Things that I found so far:

1. This promotes ESRA and SDL’s encouragement that teams adopt the CubeSat standard for their payload(s) whenever possible – either as the payload structure itself, or as an adapter which the payload is mated to prior to the combined assembly’s integration with the launch vehicle (such an adapter could be included in the official payload mass). **(Basically, our payload is cubesat based which I think we are doing)**
2. Inside this document “Intercollegiate Rocket Engineering Competition Rules & Requirements Document” I did not find anything that restricts us from using any transceiver, receiver, nor transmitter.
3. Assuming that I didn’t miss anything while reading all the documents, it is safe to say that we could use our “Adafruit RFM96W LoRa Radio Transceiver.”
   1. There are two types that we can use:
      1. **Adafruit RFM96W LoRa Radio Transceiver Breakout - 433 MHz – RadioFruit** 
         1. <https://www.adafruit.com/product/3073?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIp6bFhOK45QIVF9tkCh13xAP7EAkYASABEgKwnPD_BwE>
      2. A**dafruit RFM95W LoRa Radio Transceiver Breakout - 868 or 915 MHz – RadioFruit**
         1. <https://www.adafruit.com/product/3072>
4. Using the 433 MHz, there are some exceptions, though it is mostly used within the countries of Europe, Africa, and etc, but long story short we can use it as long we follow guidelines.
5. Credits to ***Josh Garde***, I was talking with him and these are some of the things we discussed:
   1. “433MHz is the standard frequency along with 900MHz and 2.4GHz for unlicensed operators.”
   2. “This has a pretty good summary of what the rules allow.”
   3. "15.231.e makes a provision for more frequent periodic polling transmissions as long as "the duration of each transmission shall not be greater than one second and the silent period between transmissions shall be at least 30 times the duration of the transmission but in no case less than 10 seconds."
   4. "15.231.a.3 prohibits scheduled periodic data transmissions, but it does allow polling transmissions (with data) that cannot exceed two seconds of transmission time per hour."
   5. “Essentially, if we want to use 433MHz for remote activation, we'd have no problems as long as we stay within guidelines on how long to transmit for.”
6. For time purposes, Ill include the link to where we found all this information from. See you all soon!
   1. <https://www.adafruit.com/product/3073?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIp6bFhOK45QIVF9tkCh13xAP7EAkYASABEgKwnPD_BwE> (adafruit store)
   2. <https://www.amazon.com/Adafruit-RFM96W-Radio-Transceiver-Breakout/dp/B071KVKG6K> (a little bit more costly, but I do have prime is we need it right away).
   3. <https://www.fcc.gov/engineering-technology/policy-and-rules-division/general/radio-spectrum-allocation> (wavelengths between 225 MHz to 5 GHz.are allowed)
   4. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LPD433#Usage_by_country>
   5. <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=57e3d98742373709e9f8f17ed3759834&node=47:1.0.1.1.16.3.236.21&rgn=div8> (effective as of 10.24.2019)
   6. <https://www.edn.com/electronics-blogs/eye-on-iot-/4437311/Using-433-MHz-for-wireless-connectivity-in-the-Internet-of-Things> (warnings and things we should know about)
   7. <https://electronics.stackexchange.com/questions/115429/900-mhz-vs-433-mhz-for-urban-environments> “433MHz will have more penetration due to the free-space link-loss formula.” Compared to the 900 Mhz;

Sorry, I’m on a bit of a time crunch, let me know what else you guys need after this weekend! o/