

1. California is experiencing a severe drought. Because California gets much of its water from other parts of the country, this causes water shortages in many states. To deal with the drought, residents are asked to reduce their water usage. Pat lives in California. His lawn is important to him, and he waters it twice a day in order to keep it luxurious and green. Worrying about his lawn is exhausting, so he also takes a daily bubble bath, followed by a long shower to wash off the soap residue. He gets great pleasure from this bath. Is Pat doing something morally wrong?

Some vocabulary

free riding:

being complicit (in a collective harm):

2. Give cases where free riding or complicity seem morally wrong to you.

Free riding seems wrong to class	Complicity seems wrong to class

Sinnott-Armstrong

The harm principle: We have a moral obligation not to perform an act that causes harm to others.

The indirect harm principle: We have a moral obligation not to perform an act that causes harm to others indirectly by causing someone to carry out acts that cause harm to others.

The contribution principle: We have a moral obligation not to make problems worse.

The general action principle: I have a moral obligation not to perform an act when it would be worse for everyone to perform an act of the same kind.

The group principle: We have a moral obligation not to perform an action if this action makes us a member of a group whose actions together cause harm.

The ideal law principle: We have a moral obligation not to perform an action if it ought to be illegal.

3. When do we have *prima facie* moral obligations to not free ride, or not be complicit? You can modify one of the above principles if you like. If so, you should address Sinnott-Armstrong's objections to the principle you've used. Or you can give your own, new, principle.