

Cloud Dependency Residue

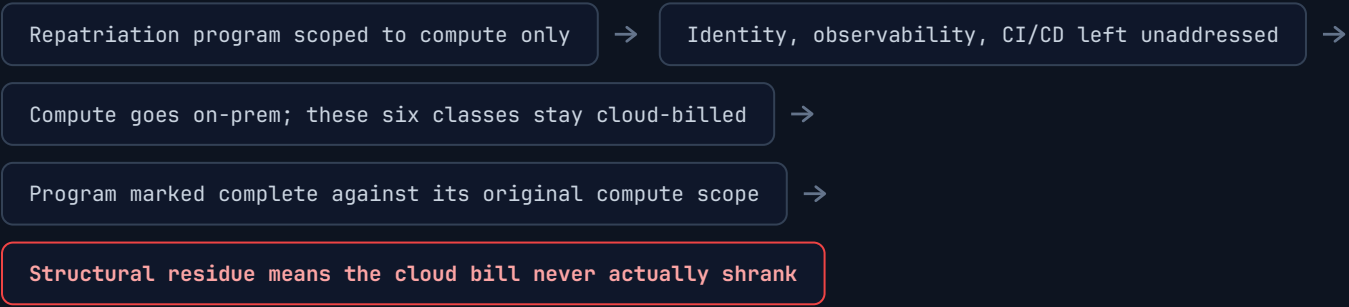
DEFINITION

The cloud services — identity, DNS, data services, tooling — that remain in use after repatriation and keep the organization partially cloud-dependent.

FRAMEWORK FLOW

01 The Condition A repatriation program scopes the move around compute — the workload's servers, storage, and runtime — because that's where the visible spend sits.	02 The Boundary Six operational service classes sit outside that scope by default: identity, observability, CI/CD, backup/DR, CDN/edge, and managed database. Each can move, stay, or split.	03 Failure State The compute relocates on schedule. Identity, observability, and CI/CD stay externally anchored — the workload physically moves, but the operational authority over it, and the cost obligations that follow, don't.	04 Consequence The program reports as complete while the cloud bill keeps arriving — Structural residue means full economic separation was never actually achievable without a dedicated decoupling program.
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Failure State: The Workload Moves. The Dependency Doesn't.



THE DIAGNOSTIC SIGNAL

RESIDUE TAXONOMY Score all six classes independently — identity, observability, CI/CD, backup/DR, CDN/edge, managed database. A repatriation plan that only inventories compute is scoped to the wrong boundary from the start.	RESIDUE SEVERITY Ask what tier each dependency actually reads: Minimal (fully decoupled), Persistent (still cloud-bound but bounded), or Structural (economic separation unlikely without a dedicated program).
TRIGGER CONDITION Residue only shows up as a cost problem once the compute has already moved and the workload owner expects the cloud bill to have moved with it. Before the move, it's invisible in the TCO model.	REMEDIATION SHAPE Structural residue is not a compute-migration task — it requires its own decoupling program, sequenced and budgeted separately from the repatriation move itself.

ARCHITECTURAL RELATIONSHIPS

#76 Repatriation Elasticity Gap RELATED MODERATE Two sides of what repatriation doesn't eliminate: Dependency Residue prices what stays cloud-billed regardless of where compute runs; the Elasticity Gap prices burst capacity forfeited by leaving cloud.	#78 Stranded Capacity Risk RELATED MODERATE Both are costs that only surface after the compute has already relocated — Dependency Residue is what stays behind in cloud; Stranded Capacity Risk is what sits idle in the new on-prem footprint.
#79 Economic Persistence Bias RELATED MODERATE Persistence Bias is why Structural residue gets left unaddressed in the first place — the same operational familiarity that keeps workloads in place keeps identity and CI/CD anchored to cloud by default.	#80 Operational Amortization Window RELATED MODERATE Structural residue extends the Amortization Window directly — the on-prem investment can't normalize against savings that a still-cloud-billed dependency layer keeps eroding.

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FRAMEWORK HOME

The Cloud Repatriation Economics Engine's Operational Separation pillar scores this directly — Cloud Dependency Residue classified Minimal, Persistent, or Structural across six named dependency classes, feeding the Economic Separation Achievability output.

"The workload can move. The dependency it left behind is still on the invoice — Structural residue means you didn't repatriate, you relocated one line item and kept the rest."