

Bula Legislative Session Summary 2025

What You Need to Know—and How Bula Helps You Stay Ahead



Executive Summary

In 2025, pharmacy legislation across the U.S. continued to evolve rapidly, reflecting a national push toward expanding pharmacist authority, enhancing access to care, and modernizing compliance frameworks. From prescriptive privileges and technician scope to telehealth integration and reproductive healthcare protections, state legislatures introduced and passed hundreds of bills with direct implications for pharmacy operations.



Key Trends Include:

- **Broadened Pharmacist Scope:** Numerous states expanded pharmacists' ability to prescribe, administer, and test for a wider range of conditions, including reproductive care, HIV prevention, and opioid treatment.
- **Reproductive and Gender-Affirming Care:** States diverged on these issues—some strengthening privacy and access, others imposing new restrictions.
- **Controlled Substance Reforms:** Legislative updates covered new drug scheduling, opioid prescribing protocols, and in some cases, the removal of psychedelics from Schedule I for therapeutic use.
- **Technician & Intern Responsibilities:** More states authorized pharmacy technicians to administer immunizations or increased staff-to-supervisor ratios.
- **Telehealth & Remote Services:** Rules governing telehealth prescribing and remote pharmacy operations continued to evolve, with several states codifying standards.
- **Regulatory Overhauls:** Comprehensive updates to state Pharmacy Acts modernized licensing, penalties, CE requirements, and board authorities.

These changes underscore the urgent need for pharmacy and compliance leaders to stay ahead of legislative developments. Tools like Bula ensure organizations can track, interpret, and act on regulatory updates before they impact operations.

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Alabama: Bula tracked 18 bills introduced by the Alabama legislature during the 2025 session which concluded 5/14/2025. Four of these passed, notably [HB 123](#) which was finalized on 5/6/2025 and went into effect 5/14/2025. The bill sets pharmacy permit renewal expirations for Dec 31 of even-numbered years and establishes fees for pharmacy and non-resident pharmacy permits, technician registration, pharmacist licensure late renewal fees, and manufacturer related fees. It further allows the Board to establish and impose civil penalties and actions.

Alaska: Bula is currently tracking 10 bills for Alaska's 2025 legislative session, which adjourned on May 20, 2025. Active bills carry over to the 2026 legislative session. Of the 10 tracked, two have passed with non-substantive changes. Of note, [SB 147](#), still moving through the process, would expand pharmacists' prescriptive and administrative authority to include the state's schedules IA-VA, and require dispensing pharmacists to receive additional training on pain management and opioid use.

Arkansas: Twenty Arkansas bills were tracked by Bula during the 2025 session, of these, 10 have passed. Significantly, [HB 1150](#) prevents a pharmacy benefits manager from holding a permit for retail sale of drugs and medicine. The law becomes effective 1/1/2026. Many of the other finalized bills contained technical changes or corrections.

Arizona: Bula is currently tracking 18 bills in Arizona, seven of these have passed. Of those, [HB 2627](#), and [HB 2628](#) are notable. HB 2627 allows pharmacies to compound and repackage prescription drugs on a non-patient-specific basis under specific circumstances during a state of emergency, this goes into effect 8/1/2025. HB 2628 has an estimated effective date of 7/25/2025, it permits a pharmacist to order and administer emergency medication for management of acute allergic reactions to medications administered at the pharmacy.

California: Bula is currently tracking 23 bills introduced during the 2024/2025 session which concludes 9/12/2025. Thus far, none have passed. [AB 1503](#) if approved, would authorize pharmacists to initiate and administer FDA approved immunizations to individuals three years and older. This bill would also permit pharmacists to perform CLIA-waived tests. Also notable is [AB 968](#) which would allow pharmacists to furnish nonhormonal contraceptives.ttt

Colorado: Bula tracked 17 bills introduced by the Colorado State Legislature during the 2025 session which concluded 5/7/2025. Thirteen of these bills passed, notably [SB 25-129](#) was finalized and effective on 4/24/25. The bill states that practitioners may request a prescription label for mifepristone, misoprostol, and their generic alternatives include only the name of the prescribing healthcare practice. Also passed was [HB 25-1222](#), which is effective 8/6/25. This bill defines a 'rural independent pharmacy' and stipulates they are not required to be under the direct charge of a pharmacist if the initial interpretation and final evaluations of a prescription are done by a licensed prescription drug outlet.

