

HOUSERULE HANDBOOKS

SPELLPOINTS



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PATHFINDER
ROLEPLAYING GAME COMPATIBLE

HOUSERULE HANDBOOKS: SPELL POINTS

The *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core Rulebook* presents characters with two kinds of spellcasting – spontaneous spellcasters (who can cast any spell they know but have a very limited number of spells known, such as bards and sorcerers) and preparation spellcasters (who can know a lot of spells but must carefully prepare each one prior to casting, such as clerics, druids, paladins, rangers, and wizards). There is some crossover between these two types (clerics and druids can spontaneously cast one kind of spell each, various archetypes and feats give some additional flexibility to or additional spells known to spontaneous casters), but their core spellcasting ability follows the same general restrictions. Even expansions of the core rules have not provided truly

new spellcasting options – though a lot of new classes have been added in later rulebooks, they all still fall into those two broad categories of spellcaster.

The problem with both of these spellcasting types is that they don't do a very good job of modeling how spellcasters tend to work in popular fantasy fiction. With the exception of stories specifically based on games that use these rules, spellcasters in stories with magic almost never complain about not having prepared the right spell for a specific encounter, or whine that they are limited in how many spells they can learn by some unbreakable mystic limit. Certainly spellcasters seem to want to spend time learning spells, and may wax philosophical about the limits of magic in general, but the common restrictions spontaneous and preparation spellcasters run into is just not a major trope of fantasy. Further, while it is fairly common for literary spellcasters to tire themselves through the use of magic, the existing rules allow sorcerers and wizards both to freely burn through every spell they possess and still be in shape for a long day of jogging up and down mountainsides. A spellcaster may not *want* to go adventuring when low on spell slots, but he's certainly not feeling any personal strain from an expenditure of mystic energy.

Going beyond fantasy source material, another reason to consider a spell-point system is for players who like the idea of playing a spellcaster, but hate feeling that they consistently select the wrong spells to know or prepare. While the existing spellcasting systems are well-balanced against other classes for players who know how to maximize the system through a mastery of game mechanics and play experience, there also exist players who just aren't as good at knowing what spells to have ready. Obviously, in some campaigns it's just not a good idea for such players to run spellcasters, but that needn't be the only answer to the situation. If a GM and her players would all *like* another option, why not provide them one?

This is the goal of *Spell Points*, the first in our line of *Houserule Handbooks*. Each of these products is designed to introduce a carefully balanced, developed, and playtested version of a popular houserule for campaigns using the *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core*



Rulebook. *Houserule Handbooks* aren't for everyone, and should always be considered "alternate" rules, only for use if a GM and players all want to add something different to a campaign. In the case of *Spell Points*, the alternate rule is a system to allow all spellcasters to fuel their spells with a pool of spell points, not requiring any spell preparation, and allowing a spellcaster additional flexibility by using a lot of spell points to fuel a few high-level spells, or gain extended staying power by restricting casting to a larger number of lower-level spells. Further, the system is designed only for actual spellcasters, ignoring the spell-like abilities of monks and the infusions of alchemists as dissimilar enough to not need the same kind of spell point houserules. These considerations drive all the design decisions that follow, so if the system as described doesn't sound like your cup of tea, this product likely isn't for you.

SPELL POINTS

Spell points are a resource used to cast spells, as opposed to using the normal rules of spell slots and spell preparation. Rules are given for spell points in general, and then specific rules for each spellcasting class. Every spellcasting class can use spell points. A campaign may only use spell-point characters (at the GM's discretion), or both spell-point and normal versions of classes may exist (in which case the decision to be a spell-point spellcaster must be selected when the first level in a spellcasting class is taken). A character cannot take levels in both a spell-point and non-spell-point version of the same class (treat using spell points as a kind of archetype for spellcasting classes).

Characters using spell points do not need to prepare spells in advance, and can cast the same spell repeatedly (though there is a cost – see **Eldritch Dissonance**, below) or cast spells of a specific level rather than being forced to spread their mystic energy over a range of spells. A spell-point spellcaster can cast a spell as long as he has enough spell points to cover its cost, though eventually doing so takes a physical toll (see **Fatigue and Exhaustion**, below). A spell-point spellcaster must follow all other rules of spellcasting.

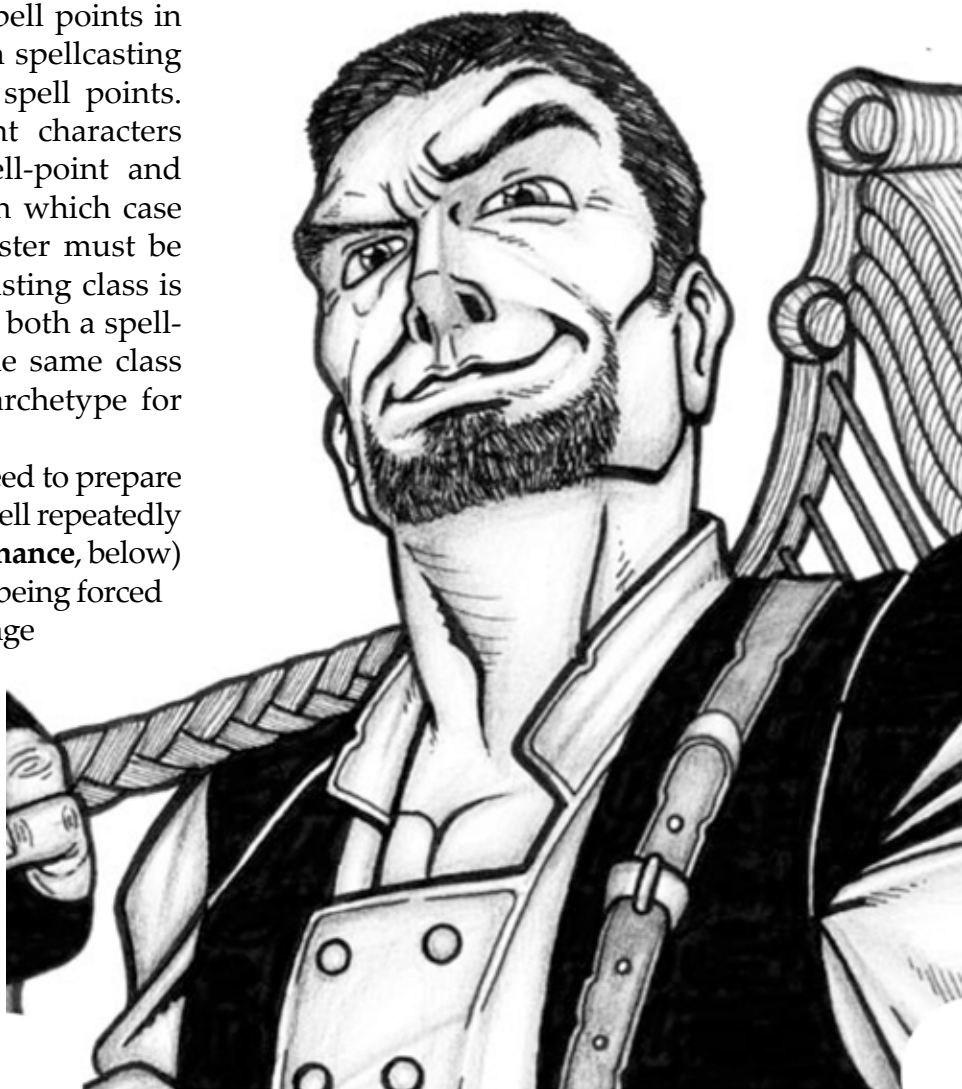
If adapting these rules to classes by third-party publishers, simply determine spell points the same way as a base class that has the same spells/

day (and/or spells known) chart as the class you are adapting, and then apply the general spell point rules to that class. If the class duplicates some feature similar to a core class (such as a cleric's spontaneous casting of cure spells, or a wizard's extra spell/day from a bonded item) adapt the rules from the base class.

DETERMINING SPELL POINTS

Each class receives a number of spell points based on its level, as detailed in the charts presented in the class descriptions, below. Characters also receive bonus spell points equal to their spellcasting ability score modifier (for the ability that would normally determine the class's bonus spells). A character is limited to a number of bonus spell points equal to the highest level spell he can cast.

For example, Eliana is a 5th level sorcerer with a 20 Charisma. While she has a Cha bonus of +5, since her maximum spell level is 2nd, she receives only 2 bonus spell points. When she reaches 6th level and her maximum spell level rises to 3rd, she receives 3 bonus spell points.



CASTING WITH SPELL POINTS

Casting a spell using the spell-point system is extremely similar to the normal spellcasting rules. Such concerns as casting time, components, arcane spell failure in armor, and concentration checks all work normally. The only difference is that rather than having a number of spell slots or prepared spells, all spell-point spellcasters may cast any spell they know by expending the appropriate number of spell points from their spell-point pool. The base cost of casting a spell is 1 + spell level (so casting a 5th level spell costs 6 spell points). Casting the same spell several times in a day can increase its spell-point cost (see **Eldritch Dissonance**, below), and many classes have features that create special interactions with spell points (detailed in each class entry, below), but the core game mechanic is as simple as tracking spell points in a pool, and spending them as spells are cast.

