

624.23 Liens of judgments real estate homesteads support judgments.

1. Judgments in the appellate or district courts of this state, or in the circuit or district court of the United States within the state, are liens upon the real estate owned by the defendant at the time of such rendition, and also upon all the defendant may subsequently acquire, for the period of ten years from the date of the judgment.
2. Judgment liens described in subsection 1 do not remain a lien upon real estate of the defendant, platted as a homestead pursuant to section 561.4, unless execution is levied within thirty days of the time the defendant or the defendant's agent has served written demand on the owner of the judgment. The demand shall state that the lien and all benefits derived from the lien as to the real estate platted as a homestead shall be forfeited unless the owner of the judgment levies execution against that real estate within thirty days from the date of service of the demand. Written demand shall be served in any manner authorized for service of original notice under the Iowa rules of civil procedure. A copy of the written demand and proof of service of the written demand shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county where the real estate platted as a homestead is located.
3. Judgment liens described in subsection 1 shall not attach to subsequently acquired real estate owned by the defendant if the personal liability of the defendant on the judgment has been discharged under the bankruptcy laws of the United States.
4. In addition to other provisions relating to the attachment of liens, full faith and credit shall be afforded to liens arising for overdue support due on support judgments entered by a court or administrative agency of another state on real estate in this state owned by the obligor, for the period of ten years from the date of the judgment. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, including but not limited to the formatting of forms or requirement of signatures, the lien attaches on the date that a notice of interstate lien promulgated by the United States secretary of health and human services is filed with the clerk of district court in the county where the real estate is located.

The lien shall apply only prospectively as of the date of attachment to all real estate the obligor may subsequently acquire and does not retroactively apply to the chain of title for any real estate that the obligor had disposed of prior to the date of attachment.

5. A judgment lien attaching to the real estate of a city may be discharged at any time by the city filing with the clerk of the district court in which the judgment was entered a bond in the amount for which the judgment was entered, including court costs and accruing interest, with surety or sureties to be approved by the clerk, conditioned for the payment of the judgment amount, interest, and court costs. If the real estate is located in a county other than that in which the judgment was entered, the clerk of the district court in which the judgment was entered shall certify to the clerk of the district court of the county in which the real estate is located that the bond has been filed.
6. A judgment against a city shall not give rise to a lien attaching to the streets, alleys, or utility easements of a city or attaching to the real estate of a city which is used by the city for transportation, health, safety, or utility purposes.

[C51, § 2485, 2489; R60, § 4105, 4109; C73, § 2882; C97, § 3801; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § **11602**; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 624.23; 82 Acts, ch 1002, § 13]

85 Acts, ch 100, § 8; 86 Acts, ch 1014, § 1; 89 Acts, ch 102, §8; 97 Acts, ch 175, § 202; 2002 Acts, ch 1089, §1

Footnotes

Judgment lien, § 123.113

Special limitations on judgments, chapter 615