



The Investigator's Guide to Bank Asset & Crypto Currency Searches

Introduction

Why Asset Searches Are Critical

Asset searches have become a cornerstone of modern investigative work. Whether in legal cases, fraud investigations, divorce settlements, or judgment enforcement, uncovering financial holdings is essential to ensuring justice and financial recovery.

In an era of growing financial complexity, the need for thorough and effective asset searches is greater than ever. Hidden accounts, offshore holdings, and blockchain transactions present new challenges for private investigators tasked with tracing assets.

What This Guide Covers

This guide serves as a roadmap for understanding the nuances of domestic and international bank & asset searches. You'll learn when it's appropriate to conduct these searches yourself and when to call on expert services to ensure success. By the end, you'll have a clear strategy for tackling even the most complex cases for your clients.

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Chapter 1: Understanding Asset Searches

Types of Asset Searches

Bank Account Searches:

Encompass domestic and international banking systems, uncovering checking, savings, CD's, Safe Deposits and hidden accounts.

Brokerage Account Searches:

Include investment portfolios such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and retirement accounts.

Physical Asset Searches:

Focus on real estate, vehicles, and luxury assets like yachts and jewelry.

Legal and Ethical Considerations

Investigators must comply with laws governing privacy and data access, such as the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) and international privacy regulations. Unauthorized searches can lead to severe penalties, underscoring the importance of ethical practices.

All of our searches comply with these requirements.

Judgment Collections: Locating Uncollected Judgments and Determining Assets

Judgment collections often present unique challenges for private investigators and attorneys tasked with recovering awarded amounts from debtors. While obtaining a court judgment is a significant legal victory, enforcing that judgment requires uncovering hidden or underreported assets, including bank accounts, physical properties, and other financial holdings. This is where specialized asset search services become critical.



The Challenge of Judgment Enforcement After a judgment is awarded, debtors often take steps to shield their assets, making enforcement particularly difficult. Common tactics include:

Moving Funds: Debtors may transfer money to new or foreign accounts to keep it out of reach.

Creating Shell Companies: Assets may be transferred to entities designed to obscure ownership.

Hiding in Plain Sight: Debtors might hold assets in trusts, family member accounts, or even physical assets like art and luxury goods

Jurisdictional Hurdles: In cases involving international assets, differing legal frameworks and privacy laws complicate collection efforts.

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Key Steps in Locating Assets for Judgment Collections

Identifying Bank Accounts

Domestic Accounts: Using public records, lien filings, and credit bureau data, investigators can identify domestic bank accounts. Subpoenas or court orders may be required to access specific account balances or transaction details.

International Accounts: Locating offshore accounts often requires advanced tools like SWIFT tracking, blockchain analysis, or collaboration with foreign authorities.

Tracing Hidden or Transferred Assets

Investigators analyze financial transactions to identify patterns that suggest funds have been moved to avoid collection. For example:

Frequent transfers to newly created accounts.

Payments to shell companies or trusts.

Using tools like blockchain analysis, investigators can track cryptocurrency transactions, which are increasingly used to hide assets.

Uncovering Physical Assets

Debtors may convert liquid assets into physical assets like real estate, vehicles, or luxury goods. These are tracked through property records, vehicle registrations, and auction filings.

Monitoring Lifestyle Indicators

A debtor's lifestyle may offer clues to undisclosed assets. Investigators look for patterns such as expensive purchases, travel, or unexplained income that do not align with reported finances.

Legal Tools for Judgment Collections

Post-Judgment Discovery:

Courts often allow creditors to use discovery tools, such as interrogatories, depositions, or requests for production, to gather information about a debtor's finances.

Bank subpoenas are frequently used to compel financial institutions to disclose account details.

Writs of Garnishment:

If bank accounts or income streams are identified, a writ of garnishment can allow creditors to directly collect funds owed.

Asset Freezing Orders:

In cases where there's evidence of asset dissipation, courts may issue freezing orders to prevent further transfers or sales.



