GO-CRYPTO DIVORCE ASSET CHECKLIST

Cryptocurrency, hidden assets, and digital asset evidence triage

Family Law Intake + Discovery Preservation + Asset Review

Purpose: This checklist helps family law attorneys quickly screen for crypto-related facts, preserve useful records, and determine whether blockchain tracing, exchange account records, or a structured digital asset review may assist with divorce asset identification, discovery, valuation, or settlement preparation.

Critical safety warning: Do not ask a client to provide seed phrases, private keys, recovery words, passwords, two-factor codes, remote-access codes, or login credentials. Go-Crypto does not need this information to review blockchain evidence, known wallet addresses, transaction IDs, screenshots, or exchange records.

1. Initial Screen: Does Crypto Need a Closer Look?

Client matter / clue	Common indicators	Initial concern
[ ] Known or admitted crypto ownership	Spouse mentioned Bitcoin, Ethereum, NFTs, stablecoins, staking, mining, trading, or a crypto app.	Request statements, screenshots, wallet addresses, tax records, and transaction exports.
[ ] Bank/card transfers to crypto services	ACH, debit card, wire, PayPal, Cash App, Robinhood, Coinbase, Kraken, Gemini, Crypto.com, or similar transfers.	Connect fiat money leaving marital accounts to possible digital asset purchases.
[ ] Self-custody wallet or hardware wallet	MetaMask, Phantom, Trust Wallet, Coinbase Wallet, Ledger, Trezor, Exodus, seed phrase card, or wallet app.	Wallet addresses may show assets and transfers even when no exchange statement exists.
[ ] Sudden claim of loss, hack, freeze, or inaccessibility	Spouse says crypto was stolen, hacked, lost, frozen, liquidated, or moved to a wallet.	Review timing, records, and on-chain activity before accepting the explanation.
[ ] Unexplained asset gap or lifestyle spending	Missing funds, high trading activity, cash withdrawals, business income, or online investment activity.	May indicate hidden wallets, exchange balances, or transfers to third parties.
[ ] Post-separation crypto transfers	Transfers after separation, service, TRO, injunction, or discovery requests.	Urgency may be high; preserve records and document valuation dates.

2. First 10 Questions to Ask the Client

[ ] During the marriage, did either spouse buy, sell, trade, mine, stake, receive, gift, or borrow against cryptocurrency?	[ ] Which platforms, apps, wallets, or exchanges were used? Include payment apps such as Cash App, PayPal, Venmo, Robinhood, and Coinbase.
[ ] Are there bank, card, wire, or cash transactions connected to crypto purchases, crypto kiosks, or trading platforms?	[ ] Does the client know any wallet addresses, transaction IDs, exchange usernames, account emails, screenshots, or tax records?
[ ] Has either spouse claimed crypto was hacked, lost, frozen, transferred, liquidated, or cannot be accessed?	[ ] Were crypto assets connected to business income, contractor payments, side income, gambling, gaming, NFTs, or online investment groups?
[ ] Did either spouse hold stablecoins such as USDT/USDC, NFTs, DeFi positions, staking rewards, mining rewards, or liquidity pool assets?	[ ] Are there crypto tax forms, crypto tax software exports, capital gain/loss records, 1099s, or accountant workpapers?
[ ] What are the relevant dates for marriage, separation, filing, service, injunctions, discovery requests, mediation, and valuation?	[ ] Has any digital asset been transferred to family, friends, business partners, new romantic partners, entities, or unknown wallets?

3. Evidence to Request From the Client or Opposing Party

Category	Request	Why it matters
Exchange/platform records	Account statements, CSV exports, deposit/withdrawal history, trade history, tax forms, account emails, usernames, support tickets, and login notices.	Identifies custodial accounts, balances, transaction history, and possible subpoena/preservation targets.
Wallet and blockchain records	Known wallet addresses, transaction IDs, screenshots, QR codes, wallet-app screenshots, NFT profile links, and public portfolio pages.	Core data for blockchain tracing and asset movement review.
Bank/payment evidence	Bank statements, wires, ACH transfers, debit/credit purchases, Cash App, PayPal, Venmo, Zelle, checks, and cash withdrawal records.	Connects marital funds to crypto purchases or transfers.
Self-custody evidence	Photos/screenshots of wallet apps, browser extensions, hardware wallets, seed phrase cards, recovery phrase storage, or device backups.	Shows possible control of wallets and may identify wallet type or access method. Do not request secrets.
Tax/accounting records	Tax returns, Forms 1099, crypto tax software exports, accountant workpapers, capital gain/loss schedules, mining/staking income records.	Helps identify disclosed activity, cost basis, income, gains/losses, and valuation issues.
Communications	Texts, emails, social media DMs, Telegram, Discord, WhatsApp, Signal, investment group messages, or business communications about crypto.	May show ownership, transfers, admissions, inducement, third-party involvement, or asset concealment.
Website/app evidence	Screenshots of dashboards, balances, fake portals, portfolio trackers, NFT pages, bridge/DeFi interfaces, or blocked withdrawal messages.	Preserves evidence before apps, pages, or accounts change.
Reports already filed	Police report, IC3, FTC, exchange support tickets, bank fraud claims, insurance claims, prior forensic reports, or accountant notes.	Avoids duplication and gives reference numbers for follow-up.

