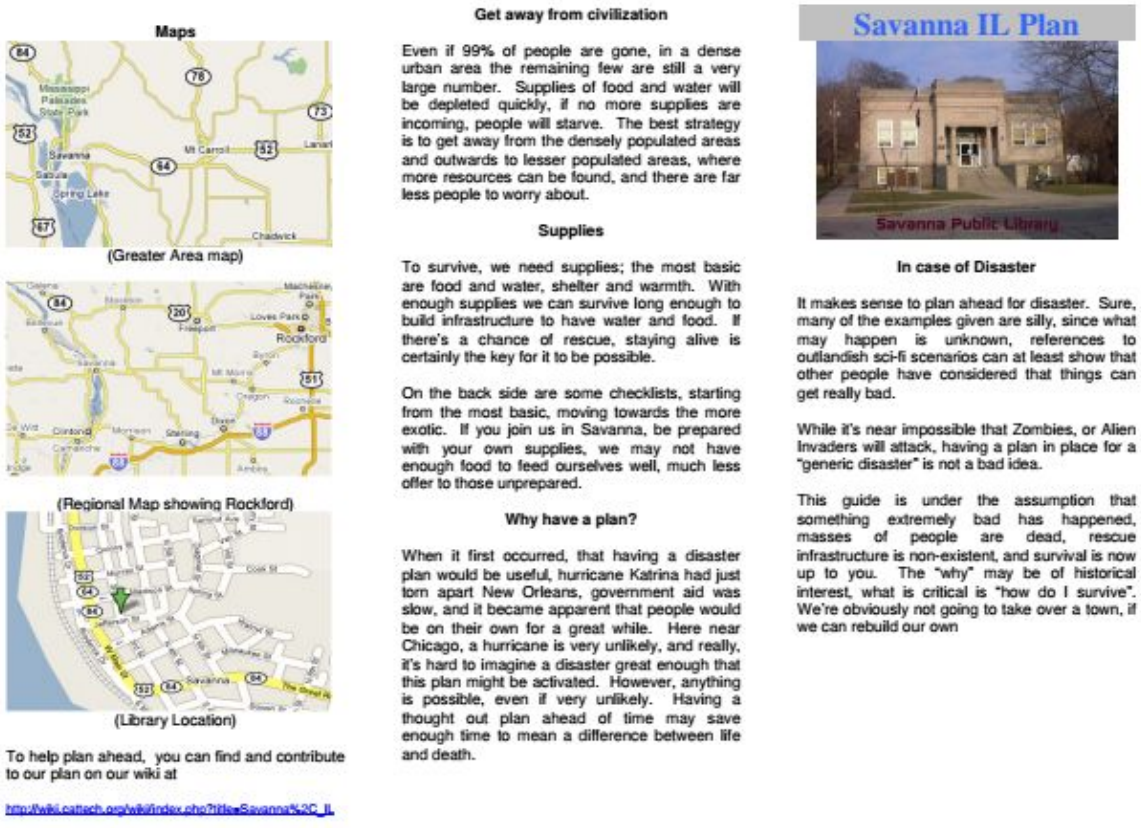


Maps

(Greater Area map)

(Regional Map showing Rockford)

(Library Location)

To help plan ahead, you can find and contribute to our plan on our wiki at

http://wiki.cattech.org/wiki/index.php?title=Savanna%2C_IL

Get away from civilization

Even if 99% of people are gone, in a dense urban area the remaining few are still a very large number. Supplies of food and water will be depleted quickly, if no more supplies are incoming, people will starve. The best strategy is to get away from the densely populated areas and outwards to lesser populated areas, where more resources can be found, and there are far less people to worry about.

Supplies

To survive, we need supplies; the most basic are food and water, shelter and warmth. With enough supplies we can survive long enough to build infrastructure to have water and food. If there's a chance of rescue, staying alive is certainly the key for it to be possible.

On the back side are some checklists, starting from the most basic, moving towards the more exotic. If you join us in Savanna, be prepared with your own supplies, we may not have enough food to feed ourselves well, much less offer to those unprepared.

Why have a plan?

When it first occurred, that having a disaster plan would be useful, hurricane Katrina had just torn apart New Orleans, government aid was slow, and it became apparent that people would be on their own for a great while. Here near Chicago, a hurricane is very unlikely, and really, it's hard to imagine a disaster great enough that this plan might be activated. However, anything is possible, even if very unlikely. Having a thought out plan ahead of time may save enough time to mean a difference between life and death.

