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5 CMS — Countermeasures Management Switch

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5.1.1 Concept

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5.3 CMS Block and Variant Notes

- **External ECM Pod Variants (ALQ-131/ALQ-184):**

1. **USAF:** Blocks 40, 42, 50, 52 (all variants)
2. **NATO:** Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway (Block 15 and later)
3. **Others:** Republic of Korea Block 32, Egypt Blocks 32/40/52, F-16I Netz/Barak I legacy variants

Operational procedures specify the use of CMS aft for ECM consent, XMIT knob for mode selection (1,2 and 3) and ALQ-131/ALQ-184 control buttons for program management .

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- **Integrated ECM Variants (IDIAS):**

1. **Israel (IDFAF):** F-16I BARAK variants (Barak I, Barak II, Sufa), F-16C/D Blocks 30–40
2. **Greece (HAF):** F-16C Blocks 50/52 (PXII, PXIII, PXIV)
3. **Republic of Korea:** KF-16C Block 52 (upgrade from Block 32)
4. **Singapore (RSAF):** F-16D Block 52
5. **F-16 Block 52+ with IDIAS:** Any F-16 Block 52+ equipped with Improved Defensive Internal Avionics System

Operational procedures specify the use of CMS LEFT for ECM consent (cycling STBY to AVNC to ECM to AVNC), XMTR switch (binary STBY/OPER) for power, and automatic band selection by RWR.

- **Critical Operation Difference**

Operating procedures that are correct for a Block 52 conventional aircraft with external ECM pod may produce unexpected or dangerous results on a Block 52+ IDIAS aircraft, and conversely. Specifically:

1. Using CMS aft on an IDIAS aircraft will NOT enable ECM; only CMS LEFT will cycle into ECM operational states.
2. The ECM XMT switch in a IDIAS aircraft is binary (STBY/OPER).
3. IDIAS ECM automatically selects bands based on RWR threat.