CANTRIPS AND ORISONS

Cantrips and orisons (also known as 0-level spells) have no spell-point cost to cast, but may have a cost to prepare or require that the spellcaster have a minimum number of spell points available.

Spontaneous spell-point spellcasters can simply cast any cantrip or orison they know without expending spell points, but they must have at least 1 spell point available to do so. If a spontaneous spellcaster has expended all his spell points for the day, he can no longer cast cantrips or orisons until he regains some spell points.

Preparation spell-point spellcasters can prepare a number of cantrips or orisons. Each cantrip or orison prepared reduces the number of spell points in the spellcaster's spell pool by 1 until the spellcaster next prepares spells. These spells are cast like any other spells, but once prepared they do not require the spellcaster to expend any points from his spell pool to cast them. Such spells remain prepared until the spellcaster next prepares spells.

FATIGUE AND EXHAUSTION

While a spell-point spellcaster can cast a comparable number of spells per day as his spontaneous and preparation brethren, he doesn't get to blithely burn through all his mystic energy without a risk of personal consequences. The additional flexibility that comes from fueling spells with your own mystic energy has a potential price to pay as well – fatigue and (if you keep it up) exhaustion or even unconsciousness.

NAMING SPELL POINTS

While “spell points” is an easy-to-remember and descriptive term that works well for discussion of game mechanics (much like “hit points”), it's a boring and generic thing for characters to talk about. While there's no reason to force players to be “in-character” for all discussions of their resources, it can be fun to have a magic cosmology that includes terms for the energy represented by spell points. The mystic power mages use to fuel their spells is often discussed in fantasy fiction, which can be a good source for finding terms to use in your campaign. Common choices include chi (or qi, but not *ki* as it already refers to a specific game mechanic), levin, mana, odylic, orgone, prana, seid, and vril.

When a spell-point spellcaster has used half his spell points, every spell he casts thereafter has a risk of tiring him. Divide the spellcaster's spell point total by 50%. This is his open pool, and he suffers no special risks when casting spells using these spell points. The remainder of his spell points are his reserve pool. Each time a spell is cast that uses any spell points from his reserve pool, the spellcaster must make a Will save or become fatigued. If the spellcaster is already fatigued he becomes exhausted, and if already exhausted he falls unconscious. The DC of the Will save is 10 + the number of spell points used from the reserve pool to cast the spell.

The fatigued condition gained as a result of failing the save when using spell points from the reserve pool cannot be cured, healed, or removed until the spellcaster has regained his spell points. Magic abilities that would normally remove fatigue effects (such as a lesser restoration or a lay on hands with the fatigue mercy) instead suspend the effect for 5 minutes per caster level (or character level in the case of supernatural abilities).

When the spellpoint spellcaster regains his spell points and his reserve pool is full, all fatigue conditions gained by using reserve points end.

DIVINE ATTUNEMENT

Divine preparation spellcasters (such as clerics, druids, paladins, and rangers) must attune themselves to specific aspects of the power of their deities (or whatever power grants them their spells) in order to

be able to use their own mystic power to cast spells. While there is no limit to what spells these divine spellcasters have access to, they can't be attuned to every conceivable spell at once. For each spell level they can cast above 0 level spells, these divine casters are limited to being attuned to a number of spells equal to their Wisdom score. (Not their Wisdom modifier, but the actual full ability score). Spell attunement takes place when the spellcasters pray or meditate to regain spellpoints for the day. Some classes are always considered attuned to one or more set of spells (such as a cleric's domain spells), and these do not count against a divine spellcaster's total attunement limit.

In campaigns using only spells from the *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core Rulebook*, attunement isn't much of a limitation, especially at higher levels. For example, there are only 18 7th level spells on the cleric spell list in the core rules – by the time a cleric can cast 7th level spells, he's sure to have an 18 Wisdom.

However, if a campaign adds numerous additional sources the number of spells in a divine spellcaster's class list can swell quickly. Unlike arcane preparation spellcasters, who must take time and money to expand their spell lists to a vast number of options, divine preparation spellcasters automatically have access to all their spells of their class. Without limiting how many they have access to at one time, the divine preparation classes gain a huge power boost with the spell point system. While increased flexibility is one of the features of this system, it is not designed to allow a 1st level cleric to choose from any of 65 different 1st level spells spread over multiple hardcover books.

ELDRITCH DISSONANCE

Channeling spell points into the ritualistic formulas that make up spells isn't as tidy or elegant a process as casting a prepared spell. The energy from spell points tends to leave a residue in the aura of the spellcaster, creating a kind of mystic static or interference called "eldritch dissonance." For preparation spellcasters – who are dependent on focusing raw magic energy into specific spells with a careful implementation of mental state, gesture, and incantations – even a small hindrance in their auras can make creating a spell effect significantly more difficult.

For preparation spell-point spellcasters, eldritch dissonance makes casting the same spell repeatedly increasingly difficult. This is because the dissonance is attuned specifically to the spell that created it, and the interference requires more spell energy to cut through and create the desired spell effect. As a result, each time after the first a preparation spell-point spellcaster casts the same spell since restoring his spell pool, it costs additional spell points equal to its level.

For example, Davor is a half-orc spell-point wizard who knows *fireball*. As a 3rd level spell, the first time Davor casts *fireball* each day it costs 4 spell points. If Davor decides to cast *fireball* again the next round, its cost increases to 7 spell points (base 4, +3 for being a 3rd level spell). If he casts it a third time in another encounter later on the same day, it costs 10 (4 +3 +3) spell points.



When a spell-point spellcaster regains his use of daily abilities and takes an hour to refocus his mystic energies for the day, one of the things he does is cleanse his aura of any dissonance from the previous day. Thus, for spell-point spellcasters “preparation” refers not to preparing spells in advance (as the spell-point system makes that unnecessary), but in the careful preparations required to start with a clean aura each day.

For spontaneous spellcasters this residue has a much lesser effect – their spells known are an integral part of their personal auras, and no minor mystic clutter caused by their own spell energy is going to have any noticeable effect on their ability to continue casting spells. Each time after the first a spontaneous spell-point spellcaster casts the same spell since restoring her spell pool, it costs one additional spell point.

For example, Xasha is a 7th level bard with *charm monster*, and she’s trying to sneak into a minotaur encampment. As she meets a minotaur guard at the edge of camp, she hits him with *charm monster*, spending 4 spell points. She convinces the monstrous humanoid to act as if she is his prisoner, and escort her into camp. When she has the minotaur take her into the chieftain’s tent she encounters one of his wives, and casts another *charm monster*, spending 5 spell points. If the chieftain arrives before she can find the map she is looking for in his tent, she may need to cast another *charm monster*, which will cost her 6 spell points.

METAMAGIC FEATS

Spell-point spellcasters handle metamagic feats slightly differently than typical spellcasters. In all cases, the spell-point spellcaster calculates the effective spell level of a spell + its metamagic feats, and calculates its spell point cost based on that level. A spell is never considered lower than its base level when calculating its cost with metamagic feats, no matter what traits, feats, or abilities the spellcaster has that might lower its effective level with metamagic. Like standard spellcasters, spell-point spellcasters cannot use metamagic feats to boost a spell’s effective level to be higher than the highest-level spell the character can cast.

Since spell-point spellcasters all choose spells as they cast them, they can choose when they cast their spells whether to apply their metamagic feats to improve them. This takes more than casting a regular spell. If the spell’s normal casting time is a standard action, casting a metamagic version is a full-round action. (This isn’t the same as a 1-round casting time.) The only exception is for spells modified by the

WHAT’S THE DEAL WITH ELDRITCH DISSONANCE?

Eldritch dissonance exists for two compelling reasons. The first is to prevent magi, witches, and wizards from simply spending all their spell points on their highest level spells, blowing away one or two encounters a day, and then refusing to do any more adventuring until they recover their spell points. While a character with one of these classes could technically know enough spells to use all their highest-level options without incurring dissonance, this will be very rare (and represent a significant investment on the part of the spellcaster). In most cases, spellcasters will use a wide range of spells to prevent eldritch dissonance from making one favored option too expensive.

The second reason is one of game design favoring interesting options. If a spell-point spellcaster can use the same spell repeatedly without limit, many players will find one or two spells that are effective in a given encounter and cast them over and over. While this can make for good tactics, it’s not always good game design. Having the same spell take effect repeatedly gets boring, not just for the spellcaster’s player but also for the GM and other players at the table. It’s much more interesting to see a cleric look for interesting ways to use *control water* (as a spell he can cast cheaply because he hasn’t used it yet that day) than for him to cast *holy smite* a 2nd, 3rd, or 4th time. Restrictions can encourage creativity, and this rule helps prevent the spell-point system from making the game less interesting for all involved.

Quicken Spell metamagic feat, which can be cast as normal using the feat. For a spell with a longer casting time, it takes an extra full-round action to cast the spell.

For example, Xasha has managed to get grappled by bandits (a not uncommon occurrence), and can’t use her hands. She wants to use *charm person* on the bandits, but needs to bypass its somatic components. Since she knows Still Spell, Xasha decides to cast a Still *charm person*. This has an effective spell level of 2nd, so it costs her 3 spell points, and requires a full-round action.

