

2026 50-State Judgment & Judgment-Lien Renewal Guide

Judgment timelines, lien continuation, renewal procedures, cost planning, and statutory checkpoints

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This manual is a compliance and calendaring aid, not legal advice. Judgment duration, lien duration, renewal eligibility, service requirements, and fees can depend on judgment type, debtor type, court level, county, property type, and intervening law. Verify the controlling statute, court rule, clerk fee schedule, and recorder requirements before filing. Attorney fees are excluded from all cost ranges unless expressly stated.

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Editorial standard: The guide summarizes general state-law concepts and planning ranges. It is not a filing instruction sheet for any specific matter. Before acting, confirm the current statute, court rule, renewal window, service method, clerk fee, recorder fee, judgment type, and county-specific requirements with qualified counsel or the responsible government office.

How to Read the Cost Figures

- Administrative renewal: typically a clerk filing, affidavit, certified copy, or ministerial extension.
- Court revival: a motion, petition, scire facias, or independent action; contested matters may be substantially more expensive.
- Lien continuation: usually a separate county recording or docketing charge for every county where coverage is required.
- Service, certified copies, e-filing vendors, title searches, and local counsel are additional.

Recommended Internal Calendar

Checkpoint	Action	Owner	Target
24 months before expiration	Confirm balance, debtor status, property counties, and renewal eligibility	Portfolio manager	T–24 months
12 months before expiration	Order certified docket, engage local counsel if court revival is	Legal/operations	T–12 months

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	required		
180 days before expiration	Prepare and file renewal or revival papers	Counsel/filing team	T–180 days
90 days before expiration	Record renewed lien in every required county; confirm indexing	Recording team	T–90 days
30 days after filing	Audit docket, service, recorder stamps, and new expiration dates	Compliance	T+30 days

National Timeline and Cost Matrix

Figures below are planning ranges. The state profile section explains the principal renewal mechanism and statutory checkpoint.

State	Judgment	Lien	Renewal method	Planning cost	Authority
Alabama	10 years; presumed satisfied after 10 years without execution	10 years from judgment date	File motion/action to revive before presumption; absolute 20-year outer bar	Court revival \$150–\$500+; certificate/recording \$20–\$75 per county	Ala. Code §§ 6-9-1, 6-9-190–192, 6-9-210–211
Alaska	10 years	10 years	Renew judgment before expiration; re-record lien documents as required	Court \$100–\$250; recording \$30–\$100 per district	Alaska Stat. §§ 09.10.040, 09.30.010 et seq.
Arizona	10 years	10 years	File renewal affidavit within statutory window; record certified renewal where lien maintained	Court/affidavit \$45–\$150; recording \$30–\$100 per county	Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 12-1551, 12-1611–1613, 33-961–964
Arkansas	10 years	10 years	Revive by scire facias or action before expiration; update county lien record	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county	Ark. Code §§ 16-56-114, 16-65-117, 16-65-501
California	10 years	10 years from judgment entry	Apply for renewal before 10 years; record certified renewal in every lien county before lien expires	Court filing about \$45 plus certification/service; recording commonly \$20–\$100 per county	Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §§ 683.020, 683.110–220, 697.310
Colorado	6 years (district/county money judgments generally)	6 years unless revived/extended	Revive judgment under court procedure before expiration and re-perfect lien	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county	Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-52-102, 13-52-105; C.R.C.P. 54(h)
Connecticut	20 years	20 years generally	Enforcement/renewal procedure may require new action or lien filing depending on judgment and property	Court \$125–\$400; recording \$60–\$150 per town	Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 52-350f, 52-380a
Delaware	20 years	10 years in many lien contexts; local practice matters	Seek revival/extension and renew county record before applicable expiration	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$30–\$100 per county	10 Del. C. §§ 4711, 5072; Superior Court rules
Florida	20 years to enforce judgment	10 years from recording; extendable within statutory framework up to judgment life	Record judgment lien/extension in accordance with state or county system; calendar extension well before year 10	Filing/recording \$25–\$100; certified copies and county charges extra	Fla. Stat. §§ 55.081, 55.10, 55.202–209, 95.11
Georgia	7 years before dormancy	7 years	Revive dormant judgment within statutory revival period; re-record lien as necessary	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county	Ga. Code §§ 9-12-60–61, 9-12-86
Hawaii	10 years	10 years	Move to extend judgment before expiration; record extension where lien	Court \$100–\$300; bureau recording \$40–\$150	Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 636-3, 657-5

