Overview of the Organization of Interest (OOI) Database and Attributes

Overview
The Organization of Interest (OOI) database replaces the D03/Common Unit Code system and maintains university organizations (Orgs) and organizational structures and historical changes. In addition to providing Organization Codes for university units, the OOI system provides the ability to create many relationships between those units and different organizational structures. It also allows for the creation of both university-defined orgs, and orgs defined by units, for use by units. The tentative date for release to campus is March 2012.

In the new OOI system, the two-character MAU codes (major administrative units) and the three-character department codes from the legacy Common Unit Code system become attributes of the eight-character Organization Code (Org Code). This Org Code is used within the EBS Finance and HR/Payroll systems. The attributes of the Org Code within the OOI system allow for more aggregate and detail reporting in either the Finance or HR/Payroll system.

Common Terms
Organization of Interest (OOI): The OOI database replaces the D03/CUC system and maintains the university organizations (Orgs) and organizational structures. The OOI system provides a method for creating many relationships between organizational entities, and allows for the creation of orgs below those that are defined by central administration.

Major Administrative Unit (MAU): Represents a grouping of organizational units for administrative purposes (i.e. college). An organizational unit may belong to more than one MAU.

Department (DP): Represents, for administrative purposes, a ‘department’ which may be composed of one or more U1 each of which may also be part of other MAUs (i.e., Radiology).

U1: Part of an MAU and a Department whose existence is separately authorized at the central level (i.e., Biochemistry CNS). In the legacy D03 system, these were represented by common unit codes.

U2 to U7: Represent a portion of a U1 defined by the unit. If these exist, the higher levels in the hierarchy must not include any data.

Organization Code (Org Code): An eight-character code representing an organizational unit. With conversion into the EBS systems, common unit codes currently in existence had a 100 added to their CUC identifier. (MAU were created with a leading 100 and trailing 000, Departments were created with a leading 10092 and then the department code from D03). New codes will not have sight logic in the Org Code, but will have attributes that can determine their place within the structures built in OOI.
Organization Structure Code (Org Structure Code): Fifteen-character code composed of reference codes for the org. It is specific to a unit within an Org structure. The same DP could have different Org Structure Codes in different structures. Below are examples of this code.

1/1/P/32/098/1/0/0/0/0/0/0 represents Biochemistry – CNS
1/1/P/22/098/2/0/0/0/0/0/0 represents Biochemistry – CHM

Organization Reference Code (Org Ref Code): An attribute of the Org Code, with a length defined by the type of org unit, which identifies a unit within the reference structure. Example:

11P220982000000
In this example, the underlined 2 is the Org Ref Code for the U1 being defined. To use the code, you must take the department code so the effective value of the code is 0982.

Organization Reference ID (Org Ref ID): This is an eight-character comment field within the EBS Financial system accounting string. It is free-form text and can represent anything that the user designates. It is not part of the OOI system.

Organizational Unit: In OOI an organizational unit is a Campus, University, Vice President, MAU, DP, or U1 through U7.

Group: In OOI a group is a selection of organizational units for which reporting in aggregate is desirable.

Collaboration: In OOI collaboration is a selection of organizational units grouped for reporting and defined by some common interest, like an institute or center.

Structure Types in OOI
Attributes (i.e. MAU, DP) assigned in OOI and associated with a unit, are used to group for creating structures. There are other structures available such as D03, legacy CUC system, not discussed here.
Value added = attributes allow you to create multiple structures to facilitate reporting.
1. Finance – KFS
2. Human Resource - HR/Payroll – SAP
3. Reference – Until lead structure is developed the reference structure is being used to find the administrative parent of a DP and propagating the answer to the associated U1’s through U7’s.
4. D03 – Legacy organization system.
5. Lead – This is a new reporting structure coming soon that groups like U1’s by department and MAU that owns the department. Note: all departments have one, and only one, lead MAU in this structure.
6. Affiliate – Another new structure coming soon.
7. Historical – A new structure to facilitate reporting of organizational units no longer active.

Questions
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