



Christian
Reformed
Church

The Journey Toward Ordination in the CRC 2024



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Introduction

In *God's Missionary People*, Charles Van Engen writes, "During the last half century mission theorists, sociologists of religion, ecclesiologists, and mission practitioners have become increasingly aware of the urgent need for a new vision of local congregations as God's missionary people" (27). The Christian Reformed Church is also becoming more keenly aware of its apostolic mission. In 1986, the Synod of the Christian Reformed Church adopted a contemporary testimony called *Our World Belongs to God*. Article 44 professes:

Following the apostles, the church is sent –
sent with the gospel of the kingdom
to make disciples of all nations,
to feed the hungry,
and to proclaim the assurance that in the name of Christ
there is forgiveness of sin and new life
for all who repent and believe –
to tell the news that our world belongs to God.
In a world estranged from God,
where millions face confusing choices,
this mission is central to our being,
for we announce the one name that saves.
We repent of leaving this work to a few,
we pray for our brothers and sisters
who suffer for the faith,
and we rejoice that the Spirit
is waking us to see
our mission in God's world.

As the world becomes increasingly secular, the importance of the mission God has entrusted to us continues to grow. The 21st century is an exciting time to be serving God in ministry! The needs of the world are great, but God has promised to equip and lead his church as it responds to the Great Commission and extends the gift of God's grace to those who are yet apart from him.

We are grateful to God that he is continually opening new doors of opportunity for us to follow him into mission. If the Christian Reformed Church is to continue to be faithful in responding to those opportunities, it will need a broad range of leaders who belong to many kinds of communities. As the synodical Advisory Committee to Provide Guidelines for Alternate Routes to Ministry noted, we need leaders "who feel at home on Wall Street, leaders who feel at home on Main Street, and leaders who feel at home on mean streets. We need Korean leaders, Hispanic leaders, African-American leaders, white American leaders, white Canadian leaders, and First Nations leaders. . . . The list is long and, in its very variety, beautiful. Further, the need is not only large but also urgent. Jesus said to his followers, 'The harvest is plentiful, but the workers are few. Ask the Lord of the harvest, therefore, to send out workers into his harvest field' (Luke 10:2)" (*Acts of Synod 2004*, p. 613).

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

A variety of acronyms are used throughout this document. We hope this glossary is helpful to you. Please feel free to contact the Candidacy Committee office if you have any questions about the meaning of these terms or if you need any help finding your way through these pages. Contact the Director of Candidacy at candidacy@crcna.org or call the office at 1-877-279-9994 (ext. 2676).

- **CRC:** The Christian Reformed Church in North America. The CRC is a denomination with approximately 195,000 members in 1,000 congregations across the United States and Canada.
- **Synod:** CRC ministries and policy are directed and supervised by an annual gathering of appointed elders, pastors, and deacons from across the denomination. This gathering is called the synod.
- **Candidacy Committee:** This denominational committee sets ministry standards and oversees the nurture and training of those preparing for ordained ministry in the CRC under the provisions of Church Order Articles 6-8 and 23-24.
- **Classis:** Local CRC congregations are grouped into a regional body known as a classis (plural: classes). Each classis has approximately 10-20 congregations in it. There are currently 49 classes in the CRC.
- **CMLT:** Classis Ministerial Leadership Team. Within the denominational structure, there are 49 groupings or “families” of CRC congregations based on geographical boundaries. Each family of congregations is known as a classis (plural: classes). The CRC synod has encouraged all classes to establish a CMLT. These CMLTs work closely with individuals preparing for ministry in the CRC by providing support and encouragement. They work in partnership with the Candidacy Committee to ensure that the processes leading toward ordination are performed in a just, equitable, and welcoming manner.
- **CRC Church Order:** The life of congregations and ministries in the CRC is governed by a set of rules and guidelines called the Church Order (CO). This book and the articles contained in it describe and state the various commitments we share as we do ministry. A copy of the CRC Church Order is available electronically at crcna.org under the “resources” tab, at the bottom of that page under “synodical resources.”
- **CTS:** Calvin Theological Seminary (CTS). As the theological school of the CRC, CTS offers a number of degree programs, including the Master of Divinity program which prepares students for the office of minister of the Word in the CRC.
- **M.Div.:** Master of Divinity degree. This degree, obtained at CTS or elsewhere, is the degree required by those who are preparing for the office of minister of the Word in the CRC under the provisions of Church Order Article 6.
- **Leadership Development Network:** Many local and regional groups have instituted a planned leadership course/curriculum to train church planters and other church leaders. These programs are referred to as Leadership Development Networks, or LDNs.
- **EPMC:** The Ecclesiastical Program for Ministerial Candidacy. This program, administered by CTS on behalf of the Candidacy Committee, is designed to give those who attend seminaries other than CTS an orientation to the theology and ministry of the CRC. This program is required of all those entering the Ministry of the Word in the CRC directly out of seminary, but who have obtained their M.Div. degree from a seminary other than CTS. The content of the program is included in an M.Div. degree earned at Calvin Theological Seminary.
- **Modified EPMC:** A program similar to the EPMC, but designed to train and assimilate those pastors ordained in denominations other than the CRC who wish to enter the CRC. This program is administered by Calvin Theological Seminary in partnership with the Candidacy Committee. It is one of the possible learning plans available to pastors entering service in the CRC. Other plans are designed at the regional level in partnership with the Candidacy Committee, and are called Individualized Learning Plans.

- **Ministry Readiness Profile:** A file of material that documents the progress of a candidate in the journey toward ordination. This file is a progressive document, and will include letters of endorsement, and a variety of other material that testifies to the candidate's qualifications for ministry and fulfillment of denominational requirements.
- **Stated Supply:** When a prospective pastor begins serving in a CRC congregation or ministry before the CRC affiliation process is completed, he/she is serving as a stated supply. This status is by nature somewhat tentative and limited in duration. Ideally, it is followed by a permanent assignment in ministry at that location or elsewhere.
- **Three Forms of Unity:** This term refers to the doctrinal statements that have played a major part in the history of Reformed churches in general, and the CRC in particular. These doctrinal statements are the Heidelberg Catechism, the Canons of Dort, and the Belgic Confession. Each of these documents emerged out of the 16th-century Western European context. When persons become pastors in the CRC, they commit themselves to agreement with the teachings in these documents.

I. The Routes to Ordination

The CRC has two offices of ordained pastoral ministry: the office of minister of the Word and the office of commissioned pastor. The routes to minister of the Word are described in Church Order Articles 6-8, cited below, and explained in this document.

Church Order Article 6 addresses those who prepare for the ministry through academic training that leads to a Master of Divinity (M.Div.) degree.

Article 6

- a. The completion of a satisfactory theological training shall be required for admission to the ministry of the Word.
- b. Graduates of the theological seminary of the Christian Reformed Church who have been declared candidates for the ministry of the Word by synod shall be eligible for call.
- c. Those who have been trained elsewhere shall not be eligible for call unless they have met the requirements stipulated in the synodical regulations and have been declared by synod to be candidates for the ministry of the Word.