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State	Judgment	Lien	Renewal method	Planning cost	Authority
			maintained		
Idaho	10 years	10 years	Renew by action/motion before expiration; record renewed judgment lien	Court \$100–\$300; recording \$25–\$75 per county	Idaho Code §§ 5-215, 10-1110
Illinois	7 years	7 years	Revive judgment by petition before/after dormancy within allowed outer period; record revived judgment	Court \$100–\$400; recording \$30–\$100 per county	735 ILCS 5/12-101, 5/12-108, 5/13-218
Indiana	20 years for judgment presumption; execution commonly constrained after 10 years without leave	10 years	Seek leave/renewal as required and re-record lien before expiration	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county	Ind. Code §§ 34-11-2-12, 34-55-9-2
Iowa	20 years to enforce in many cases; lien 10 years	10 years	Bring action on judgment or renew as permitted; re-perfect county lien	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county	Iowa Code §§ 614.1, 624.23
Kansas	5 years before dormancy unless execution activity preserves it	5 years	Issue execution or file revivor within statutory period; renew lien record	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county	Kan. Stat. §§ 60-2403, 60-2202
Kentucky	15 years	10 years commonly for judgment lien notice	File action on judgment before limitation and renew/re-record lien notice	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$100 per county	Ky. Rev. Stat. §§ 413.090, 426.720
Louisiana	10 years	10 years	File suit/motion to revive before prescription; reinscribe judgment in parish records	Court \$150–\$500; parish recording \$30–\$150	La. Civ. Code art. 3501; La. Code Civ. Proc. arts. 2031, 2298
Maine	20 years	20 years generally	Bring renewal action or re-record as necessary before expiration	Court \$100–\$350; registry \$30–\$100 per county	14 M.R.S. §§ 4651-A, 4601 et seq.
Maryland	12 years	12 years	File notice of renewal before expiration; renew lien in each county/circuit court record	Court \$40–\$150; recording/indexing \$20–\$100 per county	Md. Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 5-102; Md. Rule 2-625
Massachusetts	20 years	20 years generally	Action on judgment or extension process; update registry/title record	Court \$150–\$500; registry \$50–\$150	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 260, § 20; ch. 223, § 42
Michigan	10 years	5 years for recorded judgment lien; may be rerecorded once under statute	Renew judgment/action before 10 years; separately rerecord lien within allowed period	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$30–\$100 per county	Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 600.5809, 600.2809
Minnesota	10 years	10 years	Renew by action before expiration; docket renewed judgment in each	Court \$100–\$350; docketing \$20–\$75 per county	Minn. Stat. §§ 548.09, 541.04

