



## **GLOSSARY - E**

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

EA	electronic attack
EBAO	effects-based approach to operations
EBO	effects-based operation
EC	expeditionary center
ECM	electronic countermeasure
ECO	electronic combat officer
EDA	estimated damage assessment
EEI	essential elements of information
ELINT	electronic intelligence
EM	emergency management; electromagnetic
EMAC	emergency management assistance compact
EMCON	emissions control
EMEDS	expeditionary medical support
EML	expeditionary medical logistics
EMP	electromagnetic pulse
EMS	electromagnetic spectrum
ENAO	emergency nuclear airlift operations
EO	executive order
EOB	enemy order of battle; electronic order of battle
EOC	emergency operations center
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EP	emergency preparedness; electronic protection
EPBG	expeditionary Prime BEEF group
EPBS	expeditionary Prime BEEF squadron
EPLO	emergency preparedness liaison officer
ERCCS	en route casualty care system
ES	electronic warfare support
ESOG	expeditionary special operations group
ESOS	expeditionary special operations squadron
ESOW	expeditionary special operations wing

ETSS	extended training service specialists
EW	electronic warfare
EWCA	electronic warfare coordination authority
EWCC	electronic warfare coordination cell
EWIR	electronic warfare integrated reprogramming
EWO	electronic warfare officer
EWXS	expeditionary weather squadron
EXORD	execution order

## DEFINITIONS

**early warning.** Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. Also called **EW**. See also attack assessment; tactical warning. (JP 3-01)

**economy of force.** The judicious employment and distribution of forces so as to expend the minimum essential combat power on secondary efforts in order to allocate the maximum possible combat power on primary efforts. (JP 3-0)

**effect.** The physical or behavioral state of a system that results from an action, a set of actions, or another effect. 2. The result, outcome, or consequence of an action. 3. A change to a condition, behavior, or degree of freedom. (JP 3-0)

**effects-based approach to operations.** An approach in which operations are designed, planned, executed, and assessed in order to influence or change system behavior to achieve desired outcomes. Also called **EBAO**. (Annex 3-0)

**electromagnetic interference.** Any electromagnetic disturbance, induced intentionally or unintentionally, that interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronics and electrical equipment. Also called **EMI**. (JP3-13.1)

**electromagnetic intrusion.** The intentional insertion of electromagnetic energy into transmission paths in any manner, with the objective of deceiving operators or of causing confusion. See also **electronic warfare**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic jamming.** The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy for the purpose of preventing or reducing an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and with the intent of degrading or neutralizing the enemy's combat capability. (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic pulse.** The electromagnetic radiation from a strong electronic pulse, most commonly caused by a nuclear explosion that may couple with electrical or electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. Also called **EMP**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic radiation.** Radiation made up of oscillating electric and magnetic fields and propagated with the speed of light. (JP 6-01)

**electromagnetic spectrum.** The range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation from zero to infinity. It is divided into 26 alphabetically designated bands. Also called **EMS**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic vulnerability.** The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of electromagnetic environmental effects. Also called **EMV**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic intelligence.** Technical and geolocation intelligence derived from foreign noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. Also called **ELINT**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronics security.** The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from their interception and study of noncommunications electromagnetic radiations, e.g., radar. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic warfare.** Military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. Also called **EW**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic warfare integrated reprogramming.** The process that fully integrates operations, intelligence, communications, logistics, and other support functions to provide changes to reprogrammable electronic warfare equipment hardware and software, tactics, and equipment settings. EWIR gives the Air Force a clear and comprehensive picture of tasks, data, staffing, and the interrelationships between the agencies that reprogram EW equipment. This process forms the basis for developing Air Force procedures, organizations, facilities, and expertise to ensure responsive EW reprogramming during peacetime, wartime, and contingencies. Also called **EWIR** (AFI 10-703)

**emergency preparedness.** Measures taken in advance of an emergency to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect a nation's institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive emergency management program of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Also called **EP**. (JP 3-28)

**emerging target.** A detection that meets sufficient criteria to be evaluated as a potential target—criticality and time, and its probability of being a potential target, is initially undetermined. Emerging targets normally require further ISR and/or analysis to develop, confirm, and continue the targeting process. (JP 3-60)

**emission control.** The selective and controlled use of electromagnetic, acoustic, or other emitters to optimize command and control capabilities while minimizing, for operations security: a. detection by enemy sensors; b. mutual interference among

friendly systems; and/or c. enemy interference with the ability to execute a military deception plan. Also called **EMCON**. (JP 3-13.1)

**end state**. The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 3-0)

**en route casualty care system**. The Air Force capability which stabilizes, prepares, and approves casualties for transport, regulates casualties to the right destinations, and provides continual care at stops along the way while maintaining or increasing the level of care. Also known as **ERCCS**. (Annex 4-02)

**entity**. Within the context of targeting, a term used to describe facilities, organizations, individuals, equipment, or virtual (nontangible) things (JP 3-60).

**essential elements of information**. The most critical items of information regarding the adversary and the environment needed by the commander by a particular time to relate with other available information and intelligence in order to assist in reaching a logical decision. Also called **EEI**. (JP 2-0)

**establishing directive**. An order issued to specify the purpose of the support relationship. (JP 3-02)

**estimate**. 1. An analysis of a foreign situation, development, or trend that identifies its major elements, interprets the significance, and appraises the future possibilities and the prospective results of the various actions that might be taken. 2. An appraisal of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and potential courses of action of a foreign nation or combination of nations in consequence of a specific national plan, policy, decision, or contemplated course of action. 3. An analysis of an actual or contemplated clandestine operation in relation to the situation in which it is or would be conducted in order to identify and appraise such factors as available as well as needed assets and potential obstacles, accomplishments, and consequences. (JP 2-01)

**evaluation and feedback**. In intelligence usage, continuous assessment of intelligence operations throughout the intelligence process to ensure that the commander's intelligence requirements are being met. (JP 2-01)

**evasion and recovery**. The full spectrum of coordinated actions carried out by evaders, recovery forces, and operational recovery planners to effect the successful return of personnel isolated in hostile territory to friendly control. (AFTTP 3-2.26)

**exclusion zone**. A zone established by a sanctioning body to prohibit specific activities in a specific geographic area in order to persuade nations or groups to modify their behavior to meet the desires of the sanctioning body or face continued imposition of sanctions, or the use or threat of force. (JP 3-0)

**execute order**. 1. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a decision by the President to

initiate military operations. 2. An order to initiate military operations as directed. Also called **EXORD**. (JP 5-0)

**exfiltration**. The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. (JP 3-50)

**exploitation**. 1. Taking full advantage of success in military operations, following up initial gains, and making permanent the temporary effects already created. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. 3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. See also attack. (JP 2-01.3) [*The ability to minimize the impact of environmental threats to friendly forces while simultaneously capitalizing on environmental conditions that maximize the operational advantage over enemy forces.*] (AFMAN 15-128) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**explosive ordnance**. All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 3-34)

**explosive ordnance disposal**. The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. Also called **EOD**. (JP 3-34)

---