Connecticut: There were 14 bills tracked in Connecticut during the 2025 legislative session which adjourned on 6/4/2025. Currently, one bill is under temporary passage status, [SB 1355](#), it updates the authority of the board to promulgate compounding regulations.

Delaware: Bula tracked five bills introduced by the Delaware legislature during the 2025 session which is estimated to conclude 6/30/2025. [HB 140](#) which was finalized and effective on 5/20/2025. It establishes immunity from civil/criminal/discipline for unprofessional conduct for providers prescribing and dispensing end-of-life medication and medical care. It also allows the Office of Controlled Substances to provide reports of data in the prescription monitoring program to DHSS to assess compliance.

Federal: Bula is tracking 24 Federal bills introduced thus far for the ongoing 2025/2026 session. None have passed, but notable are those related to the scheduling of Xylazine to CSIII, [S 545](#), and [H.R. 1266](#). Also important are [H.R. 729](#) and [H.R. 629](#), which would prohibit the dispensing of abortifacients for chemical abortions, and [H.R. 2934](#) which proposes removing marijuana from inclusion in any Federal CS schedule.

Florida: There were 74 bills tracked for Florida during the 2025 legislative session which adjourned Sine Die 5/2/2025. Five of these passed making non-substantive changes to pharmacy law. [HB 1427](#) has passed both chambers and may be sent to the governor. If signed, it will allow pharmacists to fill or refill a valid prescription from a prescriber in another state.

Georgia: Bula has tracked 14 bills for Georgia during the 2025 session. Two of these have passed. [SB 140](#) went into effect 5/13/2025, permitting optometrists to dispense and sell pharmaceutical agents, and [HB 473](#) has an effective date of 5/1/2025 and makes updates to Schedule I and the dangerous drugs list.

Hawaii: Of the 17 bills tracked during Hawaii's 2025 legislative session, three passed. Notable are [SB 1452](#) and [HB 72](#). SB 1452 goes into effect 7/1/2025 and makes changes to the Hawaii controlled substance schedules. HB 72 went into effect 5/27/2025, it requires pharmacy technicians be registered by the state.

Idaho: Bula tracked 18 bills during the 2025 session which concluded 4/4/2025. Eight Bills passed, [H 0200](#) is effective on 7/1/2025, it amends 50 separate statutes in the Pharmacy Act. Topics include, but are not limited to, pharmacy CE and licensing, pharmacy interns, prescription requirements and labeling, pharmacist independent prescribing requirements, BOP responsibilities, and facility standards, licensing, and registration requirements.

Illinois: Bula is tracking 11 bills for Illinois's ongoing 2025 legislative session which began 1/8/2025. Relevant bills introduced include [SB 0009](#), which would establish procedures for End-of-Life medications and [SB 3489](#), if passed, would permit pharmacists to independently dispense emergency contraceptives.

Indiana: Bula tracked 27 bills introduced by the Indiana State legislature during the 2025 session which concluded 4/24/2025. Four of these passed, notably [SB 473](#) which goes into effect 7/1/2025. The bill allows prescribing of an opioid via telehealth without an in-person visit if said opioid is FDA-approved for the treatment of opioid addiction.

