

April 10, 1986	Secretary Herrington asks Congress to open access to interstate natural gas pipelines and lift all remaining controls on natural gas prices.
April 26, 1986	A Soviet nuclear reactor accident occurs at Chernobyl.
May 14, 1986	Secretary Herrington requests the NAS/NAE to make an independent safety assessment of the Department of Energy's eleven major production and research reactors.
May 28, 1986	Three candidate sites are selected for first high-level nuclear waste repository.
Sept. 24-29, 1986	Secretary Herrington leads U.S. delegation to a special session of the IAEA General Conference in Vienna, Austria, to discuss measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear safety and radiological protection in aftermath of Chernobyl.
January 30, 1987	Secretary Herrington announces President Reagan's approval of construction of the superconducting super collider (SSC), the world's largest and most advanced particle accelerator.
February 18, 1987	The Department of Energy report, <i>America's Clean Coal Commitment</i> , catalogs thirty-seven projects underway or planned for clean coal demonstration facilities.
March 17, 1987	The Department of Energy report, <i>Energy Security</i> , outlines the Nation's increasing dependence on foreign oil.
April 1, 1987	The Department of Energy issues an invitation for site proposals for the superconducting super collider.
July 28-29, 1987	President Reagan announces an eleven-point super-conductivity initiative at Federal Conference on Commercial Applications of Superconductivity sponsored jointly by the Department of Energy and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.
October 1, 1987	The Department of Energy celebrates its tenth anniversary.
December 22, 1987	Congress approves amendment designating Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as the only site to be considered for high-level nuclear waste repository.
January 19, 1988	Secretary Herrington announces seven "best qualified" sites for the superconducting super collider located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.
August 3, 1988	Secretary Herrington announces decision to build two new production reactors: a heavy water reactor at the Savannah River Plant and a modular high temperature gas-cooled reactor to be located at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.
August 23, 1988	President Reagan signs omnibus trade bill that repeals windfall profits tax.
November 10, 1988	Secretary Herrington designates the Texas site for the superconducting super collider.
January 12, 1989	White House releases <i>2010 Report</i> , projecting requirements for maintaining and modernizing the nuclear weapons production complex through the year 2010.