



# New Ministry Strategy Board New Ministry Application Part 1 (Year 1 only)

New Church/Ministry Name:

Pastor/Church Planter/Leader of New Ministry:

What training has the leader received (ICD? IDC? Other?) and when:

Status (Lay Missioner, Licensed Local Pastor, Elder, Deacon, etc):

Circuit:

Phone:

District:

Email:

City Location of Congregation/Faith Community:

Have you completed a windshield tour of the area?  yes  no

Who is the targeted population of this faith community?

What does Mission Insight tell us about your target population (See Resources Appendix)

Model of Church Planting (see appendix 1):

Who will you partner with as you launch this ministry/new church?

If applicable, what is the name of your parent church? Pastor?

Who are the members of your shepherding committee?

Have you identified a coach?

Yes, Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact info \_\_\_\_\_

No (We will help you find one)

## Part 2: Plan for Ministry (year 1 only)

According to 'seven seasons for starting a church' which season is this new church start in now (see appendix 2):

Though the work of a new church is often focused in one season, there may be things happening/or vision of what the other seasons look like. We understand that this may shift and change, but give us an idea of what these seven seasons look like in your ministry right now (a short paragraph max).

**Discerning:** *What signs have you see of the need of this ministry?*

**Visioning:** *Give us a 1 sentence vision of your ministry. This may be your mission statement.*

**Gathering:** *Have you held any splash events or other types of gatherings of people? Describe them and how many people participated?*

**Discipling:** *Please describe your discipleship plan.*

**Worshipping:** *What is your target date of launching a regular worship service? If you are already worshipping, how many people are attending?*

**Maturing:** *How do you see yourself becoming self-sustaining?*

**Multiplying:** *Do you see yourself as a multi-site church?*

How are you developing leaders of your ministry?

**What funding support will you seek from the Wisconsin Annual Conference?**

- Reduction of Apportionments (Submit Parts 1 & 2 only)
- No Funding requested (Submit Parts 1 & 2 only)
- Funding from the New Ministry Strategy Board (complete Part 3 of application)
- Other sources (please list):

## Part 3: Funding

**Table 1: What amounts are budgeted and requested for your \_\_\_\_\_ year of funding?**  
*(1, 2, 3)*

LINE ITEM	<i>Total budget needs</i>	<i>Funds and in-kind support from sponsoring church or core team</i>	<i>Funds from grants, agencies, etc.</i>	<i>Funds requested from CSB</i>
a. Salary(s) & Benefits				
b. Equipment				
c. Facility				
d. Programming				
e. Marketing				
f. Administration				
g. Planter Cont. Ed.				
<b>TOTALS:</b>				

If you are seeking Year One or Two funding, what funding are you projecting will be required for the continuing year(s)? (Examples: equal funding for three years; 50/30/20%; etc.):

Year in which you expect the Church/Community of faith will be self-sufficient: \_\_\_\_\_

In Table 2, state three specific goals of how will you create the necessary funds within three years of NMSB grants in order to become financially self-sufficient?

Table 2. STEWARDSHIP TOWARDS FINANCIAL SELF-SUFFICIENT

	GOAL	YEAR TO BE ACCOMPLISHED
1.		
2.		
3.		

**Questions to be answered by new ministries in their 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, or continuing years:**

**How many and in what ways have people have become involved in serving at least once a month in the past year of ministry?**

**How many people have been served, and in what ways, through your ministry in the past year?**

**Describe a “day in the life” of your ministry.**

**Share a story that demonstrates fruitful ministry.**

**REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS:**

- Current Year Income & Expense Statements (not required for first year funding)
- 2019 General/Operational Budget in detail

## APPROVALS

I have read the goals and find them to be valid and reasonable and approve this request for funding from the NewMSB in the total amount of

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

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1. Signed (Planter of New Faith Community)

Date:

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2. Signed: (District Superintendent, on behalf of Bishop and Cabinet)

Date:

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**Please e-mail or mail this completed,  
D.S. approved, and signed application with all required  
attachments by: October 9, 2018**