Pre-Litigation Searches: Identifying Assets Before Filing Costly Lawsuits



Pre-litigation searches are essential for determining whether pursuing legal action is financially viable. These searches enable private investigators, attorneys, and their clients to assess a subject's financial position—both declared and concealed—before committing resources to litigation. By identifying assets upfront, clients can make informed decisions about the potential return on investment (ROI) of legal proceedings. Below are key scenarios where pre-litigation searches play a critical role.

Divorce Settlements: Ensuring Equitable Division of Assets

Divorce cases, particularly contentious ones, often involve one party attempting to hide assets to avoid equitable distribution. Pre-litigation searches are instrumental in uncovering these hidden resources.

Uncovering Concealed Assets:

Bank Accounts: Spouses may open hidden accounts in their own name or through intermediaries to shelter money.

Brokerage and Investment Accounts: Investments in stocks, bonds, or cryptocurrencies may be concealed to misrepresent financial worth.

Trusts and Shell Companies: High-net-worth individuals frequently use trusts or shell companies to hide significant assets during divorce proceedings.



Tracing Transfers:

Investigators look for unusual financial activity, such as sudden withdrawals, wire transfers to offshore accounts, or purchases made in a family member's name.

Example:

In one high-profile divorce case, a spouse claimed to have limited assets. A pre-litigation search revealed a \$2 million vacation property registered under a shell company and a cryptocurrency wallet with significant holdings. This evidence ensured the equitable division of assets.

Fraud Investigations: Tracing Embezzled Funds and Stolen Assets

Fraudulent activities, including embezzlement, misappropriation of funds, and Ponzi schemes, often involve complex efforts to hide stolen assets. Pre-litigation searches are crucial in building a financial roadmap to recover these funds.

Following the Money Trail:

Investigators analyze financial statements, transaction histories, and public filings to identify irregularities or hidden accounts.



Identifying Inaccessible Accounts:

Fraudsters often park money in offshore accounts, trusts, or brokerage portfolios. Pre-litigation searches identify these hidden holdings through international investigative networks and partnerships.

Physical Asset Recovery:

Beyond bank accounts, fraudsters may use stolen funds to purchase high-value items such as cars, boats, or luxury goods. Investigators use ownership records and auction filings to locate these assets.

Example:

In a corporate embezzlement case, a pre-litigation search revealed that the suspect had transferred funds to an offshore account and purchased a \$500,000 yacht. This information was used to freeze assets before litigation began, preventing further loss.



Child Support Settlements: Ensuring Appropriate Payments or Capabilities

Child support cases often involve disputes about a parent's true financial capacity. Pre-litigation searches help establish an accurate picture of a parent's income and asset base, ensuring children receive adequate support.

Verifying Reported Income:

Many individuals underreport their income to minimize child support obligations. Pre-litigation searches verify earnings by examining tax records, public filings, and business revenue. Employment Searches that provide, place of work and Quarterly earnings can be valuable in discovering hidden income.

Locating Hidden Assets:

Parents may hide assets by transferring them to family members or using trusts and shell companies. Often the subject, just never confirms in discovery all of their financial assets. Investigators trace these holdings to uncover hidden resources.

Examining Lifestyle Indicators:

A parent's lifestyle—luxury cars, frequent vacations, expensive purchases—may contradict their reported income. Investigators analyze these patterns to identify potential undeclared income.

Example:

In a contentious child support case, the noncustodial parent claimed limited income. A pre-litigation search uncovered a high-value bank account and several rental properties generating significant monthly income. This evidence was presented to the court, leading to a revised child support order.

CHAPTER 3: Challenges of Conducting Asset Searches

Domestic Asset Searches

Finding hidden assets often requires navigating fragmented systems and leveraging subpoena power for legal access to banking records.

International Asset Searches

The global landscape introduces jurisdictional hurdles, including complex privacy laws, foreign banking regulations, and language barriers.

Emerging Challenges

Blockchain Technology: The anonymity of cryptocurrencies complicates asset discovery.

Offshore Accounts: Shell corporations and layered trusts present unique obstacles.





CHAPTER 4: Advanced Techniques for Bank Searches

Domestic Bank Searches

Domestic bank searches focus on uncovering financial accounts and transactions within the United States. These searches benefit from centralized banking systems and publicly available information but often require navigating legal hurdles and using specialized tools.