Iowa: Bula tracked 15 bills during Iowa's 2025 legislative session, which adjourned on 5/15/2025, remaining active bills will carry over to the 2026 session. Carry over bills relevant to the practice of pharmacy include [HF 183](#), which would allow pharmacists to order and administer POCT HIV tests and pre/post-exposure prophylaxis; [SF 313](#), which would prohibit the board from restricting the prescribing, administering, or dispensing authority of a practitioner or pharmacist if the pharmacist or practitioner is acting within their best judgement; and [HF 605](#), which proposes allowing pharmacists to dispense up to a 12-month supply of self-administered hormonal contraceptives via a standing order.

Kansas: Kansas introduced 17 bills relevant to Bula's scope in 2025, two of these passed. [SB 193](#) went into effect 4/24/2025 and made updates to an emergency opioid antagonist law. [SB 63](#) made substantial changes, adding treatments for gender dysphoria in children to the definition of professional incompetency. This bill went into effect 2/20/2025. Treatments affected include puberty blockers, supraphysiologic doses of testosterone, estrogen, and other androgens, as well as specific surgeries. [HB 2010](#) has not passed but is still active, this bill would ban all forms of abortion in the state.

Kentucky: Bula tracked 25 bills for Kentucky's regular session, which adjourned on 3/28/2025. Three bills passed with one notable change following the adoption of [HB 501](#), establishing new requirements for pharmacists when dispensing prescriptions in the event of a practitioner's death. The new law, which becomes effective on 6/26/25, permits a pharmacist to dispense a prescription for up to 180 days following the date of the practitioner's death.

Louisiana: Louisiana has introduced 11 relevant bills during the 2025 session, as of now, two of these have passed. Most notable is [HB 376](#), which removes references to marijuana pharmacies and the board of pharmacy from existing board of marijuana statutes. [SB 19](#) has not yet passed but would permit pharmacists to dispense ivermectin per standing orders issued by the Department of Health.

Maine: Bula is currently tracking seven bills out of Maine, four of these have passed. [LD 538](#) allows prescribers to request their name be replaced with the name of their healthcare facility on prescriptions for abortifacients. [LD 239](#) directs the board of pharmacy to establish rules governing remote dispensing sites. Both bills have estimated effective dates of 6/19/2025.

Maryland: Bula tracked 31 bills in Maryland during the 2025 legislative session which concluded on 4/7/2025. Twenty-one of these passed. Most notably, [HB 1315](#), allows pharmacists to order and administer the COVID-19 vaccine, influenzas vaccine, and vaccines used in response to a public health emergency to individuals who are at least three years old. as well as administering vaccinations to individuals who are at least seven years old if the vaccine is FDA and CDC approved. This bill requires pharmacists to complete at least 20 hours of an ACPE approved practical training program; 2 hours of continuing education related to immunizations and hold a CPR certification.

Massachusetts: Bula is currently tracking 48 Massachusetts bills introduced during the 2024/2025 legislative session which concludes on 11/19/2025. Massachusetts is a carry-over state (odd to even-years). Some notable bills include, [H 2505](#) if passed, this bill would authorize pharmacists to dispense medical aid-in-dying medications to qualified patients; and companion bills [S 1497](#) and [H 2472](#) which propose establishing label requirements for compounded and repackaged drugs and containers.

Michigan: Eight Michigan bills are currently being tracked for the 2025 legislative session. The legislation covers topics such as treatment for gender transition, scope of practice, including prescribing authority, for nurses, and [HB 4242](#) which would require drugs packaged in blister packs to contain the generic name of the drug.

Minnesota: Bula tracked 64 bills introduced by the Minnesota legislature during the 2025/2026 session which adjourned 5/19/2025. Four Bills have passed thus far with the remainder carrying over to the 2026 session, notably [SF 2370](#) which was effective 5/24/25. The bill stipulates that edible cannabinoid products to be consumed as a beverage may contain no more than 10 mg of THC in a single serving container; it amends the current law in the MN pharmacy act.