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State	Judgment	Lien	Renewal method	Planning cost	Authority
			county		
Mississippi	7 years	7 years	Bring revival action before limitation; re-enroll judgment	Court \$100–\$350; enrollment \$25–\$75 per county	Miss. Code §§ 15-1-43, 11-7-191
Missouri	10 years; payments/record activity can affect presumption	10 years	Revive judgment or make qualifying record entry before expiration; renew lien record	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county	Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 516.350, 511.350
Montana	10 years	10 years	Renew by action before expiration; file transcript in counties	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county	Mont. Code §§ 27-2-201, 25-9-301
Nebraska	5 years before dormancy absent execution	5 years	Revive dormant judgment by action; redocket/re-record lien	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county	Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 25-1515, 25-1420
Nevada	6 years	6 years	File renewal affidavit within 90 days before expiration and record certified copy	Court/affidavit \$50–\$200; recording \$25–\$100 per county	Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 11.190, 17.214, 17.150
New Hampshire	20 years	20 years generally	Action/renewal before expiration; re-record as local registry requires	Court \$100–\$350; registry \$30–\$100 per county	N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 508:5, 511-A
New Jersey	20 years	20 years	Revive/extend judgment before expiration and update statewide/county record	Court \$75–\$250; recording \$30–\$100	N.J. Stat. §§ 2A:14-5, 2A:16-1 et seq.
New Mexico	14 years	14 years	Revive by action before expiration; record transcript of renewed judgment	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county	N.M. Stat. §§ 37-1-2, 39-1-6
New York	20 years to enforce money judgment	10 years for real-property lien	Seek extension of real-property lien by court motion before year 10; judgment remains enforceable up to 20 years	Court \$95–\$300+; county recording/indexing \$30–\$150	N.Y. C.P.L.R. §§ 211(b), 5014, 5203
North Carolina	10 years	10 years	Bring independent action on judgment before expiration; docket new judgment	Court \$150–\$500; docketing \$20–\$75 per county	N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 1-47, 1-234
North Dakota	10 years	10 years	Renew by action before expiration; docket transcript in counties	Court \$100–\$350; docketing \$20–\$75 per county	N.D. Cent. Code §§ 28-01-15, 28-20-13
Ohio	5 years before dormancy unless execution/lien activity preserves	5 years	Revive dormant judgment by motion; file new certificate of judgment	Court \$100–\$350; certificate/recording \$25–\$100 per county	Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2329.07, 2325.15, 2329.02
Oklahoma	5 years before dormancy absent execution/renewal activity	5 years	Issue execution or file renewal/revival before dormancy; refile lien	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county	Okla. Stat. tit. 12, §§ 735, 759
Oregon	10 years	10 years	Renew judgment before expiration	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$100	Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 18.180–.194

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State	Judgment	Lien	Renewal method	Planning cost	Authority
			where eligible; record lien extension	per county	
Pennsylvania	5 years for lien priority; judgment itself may be revived repeatedly	5 years	File writ of revival before lien expires; repeat every five years to preserve priority	Court \$100–\$350; county indexing \$25–\$100	42 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 5526; Pa. R.C.P. 3025–3034
Rhode Island	20 years	20 years generally	Bring action/renewal before expiration; update land evidence record	Court \$100–\$350; municipal recording \$40–\$150	R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 9-1-17, 9-26-33
South Carolina	10 years; generally hard limit for lien/enforcement	10 years	South Carolina generally does not allow ordinary renewal to extend beyond 10 years; obtain new judgment only if legally available	New action may cost \$150–\$600+; recording \$20–\$75	S.C. Code §§ 15-3-600, 15-35-810
South Dakota	20 years in many contexts; execution after 10 may require leave	10 years lien	Seek leave/renewal and re-docket before applicable deadline	Court \$100–\$350; docketing \$20–\$75 per county	S.D. Codified Laws §§ 15-2-6, 15-16-7, 15-18-4
Tennessee	10 years	10 years	Move to extend judgment before expiration; record extension/new abstract	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county	Tenn. Code § 28-3-110; Tenn. R. Civ. P. 69.04
Texas	10 years before dormancy unless writ of execution issued	10 years from recording, but ends if judgment becomes dormant	Issue writ before dormancy or revive within two years after dormancy; record a new abstract after revival/renewal	Writ/court \$20–\$150; abstract and recording \$20–\$100 per county; contested revival \$300+	Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §§ 31.006, 34.001; Tex. Prop. Code § 52.006
Utah	8 years	8 years	Renew by motion/action before expiration; docket/record renewed judgment	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$100 per county	Utah Code §§ 78B-2-311, 78B-5-202
Vermont	8 years	8 years generally	Bring action on judgment or renew before expiration; record in town land records	Court \$100–\$350; municipal recording \$25–\$100	12 V.S.A. §§ 506, 2903
Virginia	20 years for general district/circuit judgments, subject to statutory rules	20 years in many cases	File extension before expiration; record extension in each relevant circuit court land-record office	Court \$50–\$200; recording \$25–\$100 per locality	Va. Code §§ 8.01-251, 8.01-458
Washington	10 years	10 years	Apply to extend within 90 days before expiration; qualifying judgments may receive an additional 10 years	Court \$100–\$300; recording \$25–\$100 per county	Wash. Rev. Code §§ 4.16.020, 6.17.020, 4.56.190
West Virginia	10 years	10 years	Revive by scire facias/action before limitation; re-record lien	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county	W. Va. Code §§ 38-3-18, 55-2-19