Savanna IL Plan

In case of Disaster

It makes sense to plan ahead for disaster. Sure, many of the examples given are silly, since what may happen is unknown, references to outlandish sci-fi scenarios can at least show that other people have considered that things can get really bad.

While it's near impossible that Zombies, or Alien Invaders will attack, having a plan in place for a "generic disaster" is not a bad idea.

This guide is under the assumption that something extremely bad has happened, masses of people are dead, rescue infrastructure is non-existent, and survival is now up to you. The "why" may be of historical interest, what is critical is "how do I survive". We're obviously not going to take over a town, if we can rebuild our own

you join us in Savanna, be prepared with your own supplies, we may not have enough food to feed ourselves well, much less offer to those unprepared.

Why have a plan?

When it first occurred, that having a disaster plan would be useful, hurricane Katrina had just torn apart New Orleans, government aid was slow, and it became apparent that people would be on their own for a great while. Here near Chicago, a hurricane is very unlikely, and really, it's hard to imagine a disaster great enough that this plan might be activated. However, anything is possible, even if very unlikely. Having a thought out plan ahead of time may save enough time to mean a difference between life and death.

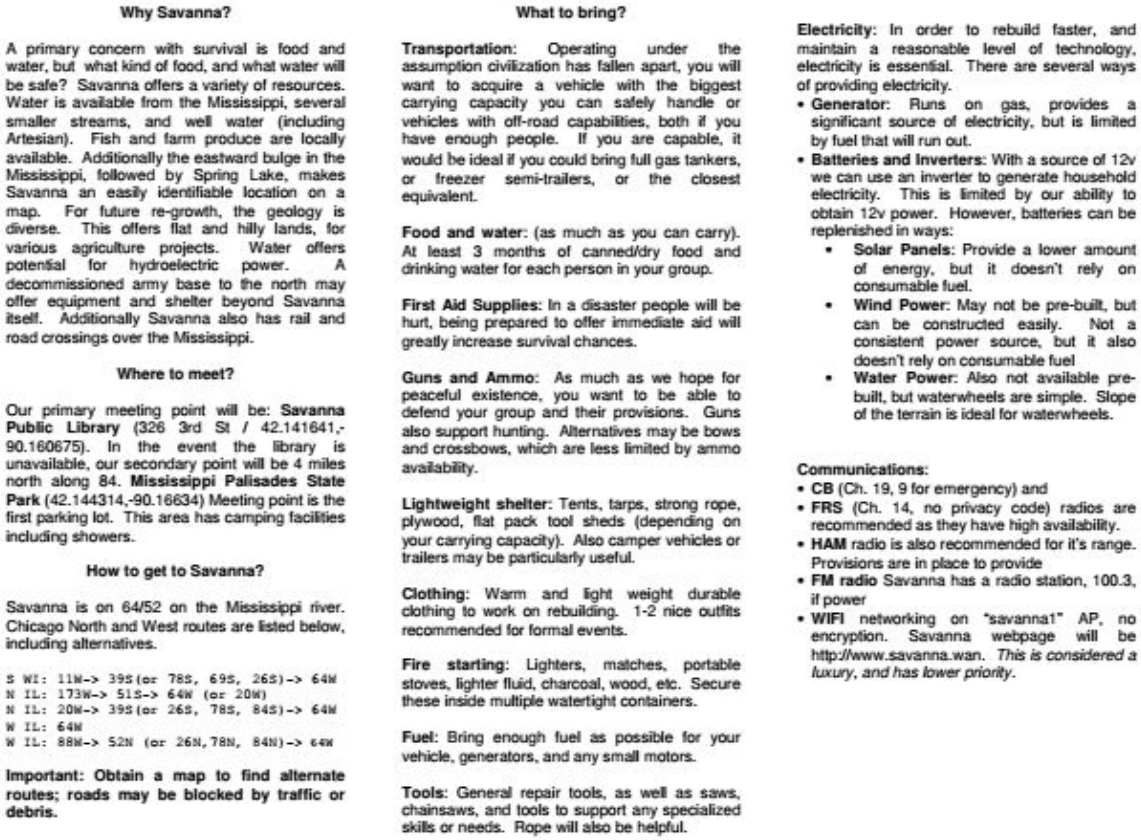
In case of Disaster

It makes sense to plan ahead for disaster. Sure, many of the examples given are silly, since what may happen is unknown, references to outlandish sci-fi scenarios can at least show that other people have considered that things can get really bad.

