



Kirk A. Cullimore

Utah

Senator, SD-019 (R)

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73

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2025 UT Legislative Scorecard

Based on the Principles of the U.S. Constitution

The Legislative Scorecard is a nationwide, nonpartisan educational program of The John Birch Society intended to inform voters about legislators' voting records. It does not promote any candidate or political party. Bills are chosen for their constitutional implications and taxpayer costs.

★ Constitutional ✗ Unconstitutional ? Did not Vote	Vote
1. HB300 Election Integrity (Passed 19 to 10 on 3/6/2025). Reshapes Utah's mail-in voting system: Voters must return mailed ballots in person to a polling place or staffed drop box and provide ID (such as a Driver's license/ID/Social?Security digits), unless they opt in for mail voting or qualify under exceptions (military/overseas).	YES ★
2. HB267 Public Collective Bargaining Ban (Passed 16 to 13 on 2/6/2025). Revokes collective?bargaining rights for all public?sector unions—teachers, firefighters, police, and others—by banning government employers from recognizing unions or negotiating contracts.	YES ★
3. HB81 Fluoride Ban (Passed 18 to 8 on 2/21/2025). Prohibits adding fluoride to all public water systems in Utah.	YES ★
4. HB67 Real Money (Passed 19 to 6 on 3/3/2025). Allows the state treasurer to invest up to 10% of certain public funds—including budget reserves and the Disaster Recovery Account—into precious metals.	NONE ?
5. HB100 "Free" School Meals (Passed 26 to 0 on 3/5/2025). Expands access to "free" school meals—extending no-cost lunch (and in some cases breakfast) to additional students who qualify for reduced-price meals. <i>Estimated cost per household: -\$2.77/year.</i>	YES ✗
6. HB380 Presumption of State Jurisdiction (Passed 19 to 5 on 3/7/2025). Strengthens the state's claim to broad jurisdiction over matters within Utah.	YES ★

Scorecard Votes: 80%



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\$289,864

U.S. National Debt Per Household as of May 19, 2026

Why do these votes matter?

1. Election Integrity

HB300 reshapes Utah's mail-in voting system: Voters must return mailed ballots in person to a polling place or staffed drop box and provide ID.

The Utah State Senate passed HB300 on March 6, 2025 by a vote of 19 to 10. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because unsecured drop boxes and mass mail-in voting increase the risk of electoral fraud and undermine public confidence in election integrity. By requiring in-person ballot return and voter identification, this bill strengthens election security. Under Article I, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution, states have the authority to regulate elections and this exercises that power to ensure free, fair, and secure elections.

2. Public Collective Bargaining Ban

HB267 revokes collective bargaining rights for all public sector unions by banning government employers from recognizing unions or negotiating contracts. It also imposes stricter financial reporting, limits union use of public resources, and prohibits non-public employer union staff from accessing the state retirement system.

The Utah State Senate passed HB267 on February 6, 2025 by a vote of 16 to 13. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because collective bargaining in the public sector undermines individual liberty and accountability. Forcing employees to negotiate through unions infringes upon their freedom of association and their right to negotiate terms independently. This legislation restores individual choice, limits taxpayer-funded union privileges, and reduces government entanglement with politically driven labor organizations.

3. Fluoride Ban

HB81 prohibits adding fluoride to all public water systems in Utah. It also repeals existing laws that permitted fluoridation by request or in emergencies. To maintain oral health, the bill authorizes pharmacists to prescribe fluoride supplements under a statewide standing order, with required patient counseling on proper use. No public funding is provided.

The Utah State Senate passed HB81 on February 21, 2025 by a vote of 18 to 8. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because the government should not be in the business of mass medicating the public through public drinking water. Fluoride remains accessible through voluntary means—via prescription and with pharmacist guidance—without being forced on all residents. In 2020, 72.7 percent of U.S. municipal water systems contained fluoride. However, a 2012 article by *The New American* cited a Harvard study showing that fluoridated water “significantly” lowers children's IQ, and new research continues to confirm fluoride's link to neurotoxicity and other serious health concerns. Government-mandated fluoridation is not only a violation of individual liberty, but increasingly shown to be a public-health risk.

4. Real Money

HB67 allows the state treasurer to invest up to 10% of certain public funds into precious metals.

The Utah State Senate passed HB67 on March 3, 2025 by a vote of 19 to 6. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill is an important step toward restoring constitutional money and returning to the gold standard in compliance with Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution.

5. "Free" School Meals

HB100 expands access to "free" school meals—extending no-cost lunch (and in some cases breakfast) to additional students who qualify for reduced-price meals. Around 40,000 more students will now be eligible for free lunch.

The Utah State Senate passed HB100 on March 5, 2025 by a vote of 26 to 0. We have assigned pluses to the nays because taxpayers should not be funding meals for all public-school students. This bill expands government spending and further entrenches federal involvement in state education through programs like the Summer EBT, which come with federal strings attached. It erodes personal responsibility and increases dependence on government programs, undermining both state sovereignty and parental duty.

6. Presumption of State Jurisdiction

HB380 strengthens the state's claim to broad jurisdiction over matters within Utah. It establishes a legal presumption that state rather than federal law governs most areas, unless the U.S. Constitution explicitly assigns authority to the federal government. The bill places the burden on federal authorities to prove federal jurisdiction.

The Utah State Senate passed HB380 on March 7, 2025 by a vote of 19 to 5. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill reasserts Utah's constitutional authority to govern in areas not expressly delegated to the federal government. Under the 10th Amendment, powers not granted to the federal government are reserved to the states or the people, and the 9th Amendment affirms that individuals retain rights beyond those specifically listed in the Constitution.