**To: Rev. Jorge Luis Mayorga  
Director of Congregational Development  
jlmayorga@wisconsinumc.org  
750 Windsor St, Suite 202 Sun Prairie WI 53590**

# Appendix 1: Models of Church Planting

Path 1, the New Church Starts arm of the United Methodist Church has identified several models of church planting. See this link for more complete descriptions and information: <https://www.umcdiscipleship.org/new-church-starts/strategies>

1. **Partner Church/Multiple “Parent” Strategy** - An existing United Methodist congregation (or, perhaps, several churches) serves as an anchoring, sponsoring or parenting force in launching a new church. This could be a cluster of partner churches or a combination of partner church(es) and another entity (e.g., a United Methodist campus ministry, retirement home or church agency).
2. **Classic Missionary Strategy** - This type of plant happens when a cabinet sends a planter into a territory to plant a church and (a) that planter is not from that territory plus (b) there are no active partnerships in place with other United Methodist churches or institutions in the area.
3. **Multi-site Expansion Strategy** - A new faith community meeting at a new site remains part of a sponsoring church, even as they may develop a distinct staff and ministry team system. Multi-sites vary in pastoral and staffing strategies. They typically have a site pastor – who may or may not be the lead preacher at the site.
4. **Church-Within-a-Church Strategy** - In a world of very expensive real estate, many new churches will share space with other churches (both partner churches and other collegial congregations). Existing congregations choosing to share property may find that new churches may better serve their immediate neighbors, especially when the new church specializes in a certain racial-ethnic culture and/or a certain generation or social group.
5. **The “Elijah/Elisha” Strategy** - This strategy requires a proactive discernment process with the district superintendent or conference staff. Congregations may either discover a new vision and recommit to fruit-bearing ministry or respond to God’s call to become an “Elijah” new church start (2 Kings 2:1-14 tells how Elijah passed on the legacy of his ministry to Elisha). Elijah churches intentionally choose either to (a) join another church and give their physical assets to the conference to reach a new group of people or (b) open their doors to a planter and launch team that takes over management of the facility to start a new congregation.
6. **Vital Merger Strategy** - Most of the time, mergers do not truly create new churches. Two declining churches typically agree to share one facility and decline together rather than alone. However, the New Ministries Strategy Board (NewMSB) of the Wisconsin Conference has a strategy that requires both of the merging churches to sell their buildings, pool the funds, move to a temporary location, find a new name, receive a trained planter and proceed as if they were a new church. Leadership of the planter is key.
7. **Closed/Reopened Facility Strategy** - Similar to the above strategies, except that there is no church left to share its facility, turn over its ministry, or merge with another congregation to create something new. The new church begins to address the needs and culture of the community population.
8. **House Church Strategy** - This may well be the oldest strategy for church planting that exists, certainly reaching back to Asia Minor in the first century, and also to frontier America when population was very sparse. House churches are typically small, limited to the number that can fit in a home or a small meeting space. They are often lay-led, with clergy visiting to bring the Sacraments. House churches may organize into networks, akin to circuits of very small congregations.

9. **Intentional Communities** - The strategy is often traced back to the early church movement described in Acts 2. There have been Intentional Communities throughout most of Christian history, going back to Franciscan, Benedictine and early Celtic orders. More contemporary examples of this strategy, still in existence, were founded in the early 1950s. Typically, Intentional Communities remain small in size (3-12 people) and have no plan to “formalize” as chartered churches with land and a church structure.
10. **The Surprise Birth** - Sometimes, churches are born unexpectedly – just as children may come along in a season when we did not expect them. Some of our best United Methodist congregations have emerged in this way, as a work of the Holy Spirit and faithful laity. With wise pastoral care and negotiation, these projects often can be brought into the United Methodist fold as official new church projects.
11. **Integrated Multi-Ethnic Projects** - This strategy results in an intentionally multi-ethnic church plant that worships as one integrated body to create a unique cultural expression and reflect all groups involved. This is what heaven looks like, so why not intentionally plant churches that are integrated? This strategy reflects the work of the Holy Spirit to bring together as one in Christ a multitude of cultural, racial and ethnic groups. We recognize that The United Methodist Church is just learning how to implement this strategy effectively.

