

Service Level Management Process

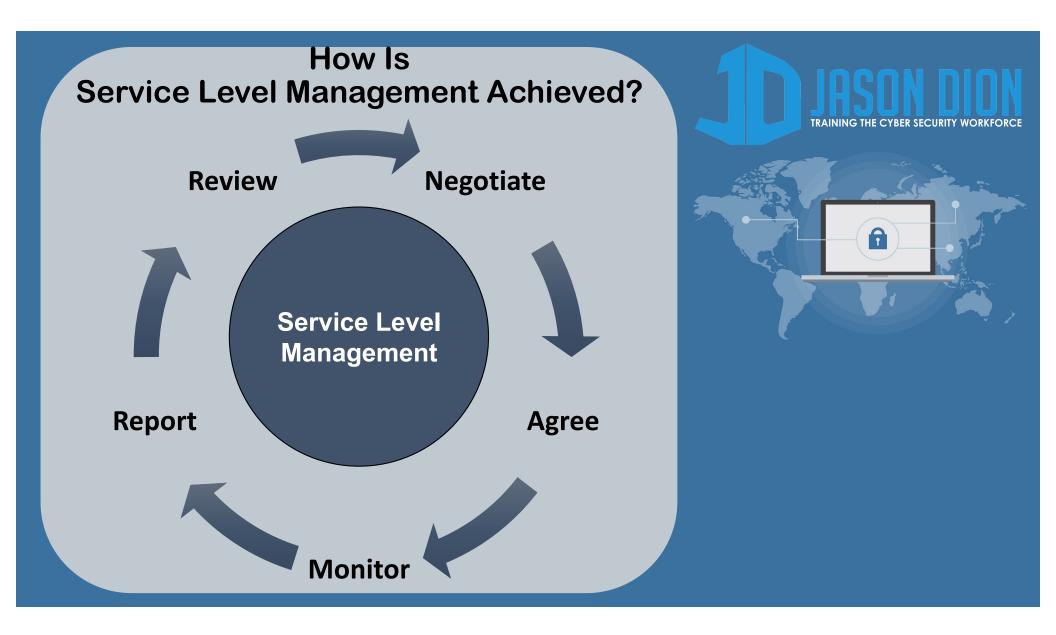
- Secures and manages agreements between the service provider and the customer regarding the utility (level of performance) and warranty (level of reliability) of the service
- Ensures all current and planned IT services are delivered to agreed upon, achievable targets



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?





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