Mississippi: There were 52 bills tracked in Mississippi during the 2025 legislative session which adjourned on 4/3/2025, Four of these passed. [HB 856](#) made changes to the Pharmacy Act, most importantly, it extends the expiration date of the Pharmacy Act to July 1, 2029. The bill made updates to section 73-21-99 regarding disciplinary action by the board and amended the duties of the board's executive director and the board's responsibilities. The surcharge to fund the program to aid impaired pharmacists or pharmacy students was increased to \$10.00 and established penalties for pharmacy technicians. Also passed was [SB 2356](#) adding drugs to Schedule I of the state's Controlled Substances Act.

Missouri: Bula tracked 50 bills during Missouri's 2025 legislative session, of these, one was sent to the governor and is awaiting signature. This bill, [SB 79](#), stipulates that healthcare providers may not be limited in their choice of telehealth platforms and requires healthcare providers who establish a patient relationship via telehealth to be employed or contracted with an entity licensed in the state of MO.

Montana: Bula tracked 13 bills during Montana's 2025 legislative session, which adjourned on 4/30/2025. Nine of those bills passed. [HB 41](#) updated the Controlled Substance Act by adding Gabapentin to Schedule V, this bill goes into effect on 10/1/2025..

Nebraska: Bula tracked 19 bills introduced during the 2025 session which concluded 6/2/2025. Six Bills have passed with the remainder carrying over to 2026. [LB 118](#) which goes into effect 9/9/2025, increases the number of allowed pharmacy interns and pharmacy technicians supervised by a pharmacist four, one of which must be a certified pharmacy technician.

Nevada: Bula tracked 18 bills during Nevada's 2025 legislative session, which adjourned on 6/3/2025. Three of these bills have been signed by the Governor, making minor changes to miscellaneous sections of law.

New Hampshire: Bula tracked 21 bills introduced by the New Hampshire legislature during the 2025/2026 session which is estimated to conclude 6/30/2025. Thus far during the 2025 session, one passed, [HB 73](#) and becomes effective 6/28/25. The bill defines 'drug misuse' as the use of a substance for a purpose that is not consistent with legal or medical guidelines.

New Jersey: Bula tracked 70 bills from New Jersey in 2025, this includes several that carried over from the previous year's session. Among notable passed bills is [A 1899](#) that allows pharmacy technicians to administer drugs and immunizations while also removing the requirement that pharmacists be certified to administer drugs. Not yet passed, [S 4412](#) would allow pharmacists to administer long-acting injectable drugs to patients, and [A 5419](#) which would prohibit any healthcare professional from providing gender-affirming care.

New Mexico: 17 bills were tracked for New Mexico during the regular session which concluded on 3/22/2025. Five of these passed including [SB 122](#) expanding the prescription drug donation program by allowing pharmacists to accept a wider range of donated prescription drugs, including those from individuals, not just healthcare facilities. The state also passed [SB 219](#), which amends the Controlled Substances Act by removing psilocybin and psilocin from Schedule I for the purposes of qualified medical treatment. This change is part of the broader Medical Psilocybin Act, which allows the use of psilocybin in approved settings to treat conditions such as major treatment-resistant depression, PTSD, substance use disorders, and end-of-life care. Both bills become effective on 6/20/2025.

New York: New York has introduced 139 bills this year, thus far, two have passed. [A 05825](#) and [S 00036](#) both permit prescription drug labels for abortifacients to use the address of the prescribing practice instead of the prescriber's name. Unpassed bills include [S 06851](#) which would establish collaborative practice medication adherence programs, [S 03393](#) proposing pharmacies notify customers of closure within 30 days, and [S 07025](#) which would allow pharmacy technicians to administer the same immunizations as pharmacists if they are under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist.

North Carolina: Bula tracked 24 North Carolina bills during the 2025 legislative session which concludes on 7/31/2024. North Carolina is a carry-over state (odd to even years). None have passed yet, but notable bills include [SB 414](#), [HB 736](#) and [SB 335](#) which would allow pharmacists to order and perform CLIA-waived tests to assist with clinical decision making, and treat influenza, Covid-19, pharyngitis and other health conditions. If passed, [HB 307](#) will amend the Controlled Substances Act by placing kratom in Schedule VI and xylazine in Schedule III.

