

CHINATOWN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SMALL AREA PLAN

District of Columbia
Office of Planning



Mayor's Office on
Asian and Pacific
Islander Affairs



★ ★ ★ Government of the
District of Columbia
Adrian M. Fenty, Mayor

中國城文化發展策略



1935



1980



Today

Just like the On Leong Merchants Association Building, Chinatown has experienced many positive and negative changes, however it has always remained a strong unique place in Downtown DC.

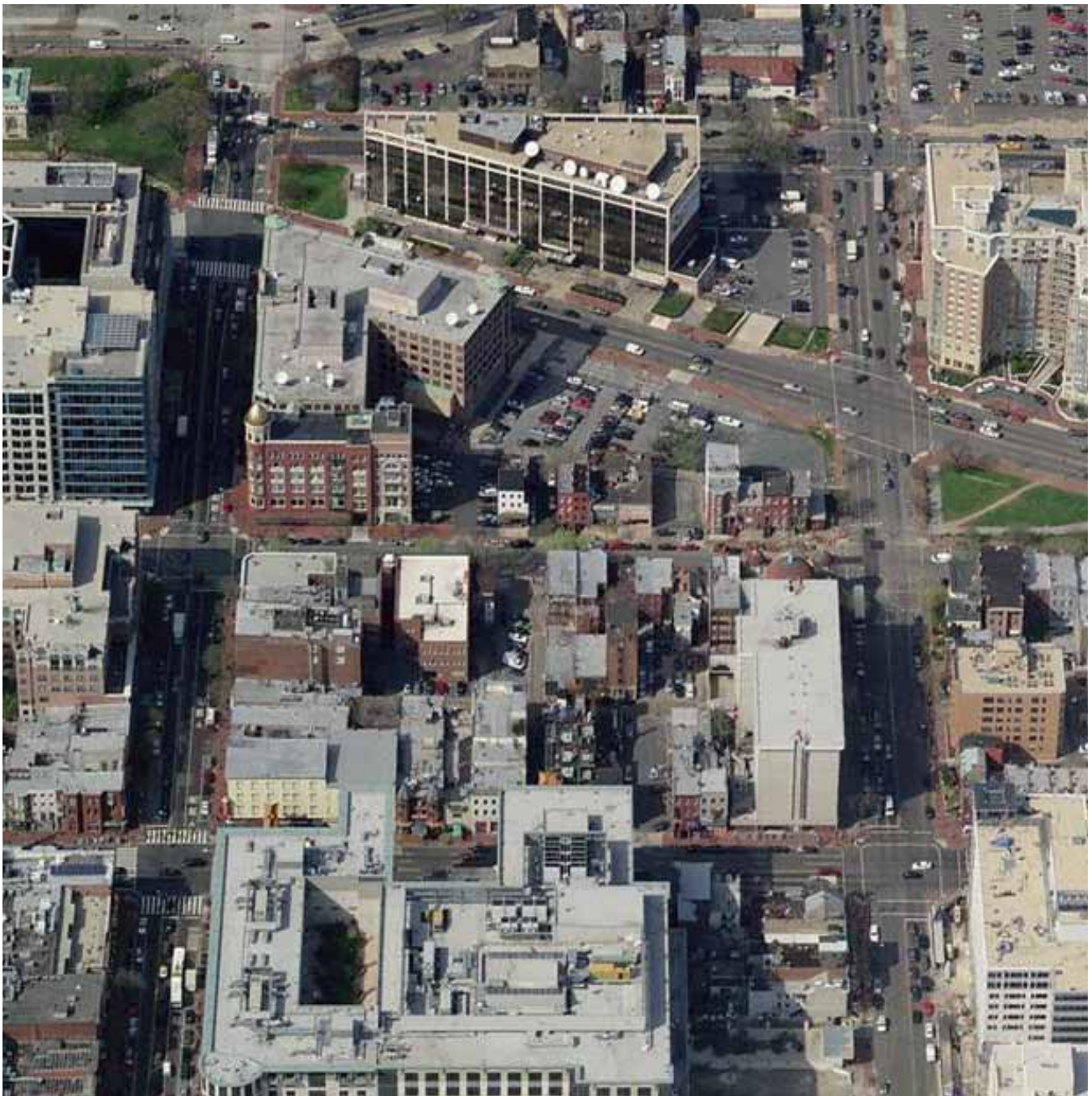
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Introduction