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State	Judgment	Lien	Renewal method	Planning cost	Authority
Wisconsin	20 years to enforce judgment	10 years lien on real property	Renew judgment/enforcement rights as allowed; redocket lien before year 10 where appropriate	Court \$100–\$350; docketing \$20–\$75 per county	Wis. Stat. §§ 806.10, 893.40
Wyoming	21 years to enforce in many cases; execution may require revival after 5 years	5 years lien unless revived/re-recorded	Revive judgment as required and file transcript/renewed lien	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county	Wyo. Stat. §§ 1-16-502, 1-17-302, 1-3-105

Alabama

Judgment timeline	10 years; presumed satisfied after 10 years without execution
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years from judgment date
Renewal / revival method	File motion/action to revive before presumption; absolute 20-year outer bar
Expected government-cost range	Court revival \$150–\$500+; certificate/recording \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Ala. Code §§ 6-9-1, 6-9-190–192, 6-9-210–211

Operational workflow

1. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
2. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
3. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
4. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
5. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
6. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Alaska

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Renew judgment before expiration; re-record lien documents as required
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$250; recording \$30–\$100 per district
Primary authority checkpoint	Alaska Stat. §§ 09.10.040, 09.30.010 et seq.

Operational workflow

7. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
8. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
9. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
10. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
11. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
12. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Arizona

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	File renewal affidavit within statutory window; record certified renewal where lien maintained
Expected government-cost range	Court/affidavit \$45–\$150; recording \$30–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 12-1551, 12-1611–1613, 33-961–964

Operational workflow

13. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
14. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
15. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
16. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
17. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
18. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Arkansas

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Revive by scire facias or action before expiration; update county lien record
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Ark. Code §§ 16-56-114, 16-65-117, 16-65-501

Operational workflow

19. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
20. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
21. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
22. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
23. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
24. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

California

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years from judgment entry
Renewal / revival method	Apply for renewal before 10 years; record certified renewal in every lien county before lien expires
Expected government-cost range	Court filing about \$45 plus certification/service; recording commonly \$20–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §§ 683.020, 683.110–220, 697.310

Operational workflow

25. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
26. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
27. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
28. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
29. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
30. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Colorado

Judgment timeline	6 years (district/county money judgments generally)
Judgment-lien timeline	6 years unless revived/extended
Renewal / revival method	Revive judgment under court procedure before expiration and re-perfect lien
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-52-102, 13-52-105; C.R.C.P. 54(h)

Operational workflow

31. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
32. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
33. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
34. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
35. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
36. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Connecticut

Judgment timeline	20 years
Judgment-lien timeline	20 years generally
Renewal / revival method	Enforcement/renewal procedure may require new action or lien filing depending on judgment and property
Expected government-cost range	Court \$125–\$400; recording \$60–\$150 per town
Primary authority checkpoint	Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 52-350f, 52-380a

Operational workflow

37. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
38. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
39. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
40. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
41. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
42. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Delaware

Judgment timeline	20 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years in many lien contexts; local practice matters
Renewal / revival method	Seek revival/extension and renew county record before applicable expiration
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$30–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	10 Del. C. §§ 4711, 5072; Superior Court rules

Operational workflow

43. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
44. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
45. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
46. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
47. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
48. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Florida

Judgment timeline	20 years to enforce judgment
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years from recording; extendable within statutory framework up to judgment life
Renewal / revival method	Record judgment lien/extension in accordance with state or county system; calendar extension well before year 10
Expected government-cost range	Filing/recording \$25–\$100; certified copies and county charges extra
Primary authority checkpoint	Fla. Stat. §§ 55.081, 55.10, 55.202–.209, 95.11

Operational workflow

49. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
50. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
51. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
52. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
53. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
54. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Georgia

Judgment timeline	7 years before dormancy
Judgment-lien timeline	7 years
Renewal / revival method	Revive dormant judgment within statutory revival period; re-record lien as necessary
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Ga. Code §§ 9-12-60–61, 9-12-86