North Dakota: There were nine bills tracked for North Dakota during the 2025 legislative session which adjourned Sine Die 5/3/2025. Five of those bills passed. [SB 2064](#) updated the Controlled Substance Act by removing drugs from Schedule I, Schedule III and Schedule IV. The state also passed [HB 1584](#) which requires all PBMs to be licensed in order to establish or operate a PBM in North Dakota.

Ohio: Bula is currently tracking 10 Ohio bills for the 2025 legislative session. Of these three have passed. [SB 95](#), which was effective 4/9/2025, expanded duties for technicians and interns, clarified requirements for remote pharmacies, and added immunodeficiency virus treatment to the list of long-acting drugs pharmacists may administer via injection. If passed, [HB 128](#) would enact the Reproductive Care Act and permit reproductive healthcare services to be provided by telehealth.

Oklahoma: Bula tracked 35 bills for Oklahoma during the 2025 regular session, which adjourned on 5/30/25. Nine of these bills passed. Notably, [SB 906](#) which requires pharmacies to maintain a ratio of four pharmacy technicians maximum for every one pharmacist. The law goes into effect 11/1/2025.

Oregon: Bula is tracking 39 bills in Oregon's 2025 session which has an estimated adjournment date of 6/30/2025. Currently, two bills have been signed by the Governor. [SB 295](#) allows pharmacists to test for and treat COVID-19 permanently. If passed, [SB 236](#) will allow pharmacists to administer medication for the treatment of opioid use disorder per a statewide or collaborative drug therapy management protocol and permit retail drug outlets to operate more than one prescription drug locker within the state. [HB 3046](#), if passed, will allow pharmacists to prescribe, dispense, and administer medications for the treatment of opioid use disorder. [SB 447](#), if passed, will require a pharmacy to notify each person when a manufacturer offers a patient assistance program when a prescription is dispensed.

Pennsylvania: Currently Bula is tracking 29 bills for Pennsylvania's 2025 legislative session which adjourns in December. Active bills from the 2025 session carry over to the 2026 session. If passed, [HB 1140](#) will allow healthcare providers who are authorized to prescribe OTC emergency and oral contraceptives to dispense, prescribe or distribute the drugs directly to an individual via a standing order, [SB 601](#) would allow ivermectin to be sold or purchased as an OTC medication, and [HB 1224](#) would remove the requirement of US citizenship to become a pharmacist in Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island: Bula is currently tracking 42 bills introduced by the Rhode Island legislature during the 2025 session which is estimated to conclude 6/30/2025. None have passed. Popular Bill topics are therapeutically equivalent products, abortifacient prescription labeling, contraceptive and tobacco cessation prescribing, immunization and healthcare consent, and pharmacist audits.

South Carolina: Bula tracked 40 bills during South Carolina's 2025 legislative session, which adjourned on 5/8/2025. South Carolina is a carry-over state (odd to even years). Notably, if passed, [S 477](#) would authorize pharmacists to dispense self-administered hormonal contraceptives per standing order or written joint protocol.

South Dakota: Bula tracked seven bills introduced by the South Dakota legislature during the 2025 session which concluded 3/31/2025. Five of these passed, notably [HB 1016](#) which becomes effective 7/1/2025. This bill amended 42 separate statutes in the Pharmacy Act. The amendments include, but are not limited to, definitions, fee amount updates, remote and nonresident pharmacy ownership changes, licensing, license expirations, and board administration.

Tennessee: Bula tracked 26 bills during Tennessee's 2025 legislative session, which adjourned on 4/22/2025. Active bills carryover to 2026. Passed bills include, [SB 0569](#) which allows pharmacists to require a patient to pay an administrative fee for a hormonal contraceptives when the patient is insured. Still active is [HB 0640](#), if passed would establish procedures for prescribing and dispensing end-of-life medications.