A metamagic version of a spell is still considered the same spell for purposes of eldritch dissonance. For spontaneous spell-point spellcasters this is easy to handle, since each additional casting of a spell simply

costs 1 more spell point. Thus in the example above, if Xasha has already cast normal *charm person* spells twice earlier in the same day, her Still *charm person* is going to cost 2 more spell points (5 total).

For preparation spell-point spellcasters it is slightly more complex. The additional cost of having cast a spell multiple times is always based on its original spell level. Thus, whenever adding one or more metamagic feats to a spell, the preparation spellcaster calculates what the spell's cost would be without the metamagic feat, then adds 1 spell point per level adjustment of the metamagic feat. Using metamagic feats multiple times in the same day does not increase the cost of adding the feat itself – only casting the same spell (regardless of metamagic) multiple times creates eldritch dissonance.

For example, Davor has cast *fireball* three times already in the day, but finds himself facing a group of bandits tightly clumped within a 20-foot radius. Unable to resist the targeting opportunity, but hoping he can take them all out in a single casting, Davor decides to use an Empowered *fireball*, which counts as a 5th level spell. To determine the spell point cost he calculates the cost of a 4th *fireball* in the same day (13) and adds two for the level adjustment of Empower Spell, for a total cost of 15 spell points.

RECOVERING SPELL POINTS

Each day, spell-point spellcasters must focus their minds on the task of regaining their spell points. An arcane spell-point spellcaster needs 8 hours of rest. The spellcaster does not have to slumber for every minute of the time, but he must refrain from movement, combat, spellcasting, skill use, conversation, or any other fairly demanding physical or mental task during the rest period. If his rest is interrupted, each interruption adds 1 hour to the total amount of time he has to rest in order to clear his mind, and he must have at least 1 hour of uninterrupted rest immediately prior to regaining his spell points. If the character does not need to sleep for some reason, he still must have 8 hours of restful calm before regaining any spell points.

After resting, an arcane preparation spellcaster must have enough peace, quiet, and comfort to allow for proper concentration. The spellcaster's surroundings need not be luxurious, but they must be free from distractions. Exposure to inclement weather prevents the necessary concentration, as does any injury or failed saving throw the character might experience while studying. After an hour of study, the preparation spellcaster regains spell

points used the day before, and resets all spell point costs to their base cost (all eldritch dissonance is removed -- see **Eldritch Dissonance**, above).

Characters who learn spells by adding them to a specific source (such as a wizard's spellbook or a witch's familiar) must have access to that source to reset the cost of spells suffering eldritch dissonance. Without this source, these spells retain any eldritch dissonance gained from casting them previously.

An arcane spontaneous spell-point spellcaster needs only spends 15 minutes concentrating after resting. During this period, the spellcaster regains his spell points, and the cost of all his spells returns to its base cost (all eldritch dissonance is removed -- see **Eldritch Dissonance**, above). Without such a period to refresh herself, the character does not regain the spell points used up the day before.

A divine spell-point spellcaster must meditate or pray for his spells. Each divine spell-point spellcaster must choose a time at which he must spend 1 hour each day in quiet contemplation or supplication to regain his daily allotment of spell points, reset his spell point costs to their base level (ending any additional cost from eldritch dissonance), and attune to spells of his choice if he is a preparation spellcaster (see **Divine Attunement**, above). Time spent resting has no effect on whether a divine spell-point spellcaster can regain spell points.

No spell-point spellcaster can regain spell points more than once per day.

TRACKING SPELL POINTS

While players and GMs are all used to tracking spell slots, prepared spells, hit points, ammunition, and similar expendable resources, tracking spell points can feel more complex when it is first introduced to a campaign. The most important factor is to keep track of each pool of spell points separately – having a character's open pool and reserve pool listed separately makes it easy to know when the character must begin making saving throws to avoid fatigue and listing special pools (such as domain pools and specialty school pools) separately makes it easier to know what spell points can be used to cast what kind of spells.

Similarly, wherever the player normally tracks spells known is a good place to mark down how many times in a day a character has cast a specific spell. This makes it easy to track the additional spell point cost of a spell due to eldritch dissonance.

RECENT CASTING LIMIT

All spell-point spellcasters are unable to regain any spell points spent within the 8 hours prior to regaining spell points for the day.

THE SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING CLASSES

The following rules describe how the spell-point versions of each of the base spellcasting classes operate. Except where specifically noted otherwise, these classes follow the general rules on spellcasting, the general rules for their class, and the general rules of spell-point spellcasting outlined above. *Any ability or class feature of these classes that is not mentioned in the entries below works exactly as described for standard members of the class.*

RENAMING SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTERS

In a game where only spell-point spellcasters are used, it's easiest to simply leave the class names alone – a spell-point bard is just called a bard. However, if a GM decides to add spell-point spellcasting options into a campaign that also retains standard spellcasters, it may be preferable to use different names for the spell-point versions of the class, allowing players to quickly distinguish between a bard and a jongleur (or whatever term is selected). Some suggestions for alternate names are given below. While not all these names are a perfect match for the abilities of each class, they can be used to add specific flavor to the terminology of a campaign.

Bard: Harper, Jongleur, Minstrel

Cleric: Curate, Ecclesiastic, Pastor

Druid: Jhankri, Ovate, Witch Doctor

Inquisitor: Bailiff, Exorcist, Medean,

Magus: Caliburn, Dvergmál, Meigas,

Oracle: Auspex, Astrologer, Soothsayer

Paladin: Champion, Peer, Saint

Ranger: Custodian, Huntsman, Sentinel

Summoner: Balain, Diabolist, Inua

Sorcerer: Noita, Glamorist, Will-Worker

Wizard: Obeah, Thaumaturge, Wren

Witch: Dalang, Houngan/Mambo, Medicine Man

BARD SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

A bard is a spontaneous spellcaster that casts arcane spells drawn from the bard spell list. She can cast any spell she knows as long as she has spell points to do so. Every bard spell has a verbal component (singing, reciting, or music). To learn or cast a spell, a bard must have a Charisma score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A bard gains bonus spell points equal to her Charisma bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell she knows). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a bard's spell is 10 + the spell level + the bard's Charisma modifier. A bard has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell she knows, a bard must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a bard must expend 2 points from her spell pool, and casting a 3rd level spell requires the bard to expend 4 points from her spell pool.

Each time the bard casts a spell it leaves some small traces on her magic aura (much like the lingering

Bard Spell Points Per Level	
Level	Spell Points
1	3
2	5
3	7
4	10
5	13
6	16
7	20
8	24
9	29
10	35
11	42
12	50
13	59
14	69
15	80
16	92
17	105
18	119
19	134
20	150

auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a bard's aura is generally too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the bard to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. Because a bard's spells are internalized to her aura (they are innate magic powers gained through the bard's artistic nature), only a little eldritch dissonance is created by each spellcasting. As a result, each time a bard casts the same spell since restoring her spell pool, it costs one additional spell point. This additional spell point cost is removed when the bard refocuses herself and regains her spell points for the day.

The bard's selection of spells is extremely limited. A bard begins play knowing four 0-level

spells and two 1st-level spells of the bard's choice. At each new bard level, she gains one or more new spells (as indicated on the table **Bard Spells Known** in the *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core Rulebook*). Unlike spell points, the number of spells a bard knows is not affected by her Charisma score.

Upon reaching 5th level, and at every third bard level after that (8th, 11th, and so on), a bard can choose to learn a new spell in place of one she already knows. In effect, the bard "loses" the old spell in exchange for the new one. The new spell's level must be the same as that of the spell being exchanged, and it must be at least one level lower than the highest-level bard spell the bard can cast. A bard may swap only a single spell at any given level, and must choose whether or not to swap the spell at the same time that she gains new spells known for the level.

Cantrips: A bard knows a number of cantrips, or 0-level spells, as determined on the table **Bard Spells Known** in the *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core Rulebook*. As long as the bard has 1 spell point available, she may cast her cantrips freely. They do not have a spell point cost, and do not suffer from eldritch dissonance. If a bard has no spell points left, she cannot cast cantrips.

CLERIC SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

A cleric is a preparation spellcaster that casts divine spells drawn from the cleric/oracle spell list. His alignment, however, may restrict him from casting certain spells opposed to his moral or ethical beliefs; see Chaotic, Evil, Good, and Lawful Spells in the *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core Rulebook*. A cleric may cast any spell he is attuned to (see **Divine Attunement**, above), as long as he has the spell points to do so. To attune to or cast a spell, a cleric must have a Wisdom score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A cleric gains bonus spell points equal to his Wisdom bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell he can cast). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a cleric's spell is 10 + the spell level + the cleric's Wisdom modifier. A cleric has a limited number of spell points

in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell he is attuned to, a cleric must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a cleric must expend 2 points from his spell pool, and casting a 5th level spell requires the cleric to expend 6 points from his spell pool.

Because a cleric's spells are not internalized to his aura (they are sacred powers cast through divine inspiration, unlike an oracle's innate magic powers), each time the cleric casts a spell it leaves some traces on his magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a cleric's aura is often too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the cleric to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. As a result, each time a cleric casts the same spell since restoring his spell pool, it costs a number of additional spell points equal to its level. (Though see **Spontaneous Casting**, below.) This



additional spell point cost is removed when the cleric refills his spell points and attunes his spells for the day.

