The 2018 NIDRM update was generated by removing areas at risk from the composite map if they experienced significant mortality according to the Insect and Disease Survey (IDS) database (Forest Health Protection) and the Global Forest Change (GFC) dataset (Dr. Matt Hansen - University of Maryland). The update does not account for increases in hazard due to tree growth, which can make additional trees susceptible and vulnerable to new forest pest attacks.

*Risk, or more appropriately termed hazard, is defined as: the expectation that, without remediation, at least 25% of standing live basal area greater than one inch in diameter will die over a 15-year time frame (2013 to 2027) due to insects and diseases.