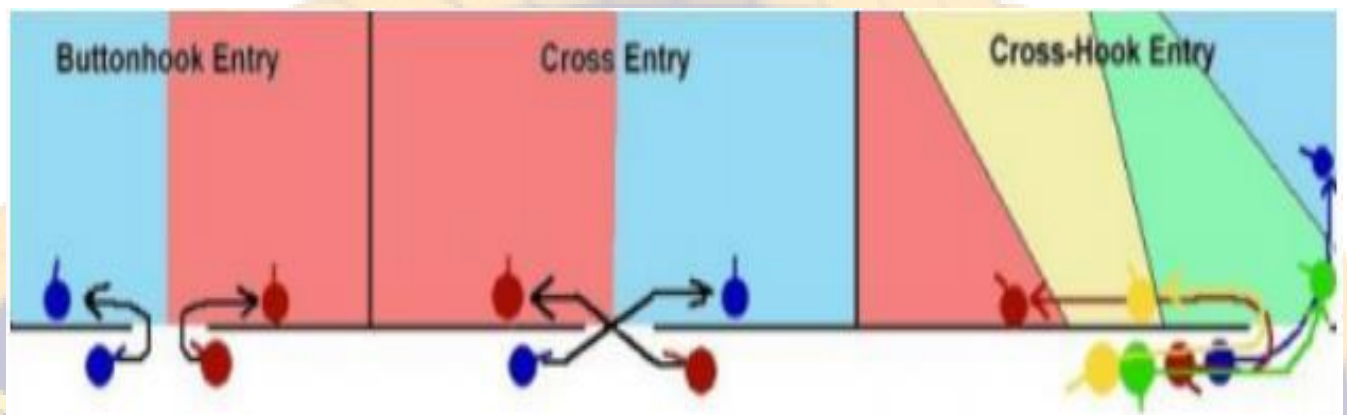# Development Group CQC/CQB 2024

CQB and CQC combat are vital skills that every NSWDG operator must excel in. Communication and tactical progression is of the essence and allows for controlled, calculated, safe and coordinated movement through the use of various CQB techniques and approaches. Tactical progression is used by NSWDG operators to gain an advantage over the suspects they are seeking to detain whilst CQB a building or complex. This CQB guide provides NSWDG operators with the necessary knowledge in regards to CQB and clearing structures, in order to carry out a successful breach to the best of their ability in an environment where the suspects can be a deadly threat. Approaches range from utilising stealth and surprising the suspects, to going in loud with guns blazing and catching the suspects off guard.

NSWDG operators must expect the worst and encounter threats immediately presenting themselves upon breach. It is of utmost importance to seek and move to dominating positions to gain an advantage over the threat. NSWDG operators are not to change their movement plan midstream. This can have fatal consequences, therefore it is of utmost importance that every single NSWDG operator involved in the breach is on the same page. Despite the threat retaliating against the breach, NSWDG operators must push through together as a team and counter the threat. This is most efficiently done by everyone following the designated plan. The engagement of the threat is not to slow down the breach, each NSWDG operator involved in the breach is responsible for checking their sector of fire and neutralizing any present threat.

Buttonhook Entry

The buttonhook entry is one of the three room CQB tactics displayed above. This breach tactic is performed by having at least two operators positioned on each side of the door (left and right), and they must also stick to that side of the door. Once the breach is initiated, each operator must have their gun pointed at all times and pivot off of the side of their door towards the direction based on their initial position at the door, left or right. Prior to the breach, operators will briefly peek once the door is open to identify any direct threat in their line of sight. If no threat is spotted and the operators are cleared to breach, they are to hug their respective side of the wall and have fluid movement whilst entering and clearing the room. No forward rolls are to be performed during the entry in order to avoid operators bumping/hitting each other during the breach and most importantly avoid potential friendly fire. This tactic is most efficient when CQB through large doors and allows simultaneous entry of two operators. At no point is an operator to stop during the breach, as this can have fatal consequences, keep moving. Talk is vital.
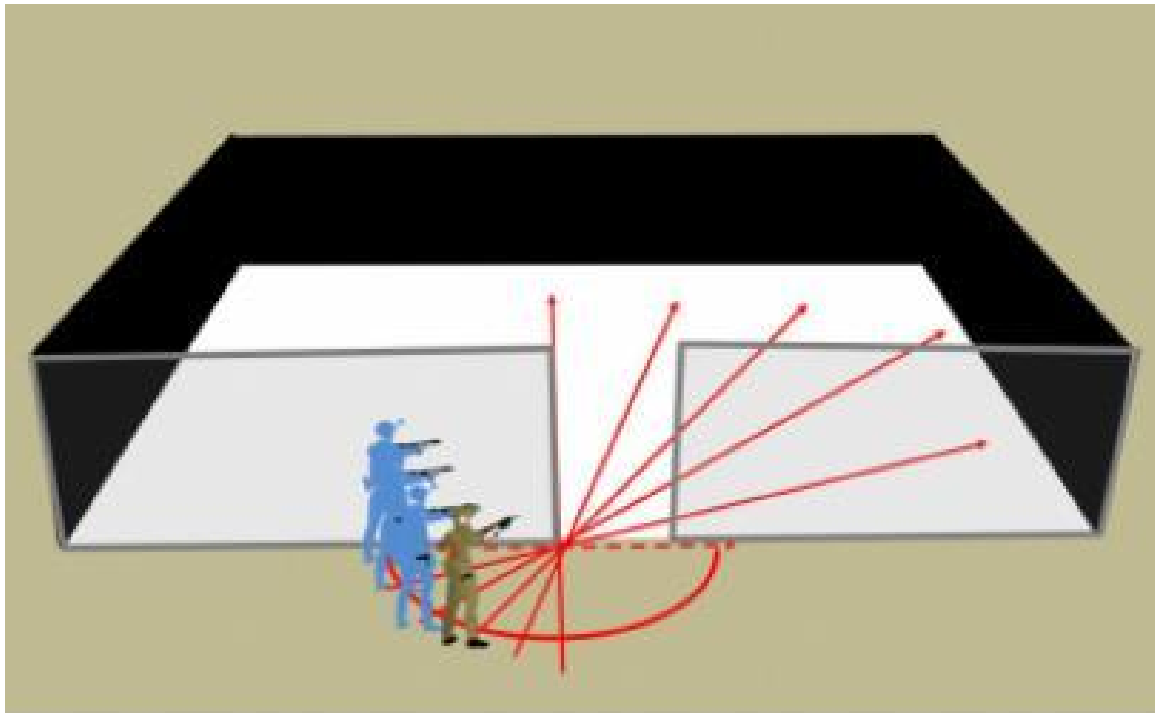
Cross Entry