Introduction

This cultural strategy engaged a community passionate about preserving the authenticity of Chinese American culture in DC's Chinatown and eager to benefit from its central location. The Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy (CCDS) positions Chinatown DC as the region's top destination for Chinese American and Asian cultural businesses, programs, services, events and festivals in order to make it an even greater place in Center City DC. As a distinctive destination between the National Mall and the Walter E. Washington Convention Center, at the second most heavily used Metro rail stop in the system; Chinatown is strategically positioned to evolve in ways that build on its unique history and culture and capitalize on its international identity in an era that increasingly focuses on the emerging nations of the Pacific rim and India.

The Challenges Facing Chinatown

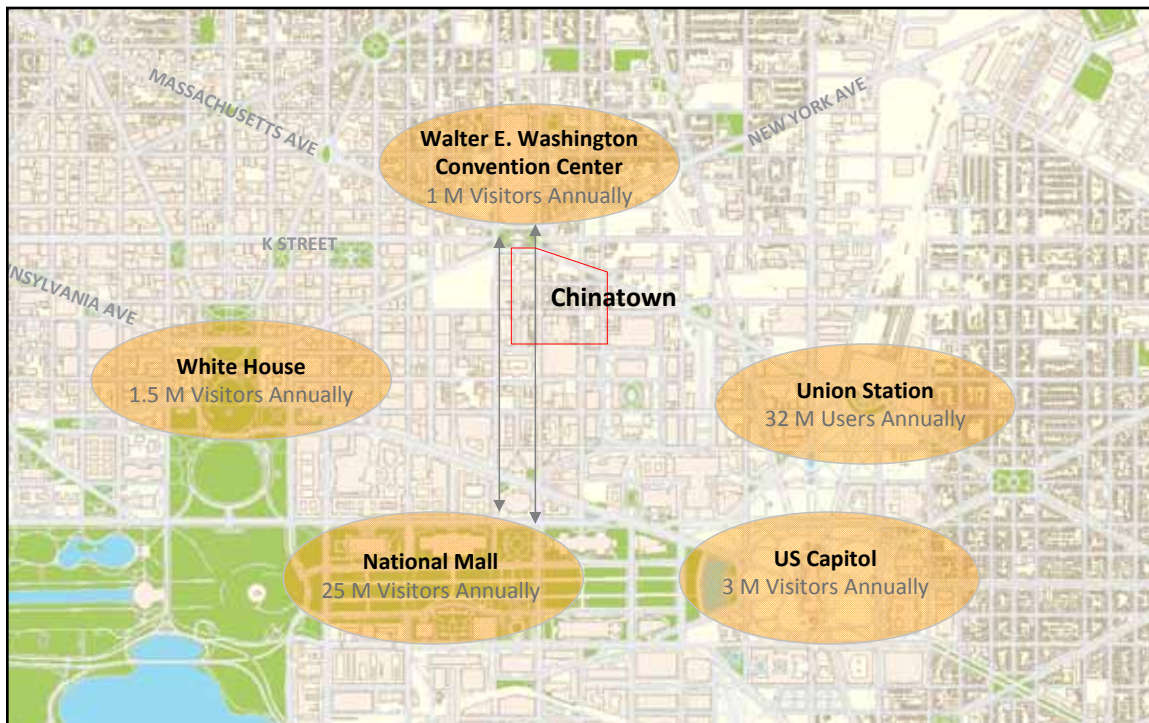
A known and celebrated place in Center City; today's Chinatown offers colorful Chinese-influenced buildings and signs, restaurants and businesses; long-time residents and visitors; and strong connections between Chinatown New York and Chinatown DC, with buses operating around the clock. However, as an ethnic enclave, DC's Chinatown declined over the last 40 years. In 1970 3,000 Chinese Americans lived in and around Chinatown; today less than 300 reside here. Chinese

immigrants moved from the city to suburban locations in the region for improved housing and other opportunities. As a result, the area currently lacks the services, the concentration and diversity of Asian-themed businesses and cultural offerings necessary to create a growing cultural destination and neighborhood. Uncertainty about future direction and the lack of a formally adopted strategy to coordinate action make constructive partnerships difficult.