Church Order Article 7 makes provision for those who have not obtained the prescribed theological training but who nevertheless give evidence of exceptional giftedness and a “native ability” to preach the Word.

Article 7

- a. Those who have not received the prescribed theological training but who give evidence that they are singularly gifted as to godliness, humility, spiritual discretion, wisdom, and the native ability to preach the Word may, by way of exception, be admitted to the ministry of the Word.
- b. Those preparing for the ordained ministry under the provisions of this article are required to complete the Modified Ecclesiastical Program for Ministerial Candidacy (MEPMC).

Church Order Article 8 provides a means for ministers who have been ordained in another denomination to enter the Ministry of the Word in the CRC.

Article 8

- a. Ministers of the Christian Reformed Church are eligible for call, with due observance of the relevant rules.
- b. Ministers of the Reformed Church in America are eligible for call to serve in the Christian Reformed Church, with due observance of the relevant rules.
- c. Ministers ordained outside of the CRCNA who desire to become ministers in the Christian Reformed Church shall be required to complete a learning plan endorsed by the Candidacy Committee.
- d. Ministers ordained outside of the CRCNA who have not been declared eligible for a call shall not be called unless all synodical requirements have been met.

The route to commissioned pastor is described in Church Order Articles 23 and 24 and their Supplements, also cited below. This route is explained later in this document on pages 25-26.

Article 23

- a. The task of the commissioned pastor is to bear witness to Christ through the preaching of the Word, the administration of the sacraments, church education, pastoral care, evangelism, and other ministries in order that believers may be called to comprehensive discipleship and unbelievers may be called to faith.

- b. Commissioned pastors shall function under the direct supervision of the council, giving regular reports to it and being present at its meetings, particularly when their work is under consideration.
- c. Commissioned pastors shall be acknowledged as such in their calling churches. Normally, their work on the church council shall be limited to the ministries in which they serve as commissioned pastors.

Article 24

- a. Commissioned pastors may serve in a solo or senior pastor position in an organized church only with the permission of classis and the concurrence of synodical deputies, following the synodically approved rules for such an arrangement, which are explained in the Commissioned Pastor Handbook.
- b. Commissioned pastors may be called to a position in which the call is for a specified term contingent upon accountable progress toward completion of the requirements for ordination as a minister of the Word. Approval of the classis, with the concurrence of synodical deputies, is required as to the terms of such a call and the accountability of progress in the proposed learning plan.
- c. Commissioned pastors who desire to serve beyond their specific field of labor must secure the approval of their councils and classes.
- d. A commissioned pastor position may be concluded and a commissioned pastor may be released only with the concurrence of the classis that approved the position, with attention to the rules and processes approved by synod.
- e. A commissioned pastor who has reached retirement age may, upon the judgment of classis, be given the title of commissioned pastor emeritus.

II. Partners in the Journey

A. The Candidate

Synod 2000 adopted a number of standards in the areas of character, knowledge, and skills for those entering ministry. In adopting these standards, synod was guided by the following principles:

- The Reformed confessional heritage should be the basic foundation for all ministry-staff job descriptions. A principle of proportionality should be thoughtfully applied to all persons who fill staff positions in any Christian Reformed church. The degree of understanding and skill required to apply the confessional tradition is proportional to the level of ministry responsibility assigned. As one's sphere of authorized service extends, so should one's capability for understanding, articulating, and discipling others in the Christian faith and Reformed confessional tradition.
- The CRC is committed to a theologically well-trained clergy and to maintaining the expectation that "the completion of a satisfactory theological training shall be required for admission to the ministry of the Word" (Church Order Article 6-a).
- The church needs to take note of the general scriptural teaching concerning personal qualifications for ministry found in passages such as Matthew 18; 20:20-28; 28:18-20; Acts 6; 2 Corinthians 4; 5; Ephesians 4; and 1 and 2 Timothy.

The next two pages describe the standards for ministry as articulated by Synod 2000. The standards are described here relative to the office of minister of the Word (Articles 6-8). The character, knowledge and skill standards for commissioned pastor can be found in Church Order Supplement Article 23.

Character Standards

Any person called to serve Christ in a CRC ministry position should be

- publicly committed to Christ and his church, submitting to its discipline.
- exemplary in piety and holy conduct of life, a humble person of prayer who trusts God's providence.
- of good reputation, emotionally mature, honest, trustworthy, reliable.
- caring and compassionate for the lost and the weak.
- eager to learn and grow in faith, knowledge, and love.
- joyful in affirming the goodness of God's creation and communicating to others a delight in its beauty.
- sensitive to others in all their personal and cultural variety (see also Calvin Theological Seminary's Personal Qualifications for Ministry, *Agenda for Synod 2000*, pp. 345-50).

Knowledge Standards

Biblical Foundations

Any person called to serve Christ in a CRC ministry position should

- know the content of the Old and New Testaments.
- know and be able to explain the basic structure and flow of biblical redemptive covenantal history centered in Christ (promise and fulfillment).
- be able to identify the main themes (covenant, kingdom of God, holiness) of Scripture as well as the large divisions (law, prophets, writings) and specific types of biblical literature.
- be able to articulate the significance of the various sections, books, or types of biblical literature to contemporary issues and questions.

Theological Foundations

Any person called to serve Christ in a CRC ministry position should

- know and be able to explain the basic teachings of the universal Christian tradition concerning God, humanity, the person and work of Christ, salvation, the church, and the last things.
- know, be able to explain, and be ready and willing to defend the Three Forms of Unity and a Reformed confessional stance on key doctrines such as predestination, unity of the covenant, infant and adult baptism, millennialism, and the cosmic scope of the Reformed worldview.
- have a rudimentary knowledge of and ability to respond to the key challenges posed to the Christian and Reformed faith in North America by the major world religions, the major cults, and the various forms of New Age spirituality.
- know the key concepts of CRC church polity.

Skill Standards

Any person called to serve Christ in a CRC ministry position should

- be prepared to “give an answer to everyone who asks [you] to give the reason for the hope [you] have” (1 Peter 3:15).
- be able and willing to make a clear presentation of the gospel to an unbeliever.
- be able to teach and disciple persons to deeper faith in and obedience to Jesus Christ.
- be able to prepare and deliver short biblically based messages for public occasions (i.e., nursing homes, prisons, civic occasions).
- be capable of effectively leading a group in various tasks, including Bible studies, task completion, and resolving conflict.

B. The Council

The local congregation is often the context in which people first hear the call to a life of vocational ministry. It is through the local congregation where people are nurtured in the faith and encouraged to a life of service. A congregation and its leadership are therefore often in an ideal position to identify the requisite gifts for ministry and to give individuals the opportunity to test those gifts in real ministry settings. As a result, local congregations and councils are indispensable partners in a candidate’s journey toward ordination.

