Through an agreement with SPUR authors, CUR owns the copyright on all materials and grants the author the right to reuse the materials for personal use. The details of the copyright agreement are described in the SPUR Copyright Form.

**Request to reuse SPUR Content**

Readers need permission from the copyright holder to use copyrighted material unless the content is in the public domain (see below).

Usually, the copyright holder will be the publisher, but it may instead be the author or a third party (as noted in a copyright notice attached to the work – for example, a figure in an article may have been reproduced from another journal. Before requesting permission to reuse the content in SPUR, please review the article to identify the copyright holder of the portion you wish to reuse. Unless noted otherwise, the copyright holder of SPUR content should be assumed to be CUR.

If CUR is the copyright holder, send your request for use and permission to reuse in writing to [cur@cur.org]. All submissions must include the following:

- date of the request;
- date by which the author needs the permission to reuse;
- a complete reference citation with a link to the article for which reuse is requested;
- the portion of the material you want to use from the article/chapter (such as the specific figure numbers);
- a description of where the content will be reused (e.g., name of the journal, book title, thesis, course pack, learning management system, public facing website, or the like); and
- the number of copies that will be distributed, if reuse involves print, or the size of the audience, if conference.

CUR staff will be in contact with additional details, including how to indicate that permission was granted to reuse the content (example below).

**Open-to-Read CUR Copyrighted Content**

The SPUR selects a limited number of articles within each issue as ‘Open-to-Read’. These articles are available for everyone to download and read. However, they are not free to reuse without the permission of the copyright holder. If you wish to request permission to reuse, follow the procedure noted above for requesting permission to reuse SPUR copyrighted material.

**Works in the Public Domain**

Works that are in the "public domain" may be copied and used without permission of the publisher, author, or other entity. Several classes of material make up the public domain:

1. Works whose copyright protection has expired or lapsed; this occurs 70 years after the author's death (or for works for hire, 95 years from the date of publication or 120 years from the date of creation, whichever expires first) in the United States.
2. Works prepared as works for hire when all authors are U.S. government employees.
3. Works explicitly released from copyright protection by their legitimate copyright holders. For articles subject to Crown copyright: If all the authors of a requested article worked for the governments of Australia, Canada, or the United Kingdom when the article was written, a Crown copyright notice appears. Write directly to the authors for permission because the authors’ countries own the copyright.
4. An article is in the public domain if all authors worked for the U.S. Government when the article was written. Requesters who want to use the material that appeared in pieces that are in the public domain do not need permission if the notice on the article/chapter states, “Not subject to U.S. Copyright,” and credit to another source does not appear in the figure/table caption if you are using figures/tables from the article.
5. Works explicitly released from copyright protection by their legitimate copyright holders. For articles subject to Crown copyright: If all the authors of a requested article worked for the governments of Australia, Canada, or the United Kingdom when the article was written, a Crown copyright notice appears. Write directly to the authors for permission because the authors’ countries own the copyright.

**How to credit and indicate permission was granted to reproduce content**

When reusing content, use the following general format for credit lines:

1. Begin with a noun to specify whether the credit line applies to the entire figure or specific panel
   1. Figure
   2. Panel X
2. Indicate whether the image was changed (most common) or replicated exactly (usually applies to photos)
   1. Adapted
   2. Reproduced
3. Insert “with permission” if permission was needed and you have received it.
4. Include the source of the image, depending on the style used by the journal and whether it appears in the literature cited.
   1. From Author (year)
   2. From reference ####
   3. From https://www.website.com
5. If required by the reuse license, include a notice of copyright (with year and copyright holder’s name), Creative Commons license abbreviation, or public domain
   1. Copyright (year)[by whom]
   2. [CC BY-SA 4.0]
   3. [public domain]

**Examples:**

- Figure adapted with permission from Smith & Jones (2010); Copyright 2020 Council on Undergraduate Research
- Figure reproduced with permission from Jones et al. (2020).
- Panel b adapted from Reference 5 with permission from Council on Undergraduate Research
- Panel adapted from Jones et al. (2010) (CC BY 4.0)

These permission statements must be included per publication guidelines. Generally, when displaying a specific chart of the article (figure, image, table, etc.), the figure legend includes the permission statement. If there is no room for the legend, then there needs to be a footnote (or reference depending on the style required) that notes that the figure/table/image is reproduced w. permission (use the exact statement provided by the permission provider/publisher).