Operational workflow

55. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
56. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
57. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
58. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
59. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
60. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Hawaii

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Move to extend judgment before expiration; record extension where lien maintained
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$300; bureau recording \$40–\$150
Primary authority checkpoint	Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 636-3, 657-5

Operational workflow

61. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
62. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
63. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
64. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
65. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
66. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Idaho

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Renew by action/motion before expiration; record renewed judgment lien
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$300; recording \$25–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Idaho Code §§ 5-215, 10-1110

Operational workflow

67. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
68. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
69. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
70. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
71. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
72. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Illinois

Judgment timeline	7 years
Judgment-lien timeline	7 years
Renewal / revival method	Revive judgment by petition before/after dormancy within allowed outer period; record revived judgment
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$400; recording \$30–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	735 ILCS 5/12-101, 5/12-108, 5/13-218

Operational workflow

73. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
74. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
75. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
76. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
77. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
78. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Indiana

Judgment timeline	20 years for judgment presumption; execution commonly constrained after 10 years without leave
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Seek leave/renewal as required and re-record lien before expiration
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Ind. Code §§ 34-11-2-12, 34-55-9-2

Operational workflow

79. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
80. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
81. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
82. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
83. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
84. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Iowa

Judgment timeline	20 years to enforce in many cases; lien 10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Bring action on judgment or renew as permitted; re-perfect county lien
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Iowa Code §§ 614.1, 624.23

Operational workflow

85. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
86. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
87. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
88. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
89. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
90. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Kansas

Judgment timeline	5 years before dormancy unless execution activity preserves it
Judgment-lien timeline	5 years
Renewal / revival method	Issue execution or file revivor within statutory period; renew lien record
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Kan. Stat. §§ 60-2403, 60-2202

Operational workflow

91. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
92. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
93. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
94. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
95. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
96. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Kentucky

Judgment timeline	15 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years commonly for judgment lien notice
Renewal / revival method	File action on judgment before limitation and renew/re-record lien notice
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Ky. Rev. Stat. §§ 413.090, 426.720

Operational workflow

97. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
98. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
99. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
100. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
101. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
102. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Louisiana

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	File suit/motion to revive before prescription; reinscribe judgment in parish records
Expected government-cost range	Court \$150–\$500; parish recording \$30–\$150
Primary authority checkpoint	La. Civ. Code art. 3501; La. Code Civ. Proc. arts. 2031, 2298

Operational workflow

103. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
104. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
105. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
106. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
107. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
108. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Maine

Judgment timeline	20 years
Judgment-lien timeline	20 years generally
Renewal / revival method	Bring renewal action or re-record as necessary before expiration
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; registry \$30–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	14 M.R.S. §§ 4651-A, 4601 et seq.

Operational workflow

109. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
110. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
111. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
112. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
113. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
114. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Maryland

Judgment timeline	12 years
Judgment-lien timeline	12 years
Renewal / revival method	File notice of renewal before expiration; renew lien in each county/circuit court record
Expected government-cost range	Court \$40–\$150; recording/indexing \$20–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Md. Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 5-102; Md. Rule 2-625

Operational workflow

115. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
116. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
117. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
118. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
119. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
120. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Massachusetts

Judgment timeline	20 years
Judgment-lien timeline	20 years generally
Renewal / revival method	Action on judgment or extension process; update registry/title record
Expected government-cost range	Court \$150–\$500; registry \$50–\$150
Primary authority checkpoint	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 260, § 20; ch. 223, § 42

Operational workflow

121. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
122. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
123. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
124. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
125. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
126. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Michigan

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	5 years for recorded judgment lien; may be rerecorded once under statute
Renewal / revival method	Renew judgment/action before 10 years; separately rerecord lien within allowed period
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$30–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 600.5809, 600.2809

Operational workflow

127. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
128. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
129. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
130. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
131. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
132. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Minnesota

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Renew by action before expiration; docket renewed judgment in each county
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; docketing \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Minn. Stat. §§ 548.09, 541.04