Councils fulfill at least six different responsibilities in the candidacy process. *Councils work with the classis in fulfilling these responsibilities.* These responsibilities include the following:

1. **To identify** persons who show natural ability and/or spiritual giftedness for ministry through consultation with pastoral staff, ministry leaders, and youth leaders. Some qualities to consider include spiritual maturity, emotional stability, leadership ability, relational skills, and intellectual capacities. As councils identify some of these qualities, they may also want to seek feedback and affirmation from the individual, his or her family members, and others.
2. **To encourage** such individuals to seriously consider whether God is calling them to ministry in the Christian Reformed Church (CRC) through, for instance, mentoring or providing appropriate ministry opportunities.
3. **To supply** interested individuals with materials that will assist them in understanding the process of becoming a minister in the CRC.
4. **To endorse** an individual’s application to begin preparing for ministry in the CRC, forwarding it to the Classis Ministerial Leadership Team (CMLT). Before recommending a candidate the council should identify and ascertain, if possible, how the applicant’s gifts have been demonstrated in the context of the congregation.

5. **To provide support and accountability.** Where possible, the council should encourage the student in the journey toward vocational ministry by:
 - a. Providing support and accountability throughout the preparatory process including, for instance, mentoring, interviews, conversations, written reports, communications of encouragement, financial assistance, and so on.
 - b. Maintaining contact and showing active and ongoing interest in the student's progress throughout the entire candidacy process.
 - c. Ensuring (where contact is not practical) that the student is an active member of a congregation and is receiving spiritual support.
 - d. Offering ministry opportunities (where possible), including opportunities to exhort once the individual has been granted licensure.

6. **To provide an endorsement** for the individual as they near the completion of their preparatory process. In some cases, the final endorsement will not come from the individual's "home" council, but rather from the council where the individual was most recently worshipping and/or engaged in ministry.

C. The Classis

As another important partner in the candidacy process, classes play a significant role in the preparation of men and women for ordination. Classes (1) advise their member congregations regarding candidacy policies and procedures; (2) collaborate with Article 6 students and Article 7 and 8 applicants in the preparation of their file, sometimes called a Ministry Readiness Profile; (3) guide ministries through the processes involved in Article 23 ordination; and (4) provide the Candidacy Committee with endorsements and other necessary information.

In order to facilitate classes' role in the candidacy process, Synod 2004 urged all classes to appoint a Classis Ministerial Leadership Team (CMLT) which reflects the classis' own particular character and geographic realities. While the name, membership, and exact mandate of CMLTs is left to the discretion of individual classes, the "CMLT function" needs to be performed in each classis. This work should be done by people who have a passion for the church's ministry, who are knowledgeable about ordination issues, and who reflect the diversity of the classis.

Normally, the work should be shared by lay members and Ministers of the Word in the CRCNA. In some cases, classes may find it appropriate to appoint a regional CMLT that serves more than one classis.

Classis Ministerial Leadership Team Mandate

The following guidelines are offered as a picture of what a CMLT can do. This list can help classes in determining a specific mandate for their local CMLTs:

1. **Consultation:** The CMLT can be a consultation and advisory resource to the member congregations of its classis, to the classis itself, and to other interested parties (for instance, Leadership Development Networks) regarding matters related to ministerial candidacy in the CRC.
2. **Information:** The CMLT can provide information and advice to the member congregations of its classis, classis itself, and other interested parties (for instance, Leadership Development Networks) concerning the candidacy process.
3. **Encouragement:** The CMLT can encourage the member congregations of its classis to be proactive in identifying possible candidates for ministry in the CRC and offer resources to help people discern their calling.

4. **Ministry Readiness Profile:** The CMLT can provide counsel that will help councils, classis, and those preparing for the ministry in the completion of the individual's Ministry Readiness Profile.
5. **Finance:** The CMLT can recommend to classis and administer the distribution of appropriate financial resources to assist those preparing for ministry (see Church Order Art. 21).
6. **Endorsement:** Upon receiving a positive recommendation to enter the candidacy process from an individual's council, the CMLT can interview the individual and work with them to prepare a Financial Plan, as well as a Study Plan or Learning Covenant. In the case of individuals entering the candidacy or affiliation process through Article 7 or 8, the CMLT plays a key role in providing the Candidacy Committee with required information.
7. **Celebration:** The CMLT can assist the church and classis that initiated the study/candidacy process in appropriately celebrating the progress of those preparing for the ministry under its care, giving thanks to God for his provision of faithful and gifted leadership for his church.

Guidelines for Video Examination

Synod 2019 received the following guidelines for cases in which remote video technology is used for an examination of a commissioned pastor, candidate, or affiliation via Article 8 and the colloquium doctum.

The potential uses of videoconferencing technology cover a broad range:

- Sermon reviewers may observe a video of a preached sermon rather than being present in person.
- A pre-examination videoconference may be conducted with a small team or even one appointed person interviewing the person who will be examined, and then a recording of the video could be distributed to classis delegates before the examination meeting. This process could allow the classis meeting examination to be more focused and perhaps more efficient.
- A videoconference option may be used for an examinee, a delegate, and/or a synodical deputy who is not present at the classis meeting (due to extreme distance or prohibitive cost of traveling to the classis meeting).
- A totally virtual meeting could be conducted by videoconferencing, with all delegates participating from their individual computers/devices.

Other uses are likely possible and will be discovered as the use of technology in our daily lives continues to progress. At this point classes have reported using the first three examples described here, and at least one classis is thinking about experimenting with the final example.

As Synod 2018 has requested guidelines on the use of videoconferencing for examinations, the Candidacy Committee offers the following suggestions:

- Meeting in person is always preferable to meeting via videoconference – the use of videoconferencing, at least for the near future, should be the exception rather than the norm. Especially in the setting of examinations and interviews, the nuances of a person's expression and voice are much stronger in face-to-face settings, and both the person being examined and the other persons present will be best served with an in-person atmosphere. Video meetings are more useful once a relationship has been established.
- Synodical deputies have been advised in the past that their physical presence is highly recommended where classis deliberation needs to occur. Yet there are certainly cases where routine matters such as approving a clearly presented job description, or a noncontroversial release of a pastor, or the retirement of a pastor can be done via videoconference, conference call, or email.
- Where distance and cost factors are prohibitive, and where a classis is of a unified mind to experiment, videoconferencing may be a useful tool, especially in the first few examples

described above. Such experimentation may indeed result in experiencing a learning curve that may bless the rest of the denomination.

- Any successful experiment and use of videoconferencing will depend on the following:
 - having adequate and experienced technical support available at the time of the classis meeting
 - ascertaining beforehand that the connections, bandwidth, and equipment will be suitable in advance of the meeting; online participants will also need to test their equipment ahead of time to ensure that the technology parameters will be adequate.
 - anticipating and planning for the technical ability to facilitate questions from the assembly, and for managing any needed periods of executive session
 - assigning the technical functions (managing connections, chat questions, etc.) to someone at the meeting who does not already have responsibility for chairing or recording the minutes of the meeting

It should be noted that our CRCNA IT staff have gathered suggestions for well-functioning videoconference meetings and have placed them in a Network article: "Top 6 Tips for Improving Video Conferencing" (see network.crcna.org/church-communications/top-6-tips-improving-video-conferencing).

