As product owners of this amorphous system, the POs were tasked with making the oft-critiqued service usable with uncertain resources and competing institutional priorities. They accomplished this by focusing efforts in 4 key ways:

01. The POs were given the freedom to articulate their ideal vision and mission statements. This was essential for moving the service forward. These statements serve as the foundation for prioritizing feature requests, advocating for resources, and communicating about the service consistently to internal and external stakeholders.

02. Firm boundaries allowed the POs to scope developer work, prioritize maintenance and feature development, and deny implementation of previously requested features that were no longer relevant to the repository. The POs could also drop support for unused services, allow other services to limp along, and improve existing strengths.

03. There were known frustrations with the service that were easy to start with: small changes to the user interface, such as use metrics, received immediate positive feedback from key stakeholders. Additionally, the POs prioritized stalled projects to either complete the project or accept the sunk-costs and clear the backlog for other projects.

04. Early in the revitalization process, the POs accepted the service would never be comprehensive. Instead, by focusing on user needs and decreasing the burden to create a comprehensive research repository, the POs have been able to prove the value of a discipline-agnostic approach to internal and external stakeholders.

Context:
- Strong vision
- Clear limits
- Small changes
- User orientated

Challenges:
- Aging technical stack that is difficult to maintain and grow
- Limited adoption and awareness on campus
- An overly broad scope with no clear user group
- Uncertain resources and institutional commitment

Mikala Narlock, Digital Collections Strategy Librarian
University of Notre Dame
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