Key Strategies for Domestic Searches

Leveraging Public Records:

Public records, such as lien filings, bankruptcy records, and court documents, often provide clues to financial assets. For example:

Bankruptcy filings reveal declared accounts, debts, and assets.

Liens and judgments may indicate existing debts that tie to specific accounts.

Property tax records and real estate deeds can uncover financial connections, such as mortgages or home equity loans.

Subpoenas and Court Orders:

Subpoenas are essential for accessing bank account details legally. They compel banks to disclose information such as account numbers, balances, and transaction histories.

Court orders are often necessary when a subject is uncooperative or actively attempting to hide assets

Analyzing Banking Patterns:

Investigators review available financial documents (e.g., income tax filings, pay stubs) to identify patterns that may point to hidden accounts.

Red flags include inconsistent income reports, unexplained cash flow, or missing funds in divorce or fraud cases.

Specialized Investigative Tools:

Tools like blockchain and SWIFT :Through professional bank and asset search companies that have access to SWIFT and transaction blockchain analysis they are able to identify hidden bank accounts, that manual searching will not discover.

Geolocation analysis can reveal connections between subjects and specific financial institutions, narrowing the scope of the search.

Challenges in Domestic Searches

False Ownership Structures: Individuals may use trusts, LLCs, or family members' names to hide accounts, or slight misspellings to throw off investigators or Subpoena's

Time Sensitivity: Funds can be quickly moved or withdrawn once a judgment or legal action is initiated.

Bank Warnings: Many times an aggressive attorney may fire off subpoena's that give advance warning to the subject, who then changes account ownership, signatories or even name spellings, which will produce negative results by subpoena, as the bank will only search very specific requests.

Privacy Regulations: Strict federal and state laws (e.g., Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act) limit the methods available for accessing sensitive information.



International Bank Searches

International bank searches are inherently more complex due to jurisdictional variations, privacy laws, and decentralized banking systems. To successfully track international accounts, investigators must leverage global financial networks and cutting-edge technology.



Key Strategies for International Searches

Using SWIFT Codes:

The SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication) network facilitates cross-border payments between financial institutions in over 200 countries.

By tracking SWIFT messages, investigators can identify the flow of funds across borders. For example:

A payment originating from a U.S. account to a foreign entity can reveal offshore banking activity.

Investigators may obtain details about the recipient bank and account through legal agreements with SWIFT-compliant institutions.

Building Partnerships with Foreign Banks:

Partnerships with foreign financial institutions and local investigators are critical for accessing banking information in countries with strict privacy laws.

Some countries (e.g., Switzerland, the Cayman Islands) have rigorous banking secrecy laws, requiring investigators to navigate international treaties and agreements, such as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

Leveraging Blockchain Analysis:

In jurisdictions where traditional banking systems are supplemented or replaced by blockchain-based platforms, investigators must use blockchain analysis tools to trace digital transactions. These tools can:
Map cryptocurrency wallets to real-world identities.

Track cross-border transactions in decentralized finance (DeFi) networks.

Blockchain integration is particularly important as more banks in Asia, Europe, and Latin America adopt blockchain for internal operations.

Utilizing Local Financial Databases:

Many countries maintain centralized financial registries or credit bureaus that provide information about accounts, debts, and financial transactions. Gaining access often requires cooperation with local regulators or law enforcement agencies.

Applying International Legal Tools:

Tools like mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs) allow investigators to request information from foreign governments. These agreements facilitate data sharing in cases involving fraud, money laundering, or other criminal activities.

Freezing orders or injunctions can prevent asset movement in foreign jurisdictions while investigations are ongoing.

Challenges in International Searches

Emerging Financial Technologies:

The rise of blockchain and cryptocurrency has created new challenges. Many banks in countries like China and India have moved to blockchain-based systems, which SWIFT-only searches cannot access.

Investigators must stay up-to-date on the latest financial technologies to remain effective.

Language and Cultural Differences:

Documents and communication with foreign institutions often require translation and cultural understanding, adding complexity to the investigation process.

