate-claim issue.

F. Insurance, Estate Claims, and Claim-Treatment Records

100. Records concerning directors-and-officers insurance, errors-and-omissions insurance, professional-liability insurance, prior counsel malpractice coverage, any notice of claim, reservation of rights, denial, coverage position, or insurance correspondence.
101. Records, to the extent relating to Cartwheel or the matters described in this Supplement, concerning potential claims against Petitioning Creditors, investors, prior counsel, professionals, or other non-Debtor third parties, including any estate claims arising from ACOI defects, governance-control rights, financing interference, strategic-alternative

impairment, institutional-path impairment, commercial-path impairment, document-integrity issues, dual-representation issues, claim-treatment issues, Majority Holder authorization issues, related-claimant coordination, Murata-related strategic-financing decisions, or prior counsel conduct.

V. PRESERVATION, SECTION 341 SEQUENCING, AND REQUESTED RELIEF

102. Delay creates prejudice. Many relevant records are likely held in native electronic form by third parties, including emails, e-signature records, board-platform records, capitalization-platform records, cloud-storage records, metadata, cap-table files, board materials, legal drafts, investor communications, demand-letter communications, financing records, partner records, strategic-counterparty communications, customer or commercial communications, claim-preparation communications, related-claimant communications, acceleration communications, holder-authorization records, Majority Holder analysis, Murata-related strategic-financing communications, and event-selection records.
103. If those records are not preserved promptly, the estate may lose the ability to determine whether claims exist before any party has tested the Petitioning Creditors' narrative.
104. Mr. LaValley appeared and testified under oath at Section 341 meetings held on May 21, 2026 and June 12, 2026. Petitioning Creditors' counsel appeared at both meetings and questioned him on disputed governance, Engineered Arts, records, asset disposition, landlord / secured-creditor issues, insider or family-related secured interests, October 21 UCC-1 filings, fiduciary-duty issues, records access, and communications preserved or filed at ECF No. 63, while Claim Nos. 8-1, 9-1, 11-1, and 12-1 reserve potential personal claims against him and related non-Debtor parties on overlapping subjects. Gene Wong also appeared by phone at the June 12 continued meeting and stated that he was appearing as a petitioning creditor for the Reno Seed Fund. The next continued Section 341 meeting is currently scheduled for September 28, 2026. Prompt Rule 2004 coordination is therefore warranted so that overlapping sworn examination does not continue against a record in which the corresponding investor-side, creditor-side, counsel-side, and third-party documents remain unavailable.
105. The same subjects explored through Section 341 questioning require targeted discovery from the Petitioning Creditors, Gene Wong / RSF, Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc., Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, LP, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, RSF

Robotics I, Craig Macy, Engineered Arts, counsel records, Scott Wiegand / Scale LLP for limited non-privileged acceleration-authority records, and other third-party custodians as appropriate. This Supplement does not ask the Court to preside over or supervise the Section 341 meeting. It asks the Court to address the separate Rule 2004 process promptly so that estate administration is informed by records held by the parties whose conduct, authority, claims, and communications are themselves subjects of the proposed inquiry.

106. Mr. LaValley respectfully requests that the Court enter an order, or otherwise direct case administration, providing that:

- a. the pending Rule 2004 matters at ECF Nos. 63, 88, and 90 remain live and should be addressed in a coordinated manner;
- b. the Trustee be invited to state whether he supports, opposes, seeks to narrow, seeks to defer, does not oppose, or intends to independently pursue the Rule 2004 discovery requested in ECF Nos. 63, 88, and 90;
- c. Mr. LaValley, as a creditor and party in interest, be authorized to issue targeted Rule 2004 document subpoenas under Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure 2004 and 9016 to the core custodians identified in paragraph 6, subject to appropriate limits, objections, privilege logs, meet-and-confer procedures, and further Court order as necessary;
- d. any immediate Rule 2004 production be limited to the core custodians identified in paragraph 6, without prejudice to later discovery from additional custodians if core-custodian records show that further production is necessary;
- e. records held by Fenwick & West and Holland & Hart concerning the ACOI, corporate approvals, governance validity, attempted correction, and any conclusions regarding the legal effectiveness of the ACOI be preserved and made available for Trustee review or further Court-directed process as appropriate, with any privilege, work-product, estate-privilege, personal-privilege, common-interest, or related issues addressed through appropriate privilege logs, Trustee review, meet-and-confer procedures, or further Court order as necessary;
- f. the Trustee, Petitioning Creditors, and core third-party custodians preserve native records, metadata, e-signature records, board-platform records, capitalization-platform records, financing communications, ACOI records, bridge financing records, Engineered Arts communications, counsel files, insurance records, warrant/equity records, cap-table records, Murata-related strategic-financing records, Claim Nos. 8-1, 9-1, 11-1, and 12-1 communications, February 4, 2026

acceleration-notice communications, Majority Holder authorization records, related-claimant communications, and other records described in this Supplement pending further order;

g. the Court address the pending Rule 2004 procedure before the currently scheduled September 28, 2026 continued Section 341 meeting if practicable, or as promptly as the Court's calendar permits, and permit the Trustee to coordinate the timing and sequencing of Rule 2004 production and continued examination as the Trustee deems appropriate for estate administration, without asking the Court to preside over or supervise the Section 341 meeting; and

h. the Court grant such other and further relief as is just and proper.