D. The Candidacy Committee

The Candidacy Committee, on behalf of the Christian Reformed Church synod, is the final partner in the process of candidacy preparation. Because the denomination has such a vital interest in the formation of ministers of the Word, Synod 2004 established the SMCC (now called the "Candidacy Committee") to retain, direct, and enhance the denomination's role in the process of equipping and forming its future leaders. Through this committee the denomination is able to oversee the nurture and training of those preparing for ordained ministry through Church Order Articles 6, 7, and 8. Synod 2006 also mandated the committee with the task of encouraging and equipping classes relative to ordination through Church Order Article 23.

The Candidacy Committee serves in the following capacities:

Advisory: The Candidacy Committee functions in an advisory capacity to classes as they develop a Classis Ministerial Leadership Team (CMLT).

Consultation: The Candidacy Committee serves as a consultation and advisory resource to classical CMLTs.

Financial Support: The Candidacy Committee, in consultation with CMLTs, works to ensure equity in student financial assistance among the classes of the denomination.

Oversight of the Article 6 candidacy process and the Article 7 and 8 ordination process in the CRC.

Oversight of the denominational licensure process.

Recommend Persons for Candidacy to the synod of the CRC.

The committee's official mandate, developed and adopted by the denominational board of trustees, approved by synod, and updated most recently by Synod 2008, is as follows:

Candidacy Committee Mandate

The Candidacy Committee shall

- Foster the development of pastoral leadership in the Christian Reformed Church (CRC), helping and encouraging the classes and councils to identify potential new leaders whom they can assist on their various journeys to pastoral office.

- Establish with the approval of synod standards that will result in consistency, fairness, and justice in applying the denomination's requirements for each person who desires to become a minister of the Word in the CRC, whether applying under Article 6, 7, or 8 of the Church Order, or who desires to be a commissioned pastor applying under Article 23.
- Maintain, clarify, and periodically review these standards.
- Assist the classes in the development of Classis Ministerial Leadership Teams (CMLT) by providing information, counsel, and resources as they encourage individuals to seek the ministry as a vocation and as they support and make decisions regarding those who are preparing for or are applying to become a minister of the Word in the CRC.
- Implement and maintain regular contact with the classes to determine who from their churches are preparing for ministry and assist them in developing a Ministry Readiness Profile.
- Recommend candidates to the synod of the CRC upon the individual's completion of the Ministry Readiness Profile.
- Grant denominational licensure to exhort to students studying for the ordained ministry in the CRC.
- Provide support and accountability throughout the preparatory process for women whose council or classis does not support women in ordained ministry.
- Provide resources to equip classes for the examinations required in the ordination process so that there is consistency throughout the denomination.
- Provide an annual report to synod and regular reports to the board of trustees for information.

The current committee members are introduced on the Candidacy Committee website. As with all denominational committees in the Christian Reformed Church, members serve three-year terms, and are eligible for two terms.

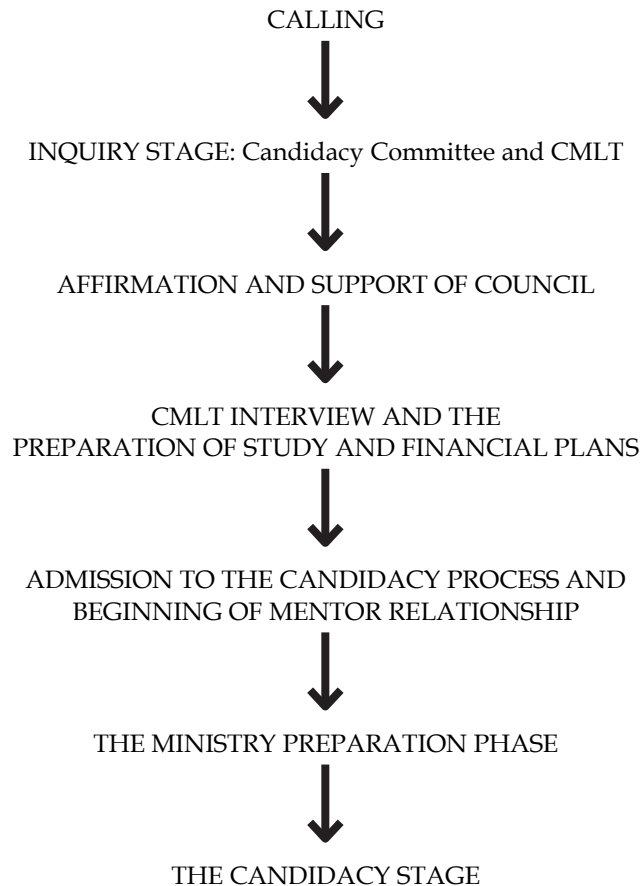
III. Paths in the Journey

A. Master of Divinity Degree (Church Order Article 6)

Article 6 of the CRC Church Order describes the route to ordination as a minister of the Word that involves attending seminary and earning a Master of Divinity degree. This section describes some of the steps that may occur in the process leading up to enrolling in seminary. *Note that some of these steps are recommended but not currently required.* The basic formal requirement for entry into ordained ministry in the CRC is earning a Master of Divinity degree (and completing the CRC EPMC program if the degree is earned at a seminary other than Calvin Theological Seminary) and then following the candidacy application process as directed by the Candidacy Committee.

Below is a flow chart and a description of the process leading to seminary and enrollment in the CRC candidacy program. The profile offers concrete steps that may be taken in coordination with earning the Master of Divinity degree. Some classes and individuals who use this process are finding it helpful in establishing a meaningful relationship between the student and the church.

The Journey toward Ordination: Article 6 (Flow Chart)



1. Calling

- The individual experiences a sense of internal calling from the Lord to serve in vocational ministry. This calling is informally confirmed by others, likely including the individual's pastor, council, and family. As the individual anticipates beginning his or her seminary studies, the council directs the individual to contact the CMLT and/or the Candidacy Committee concerning the process of ministry formation and preparation.

2. Inquiry Stage

- The CMLT and the Candidacy Committee offer the interested individual encouragement, answer their questions, and outline the necessary steps for pursuing ministry under the provisions of Church Order Article 6. They also ensure that the individual has access to all the necessary documents to welcome and orient the potential student to the process of ministry preparation.

3. Affirmation and Support of Council

- The individual completes a Candidate's Application to Council Form, and then approaches their council to seek the council's official affirmation to begin preparing for the office of minister of the Word.
- The council interviews the individual, completes a Council Recommendation Form, and forwards the form to the Classis Ministerial Leadership Team (CMLT). Along with their recommendation, they also forward to the CMLT the individual's Application to Council (including his or her Autobiography and Personal Statement of Faith).

Note: For a council to endorse an individual to prepare for ministry under the provisions of Church Order Article 6, the individual must have been a member of the CRC for at least one year and have had opportunity to demonstrate his or her giftedness for ministry.

- The council inquires about the student's financial needs and considers ways the congregation may be able to assist.