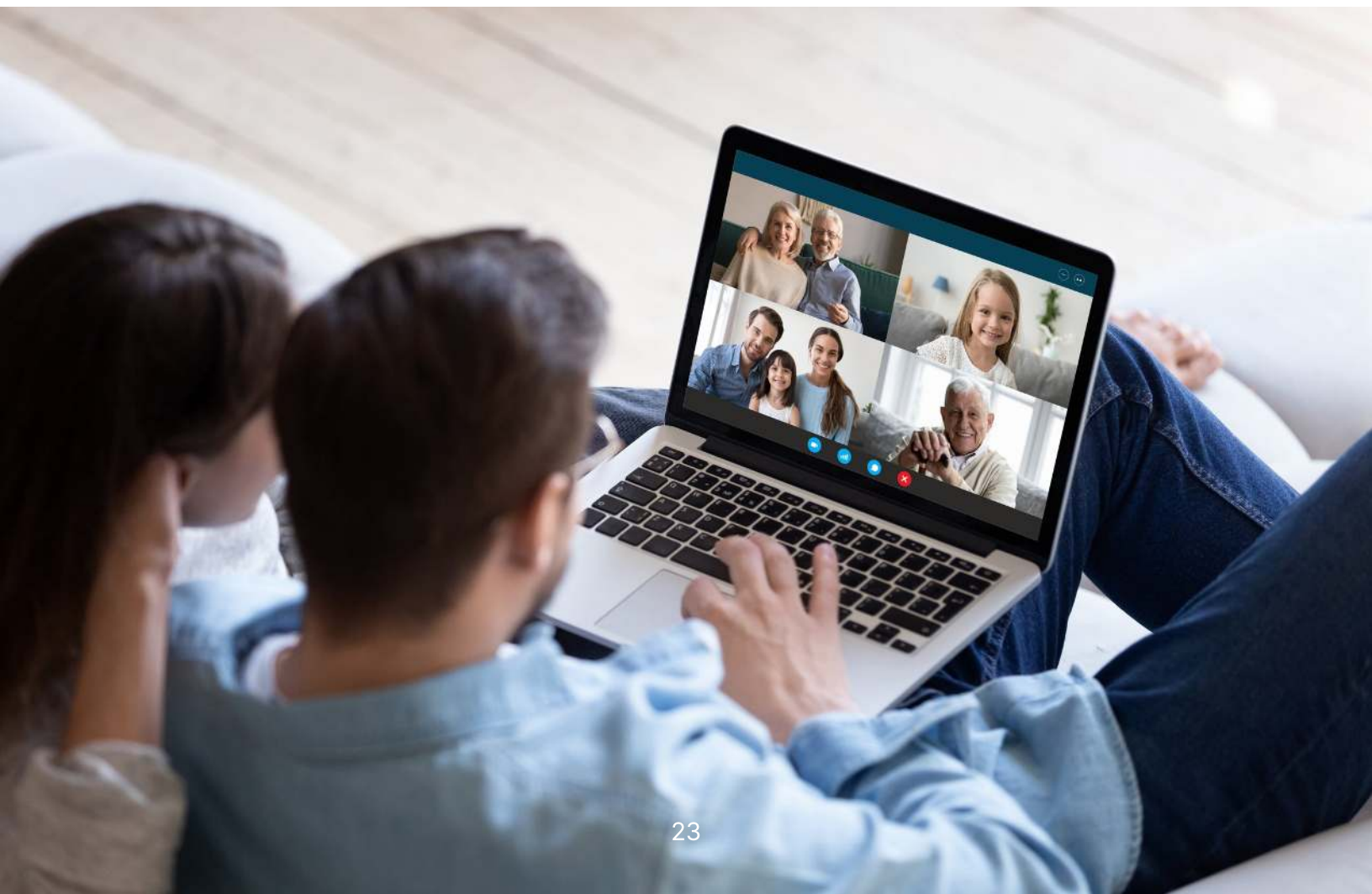
Time and Cost:



Example: Combining Domestic and International Strategies

Case Study:

A creditor sought to recover funds from a debtor with significant international ties. Initial domestic searches revealed minimal assets, but investigators uncovered SWIFT transaction records showing payments to a Swiss bank. By collaborating with foreign partners and analyzing transaction data, the investigation identified an offshore account holding \$750,000. The funds were frozen using an international court order, allowing the creditor to enforce the judgment.



