

Exhibit E

Operation Below 5° Minimum Elevation Angle

GCI Communication Corp (“GCI”) requests a waiver of §25.205, which specifies that “earth stations must not transmit at elevation angles less than five degrees, measured from the horizontal plane to the direction of maximum radiation, in a frequency band shared with terrestrial radio services”.

At present, GCI employs the Intelsat Galaxy 18 (G18) satellite to serve many of its customer’s needs throughout rural Alaska. The Galaxy 18 satellite operates at the 123°W orbital position. As a means of offering continuity of service on the C-band satellite network, GCI negotiated with Intelsat (and formerly Panamsat) to include in-orbit protection (IOP) for capacity that we utilize on the G18 satellite. One of the spacecraft intended to provide this IOP is nearing the end of its design life and changes in the operation of this spacecraft will ultimately render the spacecraft unusable to serve GCI’s needs.

To resolve this issue, GCI is planning to utilize another spacecraft that was recently launched to provide some necessary capacity. This spacecraft will ultimately be located at the 169°E orbital position.

In order to this earth station (FCC Call Sign: E960399; “Kaktovik”) with the new spacecraft being placed into service at the 169°E orbital position, the earth station would need to operate with an elevation angle of 4.7°.

As part of the frequency coordination process for this earth station, GCI has indicated that the minimum elevation angle (in the western portion of the “satellite arc”) is 4.7° and doesn’t anticipate any interference cases associated with operation at this elevation angle.

GCI will ensure that the Radiation Hazard Study performed as part of the environmental impact analysis defined by 47 CFR 1.1307 (and detailed in OET Bulletin 65) incorporate operating at this elevation angle.

Section 1.925 of the FCC rules empowers the Commission to waive specific requirements of its rules upon request if (a) the underlying purpose of the rule would not be served or would be frustrated by the application of the rule, and a waiver would serve the public interest; or (b) unique or unusual circumstances are presented such that it would be inequitable, unduly burdensome or contrary to the public interest to enforce the rule, and the applicant has no reasonable alternative [47 C.F.R. §1.925(b)(3)]. Allowing GCI to operate in accordance with the above meets this public interest test, as it would allow GCI to continue operating in a manner consistent with its current operations.