Seven Ways to Add Technology Safety to Your Website

1. **Add a safety alert header to your website.** Ideally, add it at the top of every page on your website because you never know which page a survivor will visit first. Check out the safety alert header at http://www.nnedv.org or the popup box at http://www.ndvh.org

2. **Add a link from your website to NNEDV's internet safety page** at http://nnedv.org/resources/internetsafety. Or copy or adapt Safety Net's internet safety tips for posting on your own website (please still cite or link to the Safety Net Project).

3. **Don't have web pages that tell survivors they can safely clear or hide their online tracks.** If any of your website's pages discuss clearing internet history or tracks, make sure they also mention the risks of spyware and computer monitoring. See our Spyware handout for more info at: http://nnedv.org/docs/SafetyNet/NNEDV_SpywareAndSafety.pdf

4. **Get informed consent for names or photos that you post to your website.** This includes presenters, donors, boards, staff, and volunteers. This includes information on web pages and in newsletters or other publications that get posted online as PDF or other files. Remove any names or photos, presentations or materials where your organization does not presently have explicit consent to post to your website.

5. **Remove email addresses from your website and use web forms instead.** This will not only decrease spam (an organizational security risk), but it alerts survivors to potential safety risks and promotes informed consent and safer modes of contact. See NNEDV's form at: http://www.nnedv.org/index.php?option=com_chronocontact&chronoformname=contact

6. **Add a link to NNEDV Safety Net Project's Tech Safety plan.** The safety plan is in eight languages and can be accessed at http://nnedv.org/resources/safetynetpublications. If you are in Canada, Europe, or elsewhere, ask Safety Net for a version that's adapted your country/province and post that to your website.

7. **Make your website more accessible.** Ensure all people can access to your website's safety information. Check that images on your website have alternative text descriptions (html alt text). Make sure there is concise and descriptive text within each link (and within the html title tag) that describes where the link takes a visitor. If images or link descriptions are missing, decide what the text needs to be and add it yourself or get your website person to fix it. Read about more steps to take at W3C's Quick Tips to Make Accessible Websites: http://www.w3.org/WAI/quicktips