Chapter 5: Brokerage Account and Investment Asset Searches

Brokerage accounts are a common repository for hidden wealth, often containing high-value investments such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, retirement savings, and even alternative assets like cryptocurrency or private equity. Locating and investigating these accounts is critical in cases of fraud, divorce settlements, judgment enforcement, and pre-litigation asset assessments.

What to Look For in Brokerage Accounts



Hidden investment accounts are often deliberately structured to obscure ownership and mislead investigators. Identifying these accounts requires a sharp eye for red flags and a deep understanding of financial reporting.

Key Elements of Brokerage Accounts to Investigate

Types of Investments:

Stocks and Bonds: Publicly traded securities may reveal substantial holdings. However, they can be concealed under trusts, shell companies, or family members' names.

Mutual Funds and ETFs:

These are often used for long-term investments and can be challenging to trace if held under layered entities.

Retirement Accounts:

401(k)s, IRAs, and pension plans may hold significant wealth but are often overlooked due to their tax-protected nature.

Alternative Assets: Some accounts include cryptocurrency, private equity, or hedge fund investments, which require advanced tools and specialized knowledge to trace.

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Indicators of Hidden Accounts:

Unusual Patterns in Financial Disclosures:

Significant income discrepancies between reported income and lifestyle.

Large withdrawals or transfers from known accounts with no clear destination.

Layered Ownership Structures:

Accounts held under LLCs, trusts, or offshore corporations are designed to obscure true ownership.

Multiple brokerage accounts registered in different jurisdictions can indicate efforts to compartmentalize assets.

Non-Traditional Investment Activity:

Investments in lesser-known securities, startups, or offshore funds may indicate concealed wealth.

Techniques for Finding Brokerage Accounts

Locating brokerage accounts requires a multi-pronged approach, combining publicly available data, legal tools, and investigative expertise.

Public Filings

Regulatory Filings:

SEC Reports: Publicly traded securities are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Filings like Schedule 13D (beneficial ownership reports) or Form 13F (institutional holdings) provide insight into major stockholders and their investments.

Corporate Disclosures:

Financial disclosures from companies where the subject holds a significant stake may reveal hidden brokerage accounts.

Tax Filings-In some cases tax records can provide clues to accounts.



Subpoenas and Court Orders:

Brokerage firms generally require a subpoena or court order to release account information. Investigators must work closely with attorneys to prepare and execute these requests.

Subpoenas can compel firms to provide details such as account numbers, balances, and trading histories.

Institutional Relationships:

In some cases, direct collaboration with banks or brokerage institutions may yield information. This is particularly useful when accounts are linked to known domestic financial institutions.

CHAPTER 6: When to DIY Asset Searches

Not all asset searches require the involvement of professional services or advanced investigative tools. For private investigators, understanding when and how to conduct asset searches

independently can save time and money, particularly for low-stakes or initial investigations. This chapter explores the tools, techniques, and situations where do-it-yourself (DIY) asset searches are appropriate, as well as their limitations.

Tools and Resources for Private Investigators

Conducting DIY asset searches effectively requires access to reliable data sources and specialized tools. These resources are essential for identifying assets like bank accounts, properties, vehicles, and business affiliations.



Public Databases

Publicly accessible databases are an excellent starting point for asset searches, especially in the United States where financial and property information is often part of the public record. Key databases include:

Property Records:

County property appraisers'

websites can provide information on real estate ownership, mortgages, and liens.

Online platforms like Zillow may provide additional context on property values.

Court Records:

Public court records reveal details of civil judgments, bankruptcies, and lawsuits, often pointing to assets or financial obligations.

Federal court databases like PACER are useful for tracking larger cases involving significant assets.

Business Registrations:

Secretary of State websites allow investigators to search for business entities, ownership information, and financial disclosures.

