### XT: Solves Production

#### Lifting the moratorium spurs production – recent leases and lawsuits prove

**Spakovsky and Loris, 8/13** \*Senior Legal Fellow in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies, and \*\*the Herbert and Joyce Morgan Fellow in the Thomas A. Roe Institute for Economic Policy Studies, at The Heritage Foundation (Hans von Spakovsky and Nicolas Loris, The Heritage Foundation, 13 August 2012, “Offshore Drilling: Increase Access, Reduce the Risk, and Stop Hurting American Companies,” http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2012/08/offshore-drilling-increase-access-reduce-the-risk-and-stop-hurting-american-companies)//CC

Oil companies are not only eager to drill off America’s coasts—they are enthusiastic about creating jobs and bringing more oil to the world (and the American) market, which, in turn, will help lower gas prices. Indeed, for evidence of oil companies’ appetite for economic growth, one need look no further than the Department of the Interior’s recent $1.7 billion lease sale in the central Gulf of Mexico. But while this sale was a positive development for American energy production, the Obama Administration is doing everything in its power to prevent companies that obtain offshore leases from actually drilling and producing oil—a fact evidenced by a new lawsuit recently filed in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims by an independent U.S. oil and gas company.

### Russia war d

**In this context, you should round down to zero risk**

**Graham 7** (senior advisor on Russia in the US National Security Council staff 2002-2007, Thomas, Russia in Global Affairs, July - September 2007, “The Dialectics of Strength and Weakness,” http://eng.globalaffairs.ru/numbers/20/1129.html)

An astute historian of Russia, Martin Malia, wrote several years ago that “Russia has at different times been demonized or divinized by Western opinion less because of her real role in Europe than because of the fears and frustrations, or hopes and aspirations, generated within European society by its own domestic problems.” Such is the case today. To be sure, mounting Western concerns about Russia are a consequence of Russian policies that appear to undermine Western interests, but they are also a reflection of declining confidence in our own abilities and the efficacy of our own policies. Ironically, this growing fear and distrust of Russia come at a time when Russia is arguably less threatening to the West, and the United States in particular, than it has been at any time since the end of the Second World War. Russia does not champion a totalitarian ideology intent on our destruction, its military poses no threat to sweep across Europe, its economic growth depends on constructive commercial relations with Europe, and its strategic arsenal – while still capable of annihilating the United States – is under more reliable control than it has been in the past fifteen years and the threat of a strategic strike **approaches zero probability**. Political gridlock in key Western countries, however, precludes the creativity, risk-taking, and subtlety needed to advance our interests on issues over which we are at odds with Russia while laying the basis for more constructive long-term relations with Russia.

### alt offense

#### Consumption is inevitable – reducing resource consumption will lead to consumption of other goods – that results in resource production

**Wapner** and Willoughby**, 5** (Paul, Associate Professor and Director of the Global Environmental Politics program, School of International Service at American University, and John, Professor of Economics at American University, Chair of the Department of Economics, “The Irony of Environmentalism: The Ecological Futility but Political Necessity of Lifestyle Change,” Ethics & International Affairs, Volume 19, Issue 3, December 2005, pg. 77-89, Wiley Online Library, pdf, Tashma)

Considering what would happen if a group of environmentalists decided to cut back on their use of a key resource can also make this point. Let’s say, for example, that I reduce my water consumption in an effort to save fresh water. There is no question that this immediately reduces demand on water and thus helps to conserve a limited resource. But, in the act of doing so, I also pay less to the water utility provider, and thus have more discretionary income. **If I spend** the **money I save** by not consuming water **on other** resource-involved **goods** or activities, especially ones **that indirectly use water** (such as many manufactured goods), **the net environmental impact** of my decision **may be hard to discern**. If I invest my savings in conventional financial mechanisms, I will probably still end up inducing environmental harm. In short, resource restraint by some may not translate directly into a collective reduction in resource use. **This underlines** the **difﬁculty of protecting** the **environment through campaigns to change** individual **consumption patterns**.