



Service Level Management

ITILv3 Foundations

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Service Level Management Process

- Secures and manages agreements between the service provider and the customer regarding the utility (level of performance) and warranty (level of reliability) of the service
- Ensures all current and planned IT services are delivered to agreed upon, achievable targets



Service Level Management

- What metrics are we collecting and comparing our performance to?
- What utility and warranty did you promise to your customers?
- Are your targets achievable and measureable?
- Are the targets relevant?



How Is Service Level Management Achieved?



Always remember...

- Ensure SLM and BRM are aligned
- Negotiation is key!
- Monitor, report, and review SLA targets



Three Kinds of Important Documents

- Service Level Agreement (SLA)
- Operational Level Agreement (OLA)
- Underpinning Contract (UC)



Service Level Agreement (SLA)

- Written agreement between IT service provider and customer providing key service targets and responsibilities of both parties
- Formal document, but not necessarily a contract
- Clear, concise language and both parties agree upon its contents



Operational Level Agreement (OLA)

- Underpinning written agreement between two elements of the service provider organization regarding key service targets and responsibilities of both parties for the services being supported
- Like an SLA, but for within the service providers organization



Underpinning Contract (UC)

- Legally binding agreement that conform to contract law and organizational contract policy
- Written in “legalese” for the lawyers
- Negotiated by the Supplier Management



Why is SLM Part of Service Design?

- Provides an opportunity to establish the performance requirements early in the service development, ensuring the design work can be directed to meet the requirements



Challenges in SLM

- Keeping all the SLAs, OLAs, and UCs in proper alignment to support the services and business processes