Clerics meditate or pray for their spells. Each cleric must choose a time at which he must spend 1 hour each day in quiet contemplation or supplication to regain his daily allotment of spell points, attune to spells of his choice (see **Divine Attunement**, above), and reset his spell point costs to their base level (ending any additional cost from eldritch dissonance). Time spent resting has no effect on whether a cleric can prepare spells. A cleric may attune to any spell on the cleric spell list he meets the qualifications to cast, but he must choose which spells to attune during his daily meditation.

Orisons: A cleric can prepare a number of orisons, or 0-level spells. Each orison he prepares reduces the number of spell points in his spell pool by 1 until he next attunes spells. These spells are cast like any other spells, but once prepared they do not require the cleric to expend any points from his spell pool to cast them. Orisons do not suffer from eldritch dissonance.

Cleric Spell Points Per Level		
Level	Spell Points	Max Spell Level
1	5	1
2	8	1
3	11	2
4	14	2
5	17	3
6	21	3
7	26	4
8	34	4
9	42	5
10	51	5
11	61	6
12	72	6
13	84	7
14	97	7
15	111	8
16	116	8
17	132	9
18	149	9
19	167	9
20	186	9

CLERIC DOMAINS

A cleric’s deity influences her alignment, what magic he can perform, his values, and how others see him. A cleric chooses two domains from among those belonging to his deity. A cleric can select an alignment domain (Chaos, Evil, Good, or Law) only if his alignment matches that domain. If a cleric is not devoted to a particular deity, he still selects two domains to represent his spiritual inclinations and abilities (subject to GM approval). The restriction on alignment domains still applies.

Each domain grants a number of domain powers, dependent upon the level of the cleric, as well as a number of bonus spells added to the cleric’s spell list. The cleric is always

considered attuned to the spells from his domains. In addition, the cleric receives an additional pool of spell points – the domain pool – with spell points equal to his cleric level. These points do not count towards the cleric’s open or reserve pool of spell points, and expending them does not force the cleric to save against fatigue (see **Fatigue and Exhaustion**, above). The spell points in the domain pool can only be used to cast spells from the cleric’s domain. A cleric may combine spell points from his domain pool with spell points from other sources to pay the cost of casting a spell from his domain.

In addition, a cleric gains the listed powers from both of his domains, if he is of a high enough level. Unless otherwise noted, activating a domain power is a standard action.

SPONTANEOUS CASTING

A good cleric (or a neutral cleric of a good deity) can channel spell points into healing spells without creating eldritch dissonance. A cleric is always considered attuned to cure spells, and when the cleric casts any cure spell, the spell point cost of the spell does not increase. (A cure spell is any spell with “cure” in its name).

An evil cleric (or a neutral cleric of an evil deity) is not automatically attuned to cure spells and can’t cast cure spells without their spell point cost increasing, but is attuned to and can cast inflict spells (an inflict spell is one with “inflict” in its name) without their spell point cost increasing.

A cleric who is neither good nor evil and whose deity is neither good nor evil is either automatically attuned to cure spells or inflict spells (player’s choice), and can cast such spells without affecting their spell point cost. Once the player makes this choice, it cannot be reversed. This choice also determines whether the cleric channels positive or negative energy (see channel energy in the cleric entry of the *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core Rulebook*).

ALTERED CLERIC SPELLS

The following spell works differently when cast by a spell-point cleric or oracle.

Imbue with Spell Ability, Spell-Point Version
School: evocation; **Level:** cleric/oracle 4; **Domain:** community 4, magic 4
Casting Time: 10 minutes
Components: V, S, DF
Range: touch
Target: creature touched; see text

Duration: permanent until discharged (D)
Saving Throw: Will negates (harmless); **Spell Resistance:** yes (harmless)

You transfer some of your spell energy to another creature, in the form of one or more spells the target can cast. Only a creature with an Intelligence score of at least 5 and a Wisdom score of at least 9 can receive this boon. Only attuned cleric spells from the schools of abjuration, divination, and conjuration (healing) can be transferred. The number and level of spells that the subject can be granted depends on its Hit Dice; even multiple castings of *imbue with spell ability* can't exceed this limit. You must pay the spell point cost of both *imbue with spell ability*, and each casting of any spell granted by this boon.

HD of Recipient	Spells Imbued
2 or lower	One 1st-level spell
3-4	One or two 1st-level spells
5 or higher	One or two 1st-level spells and one 2nd-level spell

The transferred spell's variable characteristics (range, duration, area, and the like) function according to your level, not the level of the recipient.

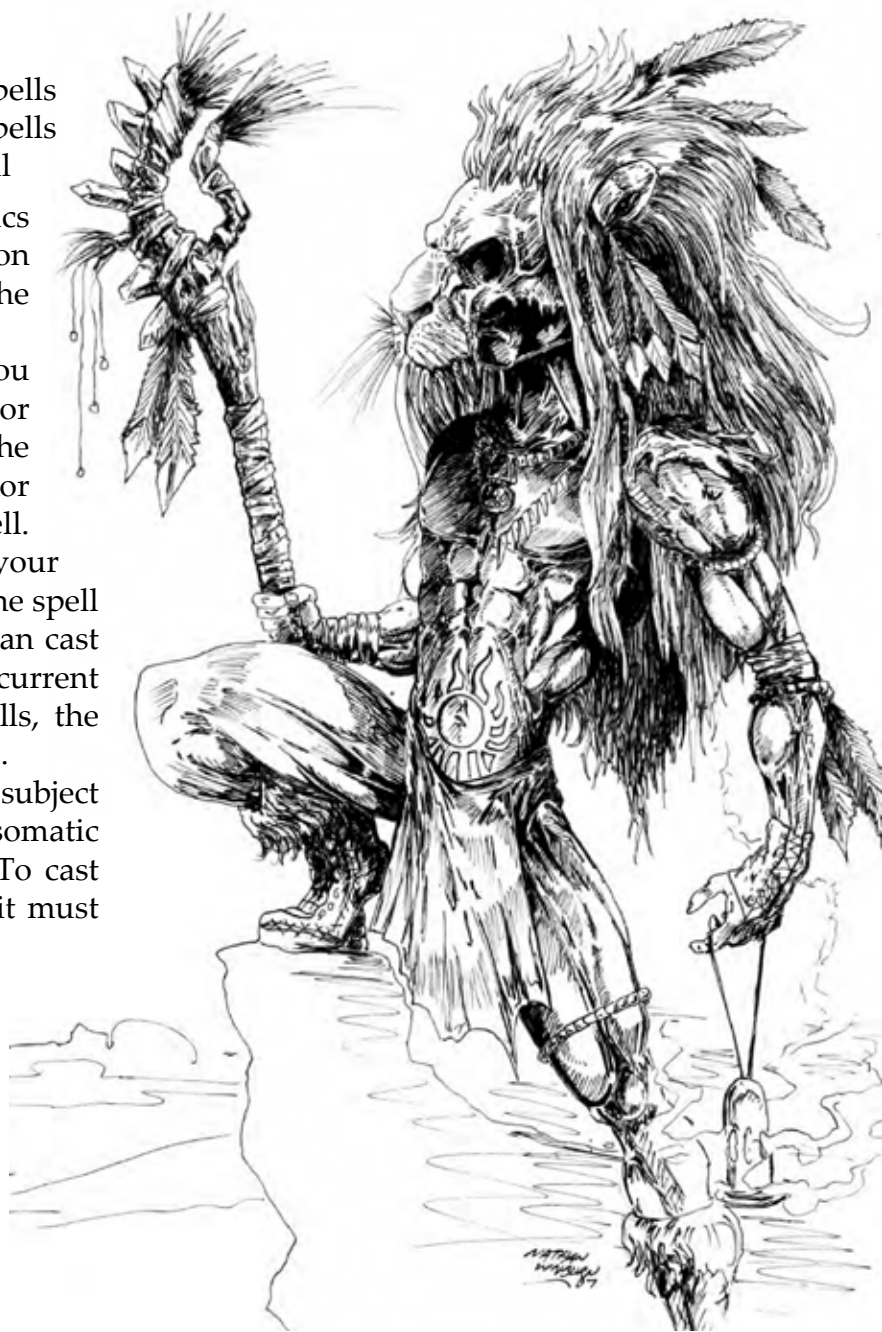
Once you cast *imbue with spell ability*, you cannot regain the spell points used to cast it, or attune with another spell other than it, until the recipient uses the imbued spells or is slain, or until you dismiss the *imbue with spell ability* spell. In the meantime, you remain responsible to your deity or your principles for the use to which the spell is put. If the number of 4th-level spells you can cast decreases, and that number drops below your current number of active *imbue with spell ability* spells, the more recently cast imbued spells are dispelled.

To cast a spell with a verbal component, the subject must be able to speak. To cast a spell with a somatic component, it must be able to move freely. To cast a spell with a material component or focus, it must have the materials or focus.