The District's economic growth in the last 10 years affected Chinatown in both positive and negative ways as it transitioned to the primary downtown entertainment area. Construction of the Verizon Center (formerly "MCI Center") in 1997, opening the Walter E. Washington Convention Center in 2003, clustering theaters and retail at Gallery Place and elsewhere in the vicinity; provide examples of positive developments for Center City. They resulted in an area prime for with large numbers of successful restaurants, jobs, and an intense concentration of daytime and nighttime activity. A boon for many Chinatown businesses, this also creates a corresponding increase in real estate values that results in the sale of Chinese American-owned property and the loss of Chinese American-owned businesses of various types and the replacement by national chain restaurants. Land values and the resulting rents make the development of new smaller, locally owned, entrepreneurial ventures difficult. In short, Chinatown is threatened with the permanent loss of the very features which make it Chinatown.



Construction of the Verizon Center in 1997 was a catalyst for new development in and around Chinatown



Proximity to Major Visitor Destinations: Chinatown DC is strategically located between the most intensely visited destinations in Center City. At a key east-west, north-south crossroads, its image and quality are important to the District's investment at the Convention Center and its Headquarters Hotel as well as other surrounding residences and work places.

Chinatown's Unique Opportunities

These challenges are not unique to DC's Chinatown, and are repeated to a greater or lesser degree by Chinatown's and other cultural and ethnic enclaves across the United States. Washington DC, the nation's capital city, however, provides a unique opportunity for reinvention and transition to a new kind of Chinatown for the 21st century with a range of new cultural and economic ventures. As an international city, Washington DC's great potential lies, both culturally and economically, from its 180 missions and foreign embassies and the more than 1.2 million international tourists that visit the District each year. As evidence of this potential, Washington's strong and growing retail market includes some retailers new to the District who are achieving gross revenues per square foot higher than any of their other stores across the nation.



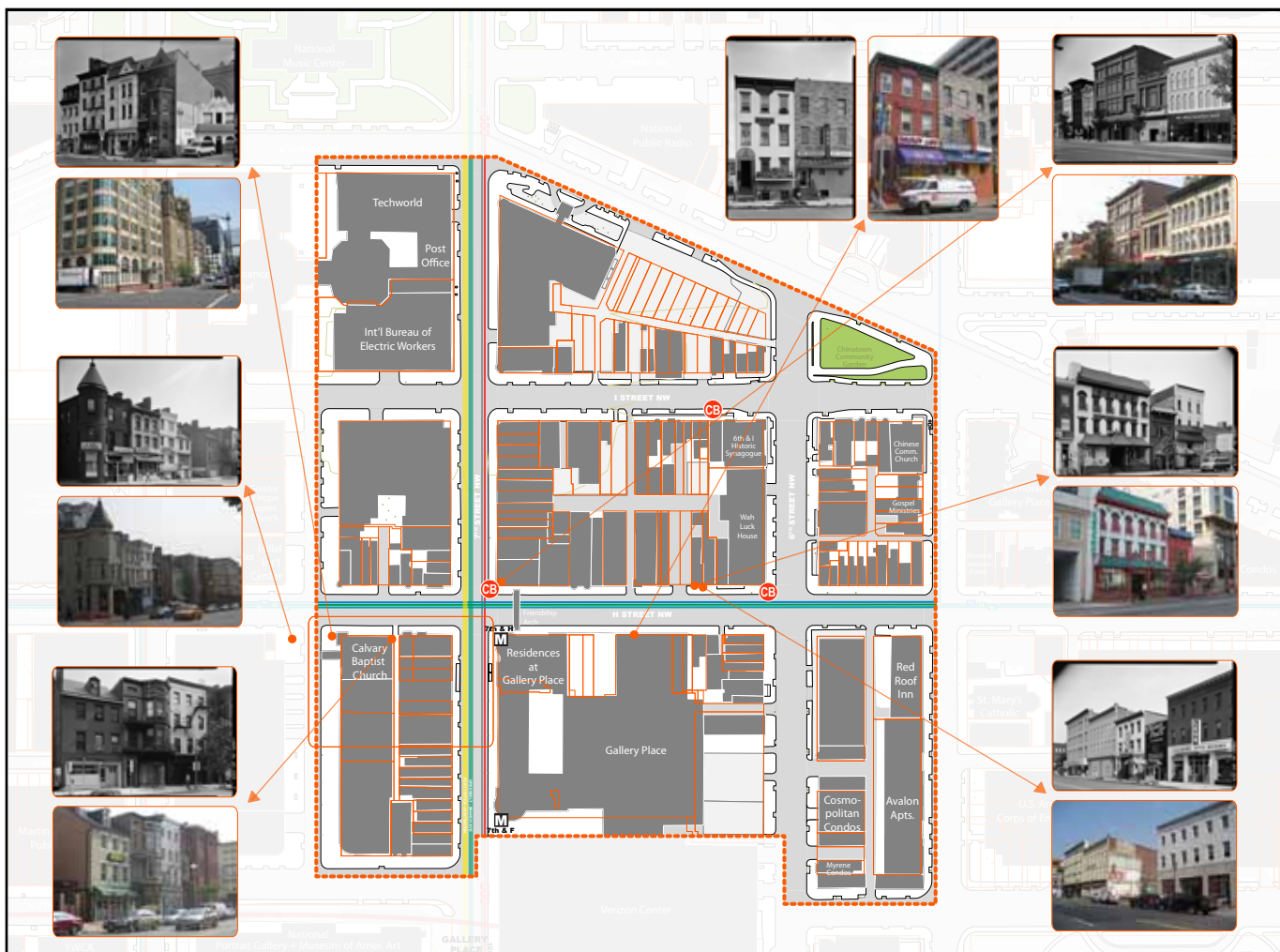
Investment Dynamic: Investments in cultural development, economic development, and tourism can be mutually reinforcing if strategic and coordinated