Operational workflow

133. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
134. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
135. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
136. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
137. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
138. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Mississippi

Judgment timeline	7 years
Judgment-lien timeline	7 years
Renewal / revival method	Bring revival action before limitation; re-enroll judgment
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; enrollment \$25–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Miss. Code §§ 15-1-43, 11-7-191

Operational workflow

139. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
140. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
141. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
142. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
143. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
144. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Missouri

Judgment timeline	10 years; payments/record activity can affect presumption
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Revive judgment or make qualifying record entry before expiration; renew lien record
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 516.350, 511.350

Operational workflow

145. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
146. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
147. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
148. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
149. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
150. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Montana

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Renew by action before expiration; file transcript in counties
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Mont. Code §§ 27-2-201, 25-9-301

Operational workflow

151. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
152. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
153. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
154. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
155. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
156. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Nebraska

Judgment timeline	5 years before dormancy absent execution
Judgment-lien timeline	5 years
Renewal / revival method	Revive dormant judgment by action; redocket/re-record lien
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 25-1515, 25-1420

Operational workflow

157. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
158. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
159. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
160. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
161. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
162. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Nevada

Judgment timeline	6 years
Judgment-lien timeline	6 years
Renewal / revival method	File renewal affidavit within 90 days before expiration and record certified copy
Expected government-cost range	Court/affidavit \$50–\$200; recording \$25–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 11.190, 17.214, 17.150

Operational workflow

163. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
164. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
165. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
166. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
167. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
168. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

New Hampshire

Judgment timeline	20 years
Judgment-lien timeline	20 years generally
Renewal / revival method	Action/renewal before expiration; re-record as local registry requires
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; registry \$30–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 508:5, 511-A

Operational workflow

169. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
170. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
171. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
172. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
173. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
174. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

New Jersey

Judgment timeline	20 years
Judgment-lien timeline	20 years
Renewal / revival method	Revive/extend judgment before expiration and update statewide/county record
Expected government-cost range	Court \$75–\$250; recording \$30–\$100
Primary authority checkpoint	N.J. Stat. §§ 2A:14-5, 2A:16-1 et seq.

Operational workflow

175. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
176. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
177. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
178. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
179. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
180. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

New Mexico

Judgment timeline	14 years
Judgment-lien timeline	14 years
Renewal / revival method	Revive by action before expiration; record transcript of renewed judgment
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	N.M. Stat. §§ 37-1-2, 39-1-6

Operational workflow

181. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
182. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
183. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
184. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
185. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
186. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

New York

Judgment timeline	20 years to enforce money judgment
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years for real-property lien
Renewal / revival method	Seek extension of real-property lien by court motion before year 10; judgment remains enforceable up to 20 years
Expected government-cost range	Court \$95–\$300+; county recording/indexing \$30–\$150
Primary authority checkpoint	N.Y. C.P.L.R. §§ 211(b), 5014, 5203

Operational workflow

187. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
188. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
189. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
190. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
191. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
192. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

North Carolina

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Bring independent action on judgment before expiration; docket new judgment
Expected government-cost range	Court \$150–\$500; docketing \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 1-47, 1-234

Operational workflow

193. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
194. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
195. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
196. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
197. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
198. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

North Dakota

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Renew by action before expiration; docket transcript in counties
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; docketing \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	N.D. Cent. Code §§ 28-01-15, 28-20-13

Operational workflow

199. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
200. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
201. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
202. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
203. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
204. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Ohio

Judgment timeline	5 years before dormancy unless execution/lien activity preserves
Judgment-lien timeline	5 years
Renewal / revival method	Revive dormant judgment by motion; file new certificate of judgment
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; certificate/recording \$25–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2329.07, 2325.15, 2329.02

Operational workflow

205. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
206. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
207. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
208. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
209. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
210. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Oklahoma

Judgment timeline	5 years before dormancy absent execution/renewal activity
Judgment-lien timeline	5 years
Renewal / revival method	Issue execution or file renewal/revival before dormancy; refile lien
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Okla. Stat. tit. 12, §§ 735, 759

Operational workflow

211. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
212. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
213. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
214. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
215. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
216. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Oregon