VI. CONCLUSION

107. The existing Rule 2004 record and later developments now present a concrete estate-administration problem. Since ECF Nos. 63, 88, and 90, Petitioning Creditors and related claimants filed Claim Nos. 8-1, 9-1, 11-1, and 12-1, preserving enlarged recovery theories and potential personal claims against Mr. LaValley, Ms. Conway, and related non-Debtor parties; the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice has sharpened questions concerning contractual Majority Holder authority and prepetition creditor coordination; and the Section 341 process has continued to develop a sworn record on overlapping subjects while the corresponding creditor-side, investor-side, counsel-side, and third-party records remain unproduced.

108. The record contains multiple concrete warning signs that justify targeted discovery: the disputed ACOI and noteholder-timing and disclosure issues; the August 18, 2025 communication confirming Gene Wong's threat to "tank the deal" over disputed protective provisions; the Engineered Arts litigation-threat and strategic-alternative pattern; the bridge financing term sheet bearing an apparent unauthorized CEO signature and matching signature-ID issue; possible post-execution financing-document modification issues; the November 6, 2025 RSF demand letter; the Murata strategic-financing sequence; the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice; and the later proofs of claim. Those events are not offered as adjudicated findings. They are concrete predicates for obtaining the records necessary to determine what occurred.

109. The acceleration notice adds a distinct threshold issue. It asserted acceleration of the 2024A Notes before the maturity / conversion framework for the rolling note series had run its course, without identifying the particular contractual Event of Default, the facts

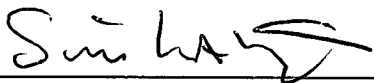
constituting that default, the holders authorizing acceleration, the principal amount represented by those holders, or the basis for concluding that the contractual Majority Holders threshold had been satisfied. Because Mr. Wiegand purported to exercise a contractual power belonging to the Majority Holders, discovery is necessary to determine who authorized him, whether BBG participated in, authorized, or ratified that prepetition creditor-enforcement step, and whether the acceleration was an independent contractual response or part of a developing coordinated enforcement, asset-recovery, or bankruptcy strategy.

110. Together, these issues support discovery into a connected pattern involving disputed governance rights, investor-side pressure, document-integrity issues, prior counsel economic interests and potential conflicts, strategic-alternative impairment, institutional-path impairment, commercial-path impairment, strategic-financing impairment, prepetition creditor-enforcement activity, possible related-claimant coordination, one-sided development of the evidentiary record, and possible value destruction. The purpose of Rule 2004 discovery is to determine which of those concerns are supported by the complete record and whether estate claims exist.

111. Mr. LaValley respectfully requests that the Court grant the relief requested above and authorize coordinated, targeted Rule 2004 discovery sufficient to determine whether estate claims exist, whether claim objections or other estate remedies should be pursued, and whether the estate record has been materially shaped by parties whose own conduct, authority, communications, and claim-development strategy are subjects of the proposed inquiry.

DATED: August 20, 2026

Respectfully submitted,



Scott LaValley

Creditor and Party in Interest

Pro Se

EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

In re:

CARTWHEEL ROBOTICS, INC.,

Debtor.

Case No. BK-S-26-50278-HLB

Chapter 7

DECLARATION OF SCOTT LAVALLEY IN SUPPORT OF SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM AND REQUEST FOR COORDINATED RULE 2004 PROCEDURE BEFORE CONTINUED SECTION 341 MEETING

I, Scott LaValley, declare as follows:

1. I am the founder and former Chief Executive Officer of Cartwheel Robotics, Inc. I submit this declaration individually, as a creditor and party in interest, and not as counsel for the Debtor.
2. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated in this declaration, except where stated on information and belief. If called as a witness, I could and would testify competently to these facts.
3. During the 2024A note financing process, prior counsel Craig Macy walked Cartwheel through the convertible note paragraph by paragraph.
4. Mr. Macy did not provide a comparable paragraph-by-paragraph review, explanation, or informed approval process for the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
5. I understand that Samantha Conway was not copied on the ACOI transmission, unlike other definitive financing documents.
6. I recall that the ACOI was transmitted in a compressed execution sequence and was presented as a short or simple document for signature.
7. Gene Wong promptly urged that the ACOI be signed.
8. I understand, based on communications and events during Cartwheel's governance-review process, that Fenwick & West and Holland & Hart reviewed issues concerning the ACOI, corporate approvals, protective provisions, board authority, governance validity, and attempted correction.
9. I further understand, based on those communications and events, that those reviews raised substantial issues concerning whether the ACOI was validly authorized, approved, ratified, or legally effective.
10. The 2024A financing used the same note instrument across a rolling note round, with separate holders funding at different times.
11. Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, LP's CN001 note was signed on or about July 31, 2024. The disputed ACOI was executed on or about August 1, 2024, and filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on or about August 5, 2024. Funding under the 2024A round occurred across multiple dates. Later 2024A noteholders, including BBG, RSF Robotics I, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, Edward P. Roski III, and Modar Alaoui, funded after the ACOI was executed and filed.
12. At the time the disputed ACOI was executed and filed, not all of the later 2024A noteholders had funded or otherwise joined the round.
13. Those later noteholders could not have participated in a selection mechanism that predated their participation in the round. I do not possess records showing whether they were

subsequently informed of, consented to, approved, ratified, or became bound by any earlier selection, election, designation, or appointment of Gene Wong.

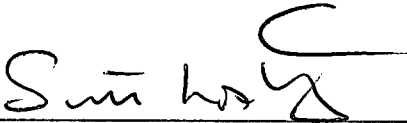
14. In direct communications, Edward P. Roski III and Modar Alaoui each told me that they were not provided with the additional ACOI governance-control detail before investing, did not receive any communication from Gene Wong explaining or seeking approval of those additional governance-control provisions, and were not asked to participate in any vote, written consent, election, designation, approval, or ratification concerning Gene Wong's asserted board authority or investor / noteholder-representative authority.
15. I have reviewed the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice contained in ECF No. 73, Exhibit P.
16. The February 4, 2026 acceleration notice states that Scott Wiegand was acting "on behalf of the holders of 2024A Convertible Promissory Notes," states that "each of the Notes has accelerated," and refers to remedies to be pursued by "The Majority Noteholders."
17. Christine Guerri of Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc. was copied on the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice.
18. I understand that BBG held a \$500,000 2024A Note. I do not possess records showing whether BBG authorized, consented to, participated in, or ratified the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice.
19. I do not possess records sufficient to identify which holders authorized Scott Wiegand / Scale LLP to issue the February 4, 2026 acceleration notice, what holders were relied upon as the contractual Majority Holders, or what authorization supported the representation that each outstanding Note had accelerated.
20. In or around April 2025, a bridge financing term sheet was circulated or prepared bearing an apparent CEO signature that I did not authorize or execute.
21. I personally reviewed the signature information on the April 2025 bridge financing term sheet and the signature information from the earlier convertible note round. The DocuSign signature ID displayed on the April 2025 bridge financing term sheet is 54DED711695C427. The identical DocuSign signature ID appears on my signature from the earlier convertible note round.
22. I reviewed the bridge financing term sheet sent to me. It included governance, protective-provision, investor-control, deemed-liquidation, board-approval, or noteholder-consent language that differed materially from, expanded upon, or was more restrictive than the rights and language contained in the first convertible note round.
23. Gene Wong / RSF represented or characterized the bridge terms to me as identical or consistent with that earlier round.

24. I do not currently know whether the bridge financing term sheet bearing the apparent CEO signature was transmitted or made available to any investor, prospective investor, BBG-related party, SSBCI-related party, state-funding participant, strategic counterparty, or other third party. However, Kyle Ferguson, a representative of Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc., visited Cartwheel the day after Gene Wong sent the bridge financing term sheet to me. That timing is one reason I seek targeted Rule 2004 discovery concerning whether the bridge term sheet, its terms, its apparent signature, or Gene Wong / RSF's position concerning the bridge financing was communicated to BBG or any other third party.
25. Gene Wong threatened to "tank the deal" over disputed COI protective provisions, as reflected in the August 18, 2025 communication attached to ECF No. 88.
26. Gene Wong opposed an early Engineered Arts financing or acquisition path and threatened litigation if I did not reject or handle that opportunity as he instructed.
27. Mr. Macy introduced or connected Gene Wong to Cartwheel on or about February 7, 2024, while serving as Cartwheel's counsel and before the disputed financing and governance structure was created.
28. I understand that, while serving as Cartwheel's counsel, Craig Macy also performed legal or transaction-related work for, communicated on behalf of, or otherwise served interests associated with Gene Wong / RSF in connection with relevant financing, governance, or investor-side matters.
29. My understanding is based on Mr. Macy's role as Cartwheel's counsel, his prior relationship or connection with Gene Wong, his communications with Gene Wong / RSF during relevant financing and governance matters, and his involvement in preparing or explaining documents later used to assert investor-control rights against Cartwheel. I seek discovery to determine the nature and scope of those relationships, including whether they constituted simultaneous or dual representation and whether any conflict disclosure or informed-consent waiver existed.
30. Craig Macy later requested cancellation, voiding, surrender, or removal of warrants, equity holdings, or other economic interests in Cartwheel.
31. Cartwheel had a signed partner agreement with Google DeepMind.
32. I was selected by Amazon leadership to keynote Amazon's exclusive, invite-only MARS event, but I had to withdraw because Cartwheel lacked the funding necessary to support that opportunity.
33. I had two direct one-on-one meetings with Vinod Khosla, which reflected substantial institutional interest in Cartwheel.

