Exhibit 4

EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE S

This exhibit provides further explanation of certain responses provided in Schedule S to FCC Form 312. Because of its design, the FCC provided Schedule S application did not permit GeoEye License Corp. ("GeoEye") to provide full and accurate answers to some questions and, in other questions, asked for information that is inapplicable to GeoEye-2. In each case, GeoEye answered the questions to the best of its ability, given the constraints of the electronic form, and hereby supplements and explains those answers by means of this Exhibit. To the extent necessary, GeoEye requests a waiver of the requirement that all relevant technical information be provided in the Schedule S.

General Note: As discussed, this application seeks to modify, by adding a single satellite to, GeoEye's existing authority to operate a NGSO satellite network. Except as noted below, the responses in the Schedule S provide information related to the new space station (GeoEye-2), and do not include information related to the existing space station that currently operates under that authority or GeoEye's IKONOS satellite, which it acquired from Space Imaging, LLC in 2006 and operates pursuant to a separate authorization.

Note to S-1, questions g, h: Geoeye-2 will not use transponders. GeoEye has interpreted this question to inquire about the space station's communications links generally. GeoEye-2 will use three downlink channels and one uplink channel, for a total of four communications channels, and will use a downlink transmitter bandwidth of 750 MHz (two separate 375 MHz downlinks) that support two 400 Mbps downlinks (800 Mbps total).

Note to S-4 and S-5: In these sections, GeoEye has provided information relating to the orbital planes used by its NGSO system as a whole. GeoEye-2 will share the same orbital plane with a 180 degree phased separation.

Note to S-6: GeoEye-2 will have a global communication capability and will have the ability to communicate with earth stations at virtually any location on the earth's surface. Accordingly, its service area is best described as global. Because GeoEye-2 will have a global service area, GeoEye is not producing any service area diagrams. The Dulles earth station in Virginia and the Barrow earth station in Alaska will be the predominately used earth stations for communication during GeoEye-2's initial operations.

Notes to S-7, questions f, i: GeoEye-2 will use circular polarization. No alignment is necessary, and there can be no rotational error.

Notes to S-7, question g: Since the Schedule S application would not accept a "Not Applicable (N/A)" or "0" answer, we input "0.01" into the database as the closest allowed answer.

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Note to S-7, question p: The value of -68.1 dBW/m2 associated is not the saturation flux density, but rather the power flux density threshold for the GeoEye-2 receiver. The concept of saturation applies to transponders, but is inapplicable to the satellite receivers used on GeoEye-2.

Note to S-10: As noted before, GeoEye has described its transmitters and its receiver in the box headed "transponders," because it lacks transponders.

Note to S-13, question l: The narrowband TT&C downlink is omni-directional and uses two antennas located on opposite sides of the space station to achieve a spherical pattern. When one examines that pattern, the standard EIRP around the vehicle is between -13.3 to 27.6, excluding nulls that occur due to interferometry effects and radio interferences with various vehicle structures.