Specialized Tools for Asset Searches

Private investigators can benefit from tools designed to aggregate and analyze data across multiple domains:

LexisNexis:

A powerful investigative tool that consolidates public records, court filings, property ownership, and business registrations.



Useful for quickly identifying connections between individuals, companies, and financial holdings.

TLOxp:

This platform specializes in providing investigators with detailed information on subjects, including addresses, vehicles, and financial records.

TLOxp is particularly useful for skip tracing and preliminary financial assessments.

CLEAR by Thomson Reuters:

Provides access to in-depth public and proprietary data, including utility records, phone numbers, and asset ownership.

Investigative Software Tailored for Asset Tracking

Skip Tracing Software:

Skip tracing tools like LocatePLUS can help PIs find individuals and link them to potential financial assets.

Mapping Tools:

Geographic mapping tools like Google Earth or GIS systems can identify undeclared properties or structures linked to a subject.

Blockchain Analysis Tools:

For cases involving cryptocurrency, basic blockchain explorers can trace wallet activity. However, for deeper analysis, professional tools like Chainalysis or other customized tools are often required.



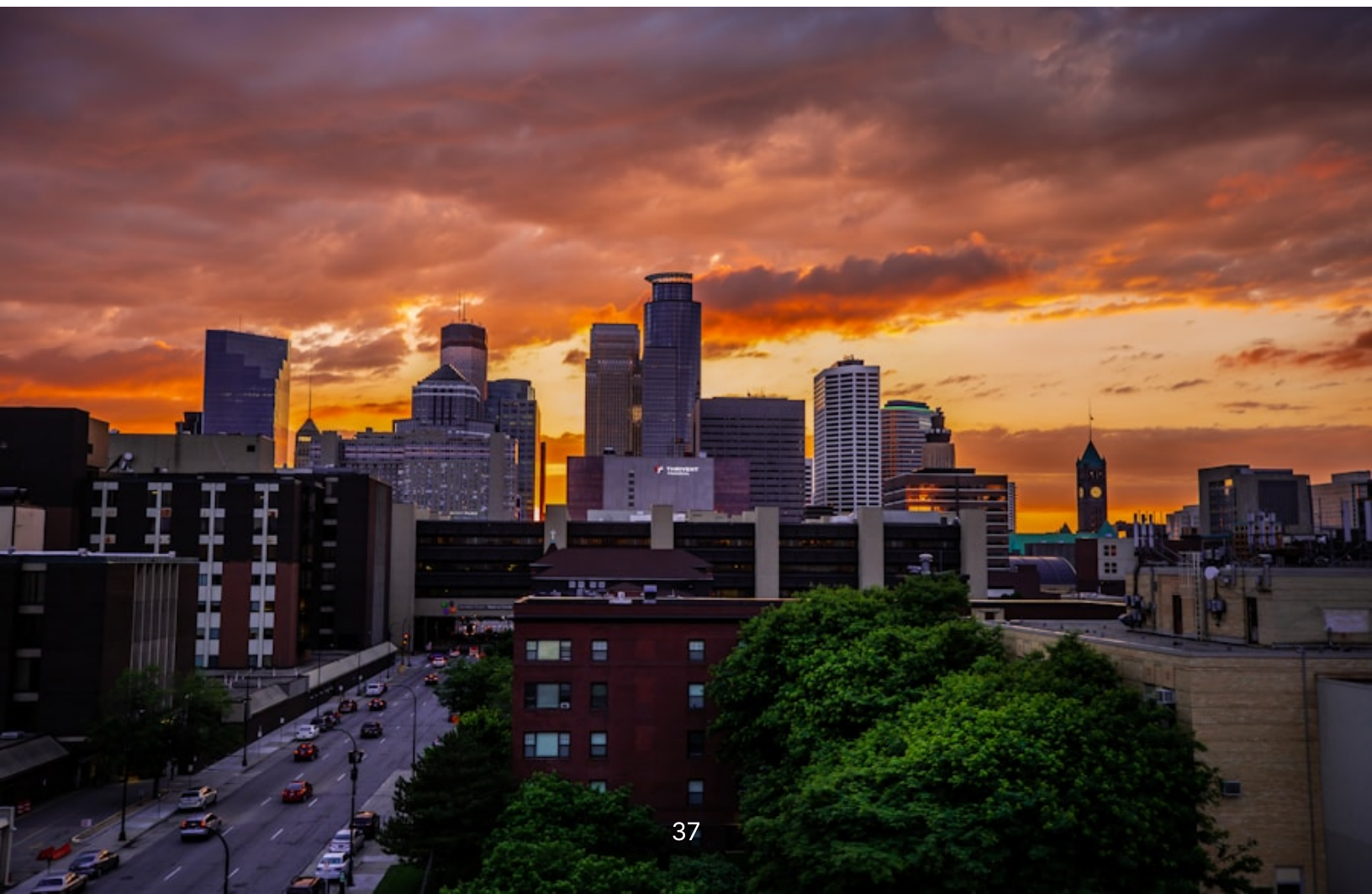
Networking and Industry Resources

Professional Associations:

Joining PI associations like the National Association of Legal Investigators (NALI) or state-level organizations provides access to shared databases and industry expertise.

Local Knowledge:

Building relationships with county clerks, real estate agents, and local law enforcement can provide insights into hidden or unusual assets.



When DIY Searches Make Sense

DIY asset searches can be highly effective in certain scenarios, particularly when the stakes are low, or the investigation is at an early stage. Knowing when to conduct these searches independently is key to balancing efficiency and effectiveness.

Low-Stakes Cases

For minor disputes or investigations where the financial risk is minimal, DIY searches can provide sufficient information without the expense of professional services. Examples include:



Verifying a Debtor's Claims:

Investigators can use public records to check if a debtor's claims of financial hardship are consistent with their actual property holdings or business activity.

Preliminary Asset Checks:

Before investing in costly litigation or further investigation, a quick DIY search can reveal whether pursuing a case is worth the effort.

Tenant and Employee Screening:

Landlords or employers may hire PIs for asset searches during background checks. DIY methods are often sufficient for confirming financial stability or uncovering potential red flags.

Limitations of DIY Searches

