1. Why are cosmic rays suppressed at high energies (ex. Protons of energy $>10^{20}$ eV cannot go further than 200 Mpc)? **Sushil**
2. What is a Mpc and what are important length scales in comparison to this unit to consider for the interpretation of the results. **Harsha**
3. Why is 38^{O} important? How would the power law change if the angle and perpendicular height values used for S were different? Would these help the two datasets (HiRes and Auger) agree? **Cody**
4. What are the important systematics errors of this result? How large are they in comparison to the statistical errors? **Anthony Ramirez**
5. How do they know that all the detected particles originated as a cosmic ray? **Bijaya**
6. What is a surface detector system and how does it work? How about the fluoresence detectors? **Azamat**
7. What is a hadronic shower and how does it compare to an electromagnetic shower? **Bing**
8. What is the Gaisser-Hillas function? How does what it describe compare to showering processes in detectors? **Nowo**
9. How do you determine the direction or the incident angle of the cosmic rays? **Youngshin**