Texas: 79 bills were tracked during the 2025 legislative session in Texas which ended on 6/2/2025. Of these three were sent to the governor. If signed, [HB 4553](#) will require written consent prior to the administration of a Covid-19 vaccine.

Utah: Bula tracked 18 bills during Utah's 2025 legislative session, which adjourned on 3/7/2025. Thirteen of these passed, including [HB 173](#) which updated the Controlled Substance Act by adding tianeptine and phenibut to Schedule I. [HB 81](#), amended the Pharmacy Act and allows pharmacists to prescribe fluoride. Additionally, [SB 146](#) authorizes pharmacists and pharmacy interns to dispense glucagon kits, this bill goes into effect 7/1/2025.

Vermont: Vermont had a quiet session introducing just four bills and passing one. [S 28](#) is similar to bills passed across the country in that it allows pharmacists to list a facility's name instead of a practitioner's name on a prescription for gender affirming or reproductive health medications.

Virginia: Bula tracked 41 bills during Virginia's 2025 legislative session, which adjourned on 2/22/2025. Of these, eighteen passed; most notably [HB 1582](#) allows a pharmacist to prescribe, modify, discontinue or continue controlled substances in Schedule II through VI per a signed CPA.

Washington: Bula tracked 24 bills during Washington’s 2025 legislative session, seven of these passed. Bills carry over from this session to next year, active legislation will continue moving through the standard process in 2026. If passed [SB 5513](#) would expand pharmacists’ independent prescribing authority to include immunizations, opioid antagonists, epinephrine autoinjectors, antihistamine agents, tobacco cessation products, HIV prevention medications, hormonal contraceptives, and other drugs or devices that can be given after a CLIA-waived test.

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West Virginia: Bula tracked 24 bills during West Virginia’s 2025 legislative session, five of which passed. The remaining bills will carry over to the 2026 session. [SB 299](#) prohibits medical professionals from providing or assisting in gender-affirming care or gender reassignment on minors along with other limitations. [SB 526](#) expands pharmacists’ prescribing authority to include drugs that can be dispensed after a CLIA-waived test. Both bills go into effect 7/11/2025.

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Wisconsin: Bula is currently tracking 12 bills for Wisconsin’s 2025 legislative session. Of these, two have passed, including [HB 68](#) which requires practitioners to review the PDMP prior to dispensing a prescription. Still moving through the process, if passed, [AB 43](#) will permit a pharmacist to prescribe and dispense hormonal contraceptive patches and self-administered oral hormonal contraceptives to individuals 18 years and older.

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Wyoming: Bula tracked six bills during Wyoming’s 2025 legislative session, five of which passed. Of these, [HB 0164](#) allows pharmacists to dispense prescriptions for off-label indication within their scope of practice, this bill becomes effective on 7/1/2025.

Major Trends Across States

1 Expanded Pharmacist Authority

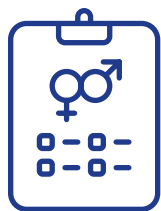
Numerous states proposed or passed bills granting **pharmacists greater prescriptive, testing, and administration authority**:

- **West Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico, and Iowa** introduced or passed bills allowing pharmacists to **prescribe, test, or treat** for broader conditions (e.g., HIV, opioids, COVID-19, reproductive care).
- **Maryland (HB 1315)** and **Virginia (HB 1582)** granted significant expansions to pharmacists' scope of practice, including immunizations and Schedule II-VI controlled substances.



2 Reproductive & Gender-Affirming Care

Several states addressed **reproductive rights and gender-affirming care**, both in support and restriction::



Supportive examples:

- **New York, Vermont, and Maine** allow prescription labels to list the facility's name rather than the prescriber's for privacy in reproductive/gender-affirming care.
- **Oregon (pending)** would expand access to opioid treatment and reproductive services.