Why not create an energized Asian cultural destination in Chinatown DC in a way that strengthens a great local neighborhood and combines cultural richness, hospitality and tourism, with economic development? By building on the existing culture and history and expanding authentic Asian and international retail there is potential to increasingly capitalize on the largest concentrations of visitors in the city just a few blocks away at the National Mall, the White House, and the Convention Center. Examples of stores and restaurants from abroad, looking for US locations include – Ding Tai Feng Restaurant (Taiwan), Shanghai Tang (a clothing store from China), Sanrio or Hello Kitty (a gift shop from Japan).

Chinatown's transition to a strengthened destination with strong cultural offerings and a great diversity of experience will benefit Center City and the District in terms of tourism, restaurant, and retail business, as well as providing the unique services that keep Center City increasingly competitive as a work place and increasingly appealing as a well-served residential neighborhood. Chinatown's unharnessed potential, based on its uniqueness and the appeal of exploring overseas cultures, means added value for the larger numbers of conventioners, foreign and domestic tourists, as well as our neighbors throughout the region and the residents of DC.

600 block of H street, looking south





The Planning Process

Chairman Gray, of the DC Council, championed this initiative. The DC Office of Planning and the Mayor's Office on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs partnered with individuals, community organizations, the Downtown BID, downtown neighborhood associations, and major property owners to develop the specific recommended actions in the Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy. The pages of this document detail the goals and recommended actions for Chinatown, identified by the participants over the past 10 months, comprise a "community handbook" of sorts with the potential to organize and guide action over the next 10-15 years.

A growing commitment to strengthen Chinatown exists in various parts of the community and the metropolitan area. This support comes from both the current and former residents of the traditional Chinese neighborhood, as well as from





Workshop Participant's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats for Chinatown

many others who see the value of building on what is already here to create a locus for cultural expression within the nation's capital. Continued strong leadership within the community, creative partnerships, and assistance from the public sector are called for to advance Chinatown as the region's destination for Asian culture, programs and festivals and to put DC on the map as a spot for clustering traditional and contemporary Asian businesses and events. The Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy establishes a collective vision about the future for Chinatown DC, articulates shared goals, and lays out the actions to tap into opportunity and build community.

Community Engagement

The continued community engagement from the beginning of the planning effort through today ensures us that the Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy includes the best ideas, and addresses the concerns and reflects the aspirations of the community. The CCDS Project actively involved 80 individuals from various sectors of the community in its four large meetings. The fifteen small task force meetings as well as the four large public meetings incorporated seamless and simultaneous translation to both Mandarin and Cantonese. Printed materials were also translated to the Chinese language. This helped non-English speaking Chinese residents and merchants to actively participate in discussions. Announcing meetings and posting all documents and presentations via the Office of Planning

600 block of H street, looking south



and the Office on Asia and Pacific Islander Affairs websites and via e-mail listserv made all information easily available to all. In addition, the Office on Asia and Pacific Islander Affairs worked with various Asian Pacific American community-based organizations to help spread the word and provide updates for their organization's web sites and visited Chinatown merchants to personally invite them to the meetings and update them on the progress.