34. Gene Wong dismissed or minimized the Khosla meetings while continuing to assert governance rights, financing leverage, or investor-control positions.
35. Gene Wong represented that he had a strong relationship with Sequoia Capital, but repeatedly told Cartwheel that the company was too early or not ready for that introduction.
36. Cartwheel had communications, introductions, meetings, or active discussions with significant strategic and institutional counterparties outside Gene Wong / RSF's preferred local, affiliated, or small-network investor channel, including Khosla Ventures, Sequoia Capital, Samsung, Amazon, NVIDIA, Volkswagen, Sony, B Capital, and others.
37. By October and November 2025, Cartwheel had multiple acquisition, strategic-financing, or commercial paths in discussion, including Andromeda, Engineered Arts, Humanoid Global, and Wonderstone / Murata.
38. Murata was a serious corporate venture / strategic investor interested in Cartwheel's technology and business.
39. BBG was given an opportunity to participate in the Murata financing.
40. Gene Wong was aware of the Murata round. During a November 20, 2025 lunch meeting with Modar Alaoui and me, Gene Wong asked to speak with Murata so that he could perform diligence.
41. The Murata strategic financing later did not close after Murata required or expected the \$2,500,000 committed-capital condition to be satisfied by December 15, 2025. I understand that Murata may have been led to believe that the required capital was already lined up or softly committed. I do not currently know what representations were made to Murata, by whom, when they were made, which investors were described as committed or likely to participate, whether those representations were accurate, which investors, Petitioning Creditors, Gene Wong / RSF-related sources, BBG representatives, or other parties were informed of the December 15 closing expectation, whether they were asked to participate in satisfying it, or what communications occurred between Gene Wong / RSF, Modar Alaoui, investors, and Murata. That is one reason I seek targeted Rule 2004 discovery concerning Murata, strategic financing, investor communications, and creditor-side alternatives.
42. By December 2025, Cartwheel's operating business had ceased or was no longer capable of preserving enterprise value through ordinary operations.
43. The December 2025 strict-foreclosure and vacancy sequence was the endpoint of collapse, not the beginning of the value-loss inquiry. I seek discovery concerning whether financing, acquisition, strategic-investor, customer, commercial, partnership, or institutional paths were impaired before that endpoint, while enterprise value still could have been preserved.

44. I appeared and testified under oath at Section 341 meetings held on May 21, 2026 and June 12, 2026.
45. Petitioning Creditors' counsel appeared at both meetings and questioned me on subjects that overlap with later claim reservations and disputed claim theories, including Engineered Arts, asset disposition, landlord / secured-creditor issues, insider or family-related secured interests, October 21 UCC-1 filings, fiduciary-duty issues, records access, and communications preserved or filed at ECF No. 63.
46. At the June 12, 2026 continued meeting, Gene Wong also appeared by phone and stated that he was appearing as a petitioning creditor for the Reno Seed Fund.
47. The June 12 transcript set the next continued Section 341 meeting for July 10, 2026. That continued meeting was later moved to September 28, 2026.
48. I do not possess the full corporate, legal, financial, investor, governance, e-signature, counsel, funding, board-platform, capitalization-platform, acceleration-authorization, Majority Holder, or third-party records necessary to evaluate the issues described in the Second Supplemental Memorandum.
49. Many of the most important records are likely held by third parties, including Gene Wong / RSF, the Wong Family Revocable Trust, Nevada Battle Born Growth Escalator, Inc., Fund I / Reno Seed Advisors, LP, Scott Wiegand / Scale LLP, Craig Macy, Fenwick & West, Holland & Hart, Engineered Arts, and related custodians.
50. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 20, 2026.



Scott LaValley