## Appendix 2: Seven Seasons of Church Planting

Path 1, the New Church Starts arm of the United Methodist Church, has identified seven seasons that new churches go through as they develop into healthy, vital churches. See below for a short description and see link for a more complete description and other resources: <https://www.umcdiscipleship.org/new-church-starts/seasons>

**Discerning:** The discernment process begins when a prospective planter (or potential partner congregation) senses God's calling to plant a new church.

**Visioning:** A vision for starting a new church may arise from a need to reach a geographical area, cultural group or specific community of people.

**Gathering:** Church planting is never solo work. The planting team's first and most important task is to connect people to Christ, to the planter, to the vision, to each other, and to opportunities to make disciples of Jesus Christ for the transformation of the world.

**Discipling:** A Wesleyan model of church planting intentionally incorporates small groups for mentoring and multiplication. Spiritual growth and leadership development are the building blocks of a healthy faith community.

**Worshipping:** We were created to be in relationship with God and one another. As human beings we have worship embedded in our very nature. How we begin a church's public expression of worship requires careful planning and timing.

**Maturing:** As a congregation continues to develop and grow it becomes viable, sustainable and poised for multiplication. Growing people and developing healthy systems (leadership development, financial, structure, and discipleship) will help the church grow spiritually, multiply its mission and ministries and prepare itself for inevitable leadership transitions.

**Multiplying:** Healthy churches multiply disciples, leaders, ministries and congregations. Reproduction begins from day one and manifests itself throughout the various aspects and stages of church life. With multiplication in the DNA of a new church, reproduction happens more naturally.

# Appendix 3: Funding Values, Plans, and Sources

## Funding Values:

1. With the District Strategy Team, District Superintendent, and Director of Congregational Development, identify which “Path” of church planting is being implemented and give rationale. This designation may be affirmed or adjusted by the committee on New Ministries, New Places for New People (New-MPP) before funding can begin.
2. Depending on the “Path” and circumstances, funding will likely be given for 3-4 years.
3. Based on relative costs of these types of plants, total funding ranges will be:
  - A. \$30-60K – Multi-site Expansion, Church-within-a-Church, Elijah/Elisha (Legacy), Vital Merger, House Church, Intentional Community, Surprise Birth
  - B. \$90-120K – Partner/Multiple “Parent”, Closed/Reopened Facility
  - C. \$150-\$180K – Integrated Multi-Ethnic
  - D. \$180-\$210K – Classical Missionary (Parachute Drop)
4. Each church plant will be required to apply for additional grants each year they would receive funding from the NewMSB (see examples in “Funding Sources”)
5. A new ministry should be chartered by the end of Year 2, and start paying apportionments in Year 3. Potential funding for a fourth year will not be considered if a new ministry is not chartered and does not pay apportionments.
6. Related to the **Seven Seasons of Church Planting**, these are the typical funding seasons:
  - A. Tier 3 and Tier 2 (Prefunding) – **Discerning, Visioning**
  - B. Tier 1/Year 1 of Funding – **Gathering, Discipling**
  - C. Year 2 – **Worshiping**
  - D. Year 3 – **Maturing**
  - E. (Possible Year 4) – **Multipling**

## Funding Plans:

1. Each Planter will consult with D.S and Director of Congregational Development to determine the best funding strategy. Examples include:
  - A. Year 1 – 34%, Year 2 - 33%, Year 3 - 33% (If Planter can be bi-vocational long term)
  - B. Year 1 – 15%, Year 2 – 35%, Year 3 – 50% (If Planter will transition from bi-vocational to full time)
  - C. Year 1 – 50%, Year 2 – 35%, Year 3 – 15% (If Planter cannot be bi-vocational before launch)

## Other Funding Sources:

### Apportionment Reduction

### Ethnic National Plans and Caucuses

### New Ministry Strategy Board Funding

### New Church Start Grants – United Methodist Communications

United Methodist Communications offers yearly grants that can be used to produce promotional products to advertise your new church start. More information can be found at: <http://www.umcom.org/services-products/new-church-start-grants>