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Renew judgment before expiration where eligible; record lien extension
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 18.180–.194

Operational workflow

217. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
218. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
219. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
220. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
221. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
222. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Pennsylvania

Judgment timeline	5 years for lien priority; judgment itself may be revived repeatedly
Judgment-lien timeline	5 years
Renewal / revival method	File writ of revival before lien expires; repeat every five years to preserve priority
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; county indexing \$25–\$100
Primary authority checkpoint	42 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 5526; Pa. R.C.P. 3025–3034

Operational workflow

223. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
224. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
225. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
226. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
227. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
228. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Rhode Island

Judgment timeline	20 years
Judgment-lien timeline	20 years generally
Renewal / revival method	Bring action/renewal before expiration; update land evidence record
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; municipal recording \$40–\$150
Primary authority checkpoint	R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 9-1-17, 9-26-33

Operational workflow

229. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
230. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
231. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
232. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
233. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
234. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

South Carolina

Judgment timeline	10 years; generally hard limit for lien/enforcement
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	South Carolina generally does not allow ordinary renewal to extend beyond 10 years; obtain new judgment only if legally available
Expected government-cost range	New action may cost \$150–\$600+; recording \$20–\$75
Primary authority checkpoint	S.C. Code §§ 15-3-600, 15-35-810

Operational workflow

235. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
236. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
237. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
238. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
239. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
240. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

South Dakota

Judgment timeline	20 years in many contexts; execution after 10 may require leave
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years lien
Renewal / revival method	Seek leave/renewal and re-docket before applicable deadline
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; docketing \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	S.D. Codified Laws §§ 15-2-6, 15-16-7, 15-18-4

Operational workflow

241. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
242. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
243. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
244. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
245. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
246. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Tennessee

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Move to extend judgment before expiration; record extension/new abstract
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Tenn. Code § 28-3-110; Tenn. R. Civ. P. 69.04

Operational workflow

247. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
248. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
249. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
250. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
251. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
252. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Texas

Judgment timeline	10 years before dormancy unless writ of execution issued
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years from recording, but ends if judgment becomes dormant
Renewal / revival method	Issue writ before dormancy or revive within two years after dormancy; record a new abstract after revival/renewal
Expected government-cost range	Writ/court \$20–\$150; abstract and recording \$20–\$100 per county; contested revival \$300+
Primary authority checkpoint	Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §§ 31.006, 34.001; Tex. Prop. Code § 52.006

Operational workflow

253. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
254. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
255. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
256. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
257. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
258. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Utah

Judgment timeline	8 years
Judgment-lien timeline	8 years
Renewal / revival method	Renew by motion/action before expiration; docket/record renewed judgment
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Utah Code §§ 78B-2-311, 78B-5-202

Operational workflow

259. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
260. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
261. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
262. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
263. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
264. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Vermont

Judgment timeline	8 years
Judgment-lien timeline	8 years generally
Renewal / revival method	Bring action on judgment or renew before expiration; record in town land records
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; municipal recording \$25–\$100
Primary authority checkpoint	12 V.S.A. §§ 506, 2903

Operational workflow

265. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
266. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
267. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
268. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
269. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
270. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Virginia

Judgment timeline	20 years for general district/circuit judgments, subject to statutory rules
Judgment-lien timeline	20 years in many cases
Renewal / revival method	File extension before expiration; record extension in each relevant circuit court land-record office
Expected government-cost range	Court \$50–\$200; recording \$25–\$100 per locality
Primary authority checkpoint	Va. Code §§ 8.01-251, 8.01-458

Operational workflow

271. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
272. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
273. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
274. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
275. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
276. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Washington

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Apply to extend within 90 days before expiration; qualifying judgments may receive an additional 10 years
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$300; recording \$25–\$100 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Wash. Rev. Code §§ 4.16.020, 6.17.020, 4.56.190

Operational workflow

277. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
278. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
279. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
280. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
281. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
282. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

West Virginia

Judgment timeline	10 years
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years
Renewal / revival method	Revive by scire facias/action before limitation; re-record lien
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	W. Va. Code §§ 38-3-18, 55-2-19