DRUID SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

A druid is a preparation spellcaster that casts divine spells drawn from the druid spell list. His alignment, however, may restrict him from casting certain spells opposed to his moral or ethical beliefs; see Chaotic, Evil, Good, and Lawful Spells in the *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game*

Core Rulebook. A druid may cast any spell he is attuned to (see **Divine Attunement**, above), as long as he has the spell points to do so. To attune to or cast a spell, a druid must have a Wisdom score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A druid gains bonus spell points equal to his Wisdom bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell he can cast). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a druid's spell is 10 + the spell level + the druid's Wisdom modifier. A druid has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell he is attuned to, a druid must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a druid must expend 2 points from his spell pool, and casting a 5th level spell requires the druid to expend 6 points from his spell pool.



Because a druid's spells are not internalized to his aura (they are sacred powers cast through divine inspiration, unlike an oracle's innate magic powers), each time the druid casts a spell it leaves some traces on his magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a druid's aura is often too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the druid to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. As a result, each time a druid casts the same spell since restoring his spell pool, it costs a number of additional spell points equal to its level. (Though see **Spontaneous Casting**, below.) This additional spell point cost is removed when the druid refills his spell points and attunes his spells for the day.

A druid must spend 1 hour each day in a trance-like meditation on the mysteries of nature to regain his daily allotment of spell points. Each druid must choose a time at which he must spend 1 hour each day in

Druid Spell Points Per Level		
Level	Spell Points	Max Spell Level
1	5	1
2	8	1
3	11	2
4	14	2
5	17	3
6	21	3
7	26	4
8	34	4
9	42	5
10	51	5
11	61	6
12	72	6
13	84	7
14	97	7
15	111	8
16	116	8
17	132	9
18	149	9
19	167	9
20	186	9

quiet contemplation or supplication to regain his daily allotment of spell points, attune to spells of his choice (see **Divine Attunement**, above), and reset his spell point costs to their base level (ending any additional cost from eldritch dissonance). Time spent resting has no effect on whether a druid can prepare spells. A druid may attune to any spell on the druid spell list, provided that he can cast spells of that level, but he must choose which spells to attune during his daily meditation.

Orisons: A druid can prepare a number of orisons, or 0-level spells. Each orison he prepares reduces the number of spell points in his spell pool by 1 until he next attunes spells. These spells are cast like any

other spells, but once prepared they do not require the druid to expend any points from his spell pool to cast them. Orisons do not suffer from eldritch dissonance.

SPONTANEOUS CASTING

A druid can channel spell points into summoning spells without creating eldritch dissonance. The druid is automatically considered attuned to all "*summon nature's ally*" spells, and when the druid casts such spells, the spell point cost of the spell does not increase.

INQUISITOR SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

An inquisitor is a spontaneous spellcaster that casts divine spells drawn from the inquisitor spell list. She can cast any spell she knows as long as she has spell points to do so. To learn or cast a spell, an inquisitor must have a Wisdom score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. An inquisitor gains bonus spell points equal to her Wisdom bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell she knows). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against an inquisitor's spell is 10 + the spell level + the inquisitor's Wisdom modifier. An inquisitor has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell she knows, an inquisitor must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell an inquisitor must expend 2 points from her spell pool, and casting a 3rd level spell requires the inquisitor to expend 4 points from her spell pool.

Each time the inquisitor casts a spell it leaves some small traces on her magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on an inquisitor's aura is generally too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the inquisitor to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. Because an inquisitor's spells are internalized to her aura (they are innate magic powers gained through the inquisitor's devotion to the principles of a deity), only a little eldritch dissonance is created by each spellcasting. As a result, each time an inquisitor casts the same spell since restoring her spell pool, it costs one additional spell point. This additional spell point cost is removed when the inquisitor refocuses herself and regains her spell points for the day.

Inquisitor Spell Points Per Level	
Level	Spell Points
1	3
2	5
3	7
4	10
5	13
6	16
7	20
8	24
9	29
10	35
11	42
12	50
13	59
14	69
15	80
16	92
17	105
18	119
19	134
20	150

The inquisitor's selection of spells is extremely limited. An inquisitor begins play knowing four 0-level spells and two 1st-level spells of the inquisitor's choice. At each new inquisitor level, she gains one or more new spells (as indicated on the table **Inquisitor Spells Known** in the *Advanced Player's Guide*). Unlike spell points, the number of spells an inquisitor knows is not affected by her Charisma score.

Upon reaching 5th level, and at every third inquisitor level after that (8th, 11th, and so on), an inquisitor can choose to learn a new spell in place of one she already knows. In effect, the inquisitor "loses" the old spell in exchange for the new one. The new spell's level must be the same as that of the spell being exchanged, and it must be at least one level lower than the highest-level inquisitor spell the inquisitor can cast. An inquisitor may swap only a single spell at any given level, and must

choose whether or not to swap the spell at the same time that she gains new spells known for the level.

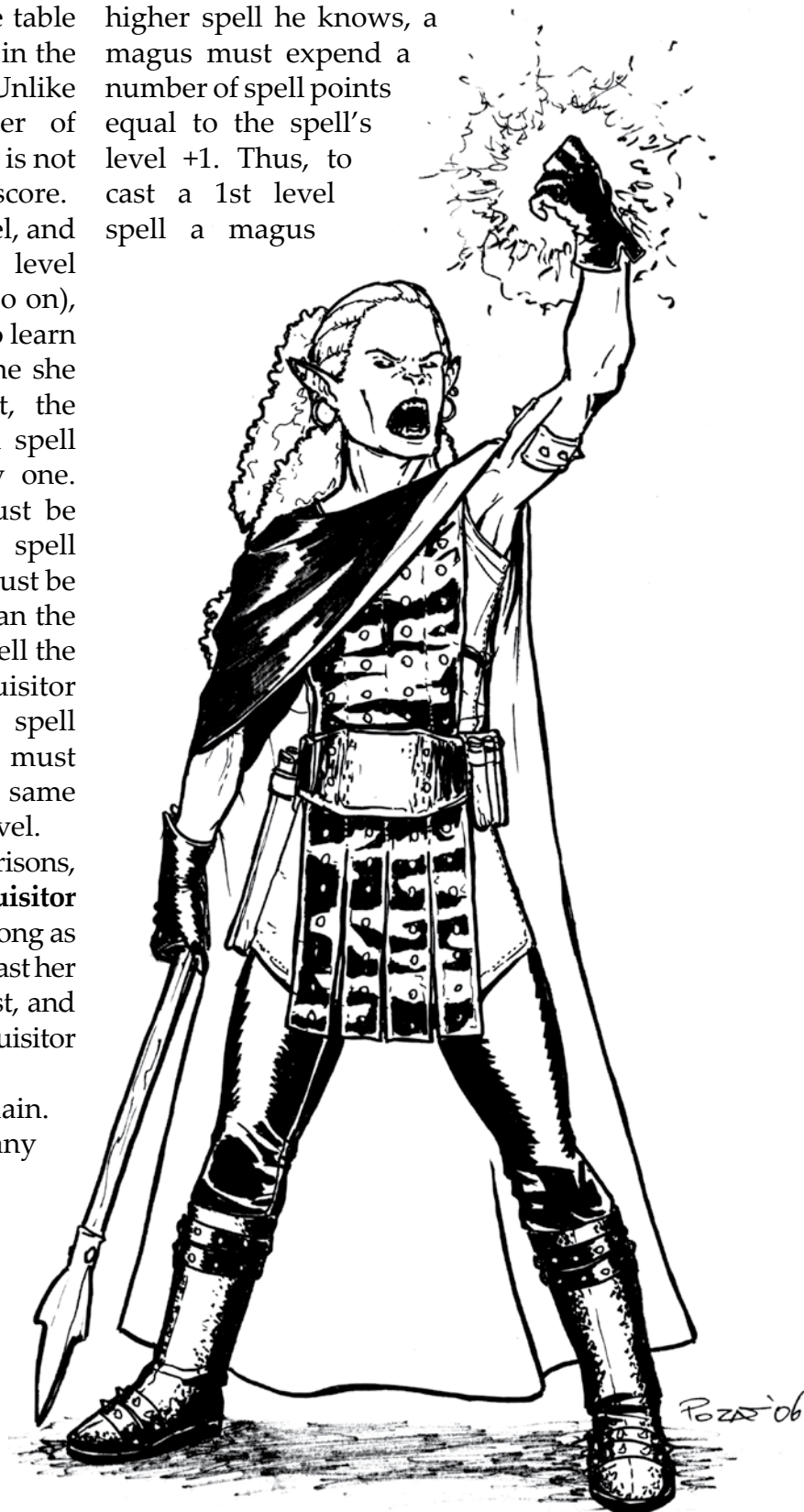
Orisons: An inquisitor knows a number of orisons, or 0-level spells, as determined on the table **Inquisitor Spells Known** in the *Advanced Player's Guide*. As long as the inquisitor has 1 spell point available, she may cast her orisons freely. They do not have a spell point cost, and do not suffer from eldritch dissonance. If an inquisitor has no spell points left, she cannot cast orisons.

Domains: An inquisitor receives one domain. An inquisitor's domain does not grant her any bonus spells known or additional spell points.