4. CMLT Interview and the Preparation of Study and Financial Plans

- The individual appears before the Classis Ministerial Leadership Team (CMLT), or its designated committee, for a personal interview.
- If, as a result of this interview, the individual is endorsed, then the individual will draft a Study Plan which he or she will review with the CMLT. This plan will indicate where the individual intends to study and how long they intend to take to complete their degree.
- The individual will also draft a Financial Plan indicating how he or she intends to finance their education. This plan, also to be reviewed with the CMLT, will likely include several sources of funding including prior savings, part-time work, loans, grants, family assistance, spousal income, classical or congregational aid, scholarships, and bursaries.
- The CMLT completes a Classis Recommendation Form and forwards this form, along with the Study and Financial Plans, the CMLT Recommendation, and the individual's Application to Council (including his or her Autobiography and Personal Statement of Faith) to the Candidacy Committee.

5. Admission to the Candidacy Process

- The Candidacy Committee, CMLT, and church council encourage the prospective student to enroll in seminary, and in the EPMC if the student attends a seminary other than CTS.
- The prospective candidate is paired with an approved mentor with whom the prospective candidate will meet regularly on a monthly basis for at least two years before final approval by synod as a candidate.

Note: Those who study at seminaries other than CTS are encouraged to enroll in the EPMC at least two years before they intend to complete their seminary degree.

6. The Ministry Preparation Phase

- The CMLT, in consultation with the individual, ensures that individuals enrolled in seminaries other than CTS have a suitable mentor (students at CTS are assigned a mentor as part of their program). It is recommended and preferred that this mentoring relationship be with a CRC pastor.
- As the individual's studies begin, his or her council will maintain contact and show active and ongoing interest in the student's progress throughout the entire ministry preparation process. This may involve written communication and (where possible) personal contacts. The council should also provide ministry opportunities for the student within the congregation, including the opportunity to exhort once the student is licensed (where feasible).
- The relationship with the mentor continues for at least two years, meeting monthly, in consultation both with the classis CMLT and the denominational Candidacy Committee.
- The CMLT will also maintain contact with the student throughout their studies, showing an active and ongoing interest in the student's development. The CMLT provides financial assistance, encouragement, guidance, and accountability, also ensuring that the student is a member of a congregation where they are receiving spiritual support.
- The CMLT also assists students with the preparation of their Ministry Readiness Profile and tracks the student's progress toward meeting the requirements inherent in the profile. In the case of students attending CTS, and for those pre-enrolled in the Ecclesiastical Program for Ministerial Candidacy (EPMC), the CTS staff and faculty will also assist in ensuring the Ministry Readiness Profile requirements are completed at the appropriate times. At set points throughout the student's preparation, an evaluated psychological report will be completed and a criminal background check conducted. The individual will also be asked to make full disclosure of any acts of official discipline, criminal charges, or ecclesiastical complaint.
- At the appropriate point, having received a recommendation from the CTS faculty committee and having reviewed the individual's application, the Candidacy Committee will grant the student licensure to exhort. (This normally occurs after the first year of seminary studies.)
- Where there are changes to the student's Financial Plan or Study Plan, the CMLT endorses these changes.
- For students studying at seminaries other than CTS, completion of the EPMC program is required. This program provides an introduction to Reformed hermeneutics, CRC church polity, CRC church history, and other courses that may not be available elsewhere. For example, the program also offers courses in preaching, biblical languages, and liberal arts—subjects which may be included in some individualized learning plans if these supplements to their theological education are deemed necessary.
- At fitting points in the student's academic journey, the individual's classis finds appropriate means for celebrating and giving thanks to God for his provision of faithful and gifted leadership for his church.

7. The Candidacy Stage

- Near the conclusion of the M.Div. program and the completion of the EPMC, the Candidacy Committee interviews the individual and recommends him or her to synod as a candidate for minister of the Word in the CRC.
- Before being approved as a candidate by synod, conversations between potential candidates and calling churches are normal and expected. However, written promises regarding either intents to call or intents to accept calls are unwise and premature. No commitments are to be finalized prior to declaration of candidacy by synod. Persons on the list of potential candidates

are not eligible for call until synod declares them to be candidates in June of each year. Until then they may be in discussion with churches and search committees; they may visit and preach at inquiring churches and ministries; and they may even serve as short term supply. They may not, however, make any commitment to accept a call from a ministry until synod declares them eligible for call and until they have completed all the requirements for candidacy. Any request for an exception to this policy should be addressed to the denominational Candidacy Committee.

- Synod declares individuals as candidates for the minister of the Word in the CRC each June. Such students are then eligible for calls.
- Upon receiving and accepting a call for ministry in the CRC, the student will be examined by the classis in which the call has been given, according to the regulations of CRC Church Order Article 10.

Note: Where necessary, a CMLT may make arrangements with other classes or congregations nearer to the school the student attends to fulfill some or all of their above-mentioned responsibilities.

B. Exceptional Giftedness (Church Order Article 7)

Church Order Article 7 was originally included in the CRC Church Order as an exceptional route into ordained ministry. In the ten years leading up to 2007 this article was being used more often but with less care. Thus, Synod 2007 decided to “return to the use of Article 7 in line with its centuries-long use by the CRC and its predecessors in the Netherlands. It will be used exactly as the Church Order requires—in highly exceptional circumstances” (*Acts of Synod 2007*, p. 652). (For a description of the historical use of Article 7, see the chapter on Article 7 in Henry DeMoor, *Christian Reformed Church Order Commentary*, 2nd ed.) In this context, Article 7 will be used rarely. Please contact the Director of Candidacy with any questions regarding the ongoing use of Article 7.

The Journey toward Ordination: Article 7 (Flow Chart)



1. Calling

- The individual experiences a sense of internal calling from the Lord to serve in vocational ministry. This calling is informally confirmed by others, likely including the individual’s pastor, council, family, and perhaps even the local CMLT. The first formal step in the process is then taken as the individual is directed to make inquiry to the Candidacy Committee of the CRC.

2. Inquiry Stage

- The Candidacy Committee of the CRC offers the interested individual encouragement, answers their questions, and determines which Church Order article would be the most appropriate one for the individual to prepare for the ministry. If it is determined by the Candidacy Committee that the provisions of Church Order Article 7 apply, the Candidacy Committee will outline the necessary steps for pursuing ministry under the provisions of this article. It should be noted that the Candidacy Committee must give this initial determination at this point in the process in order for the individual to proceed with the next steps.

3. Affirmation and Support of Council

- The individual completes a Candidate's Application to Council Form and then approaches his or her council to seek official affirmation to begin preparing for the office of minister of the Word under the provisions of Church Order Article 7.
- The council interviews the individual, completes a Council Recommendation Form, and forwards the form to the Classis Ministerial Leadership Team (CMLT). Along with their recommendation, the council also forwards the individual's Application to Council (including his or her Autobiography and Personal Faith Statement).

Note: For a council to endorse an individual to prepare for ministry under the provisions of Church Order Article 7, the individual must have been a member of the CRC for a minimum of three years and had opportunity to demonstrate his or her exceptional giftedness for ministry.

- The council inquires about the individual's financial needs and considers ways the congregation may be able to assist through the ministry preparation phase.

