The 2012 National Insect Disease and Risk Map (NIDRM) provides a nationwide strategic assessment of the hazard of tree mortality due to insects and diseases through 2027. However, since 2012, significant tree mortality events from fire, forest pest outbreaks, and broad scale forest harvesting operations have reduced or, in some cases, eliminated hazard. For the 2018 NIDRM update, we adjusted the base 2012 NIDRM by subtracting major disturbance events, thus accounting for reductions in hazard due to previous and ongoing tree mortality. 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. Also, the update does not account for new pests on the landscape, such as the flatheaded fir borer.

**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.**