4. Discovery Categories to Consider

Discovery target	Records or facts to consider requesting
[ ] Digital assets owned or controlled	All cryptocurrency, digital assets, NFTs, tokens, stablecoins, wallet addresses, exchange accounts, and blockchain-based assets owned, controlled, purchased, sold, transferred, exchanged, gifted, received, mined, staked, or borrowed against during the marriage.
[ ] Centralized exchange records	All account statements, trade history, deposit/withdrawal history, CSV exports, tax documents, account identifiers, support tickets, and linked bank/card records for all exchanges and trading platforms.
[ ] Self-custody wallet records	All wallet addresses, hardware wallets, mobile wallets, browser-extension wallets, public keys, wallet screenshots, NFT profiles, and documents showing control or use. Do not request private keys or seed phrases in ordinary production.
[ ] Transfer and third-party records	All records of transfers to or from family members, friends, business partners, entities, new romantic partners, unknown wallets, bridges, mixers, gambling platforms, NFT marketplaces, DeFi platforms, or lending/staking services.
[ ] Valuation and tax records	All documents showing value on relevant dates, cost basis, realized/unrealized gains, losses, mining income, staking rewards, airdrops, and accountant or tax-preparer materials.

5. Urgency Flags

Flag	Suggested immediate consideration
[ ] Assets may still be moving	Consider prompt preservation, temporary orders, or forensic review if funds are being transferred after separation, service, injunction, or discovery requests.
[ ] Recent transfer to a centralized exchange or known service	Records may exist internally at the exchange; counsel may consider preservation requests or subpoenas quickly.
[ ] Client only has screenshots or partial information	Preserve originals and metadata where possible; gather wallet addresses, TXIDs, URLs, and dates before evidence is lost.
[ ] Spouse claims funds are lost, hacked, or inaccessible	A blockchain review may help distinguish visible transfers, exchange deposits, dormant balances, or unsupported explanations.
[ ] Seed phrases, private keys, or devices are disputed	Do not access another person's account or wallet without legal authority. Work through counsel and qualified security support.
[ ] Pending hearing, mediation, valuation date, or discovery deadline	Organize records into a timeline and identify missing items before deadlines.

6. Preservation and Subpoena Considerations

If tracing or records suggest assets touched a centralized exchange, hosted wallet, payment processor, crypto kiosk operator, email provider, phone provider, domain host, or cloud provider, counsel may consider preservation requests or subpoenas. Records to consider include:

[ ] KYC/account holder information and account creation records	[ ] Deposit, withdrawal, trade, internal-transfer, and balance records
[ ] IP logs, login history, device identifiers, user-agent data, and session records	[ ] Linked bank accounts, cards, phone numbers, emails, and identity documents
[ ] Support tickets, compliance notes, fraud notes, account-freeze status, and law-enforcement portal references	[ ] Website/domain registration, hosting records, payment processor records, and related customer support chats

7. Valuation, Tax, and Settlement Issues to Flag

Issue	Why it matters
Valuation date	Crypto values can change quickly. Identify the relevant valuation date and preserve supporting screenshots, statements, or price references.
Cost basis and tax exposure	Sales, swaps, staking rewards, mining rewards, airdrops, and NFT activity may create tax or accounting issues.
Stablecoins are still digital assets	USDT, USDC, DAI, and similar assets may hold value even when they do not look like traditional investments.
Custody and transfer mechanics	Settlement transfer terms may need to address exchange accounts, wallets, network fees, timing, security, and proof of transfer.
Separate versus marital claims	Tracing may be needed where crypto was purchased before marriage, mixed with marital funds, or moved between accounts.

8. Sample Discovery Language

Produce all documents, records, statements, screenshots, wallet addresses, transaction IDs, exchange accounts, self-custody wallet records, tax records, communications, and other information relating to any cryptocurrency, digital asset, NFT, token, stablecoin, blockchain-based asset, or virtual currency owned, controlled, purchased, sold, transferred, exchanged, gifted, received, mined, staked, borrowed against, or otherwise used by you during the marriage.

9. When Go-Crypto Can Help

Need	Go-Crypto support option
Client has wallet addresses, TXIDs, screenshots, or exchange records but no organized timeline	Evidence organization, transaction table, and plain-language timeline development
Funds moved through multiple wallets, exchanges, bridges, DeFi services, NFT marketplaces, or mixers	Blockchain tracing and exchange/service identification
Attorney needs a structured written summary for review, discovery, mediation, or referral	Digital asset review report or investigative report for counsel review
A spouse claims assets were lost, hacked, liquidated, or transferred away	Factual review of visible blockchain activity connected to known addresses or transactions
Assets may still be dormant or moving	Wallet Watch / monitoring and movement alerts
Attorney wants a practical resource for client intake or staff education	Crypto evidence education, checklist support, and attorney-facing resource materials

10. Attorney Handoff Notes

Client name	
Matter type	
Estimated digital asset value or disputed amount	
Known wallets / TXIDs / exchange accounts?	
Relevant dates: marriage, separation, filing, service, valuation	
Records already collected	
Urgency flags	
Attorney notes / referral request	

Professional note: Go-Crypto provides digital asset evidence organization, blockchain tracing, and investigative reporting support. Go-Crypto does not provide legal advice, tax advice, asset custody, client credential handling, or guaranteed recovery of funds.

Go-Crypto | Digital Asset Forensics, Fraud Education, and Evidence Support | Website: https://www.go-crypto.org