MAGUS SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

A magus is a preparation spellcaster that casts arcane spells drawn from the magus spell list. A magus may cast any spell he knows, as long as he has the spell points to do so. To learn or cast a spell, a magus must have an Intelligence

score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A magus gains bonus spell points equal to his Intelligence bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell he can cast). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a magus's spell is 10 + the spell level + the magus's Intelligence modifier. A magus has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell he knows, a magus must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a magus



Magus Spell Points Per Level		
Level	Spell	Max Spell Level
1	6	1
2	9	1
3	11	1
4	14	2
5	17	2
6	21	2
7	25	3
8	29	3
9	34	3
10	40	4
11	47	4
12	55	4
13	64	5
14	74	5
15	85	5
16	97	6
17	110	6
18	114	6
19	139	6
20	155	6

must expend 2 points from his spell pool, and casting a 5th level spell requires the magus to expend 6 points from his spell pool.

Because a magus's spells are not internalized to his aura (they are learned knacks cast through arcane lore, unlike a sorcerer's innate magic powers), each time the magus casts a spell it leaves some traces on his magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a magus's aura is often too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the magus to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. As a result, each time a magus casts the same spell since restoring his spell pool, it costs a number of

additional spell points equal to its level. This additional spell point cost is removed when the magus refills his spell points and prepares his spells for the day.

A magus may know any number of spells, learning them by adding them to his spellbook. If a magus does not have his spellbook when he refills his spell points and prepares his spells for the day, any additional spell point cost that has accrued as a result of eldritch dissonance is retained.

Cantrips: A magus can prepare a number of cantrips, or 0-level spells. Each cantrip he prepares reduces the number of spell points in his spell pool by 1 until the magus next prepares spells. These spells are cast like any other spells, but once prepared they do not require the magus to expend any points from his spell pool to cast them. Cantrips do not suffer from eldritch dissonance.

Spell Recall (Su): At 4th level, the magus learns to use his arcane pool to remove eldritch dissonance attached to spells he has already cast. With a swift

action he can reset the spell point cost of any single magus spell that he has cast that day to its base cost (removing any additional spell point cost generated by eldritch dissonance, see *Eldritch Dissonance*, above) by expending a single point from his arcane pool.

Knowledge Pool (Su): At 7th level, when a magus regains his spell points and prepares his magus spells, he can decide to expend 1 or more points from his arcane pool, up to his Intelligence bonus. For each point he expends, he can treat any one spell from the magus spell list as if it were in his spellbook and can spend spell points to cast that spell as normal that day. He retains this ability until he next regains his spell points and prepares his magus spells.

Improved Spell Recall (Su): At 11th level, the magus's ability to recall spells using his arcane pool becomes more efficient. Whenever he spends a point from his arcane pool to reset the cost of a spell with the spell recall ability, he resets the cost of all spells of the same level.

ORACLE SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

An oracle is a spontaneous spellcaster that casts divine spells drawn from the cleric/oracle spell list. She can cast any spell she knows as long as she has spell points to do so. To learn or cast a spell, an oracle must have a Charisma score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. An oracle gains bonus spell points equal to her Charisma bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell she knows). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against an oracle's spell is 10 + the spell level + the oracle's Charisma modifier. An oracle has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell she knows, an oracle must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell an oracle must expend 2 points from her spell pool, and casting a 3rd level spell requires the oracle to expend 4 points from her spell pool.

Each time the oracle casts a spell it leaves some small traces on her magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on an oracle's aura is generally too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the oracle to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. Because an oracle's spells are internalized to her aura (they are innate magic powers granted by divine forces who have selected the oracle

Oracle Spell Points Per Level	
Level	Spell Points
1	6
2	9
3	11
4	14
5	20
6	30
7	40
8	50
9	63
10	75
11	90
12	105
13	120
14	140
15	165
16	170
17	195
18	225
19	240
20	260

to serve as an agent and harbinger), only a little eldritch dissonance is created by each spellcasting. As a result, each time an oracle casts the same spell since restoring her spell pool, it costs one additional spell point. This additional spell point cost is removed when the oracle refocuses herself and regains her spell points for the day.

The oracle's selection of spells is extremely limited. An oracle begins play knowing four 0-level spells and two 1st-level spells of the oracle's choice. At each new oracle level, she gains one or more new spells (as indicated on the table **Oracle Spells Known** in the *Advanced Player's Guide*). Unlike spell points, the number of spells an oracle knows is not affected by her Charisma score.

In addition to the spells gained by oracles as they gain levels, each oracle also adds all of either the cure spells or the inflict spells to her list of spells known (cure spells include all spells with "cure" in the name, inflict spells include all spells with "inflict" in the name). These spells are added as soon as the oracle is

capable of casting them. This choice is made when the oracle gains her first level and cannot be changed.

Upon reaching 4th level, and at every even-numbered oracle level after that (6th, 8th, and so on), an oracle can choose to learn a new spell in place of one she already knows. In effect, the oracle loses the old spell in exchange for the new one. The new spell's level must be the same as that of the spell being exchanged. An oracle may swap only a single spell at any given level, and must choose whether or not to swap the spell at the same time that she gains new spells known for the level.

Orisons: An oracle knows a number of orisons, or 0-level spells, as determined on the table **Oracle Spells Known** in the *Advanced Player's Guide*. As long as the oracle has 1 spell point available, she may cast her orisons freely. They do not have a spell point cost, and do not suffer from eldritch dissonance. If an oracle has no spell points left, she cannot cast orisons.

PALADIN SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

Beginning at 4th level a paladin becomes a preparation spellcaster that gains the ability to cast a small number of divine spells drawn from the paladin spell list. A paladin may cast any spell he is attuned to (see **Divine Attunement**, above), as long as he has the spell points to do so. To attune to or cast a spell, a paladin must have a Charisma score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A paladin gains bonus spell points equal to his Charisma bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell he can cast). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a paladin's spell is 10 + the spell level + the paladin's Charisma modifier. A paladin has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell he is attuned to, a paladin must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a paladin must expend 2 points from his spell pool, and casting a 3rd level spell requires the paladin to expend 4 points from his spell pool.



Paladin Spell-Points Per Level		
Level	Spell	Max Spell Level
1-3	–	–
4	1	1
5	2	1
6	3	1
7	4	2
8	5	2
9	6	2
10	8	3
11	10	3
12	12	3
13	14	4
14	17	4
15	20	4
16	23	4
17	26	4
18	29	4
19	32	4
20	35	4

Because a paladin's spells are not internalized to his aura (they are sacred powers cast through divine inspiration, unlike an oracle's innate magic powers), each time the paladin casts a spell it leaves some traces on his magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a paladin's aura is often too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the paladin to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. As a result, each time a paladin casts the same spell since restoring

his spell pool, it costs a number of additional spell points equal to its level. This additional spell point cost is removed when the paladin refills his spell points and attunes his spells for the day.

A paladin must spend 1 hour each day in a quiet prayer and meditation to regain his daily allotment of spell points. Each paladin must choose a time at which he must spend 1 hour each day in quiet contemplation or supplication to regain his daily allotment of spell points, attune to spells of his choice (see **Divine Attunement**, above), and reset his spell point costs to their base level (ending any additional cost from eldritch dissonance). Time spent resting has no effect on whether a paladin can prepare spells. A paladin may attune to any spell on the paladin spell list, provided that he can cast spells of that level, but he must choose which spells to attune during his daily meditation.

Through 3rd level a paladin has no caster level. At 4th level and higher, a paladin's caster level is equal to his paladin level -3.

RANGER SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

Beginning at 4th level a ranger becomes a preparation spellcaster that gains the ability to cast a small number of divine spells drawn from the ranger spell list. A ranger may cast any spell he is attuned to (see **Divine Attunement**, above), as long as he has the spell points to do so. To attune to or cast a spell, a ranger must have a Wisdom score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A ranger gains bonus spell points equal to his Wisdom bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell he can cast). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a ranger's spell is 10 + the spell level + the ranger's Wisdom modifier. A ranger has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell he is attuned to, a ranger must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a ranger must expend 2 points from his spell pool, and casting a 3rd level spell requires the ranger to expend 4 points from his spell pool.

Because a ranger's spells are not internalized to his aura (they are sacred powers cast through divine inspiration, unlike an oracle's innate magic powers), each time the ranger casts a spell it leaves some traces on his magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a ranger's aura is often too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the ranger to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. As a result, each time a ranger casts the same spell since restoring his spell pool, it costs a number of additional spell points equal to its level. This additional spell point cost is removed when the ranger refills his spell points and attunes his spells for the day.

Ranger Spell Points Per Level		
Level	Spell	Max Spell Level
1-3	–	–
4	1	1
5	2	1
6	3	1
7	4	2
8	5	2
9	6	2
10	8	3
11	10	3
12	12	3
13	14	4
14	17	4
15	20	4
16	23	4
17	26	4
18	29	4
19	32	4
20	35	4

A ranger must spend 1 hour each day in a quiet meditation to regain his daily allotment of spell points. Each ranger must choose a time at which he must spend 1 hour each day in quiet contemplation to regain his daily allotment of spell points, attune to spells of his choice (see **Divine Attunement**, above), and reset his spell point costs to their base level (ending any additional cost from eldritch dissonance). Time spent resting has no effect on whether a ranger can prepare spells. A ranger may attune to any spell on the ranger spell list, provided that he can cast spells of that level, but he must choose which spells to attune during his daily meditation.