While it's near impossible that Zombies, or Alien Invaders will attack, having a plan in place for a "generic disaster" is not a bad idea.

This guide is under the assumption that something extremely bad has happened, masses of people are dead, rescue infrastructure is non-existent, and survival is now up to you. The "why" may be of historical interest, what is critical is "how do I survive". We're obviously not going to take over a town, if we can rebuild our own

. Savanna IL Plan .



Why Savanna?

A primary concern with survival is food and water, but what kind of food, and what water will be safe? Savanna offers a variety of resources. Water is available from the Mississippi, several smaller streams, and well water (including Artesian). Fish and farm produce are locally available. Additionally the eastward bulge in the Mississippi, followed by Spring Lake, makes Savanna an easily identifiable location on a map. For future re-growth, the geology is diverse. This offers flat and hilly lands, for various agriculture projects. Water offers potential for hydroelectric power. A decommissioned army base to the north may offer equipment and shelter beyond Savanna itself. Additionally Savanna also has rail and road crossings over the Mississippi.

Where to meet?

Our primary meeting point will be: **Savanna Public Library** (326 3rd St / 42.141641,-90.160675). In the event the library is unavailable, our secondary point will be 4 miles north along 84. **Mississippi Palisades State Park** (42.144314,-90.16634) Meeting point is the first parking lot. This area has camping facilities including showers.

How to get to Savanna?

Savanna is on 64/52 on the Mississippi river. Chicago North and West routes are listed below, including alternatives.

```
S WI: 11W-> 39S(or 78S, 69S, 26S)-> 64W
N IL: 173W-> 51S-> 64W (or 20W)
N IL: 20W-> 39S(or 26S, 78S, 84S)-> 64W
W IL: 64W
W IL: 88W-> 52N (or 26N,78N, 84N)-> 64W
```

Important: Obtain a map to find alternate routes; roads may be blocked by traffic or debris.

What to bring?

Transportation: Operating under the assumption civilization has fallen apart, you will want to acquire a vehicle with the biggest carrying capacity you can safely handle or vehicles with off-road capabilities, both if you have enough people. If you are capable, it would be ideal if you could bring full gas tankers, or freezer semi-trailers, or the closest equivalent.

Food and water: (as much as you can carry). At least 3 months of canned/dry food and drinking water for each person in your group.

First Aid Supplies: In a disaster people will be hurt, being prepared to offer immediate aid will greatly increase survival chances.

Guns and Ammo: As much as we hope for peaceful existence, you want to be able to defend your group and their provisions. Guns also support hunting. Alternatives may be bows and crossbows, which are less limited by ammo availability.

Lightweight shelter: Tents, tarps, strong rope, plywood, flat pack tool sheds (depending on your carrying capacity). Also camper vehicles or trailers may be particularly useful.

Clothing: Warm and light weight durable clothing to work on rebuilding. 1-2 nice outfits recommended for formal events.

Fire starting: Lighters, matches, portable stoves, lighter fluid, charcoal, wood, etc. Secure these inside multiple watertight containers.

Fuel: Bring enough fuel as possible for your vehicle, generators, and any small motors.

Tools: General repair tools, as well as saws, chainsaws, and tools to support any specialized skills or needs. Rope will also be helpful.

Electricity: In order to rebuild faster, and maintain a reasonable level of technology, electricity is essential. There are several ways of providing electricity.

- **Generator**: Runs on gas, provides a significant source of electricity, but is limited by fuel that will run out.
- **Batteries and Inverters**: With a source of 12v we can use an inverter to generate household electricity. This is limited by our ability to obtain 12v power. However, batteries can be replenished in ways:
  - **Solar Panels**: Provide a lower amount of energy, but it doesn't rely on consumable fuel.
  - **Wind Power**: May not be pre-built, but can be constructed easily. Not a consistent power source, but it also doesn't rely on consumable fuel
  - **Water Power**: Also not available pre-built, but waterwheels are simple. Slope of the terrain is ideal for waterwheels.

