Renewal Guidelines

Large trucks make wide right turns, if a truck has his right signal on, but are partially blocking the left lane; assume the truck will turn right.


Right-of-Way: Courtesy is a key to safe driving. Safety comes before right-of-way. Drivers, at times, must yield the way to others. There are certain rules to help determine the right-of-way, but if the other driver doesn’t follow these rules, give the right-of-way. Remember in every situation, right-of-way is something to be given, not taken. All drivers should know and understand the rules which determine the right-of-way.

Pedestrian Crossing Sign: Black on yellow. Pedestrian traffic at this intersection is unusually heavy and there is a marked crosswalk for pedestrian traffic. Be prepared to stop.

You must lower (dim) your headlights when you are: (1) within 500 feet of an approaching vehicle; (2) when following closely behind another vehicle at least 300 feet; (3) when driving on lighted roads or in fog.

Passing Regulations: It is not always safe to pass; (1) Do not pass on a hill or on a curve where the view is obstructed, whether the road is marked or unmarked; (2) Do not pass within 100 feet of any bridge viaduct, tunnel if view is obstructed (K.S.A. 8-1519(3)), a marked or unmarked railroad crossing, or a marked or unmarked intersection; (3) Do not begin to pass if you can not safely return to the right-hand side before reaching a yellow barrier line. Always stay to the right of a solid yellow line drawn on the highway; (4) Give the proper signal when changing lanes; (5) Tap your horn to avoid surprising the car ahead; (6) Overtake and stay in or return to the proper lane, only when you can see the car being passed in your rear view mirror; (7) Avoid cutting too quickly.

Yield; This sign tells you that the road you are on joins with another road ahead. You should slow down or stop if necessary so that you can yield right-of-way to vehicles on the other road.

Fuel Efficiency: each 5mph that you drive over 60 mph is like paying an additional $0.15 per gallon of gas. An extra 100 lbs of weight added to your vehicle can reduce your gas mileage up to 2%.

Following Another Vehicle: The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle closer than is reasonable, prudent and safe, taking into consideration the speed of traffic ahead, and the amount of traffic and existing road conditions. Use the two second rule for measuring safe following distance under normal conditions. A good method is to watch the car ahead of you. When it passes some reference point, such as a telephone pole, then count “one-thousand-one, one-thousand-two”. If you pass the same spot before you are through counting, you are following too closely.

Headlights: Full headlights must be on at all times between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when visibility is less than 1,000 feet. When driving at night slow down – be sure you can stop within the distance lighted by your headlights.

There are many ways you can conserve energy while operating your motor vehicle. Here are 8 of the easiest-
Avoid rapid acceleration to reduce fuel consumption.
Avoid hard braking and sudden stops.
Use cruise control on highway trips.
When using a manual transmission, shift up as soon as possible without straining the engine.
Avoid excessive idling.
Keep tires properly inflated.
Get regular tune ups.
Clean or replace air filters yearly.
Work Zones: The color orange is used by every state and locality as a signal to motorists of oncoming highway work. When you see orange, remember to use common sense, caution and concentration as you drive through the work areas.

Give the Right-of-Way to School Buses: Drive with care when you are near a school bus. You must stop when meeting or overtaking from either direction a school bus that has stopped to take on or let off children.

Two Way Traffic Sign: Black on yellow. Warns to stay in right lane. You are meeting approaching traffic on two-way highway.

When approaching a stationary emergency vehicle from the rear that is using flashing warning lights on a street or highway with two or more lanes in each direction, a driver shall proceed with due caution and move to a lane that is not adjacent to the stopped emergency vehicle.

School Crossing Sign: Black on yellow or black fluorescent yellow-green. You are near an intersection where school children cross the street. Be prepared to stop.

Motorcycles need a full lane width like other vehicles. A skilled motorcyclist is constantly changing positions within a lane to increase the ability to see and be seen, and to avoid objects on the road. Never move into the same lane with a motorcycle, even if the land is wide and the cyclist is riding to one side. It is not only illegal, it is extremely hazardous.

Advance Warning Signs: The Advance Warning sign is usually the first sign you see when approaching a highway-rail intersection, It is located a sufficient distance ahead to allow a driver to stop before reaching the crossing. The Advance Warning sign advises you to slow down, look and listen for a train, and be prepared to stop if a train is approaching.

Don’t pass when there is a solid yellow line in your lane. If the vehicle in front of you is slowing or stopped preparatory to turning left you may pass on the right, only a multiple lane roadway. You can not use the shoulder to pass.

All turn signals must be given at least 100 feet before turning, either by arm signals or mechanical turn indicators.

The same two-second following distance should be given to motorcycles as given to other vehicles.

Motorists in Kansas should expect to encounter bicyclists on all state and local roadways except for the interstate system where bicycles are prohibited by local ordinance. Please be considerate of bicyclists who have rights to the roadway. Expect bicyclists to be two feet from the right edge of the roadway or curb. When passing a bicyclist use extreme caution and pass four feet to the left of the bicyclist.