4. CMLT Interview and the Preparation of a Learning Covenant and Financial Plan

- The individual then appears before the Classis Ministerial Leadership Team (CMLT), or its designated committee, for a personal interview.
- If the CMLT endorses the individual as a result of this interview, the CMLT and the individual will work together to prepare the next set of documents in the Ministry Readiness Profile, as specified below.
- The individual will draft a Learning Covenant which he or she will review with the CMLT. This covenant will indicate what areas of study (biblical, theological, practical) the individual will be pursuing, and how these objectives will be met (potentially through a combination of academic study at a university or seminary, online learning, mentoring, and/or independent study). The covenant will also include participation in the Modified Ecclesiastical Program for Ministerial Candidacy (MEPMC) or an approved contextually shaped alternative to the MEPMC. Based on the individual's ministry experience, the covenant will also specify what type of additional ministry opportunities will be sought.
- The individual will also draft a Financial Plan indicating how they intend to finance their preparation for ministry. This plan, also to be reviewed with the CMLT, may include several sources of funding, including prior savings, part-time work, loans, spousal income, classical or congregational aid, and/or other means.
- The CMLT completes a Classis Recommendation Form and forwards this form, along with the other elements of the Ministry Readiness Profile gathered to this point (the Learning Covenant, Financial Plan, the CMLT recommendation, the individual's Application to Council, the Autobiography and Personal Statement of Faith, etc.) to the Candidacy Committee.

5. Admission to the Candidacy Process

- The Candidacy Committee reviews all the initial documents, and endorses the individual's Learning Covenant and Financial Plan. The Candidacy Committee may suggest changes to the

Learning Covenant or Financial Plan before they provide their endorsement. Once the plans are endorsed, the Candidacy Committee gives permission to continue under the provisions of Church Order Article 7 and communicates their decision in writing to both the individual and the CMLT.

- The classis will then do a preliminary interview for licensure under Article 7. With the approval of classis, the concurrence of the synodical deputies, and the endorsement of the Candidacy Committee, the individual may begin a period of exhorting within the bounds of the classis.

6. The Ministry Preparation Phase

- The individual will work to complete the program laid out in the Learning Covenant, in consultation with the CMLT.
- The individual works in coordination with the CMLT to gather the other documents required in the process (see checklist on p. 24) and submits them to the CMLT and the Candidacy Committee.
- The CMLT, in consultation with the individual, ensures that the individual has a suitable mentor. It is recommended and preferred that this mentoring relationship be with a CRC pastor, although in certain circumstances it may be appropriate to establish this relationship with another person.
- Throughout the ministry preparation process, the individual's council will maintain contact with them, showing active and ongoing interest in their progress. This may involve written communication and (where possible) personal contacts. The council should also provide ministry opportunities for the individual within the congregation, including the opportunity to exhort once the individual has been licensed (where feasible).
- The CMLT also maintains contact with the individual throughout their candidacy preparation, showing an active and ongoing interest in their development. The CMLT will provide encouragement, guidance, and accountability while ensuring that the individual is a member of a congregation where they are receiving spiritual support. The CMLT may also find it appropriate for the classis to provide some financial assistance for the individual.
- Where there are changes to the individual's Learning Covenant or Financial Plan, the CMLT endorses these changes and notifies the Candidacy Committee. The Candidacy Committee may also initiate suggested changes to the original plan. When any revisions of a plan occur, the Candidacy Committee, the CMLT, and the individual communicate those changes in writing to one another.
- At fitting points in the individual's preparation process, the individual's classis will find appropriate means for celebrating and giving thanks to God for his provision of faithful and gifted leadership for his church.

7. The Candidacy Stage

- As the individual nears completion of his or her Learning Covenant, the church council best able to make an assessment gives its endorsement to the Candidacy Committee for the individual to seek candidacy.
- The Candidacy Committee ensures that both the Learning Covenant and Ministry Readiness Profile have been satisfactorily completed and that a favorable endorsement has been received from the appropriate council and classis/CMLT. Once the Candidacy Committee is satisfied that all requirements for candidacy have been met, the Candidacy Committee gives classis permission to proceed with a classical examination.
- Upon receiving permission from the Candidacy Committee, classis then conducts a thorough classical examination in the presence of synodical deputies. Upon a positive recommendation

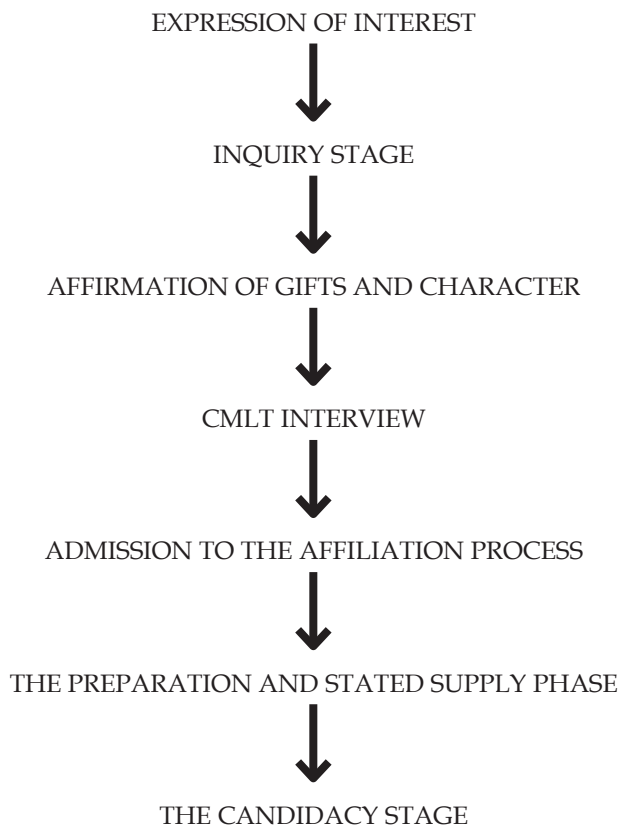
by the classis, and the concurrence of the synodical deputies, the individual is declared a candidate for the minister of the Word in the CRC and is eligible for a call.

- Upon receiving and accepting a call for ministry in the CRC, the individual will be examined in the classis in which the call has been given, according to the regulations of CRC Church Order Article 10.

C. Already Ordained outside the CRCNA (Church Order Article 8)

This section of the Journey toward Ordination document has been updated with the approval of Synod 2019 to accommodate approved changes and updates to Church Order Supplement, Article 8, sections E and F.

The Journey of Affiliation: Article 8 (Flow Chart)



1. Expression of Interest

- If a minister ordained outside of the Christian Reformed Church in North America (CRCNA) expresses interest in entering ordained ministry in the CRCNA, he or she will contact the Candidacy Committee (see Church Order Supplement, Article 8, E, 2). Alternatively, after a period of sustained effort to call a minister from within the CRCNA, a council may express a desire to call a pastor from outside the CRCNA. When that is the case, the council must contact the Candidacy Committee (see Church Order Supplement, Article 8, E, 3). Whatever the origin of the contact, the Candidacy Committee will direct all parties to the procedures described in Church Order Article 8 (see especially the discussion of “need” in Supplement, Article 8, F, 1).