Operational workflow

283. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
284. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
285. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
286. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
287. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
288. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Wisconsin

Judgment timeline	20 years to enforce judgment
Judgment-lien timeline	10 years lien on real property
Renewal / revival method	Renew judgment/enforcement rights as allowed; redocket lien before year 10 where appropriate
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; docketing \$20–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Wis. Stat. §§ 806.10, 893.40

Operational workflow

289. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
290. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
291. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
292. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
293. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
294. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Wyoming

Judgment timeline	21 years to enforce in many cases; execution may require revival after 5 years
Judgment-lien timeline	5 years lien unless revived/re-recorded
Renewal / revival method	Revive judgment as required and file transcript/renewed lien
Expected government-cost range	Court \$100–\$350; recording \$25–\$75 per county
Primary authority checkpoint	Wyo. Stat. §§ 1-16-502, 1-17-302, 1-3-105

Operational workflow

295. Confirm the exact judgment-entry date, all later executions or renewal activity, and whether the judgment is domestic, foreign, federal, consumer, medical, tax, or governmental.
296. Determine whether the judgment itself must be renewed, revived, extended, or kept active through execution activity.
297. Identify every county or recording district where the debtor owns or may acquire real property.
298. File the judgment renewal or revival early enough to allow court processing, service, objection periods, and correction of rejected filings.
299. Separately record or docket the renewed lien document in each required county and verify indexing under the debtor's exact legal name.
300. Enter the new judgment and lien expiration dates as separate fields; retain stamped copies, receipts, service proof, and title confirmation.

Cost components to budget

- Court filing or clerk renewal fee
- Certified judgment or renewal copies
- Service of process or mailing proof
- County recorder, registry, probate, or docketing fee per county
- E-filing vendor, return envelope, notary, and copy charges
- Local counsel and contested-motion expense, if required

File-management warning: Do not assume renewing the judgment automatically renews every real-property lien. In many states, the renewed judgment must be separately recorded, docketed, or indexed in each county before the existing lien expires.

Appendix A — Cost Estimator

Use this formula for each file:

Estimated renewal budget = court filing + certified copies + service + (county recording fee × number of counties) + local counsel contingency

Matter type	Typical government costs	Attorney involvement	Practical budget
Simple affidavit/ministerial renewal	\$40–\$200	Often limited	\$100–\$500
Motion to extend or revive	\$100–\$400	Common	\$500–\$2,500
Independent action/scire facias	\$150–\$600	Usually required	\$1,500–\$7,500+
Multi-county lien continuation	\$20–\$150 per county	Varies	Add per-county recording and title verification
Contested renewal or debtor objection	Highly variable	Required	\$3,000–\$15,000+

Appendix B — Required Database Fields

- Judgment state and court
- Case number
- Judgment entry date
- Current principal, interest, costs
- Last execution date
- Judgment expiration date
- Internal renew-by date
- Renewal eligibility and method
- Lien recording date by county
- Lien expiration date by county
- Recorder document number
- Estimated government cost
- Local counsel assignment
- Service completion date
- Renewal order date
- Renewed expiration date
- Audit status
- Source/statute last verified date

Appendix C — Source and Verification Notes

Priority order for final verification: (1) current state statute; (2) current rules of civil procedure; (3) official judiciary forms and instructions; (4) issuing-court clerk fee schedule; (5) county recorder or registry fee schedule; (6) written confirmation from local counsel.

Selected official examples used to validate the manual structure include California Code of Civil Procedure §§ 683.020, 683.180, and 697.310; Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code § 34.001 and Property Code §§ 52.001 and 52.006; and 28 U.S.C. § 3201 for federal judgment liens. State profiles list the principal authority checkpoint but are not exhaustive statutory research memoranda.

About Black Ledger

Black Ledger publishes practical intelligence for commercial collections, credit, accounts receivable, judgment enforcement, and financial recovery professionals. This guide is designed to improve calendaring discipline, issue spotting, and conversations with qualified local counsel—not to replace legal review.

Edition control: August 2026. Because statutes, court rules, fee schedules, and county recording practices change, use the newest available edition and confirm all filing requirements before relying on any entry.