While DIY searches are valuable in specific contexts, they have significant limitations, particularly when dealing with complex or international cases. Investigators must recognize these constraints to avoid wasted time or incomplete results.

Limited Access to Proprietary Databases

Many financial institutions, offshore accounts, and proprietary data sources are inaccessible without professional tools or legal authority. For example:

Bank Accounts:

Public records rarely reveal details of bank accounts. Subpoenas are often required to access account information.

Brokerage and Investment Accounts:

Locating investment accounts

requires specialized tools and collaboration with financial institutions, which is beyond the scope of DIY methods.

2. Inability to Penetrate International Financial Systems

International asset searches often involve jurisdictional barriers, language differences, and strict privacy laws. DIY methods are insufficient for:

Offshore Accounts:

Countries with strong banking secrecy laws, like Switzerland or the Cayman Islands, require advanced strategies to access information.

Cryptocurrency:

While blockchain explorers can provide limited insights, tracing cryptocurrency wallets to their owners often requires professional blockchain analysis tools and expertise.

CHAPTER 7: Why Use Next 72 Intelligence Bank & Asset Search Services

Professional asset search services like those provided by Next 72 Intelligence consistently outperform traditional or DIY methods due to several key factors:

Access to Proprietary Tools and Databases

Exclusive Resources: Unlike public databases or off-the-shelf software, our firm leverages proprietary tools and datasets that enable us to identify hidden accounts, track transactions, and map relationships between assets and individuals.





Advanced Blockchain Analysis:

Many older asset search firms still rely solely on SWIFT to track international transactions. However, with the growing adoption of blockchain by banks worldwide, this approach is increasingly outdated. Our firm integrates blockchain analysis into our investigations, giving us the ability to track cryptocurrency transactions and uncover assets held on blockchain-based banking platforms.

By compiling blockchain data since 2014, we hold the entire sequence of transactional ledgers for analysis, allowing us to parse and uncover patterns that other firms cannot.

Expertise in Navigating Complex Legal and Bureaucratic Systems

Domestic Expertise:

Within the U.S., navigating the legal complexities of asset searches often requires a deep understanding of laws like the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) and access to court systems. Our team ensures full compliance with all federal and state regulations while effectively utilizing legal tools like subpoenas and writs of garnishment to uncover financial assets.