Restrictive examples:

- **Kansas, West Virginia, and New Jersey** introduced or passed laws limiting or banning gender-affirming care, particularly for minors.
- **Federal bills** like **H.R. 729** and **H.R. 629** propose restricting chemical abortion access.

3 Controlled Substances & Opioids

Many bills addressed **controlled substance scheduling and opioid regulations**:

- **Alaska (SB 147)** and **Indiana (SB 473)** focus on opioid prescribing and telehealth.
- **Utah** and **Montana** added **new drugs to Schedule I/V**, e.g., gabapentin and tianeptine.
- **New Mexico (SB 219)** removed **psilocybin** from Schedule I for therapeutic use—an early move toward psychedelic-based treatments.



4 Emergency & End-of-Life Care

Growing attention to **end-of-life medication and emergency protocols**:

- **Delaware (HB 140)** and **Illinois (SB 0009)** propose protections and protocols for providers.
- **Massachusetts, Hawaii, and Tennessee** have bills addressing **medical aid in dying** or **emergency contraceptive access**.



5 Pharmacy Technician & Intern Scope

Expansion of technician duties continues:

- **New Jersey (A 1899)** allows technicians to administer immunizations.
- **Ohio (SB 95)** expands duties for both **technicians and interns**.
- **Nebraska (LB 118)** increases supervision ratios for pharmacy staff.

6 Telehealth & Remote Pharmacy Services

Telehealth continues to be integrated:

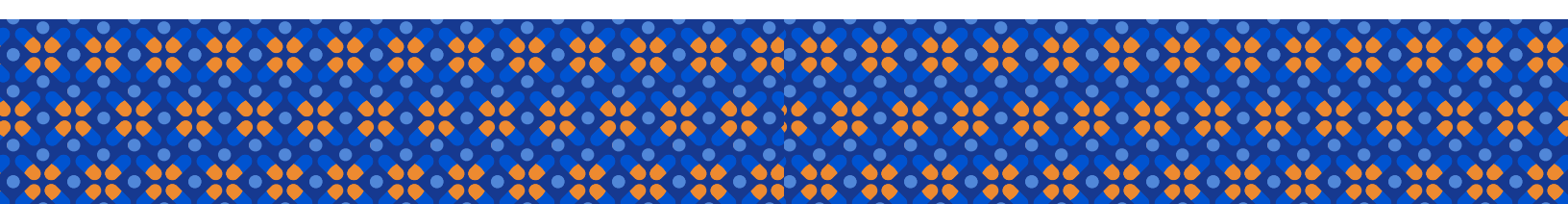
- **Indiana and Missouri (SB 79)** addressed prescribing opioids and establishing telehealth patient relationships.
- **Ohio and Colorado (HB 25-1222)** clarified rules for **remote pharmacy operations**.



7 Administrative and Regulatory Cleanups

Several states passed **comprehensive Pharmacy Act revisions or administrative updates**:

- **Idaho (H 0200)** and **South Dakota (HB 1016)** each amended over 40 statutes.
- **Mississippi and Alabama** updated Pharmacy Board powers, penalties, and fees.



Conclusion: Staying Ahead of Legislative Change with Bula

The 2025 legislative season made one thing clear: **pharmacy law is evolving faster than ever**. As pharmacists take on broader clinical roles, and as states diverge on sensitive issues like reproductive care, telehealth, and controlled substances, the margin for compliance errors grows thinner.

For organizations tasked with maintaining regulatory alignment across multiple states—or even just one—**manual tracking is no longer sustainable**. The stakes are high: operational disruptions, legal risk, and patient safety all hang in the balance.

Pharmacy law is evolving faster than ever—manual tracking is no longer sustainable.



That's where **Bula** comes in.



Real-Time Legislative Tracking

Bula monitors legislation at the **federal and state level**, providing real-time alerts as bills are introduced, amended, or passed.



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