A Berge cycle in a hypergraph is an alternating sequence of distinct vertices and edges \((v_1, e_1, \ldots, v_n, e_n)\) where \(v_i, v_{i+1}\) are in \(e_i\) for each \(i\) (indices considered modulo \(n\)), and a Hamiltonian Berge cycle is one in which every vertex appears. In this talk we will discuss the threshold probability for when a random \(r\)-uniform hypergraph is likely to contain such a cycle. (Received January 23, 2019)