At Howland and Baker in 2017, divers reported patches of partial and total coral mortality on the west side, but no comparable observations in 2018, and that reefs anecdotally appeared to be in good condition, i.e. no signs of any mass bleaching or large disease outbreaks. Swains experienced thermal stress and mass bleaching during the 2015-2016 event, which resulted in considerable *Pocillopora* mortality. In 2018, divers noted the presence of increased dead *Pocillopora* colonies compared to previous years.

At Tutulia, weather conditions precluded work along the south facing forereef habitats and Aunu’u Management Areas, no bleaching was noted along the north coastline. At Ofu and Oloseg, weather conditions limited survey work along the south facing forereef habitat. Overall, divers reported that reefs appeared to be in good condition, i.e. no signs of any mass coral bleaching or disease outbreaks. At Tau, a large towering colony of massive *Porites*, was sighted along the east facing forereef, comparable in size to the “big momma” colony on west Ta’u. Overall,  weather conditions limited access to the southern facing forereef habitats. At Rose, as documented during previous years, forereef coral communities are dominated by conspicuous crustose coralline algae (CCA) growth formations. Surveys conducted at the old wreck site revealed the persistence of extremely low coral cover and species diversity dominated by *Pocillopora*. There were also low levels of CCA and black cyanophytes covered portions of the substrate and coral colonies. It appears that the remaining metallic debris continues to leach chemicals resulting in the cyanobacterial proliferation historically observed at this site.