Through 3rd level a ranger has no caster level. At 4th level and higher, a ranger's caster level is equal to his ranger level -3.

SORCERER SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

A sorcerer is a spontaneous spellcaster that casts arcane spells drawn from the sorcerer/wizard spell list. She can cast any spell she knows as long as she has spell points to do so. To learn or cast a spell, a sorcerer must have a Charisma score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A sorcerer gains bonus spell points equal to her Charisma bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell she knows). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a sorcerer's spell is 10 + the spell level + the sorcerer's Charisma modifier. A sorcerer has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell she knows, a sorcerer must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a sorcerer must expend 2 points from her spell pool, and casting a 3rd level spell requires the sorcerer to expend 4 points from her spell pool.

Each time the sorcerer casts a spell it leaves some small traces on her magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a sorcerer's aura is generally too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the sorcerer to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting

process. Because a sorcerer's spells are internalized to her aura (they are innate magic powers gained through the sorcerer's artistic nature), only a little eldritch dissonance is created by each spellcasting. As a result, each time a sorcerer casts the same spell since restoring her spell pool, it costs one additional spell point. This additional spell point cost is removed when the sorcerer refocuses herself and regains her spell points for the day.

The sorcerer's selection of spells is extremely limited. A sorcerer begins play knowing four 0-level spells and two 1st-level spells of the sorcerer's choice. At each new sorcerer



Sorcerer Spell Points Per Level	
Level	Spell Points
1	6
2	9
3	11
4	14
5	20
6	30
7	40
8	50
9	63
10	75
11	90
12	105
13	120
14	140
15	165
16	170
17	195
18	225
19	240
20	260

level, she gains one or more new spells (as indicated on the table **Sorcerer Spells Known** in the *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core Rulebook*). Unlike spell points, the number of spells a sorcerer knows is not affected by her Charisma score.

Upon reaching 4th level, and at every even-numbered sorcerer level after that (6th, 8th, and so on), a sorcerer can choose to learn a new spell in place of one she already knows. In effect, the sorcerer loses the old spell in exchange for the new one. The new spell's level must be the same as that of the spell being exchanged. A sorcerer may swap only a single spell at any given level, and must choose whether or not to swap the spell at the same time that she gains new spells known for the level.

Cantrips: A sorcerer knows a number cantrips, or 0-level spells, as determined on the table **Sorcerer Spells Known** in the

SUMMONER SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

A summoner is a spontaneous spellcaster that casts arcane spells drawn from the summoner spell list. She can cast any spell she knows as long as she has spell points to do so. To learn or cast a spell, a summoner must have a Charisma score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A summoner gains bonus spell points equal to her Charisma bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell she knows). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a summoner's spell is 10 + the spell level + the summoner's Charisma modifier. A summoner has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell she knows, a summoner must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a summoner must expend 2 points from her spell pool, and casting a 3rd level spell requires the summoner to expend 4 points from her spell pool.

Each time the summoner casts a spell it leaves some small traces on her magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a summoner's aura is generally too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the summoner to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. Because

a summoner's spells are internalized to her aura (they are innate magic powers gained through the summoner's artistic nature), only a little eldritch dissonance is created by each spellcasting. As a result, each time a summoner casts the same spell since restoring her spell pool, it costs one additional spell point. This additional spell point cost is removed when the summoner refocuses herself and regains her spell points for the day.

The summoner's selection of spells is extremely limited. A

Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core Rulebook. As long as the sorcerer has 1 spell point available, she may cast her cantrips freely. They do not have a spell point cost, and do not suffer from eldritch dissonance. If a sorcerer has no spell points left, she cannot cast cantrips.



Summoner Spell Points Per Level	
Level	Spell Points
1	3
2	5
3	7
4	10
5	13
6	16
7	20
8	24
9	29
10	35
11	42
12	50
13	59
14	69
15	80
16	92
17	105
18	119
19	134
20	150

summoner begins play knowing four 0-level spells and two 1st-level spells of the summoner's choice. At each new summoner level, she gains one or more new spells (as indicated on the table **Summoner Spells Known** in the *Advanced Player's Guide*). Unlike spell points, the number of spells a summoner knows is not affected by her Charisma score.

Upon reaching 5th level, and at every third summoner level after that (8th, 11th, and so on), a summoner can choose to learn a new spell in place of one she already knows. In effect, the summoner "loses" the old spell in exchange for the new one. The new spell's level must be the same as that of the spell being exchanged, and it must be at least one level lower than the highest-level summoner spell the summoner can cast. A summoner may swap only a single spell at any given level,

and must choose whether or not to swap the spell at the same time that she gains new spells known for the level.

Cantrips:
A summoner knows a number cantrips, or 0-level spells, as determined on the table **Summoner Spells Known** in the *Advanced Player's Guide*. As long as the summoner has 1 spell point available, she may cast her cantrips freely. They do not have a spell point cost, and do not suffer from eldritch dissonance. If a summoner has no spell points left, she cannot cast cantrips.



WITCH SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

A witch is a preparation spellcaster that casts arcane spells drawn from the witch spell list. A witch may cast any spell he knows, as long as he has the spell points to do so. To learn or cast a spell, a witch must have an Intelligence score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A witch gains bonus spell points equal to his Intelligence bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell he can cast). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a witch's spell is 10 + the spell level + the witch's Intelligence modifier. A witch has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell he knows, a witch must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a witch must expend 2 points from his spell pool, and casting a 5th level spell requires the witch to expend 6 points from his spell pool.

Because a witch's spells are not internalized to his aura (they are learned knacks cast through communion with the unknown, unlike a sorcerer's innate magic powers), each time the witch casts a spell it leaves some traces on his magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a witch's aura is often too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the witch to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. As a result, each time a witch casts the same

Witch Spell Points Per Level		
Level	Spell	Max Spell Level
1	5	1
2	8	1
3	11	2
4	14	2
5	17	3
6	21	3
7	26	4
8	34	4
9	42	5
10	51	5
11	61	6
12	72	6
13	84	7
14	97	7
15	111	8
16	116	8
17	132	9
18	149	9
19	167	9
20	186	9

spell since restoring his spell pool, it costs a number of additional spell points equal to its level. This additional spell point cost is removed when the witch refills his spell points and prepares his spells for the day.

A witch may know any number of spells, learning them by adding them to his familiar. If a witch does not have his familiar when he refills his spell points and prepares his spells for the day, any additional spell point cost that has accrued as a result of eldritch dissonance is retained.

Cantrips: A witch can prepare a number of cantrips, or 0-level spells. Each cantrip he prepares reduces the number of spell points in his spell pool by 1 until the witch next prepares spells. These spells are cast like any other spells, but once prepared they do

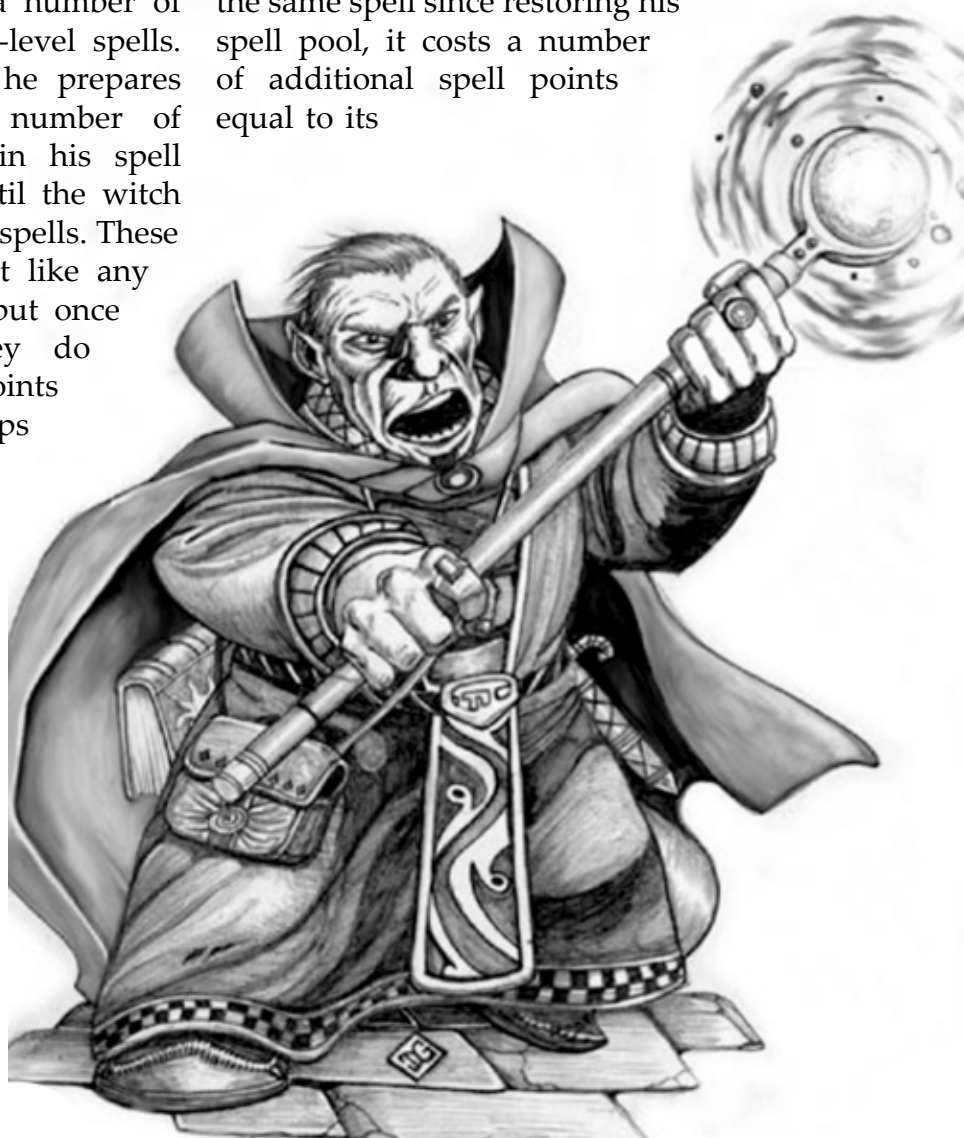
not require the witch to expend any points from his spell pool to cast them. Cantrips do not suffer from eldritch dissonance.