International Expertise:

International asset searches require coordination with foreign banks, regulators, and legal systems. With experience across hundreds of jurisdictions, our team excels in navigating privacy laws, treaties like FATCA, and banking secrecy regulations.

By leveraging partnerships with foreign investigators and financial institutions, we can locate assets even in jurisdictions known for their stringent confidentiality, such as Switzerland, the Cayman Islands, or Singapore.

Real-Time Adaptability:

Debtors or individuals under investigation often move or hide assets rapidly. Our team uses a combination of legal tools, real-time monitoring, and investigative techniques to stay ahead of such tactics.

How To Order Banking & Asset Searches

Our Asset & Banking Search Capabilities

Finding concealed accounts can be the key to ensuring fairness and justice. We go about finding these bank accounts and hidden assets by conducting searches using three primary methods: SWIFT, ACH, and blockchain. By leveraging advanced third-party software that analyses transaction data from banks and brokerages, we identify electronic footprints of active accounts, unless protected by opt-out provisions under the Gramm-Leach Bliley Act.

Bank Account and Financial Asset Searches Locate domestic and international bank accounts, brokerage accounts, and other financial assets held by individuals or corporations. Our team gathers information on account locations, types, and balances, supporting efforts to verify claims, recover debts, enforce judgments, or other legal actions.

Active Cellphone Geolocation Services Our cellphone geolocation service tracks the current location of individuals, helping to locate high-value assets or verify activities of judgment debtors. By leveraging data from over 18 billion daily signals across 600 million devices, we provide real-time geolocation intelligence to support asset discovery and recovery.

Employment Location Services Gain insight into employment locations and business affiliations of individuals. This data is invaluable for tracking sources of income, understanding professional associations, and obtaining garnishable employment details for judgment enforcement or alimony collection.

U.S. Real Estate Ownership Searches We conduct comprehensive real estate searches to identify properties owned by individuals or corporations. Our reports include property details, estimated market values, mortgage amounts, and ownership history. Whether for asset verification or due diligence, our real estate searches provide an in-depth view of an individual's or company's tangible holdings.

Vehicle and Vessel Ownership Searches Track down registered vehicles, boats, and other valuable assets linked to an individual or business. Our search reveals ownership records, lien information, and registration details, equipping you with a full picture of assets and potential encumbrances.

Corporate Ownership and Business Affiliations Discover hidden business interests, corporate affiliations, and subsidiary ownerships that may reveal significant assets. Our corporate search services are ideal for uncovering complex business networks and identifying associated assets.

BANKING, CRYPTO & ASSET SEARCH PRICING

Price (single state) Individual - \$500 For All Findable Accounts \$50 No Hit Fee

Statewide Bank & Brokerage- \$1,000 For All Findable Accounts \$75 No Hit Fee

Nationwide Bank Search-\$1,000 All Findable Accounts \$75 No Hit Fee.

Nationwide Bank & Brokerage-\$1,295 All Findable Accounts \$125 No Hit Fee

National Brokerage Only Search - \$750 All Findable Accounts \$75 No Hit Fee

Wire Fraud Bank Bust - \$1,250 - Name, Balances, Account Status, Last 4 of where money sent if left account.

International Banking Search \$750 Per Bank Found Most Countries, (Asia Block, China, India, South America, Saudi Arabia Custom quote)

Comprehensive Individual Asset Search \$1,500 (Judgments, Tax Liens, Bankruptcies, UCC Filings, Mortgages, Real Estate Holdings, National Bank Search) Add \$375 for National Brokerage.

Comprehensive Business Asset Search \$1,999 (General Background Information, Tax Liens, Bankruptcies, UCC Filings, Lawsuit's, Real Estate Ownership and Mortgage, D&B Credit Report)

Crypto Currency Forensic Asset Trace \$1,250

Employment Locate (Work Place, Last Quarter Wages) \$375

MOST SEARCHES TAKE 2-4 DAYS TO COMPLETE

[Order A Bank Search](#)



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