- The discussion of “need” has been significant in the use of Church Order Article 8. Prior to 2019, “need” was mentioned at two different points in Church Order Supplement, Article 8 when discussing criteria for use of this article. Synod 2019 approved placing this criteria in this *Journey toward Ordination* document, which serves as an extension of the Church Order and its Supplements in communicating the directions and regulations of synod regarding these matters. The need for calling a minister ordained outside of the Christian Reformed Church in North America shall be acknowledged when one or more of the following conditions apply:
 - a. The minister to be called has such extraordinary qualifications that the church recognizes that it would be important for the denomination to acquire the minister’s service.
 - b. The need of a particular congregation for a pastor is so urgent that it can be met only by calling a minister of another denomination.
 - c. The minister is a new-church developer and is being called to start a new church.
 - d. There is a need for Indigenous leadership in a multicultural or ethnic-minority church.
- The denominational Candidacy Committee has reflected on these criteria often (see Candidacy Committee reports in the agendas to Synods 2009, 2012, 2013, and 2017 and in the committee’s supplemental report to Synod 2018 [*Acts of Synod 2018*, pp. 399-400]). The committee has found criteria *c* and *d* above to be fairly straightforward, but the other two criteria require very subjective judgment.
- In addition, defining what constitutes a “sustained and realistic effort” to find a minister from within the CRC or the RCA (Church Order Supplement, Art. 8, E, 1) is potentially very arbitrary. Thus, the “need” discussion is complex, and judgments regarding when and how to apply Article 8 are complex. The most recent development, as reported to Synod 2018, is the Candidacy Committee’s readiness for more frequent use of Article 8 if and when the classis and local church are in agreement, and when both parties and the applying pastor agree to use the Modified Ecclesiastical Program for Ministerial Candidacy (MEPMC), involving accredited study through our denomination’s seminary.

2. Inquiry Stage

- The Candidacy Committee offers the interested individual (or council) encouragement, answers their questions, and determines whether Article 8 is the appropriate Church Order article for this pastor or council to use in the process toward ordination. If the situation meets the criteria for use of Article 8, the Candidacy Committee then outlines the affiliation process for entering ministry in the CRC, in consultation with the appropriate Classical Ministerial Leadership Team (CMLT).
- Synod has instructed the Candidacy Committee to use two additional criteria in discerning the qualifications of an individual for this route to ordination:
 - a. ability to speak, or learn, the English language
 - b. ability to adjust to the American/Canadian situation

These criteria were previously part of the Church Order Supplement. A third additional criteria was purposely omitted by Synod 2019: “age limit of forty years (as a general rule).”

- Note from Candidacy Committee guidelines in evaluating appropriateness of Article 8 and the related Learning Covenant:

“The person shall be duly ordained, recommended by an appropriate ecclesiastical authority, and theologically trained. Theological training will ordinarily include a documentable program of training that covers the knowledge, character, and skills standards for ministry in the CRC.”

(This guideline calls for the Candidacy Committee, local councils, and CMLTs to evaluate potential candidates’ ordination and theological training. While that evaluation must be

made on a case-by-case basis, it is safe to say that in the case of Article 8 applications, we are looking for ordination and theological training that is roughly equivalent to the CRC's practices and standards, as expressed through the Church Order Article 6 process.)

3. Affirmation of Gifts and Character

- The CMLT and the interested minister gather the other initial documents required in the Ministry Readiness Profile, including an autobiography, a personal statement of faith, and the application from a local CRC council (see the Article 8 Process Checklist; or see resources at crcna.org/candidacy).
- Where possible, the minister's former council (or other similar local governing body) submits a reference to the CMLT testifying to the minister's character, knowledge, and skills.
- Where possible, the minister's former classis (or other regional body) also submits a reference to the CMLT testifying to the minister's character, knowledge, and skills.
- A statement previously placed in the Church Order Supplement, slightly edited, is relevant at this point:

It is conceivable that just because the applicant is loyal to the Word and the creeds that the minister is adjudged *persona non grata* by their own ecclesiastical assemblies and that the minister would not be granted a positive testimonial. Should such be the case, a careful preliminary investigation must be made in consultation with the Candidacy Committee. The report of this investigation will serve under such circumstances in lieu of the testimonial.

- Synod 2019 also received from the Candidacy Committee a requested report regarding the process for affiliating a pastor from an independent church background. The Article 8 process is indeed appropriate in such cases, and would include equivalent testimonials from persons and groups familiar with the applicant's faith journey.

4. CMLT Interview

- The minister then appears before the CMLT, or its designated committee, for a personal interview.
- If, as a result of this interview, the minister is endorsed by the CMLT, the CMLT completes a Classis Endorsement Form and forwards this form, along with the other initial documents to the Candidacy Committee for initial endorsement and for licensure to preach in the CRC.

5. Admission to the Affiliation Process

- The Candidacy Committee reviews the initial documents in the Ministry Readiness Profile (i.e., the items indicated on the Article 8 Process Checklist) and, as appropriate, gives initial endorsement to the affiliation process under the provisions of Church Order Article 8. At this point in the process the Candidacy Committee (a) grants licensure to preach in the CRC and (b) grants "Declaration of Need" under Church Order Supplement, Article 8, F. The local classis is free to decide whether a classis interview is needed at this point, or whether a report from the committee of classis will suffice.

6. The Preparation and Stated Supply Phase

- To advance in the affiliation process, the licensed minister serves as stated supply for a period of at least six months. In some cases, the CMLT may need to provide assistance in finding an appropriate ministry setting or a sponsoring partnership via a calling church.
- Upon endorsement into the affiliation process, the CMLT and the minister together will develop a Learning Covenant. The Learning Covenant will indicate the areas of study (if any) the individual needs to pursue and how the identified objectives will be met (potentially through a combination of academic study at a university or seminary, online learning, mentoring, and/or independent study). The covenant will also include participation in the

Modified Ecclesiastical Program for Ministerial Candidacy (MEPMC) or an approved contextually shaped, individualized, alternative learning plan. Based on the minister's experience, the covenant will also specify what type of stated-supply position will be sought and the duration of the position (ordinarily six months).

- In addition to developing the Learning Covenant, the minister, council, and CMLT will also draft a Financial Plan indicating how they intend to finance the affiliation period with the CRC. This plan may include several sources of funding, including prior savings, loans, and spousal income. One of the primary sources of funding is likely to be the income received through a stated-supply position.
- The Learning Covenant and the Financial Plan will be forwarded to the Candidacy Committee for their endorsement. The Candidacy Committee may suggest changes to the Learning Covenant or the Financial Plan before providing their endorsement. Once the Candidacy Committee, the CMLT, and the minister are agreed upon the Learning Covenant and the Financial Plan, the minister will work with the CMLT to complete the program laid out in the Learning Covenant.
- During this phase the CMLT and minister gather the other documents required in the Ministry Readiness Profile, including a copy of ministerial credentials, a copy of the minister's academic degrees, a criminal background check, and an evaluated psychological report. The individual also makes full disclosure of any acts of official discipline, criminal charges, or ecclesiastical complaint. This material is forwarded to the Candidacy Committee.
- The CMLT, in consultation with the minister, ensures that the minister has established a mentoring relationship with a CRC pastor.
- The CMLT maintains contact with the minister throughout the affiliation process, showing an active and ongoing interest in the individual's progress toward the goals identified in the Learning Covenant.
- Where there are changes to the minister's Financial Plan or Learning Covenant, the CMLT endorses these changes and notifies the Candidacy Committee. The Candidacy Committee may also suggest additional changes to these plans during this period. The Candidacy Committee, the CMLT, the council, and the individual shall communicate any revisions to one another in writing.
- At fitting points in the minister's affiliation process, the classis will find appropriate means for celebrating and giving thanks to God for his provision of faithful and gifted leadership for his church.

