

**60-254. Judgment.** (a) *Definition.* A judgment is the final determination of the parties' rights in an action.

(b) *Judgment on multiple claims or involving multiple parties.* When an action presents more than one claim for relief, whether as a claim, counterclaim, crossclaim or third-party claim, or when multiple parties are involved, the court may direct entry of a final judgment as to one or more, but fewer than all, claims or parties only if the court expressly determines that there is no just reason for delay. Otherwise, any order or other decision, however designated, that adjudicates fewer than all the claims or the rights and liabilities of fewer than all the parties does not end the action as to any of the claims or parties and may be revised at any time before the entry of a judgment adjudicating all the claims and all the parties' rights and liabilities.

(c) *Demand for judgment; relief to be granted.* A default judgment must not differ in kind from, or exceed in amount, what is demanded in the pleadings. Before a default judgment is taken in an action in which the pleading of the party seeking relief states only that the amount sought as damages is in excess of \$75,000, without demanding a specific amount of money, as provided in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 60-208, and amendments thereto, the party seeking relief must notify the party against whom relief is sought of the amount of money for which judgment will be taken. Notice must be given by return receipt delivery, or as the court orders, at least 14 days before the date judgment is sought. Every other final judgment should grant relief to which each party is entitled, even if the party has not demanded that relief in its pleadings.

**History:** L. 1963, ch. 303, 60-254; L. 1973, ch. 233, § 1; L. 1986, ch. 215, § 10; L. 1990, ch. 203, § 2; L. 1997, ch. 173, § 28; L. 2010, ch. 135, § 127; July 1.