Communications:

- **CB** (Ch. 19, 9 for emergency) and
- **FRS** (Ch. 14, no privacy code) radios are recommended as they have high availability.
- **HAM** radio is also recommended for it's range. Provisions are in place to provide
- **FM radio** Savanna has a radio station, 100.3, if power
- **WIFI** networking on "savanna1" AP, no encryption. Savanna webpage will be http://www.savanna.wan. *This is considered a luxury, and has lower priority.*

Why Savanna?

A primary concern with survival is food and water, but what kind of food, and what water will be safe? Savanna offers a variety of resources. Water is available from the Mississippi, several smaller streams, and well water (including Artesian). Fish and farm produce are locally available. Additionally the eastward bulge in the Mississippi, followed by Spring Lake, makes Savanna an easily identifiable location on a map. For future re-growth, the geology is diverse. This offers flat and hilly lands, for various agriculture projects. Water offers potential for hydroelectric power. A decommissioned army base to the north may offer equipment and shelter beyond Savanna itself. Additionally Savanna also has rail and road crossings over the Mississippi.

Where to meet?

Our primary meeting point will be: Savanna Public Library (326 3rd St / 42.141641,- 90.160675). In the event the library is unavailable, our secondary point will be 4 miles north along 84. Mississippi Palisades State Park (42.144314,-90.16634) Meeting point is the first parking lot. This area has camping facilities including showers.

How to get to Savanna?

Savanna is on 64/52 on the Mississippi river. Chicago North and West routes are listed below, including

alternatives.

S WI: 11W-> 39S(or 78S, 69S, 26S)-> 64W N IL: 173W-> 51S-> 64W (or 20W) N IL: 20W-> 39S(or 26S, 78S, 84S)-> 64W W IL: 64W W IL: 88W-> 52N (or 26N,78N, 84N)-> 64W

Important: Obtain a map to find alternate routes; roads may be blocked by traffic or debris.

What to bring?

Transportation: Operating under the assumption civilization has fallen apart, you will want to acquire a vehicle with the biggest carrying capacity you can safely handle or vehicles with off-road capabilities, both if you have enough people. If you are capable, it would be ideal if you could bring full gas tankers, or freezer semi-trailers, or the closest equivalent.

Food and water: (as much as you can carry). At least 3 months of canned/dry food and drinking water for each person in your group.

First Aid Supplies: In a disaster people will be hurt, being prepared to offer immediate aid will greatly increase survival chances.

Guns and Ammo: As much as we hope for peaceful existence, you want to be able to defend your group and their provisions. Guns also support hunting. Alternatives may be bows and crossbows, which are less limited by ammo availability.

Lightweight shelter: Tents, tarps, strong rope, plywood, flat pack tool sheds (depending on your carrying capacity). Also camper vehicles or trailers may be particularly useful.

Clothing: Warm and light weight durable clothing to work on rebuilding. 1-2 nice outfits recommended for formal events.

Fire starting: Lighters, matches, portable stoves, lighter fluid, charcoal, wood, etc. Secure these inside multiple watertight containers.

Fuel: Bring enough fuel as possible for your vehicle, generators, and any small motors.

Tools: General repair tools, as well as saws, chainsaws, and tools to support any specialized skills or needs. Rope will also be helpful.

Electricity: In order to rebuild faster, and maintain a reasonable level of technology, electricity is essential. There are several ways of providing electricity.

• Generator: Runs on gas, provides a significant source of electricity, but is limited by fuel that will run out.

• Batteries and Inverters: With a source of 12v we can use an inverter to generate household electricity. This is limited by our ability to obtain 12v power. However, batteries can be replenished in ways:

• Solar Panels: Provide a lower amount of energy, but it doesn't rely on consumable fuel.

• Wind Power: May not be pre-built, but can be constructed easily. Not a consistent power source, but it also doesn't rely on consumable fuel

• Water Power: Also not available pre- built, but waterwheels are simple. Slope of the terrain is ideal for waterwheels.

Communications:

• CB (Ch. 19, 9 for emergency) and

• FRS (Ch. 14, no privacy code) radios are recommended as they have high availability.

• HAM radio is also recommended for it's range. Provisions are in place to provide

• FM radio Savanna has a radio station, 100.3, if power

• WIFI networking on “savanna1” AP, no encryption. Savanna webpage will be http://www.savanna.wan. This is considered a luxury, and has lower priority.