WIZARD SPELL-POINT SPELLCASTING

A wizard is a preparation spellcaster that casts arcane spells drawn from the sorcerer/wizard spell list. A wizard may cast any spell he knows, as long as he has the spell points to do so. To learn or cast a spell, a wizard must have an Intelligence score equal to at least 10 + the spell level. A wizard gains bonus spell points equal to his Intelligence bonus (to a maximum of the highest level spell he can cast). The Difficulty Class for a saving throw against a wizard's spell is 10 + the spell

level + the wizard's Intelligence modifier. A wizard has a limited number of spell points in a spell pool. To cast a 1st level or higher spell he knows, a wizard must expend a number of spell points equal to the spell's level +1. Thus, to cast a 1st level spell a wizard must expend 2 points from his spell pool, and casting a 5th level spell requires the wizard to expend 6 points from his spell pool.

Because a wizard's spells are not internalized to his aura (they are learned knacks cast through arcane lore, unlike a sorcerer's innate magic powers), each time the wizard casts a spell it leaves some traces on his magic aura (much like the lingering auras that can be revealed with a *detect magic* spell, though the residue on a wizard's aura is often too faint to actually set off *detect magic*). This residue, known as eldritch dissonance, makes it difficult for the wizard to cast the same spell multiple times in the same day, as some traces of its previous mystic pattern interfere with the casting process. As a result, each time a wizard casts the same spell since restoring his spell pool, it costs a number of additional spell points equal to its



Wizard Spell Points Per Level		
Level	Spell	Max Spell Level
1	5	1
2	8	1
3	11	2
4	14	2
5	17	3
6	21	3
7	26	4
8	34	4
9	42	5
10	51	5
11	61	6
12	72	6
13	84	7
14	97	7
15	111	8
16	116	8
17	132	9
18	149	9
19	167	9
20	186	9

level. This additional spell point cost is removed when the wizard refills his spell points and prepares his spells for the day.

A wizard may know any number of spells, learning them by adding them to his spellbook. If a wizard does not have his spellbook when he refills his spell points and prepares his spells for the day, any additional spell point cost that has accrued as a result of eldritch dissonance is retained.

Cantrips: A wizard can prepare a number of cantrips, or 0-level spells. Each cantrip he prepares reduces the number of spell points in his spell pool by 1 until the wizard next prepares spells. These spells are cast like any other spells, but once prepared

they do not require the wizard to expend any points from his spell pool to cast them. Cantrips do not suffer from eldritch dissonance.

Arcane School: A wizard can choose to specialize in one school of magic or an elemental school, gaining additional spell points and powers based on that school. This choice must be made at 1st level, and once made, it cannot be changed. A wizard that does not select a school receives the universalist school instead.

A wizard that chooses to specialize in one school of magic must select two other schools as his opposition schools, representing knowledge sacrificed in one area of arcane lore to gain mastery in

another. (A wizard specializing in an elemental school automatically takes the opposed elemental school as his opposed school.) Spells from a wizard's opposition schools have double the normal base spell point cost. For example, a wizard with evocation as an opposition school must expend eight spell points to cast a *fireball*. Eldritch dissonance then increases the cost of a spell from an opposed school normally (for example the second time the wizard with evocation as an opposed school casts *fireball*, the cost is 11 spell points). In addition, a specialist takes a -4 penalty on any skill checks made when crafting a magic item that has a spell from one of his opposition schools as a prerequisite. A universalist wizard can prepare spells from any school without restriction.

Each arcane school gives the wizard a number of school powers. In addition, specialist wizards receive an additional pool of spell points – the specialist pool – with spell points equal to his wizard level. These points do not count towards the wizard's open or reserve pool of



spell points, and expending them does not force the wizard to save against fatigue (see **Fatigue and Exhaustion**, above). The spell points in the specialist pool can only be used to cast spells from the wizard's specialized school of magic. A wizard may combine spell points from his specialist pool with spell points from other sources to pay the cost of casting a spell from his specialized school. Wizards with the universalist school do not receive a specialist pool.

Bonded Item: A wizard that takes a bonded item as an arcane bond gains an additional pool of spell points – the bonded item pool – with spell points equal to 1 + the level of the highest-level wizard spell he can cast. These points do not count towards the wizard's open or serve pool of spell points, and expending them does not force the wizard to save against fatigue (see **Fatigue and Exhaustion**, above). The spell points in the bonded item pool can be used to cast any spell the wizard knows, but the entire spell point cost must be met by points within the bonded item pool. The wizard cannot combine spell points from his bonded item pool with spell points from other sources to pay the cost of casting a spell.

ALTERED WIZARD SPELLS

The following spell works differently when cast by a spell-point wizard.

Mnemonic Enhancer, Spell-Point Version

School: transmutation; **Level:** wizard 4

Casting Time: 10 minutes

Components: V, S, M (a piece of string, and ink consisting of squid secretion mixed with black dragon's blood), F (an ivory plaque worth 50 gp)

Range: personal

Target: you

Duration: instantaneous

Casting this spell allows you to cleanse your aura of the residue of 1st-3rd level spells you have cast since you last regained your spell points, removing eldritch dissonance. The spell-point cost of all spells of 3rd level and lower resets to its base cost, as if you have not cast any of these spells yet today.



SPELL-POINT MAGIC ITEMS

Most magic items work in exactly the same manner for both standard and spell-point spellcasters. Even magic items built around spell use, such as scrolls, staves, and wands, follow their normal rules when used by characters built around spell points. However, there are a very small number of traditional magic items (*rings of wizardry* and *pearls of power*) that deal directly with a character's spell slots or prepared spells that cannot be used as written by spell-point classes. New versions of those items, designed to work with the spell-point rules, are presented below. GMs running campaigns that use both spell-point spellcasting and standard spellcaster may decide these items work as described in the *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game Core Rulebook* in the hands of standard spellcasters and as noted below for spell point users, or may opt to have such items come in two varieties, with each type useable by only one kind of spellcaster.

RING OF WIZARDRY, SPELL-POINT VERSION

Aura: moderate (wizardry I) or strong (wizardry II–IV) (no school); **CL:** 11th (I), 14th (II), 17th (III), 20th (IV)

Slot: ring; **Price:** 20,000 gp (I), 40,000 gp (II), 70,000 gp (III), 100,000 gp (IV); **Weight** —

DESCRIPTION

This special ring comes in four kinds (*ring of wizardry I*, *ring of wizardry II*, *ring of wizardry III*, and *ring of wizardry IV*), all of them useful to spell-point spellcasters. The wearer's spells for one specific spell level do not generate eldritch dissonance. A *ring of wizardry I* prevents 1st-level spells from generating eldritch dissonance, a *ring of wizardry II* does the same for 2nd-level spells, a *ring of wizardry III* for 3rd-level spells, and a *ring of wizardry IV* for 4th-level spells.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Forge Ring, *limited wish*; Cost 10,000 gp (I), 20,000 gp (II), 35,000 gp (III), 50,000 gp (IV)

PEARL OF POWER, SPELL-POINT VERSION

Aura: strong transmutation; **CL:** 17th

Slot: —; **Price:** 1,000 gp (+1 spell point), 4,000 gp (+2 spell point), 9,000 gp (+3 spell point), 16,000 gp (+4 spell point), 25,000 gp (+5 spell point), 36,000 gp (+6 spell point), 49,000 gp (+7 spell point), 64,000 gp (+8 spell point), 81,000 gp (+9 spell point); **Weight:** —

DESCRIPTION

This seemingly normal pearl of average size and luster is a potent aid to all spellcasters who use spell points. Each *pearl of power* holds a specific number of spell points the possessor can use the spell points it contains to help pay the spell point cost of a spell being cast. A spellcaster cannot use more than one *pearl of power* to help pay the spell point cost of a single spell.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Craft Wondrous Item, creator must be able to cast spells of a level equal to the number of spell points within the pearl; Cost 500 gp (1st), 2,000 gp (2nd), 4,500 gp (3rd), 8,000 gp (4th), 12,500 gp (5th), 18,000 gp (6th), 24,500 gp (7th), 32,000 gp (8th), 40,500 gp (9th), 35,000 gp (two spells)



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