7. The Candidacy Stage

- As the minister nears the end of the affiliation process, the council of the congregation in which the stated supply was served will provide a final endorsement to the CMLT and the Candidacy Committee for the minister to seek candidacy.
- The CMLT reviews the progress of the minister and at the appropriate time offers its final endorsement. The CMLT also seeks from the designated mentor a statement of endorsement.
- The Candidacy Committee ensures that the Learning Covenant and the Ministry Readiness Profile (i.e., the items indicated on the Article 8 Process Checklist, plus any other material that has been gathered) have been satisfactorily completed and that a favorable endorsement on each has been received from the appropriate parties. Once the Candidacy Committee is satisfied that all requirements have been met, the Candidacy Committee gives the classis permission to proceed with a doctrinal conversation (also known as the colloquium doctum).

8. The Colloquium Doctum

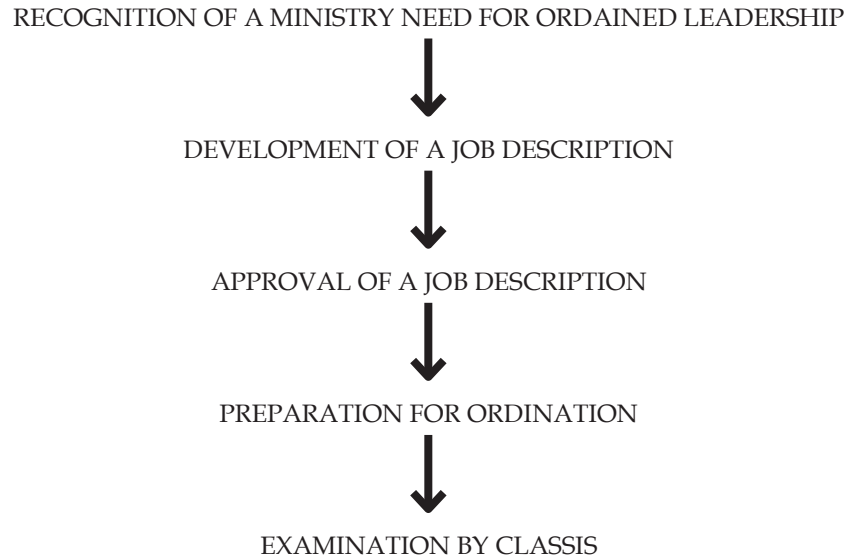
- Note this statement in Church Order Supplement, Article 8, E,4:

At the completion of the affiliation process the classis, with authorization from the Candidacy Committee, shall conduct a colloquium doctum inquiring into the applicant's soundness of doctrine, sanctity of life, and knowledge and appreciation of Christian Reformed practice and usage. Synodical deputies must be present, and a successful examination will require the approval of classis and the concurrence of the synodical deputies.

D. Commissioned Pastor (Church Order Articles 23-24)

This section of the Journey toward Ordination document has been updated with the approval of Synod 2019 to accommodate approved changes and updates to Church Order Articles 23-24 and their Supplements.

The Journey toward Ordination: Articles 23-24 (Summary)



The office of commissioned pastor is recognized in the Christian Reformed Church as a flexible, very localized ordination into ministry. *Commissioned pastor* is an “umbrella term” for a variety of ministry positions in which this ordination may occur: evangelist; chaplain; pastor of outreach, of youth, of congregational life, and more. The Church Order Supplement to Article 23-a indicates that “the office of commissioned pastor is applicable to a variety of ministries, provided that these ministries fit the guidelines adopted by Synod 2001:

The office of evangelist[*] may be understood to have the character of pastoral extension. Evangelists extend the work of pastoral leadership by founding and working in new congregations and by extending the ministry of organized congregations into specialized areas, including, but not limited to, youth ministry, education, pastoral care, worship, and evangelism. . . . By the broader application of the office of evangelist, with its existing regulations, to a variety of ministry positions, the church avoids the multiplication of offices and provides a way of recognizing and regulating a variety of pastoral positions in our churches. These positions may be identified by titles that indicate their ministry distinctiveness such as chaplain, pastor of education, pastor of youth, minister of congregational life, and so forth.

(Acts of Synod 2001, p. 506)

[*Note: In 2001 the office was known as *evangelist*. The title was changed to *ministry associate* by Synod 2003, and to *commissioned pastor* by Synod 2012.]”

Ordination to the office of commissioned pastor arises out of a specific, usually local ministry context. The relevant ministry will document the job description showing the need for such ordained leadership. The job description will then be considered by the classis in consultation with representatives from three neighboring classes (i.e., the synodical deputies). Once all are agreed that the ministry as detailed in the job description fits the intention of Article 23 (as described by the guidelines adopted by Synod 2001), the process toward ordination can continue. This process involves verifying relevant ministry skills, designing and engaging in a Learning Plan where appropriate,

gathering appropriate documents, preparing a sermon to be critiqued (if preaching is part of the job description), and preparing for an oral exam at the classis level. This process is described in greater detail in Church Order Supplement, Articles 23-24 and in the Commissioned Pastor Handbook.

It is noteworthy that up to this point very little has been said about the individual to be ordained. There is an underlying assumption that an individual will emerge who can fit the ministry position being created or recognized. All parties concerned need to be in prayer that such a “match” will occur and be affirmed through this process of discernment. Thus, persons seeking to be ordained as commissioned pastors should pray that God will lead them to a ministry need more than that they will be led to an ordained position. And ministries seeking a leader for a ministry should pray that God will send the right leader more than that “the right job description” will be created.

If your local ministry is doing a work that would be well served by the ordained leadership of a commissioned pastor, you are encouraged to speak to the classis leadership in your area. If you are an individual who wishes to be used in ministry as an ordained commissioned pastor, talk to your local church or classis leaders. Seek out especially the members of an area Classical Ministerial Leadership Team (CMLT). Together as a church we are actively praying to the Lord of the harvest that workers will be sent into his harvest field (see Luke 10:2).

Note that the denominational Candidacy Committee has also prepared a Commissioned Pastor Handbook for use in the administration of the office of commissioned pastor. This resource presents all of the Church Order and synodical statements about commissioned pastors and provides a number of tools and resources that a local ministry and classis may find useful. The handbook is available on the Candidacy Committee website (crcna.org/candidacy/forms-and-resources).

IV. Invitation to Forms and Resources

The Candidacy Committee website of the Christian Reformed Church (crcna.org/candidacy/forms-and-resources) offers a variety of tools and resources related to material in this document. These include forms and instructions for the various routes to ordination. Please contact the Director of Candidacy (candidacy@crcna.org) if you need any help finding your way to these resources, or if you have any questions regarding pastoral ordination.