The cross entry is the second CQB tactic displayed above. Two operators are to be positioned on each side of the door/entry point, left and right. The two operators at the door must decide which one of them will forward roll and which one will not, only one operator is to do a forward roll during the breach, as they will be the first to enter.The concept is the same as for the buttonhook entry except for the initial breach/entry. It is vital that only one of the two operators that are CQB first do the forward roll because it will briefly make them unable to shoot and draw attention to them first. This allows for the remaining operators that are CQB to counter any active threats. Additionally, it will prevent operators from forward rolling into each other. operators must be mindful of each other when running in. The criss cross entry applies to every operator involved in the breach. Therefore, every operator positioned on the left side crosses to the right when CQB and operators on the left cross to the left. To ensure smooth and fluid movement, it is highly recommended that the operators that are on the side of the operator that carries out the initial forward roll do the same, and the operators that are on the side of the operator that initially breaches without carrying out the forward roll also do the same. This ensures a systematic and efficient movement plan. Communication is vital for this CQB tactic. At no point is an operator to stop during the breach, as this can have fatal consequences. Each operator must keep moving and maintain the team's pace.

Cross Hook Entry

The cross hook entry is the third and final CQB tactic displayed above. Similar to the button hook entry, however with one big difference. This CQB tactic is most efficiently used for corner entry points in which there only is one wall for operators to stack up on, use as cover as well as use to peek in the room and not fully exposing themselves to any threat. The same principle applies for the cross hook entry as in the button hook entry, each breach team is assigned to a side and must

also stick to that side, left or right. It is important that the breach team that is stacked up on the wall next to the door commits to no forward rolls during the breach, as this can impede the movement of the second breach team that is fully exposed even before entering the room. The exposed breach team must not be in front of the door before the first CQB operator of the left breach team has cleared the first line of sight of any threat. Therefore, once the operator that is stacked up on the wall and closest to the door commits to a peek and clears the first line of sight upon entry of any threat, the primary breach team, which should ideally have the front man equipped with a riot shield, and the secondary breach team that is stacked up on the wall, are to simultaneously breach the room. It is vital that the primary and secondary breach teams hug their side of the wall to prevent any impediments in the movement plan, especially the secondary breach team, in order to avoid friendly fire. Every operator must keep moving, at no point is an operator to stop during the breach. Stopping at any point during the breach will impede other operators and potentially lead to fatal consequences.

Communication is vital to ensure an efficient and simultaneous breach.

Slicing the Pie

Slicing the pie is one of the most basic but also one of the most important and hardest maneuvers that is not only utilized for CQB, it can be applied anywhere, e.g. whilst clearing vehicles, open

areas with cover, corners of buildings etc. The concept of slicing the pie is simple, it involves moderate paced, well coordinated and fluid movement whilst incrementally rotating through each angle/axis of a room, so any threat in the room has minimal time to react to the operator's presence. Slicing the pie is an independent CQB tactic that is concentrated on only one side of a door/entry point of a room, left or right. Before initiating the procedure, the operator is to identify their axis to rotate through, as demonstrated in the image above. It is vital that the operator does not hug the wall but instead keeps a distance from the wall to minimize the exposure of the operator's body. Maintaining a distance from the wall allows the operator more cover, as well as visualize, identify and react to any target much quicker than the target. Therefore, this CQB tactic can aid the operator in surprising and catching the target off guard. This CQB tactic is also useful to identify any points of interest in a room, e.g "Doorway close right". Therefore, communication is vital in order to relay important information to fellow operators.