July 31, 2008; Community Leadership Kick Off Meeting – Planning team gathered information, issues and ideas from key stakeholders to gain a better understanding of DC Chinatown.

September 10, 2008; 1st Community Meeting – Planning team led a participatory workshop and the community members identified the strengths and weaknesses of Chinatown. Scribes recorded ideas and suggestions in both English and Chinese languages. 5 key areas for focus emerged:

- Community Leadership
- Arts and Culture
- Business and Economic Development
- Design and Public Realm
- Residents and Neighborhood

October 20, 2008; 2nd Community Meeting – Prior to this meeting an e-mail notice requested that participants select a subject area to focus on and they were divided into 5 groups based on those topics. Each group brainstormed ways to address challenges and threats facing Chinatown and presented it to the entire group with bilingual facilitators and/or note takers.

December 10, 2008; 3rd Community Meeting – Planning team presented the ideas and analysis from the previous meeting and community members share their ideas. Participants sign up for specific task forces to become more deeply involved in developing plans and recommendations.

15 Task Force Meetings

Each of the five groups met three times within 2 months. At these task force meetings, the planning team worked with the members to solidify goals and prioritize key action items for Chinatown. The work of the Task Forces led directly to the priorities recommended in this strategy proposed for adoption by the government of the District of Columbia as a Small Area Plan.



1st Community Meeting, September 10, 2008



2nd Community Meeting, October 20, 2008



Resident's Taskforce Meeting, February 18, 2009





Present and Past in Chinatown



August, 2008

The History of Chinatown DC



Decemembr 14, 1902, Washington Post article on DC's first Chinatown.

Chinese Immigration to America

The history of Washington DC's Chinatown is closely aligned with the story of Chinese immigration into the United States, an experience of discrimination, and a search for assimilation into American society. Chinese immigration began in the 1850's, as thousands of Chinese people fled economic hardship in China to seek opportunities as part of the California Gold Rush. As the Gold Rush came to end many of them stayed in this country and found work as laborers in California and other western states.

Initially, Chinese immigrants were tolerated as a valuable supply of cheap labor. However, during and following the 1870's economic depression work became scarce and Chinese people became scapegoats and were blamed for taking away job opportunities. These sentiments escalated into the congressional passage of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, which aimed to restrict Chinese from immigrating, owning property, and becoming citizens. Following this act, congress periodically passed fourteen additional exclusion laws until 1924. It was not until 1943 that Chinese Americans regained the right to become naturalized citizens.

In response to these hostilities and a desire for cultural familiarity, Chinese immigrants settled in close-knit urban enclaves. These "Chinatowns" accommodated separate societies where immigrant's could speak their language, celebrate their culture, and where economic opportunity existed and they could achieve a stable living.

DC's First Chinatown

The first Chinese immigrant to Washington, D.C. arrived in 1851. By 1884, the first Chinese community or "Chinatown" in Washington, D.C. existed on Pennsylvania Avenue, near 4 1/2 Street, NW, with approximately 100 residents, mostly men, in a dozen or so buildings. Due to the exclusion laws, which forbade Chinese women from immigrating, by 1882, there was an

average of 2,107 Chinese men to every Chinese woman in the United States. This deprived many Chinese immigrants of the right to marriage and family, and caused early Chinatowns to become bachelor societies. However, by 1898, Chinatown continued to expand to include parts of 3rd Street, NW, and by 1903, it was bustling with drugstores, restaurants, barbershops, tailor shops, and mercantile establishments including 27 laundries.

A New Chinatown

Chinatown rapidly expanded until 1929, when the federal government forcibly removed the entire population to redevelop the area into the Federal Triangle Project, a group of government and cultural buildings. The Project forced 398 Chinese residents and numerous businesses to seek out a new home against the resistance and opposition of white residents. Despite this major setback, Chinese residents and businesses, led by the On Leong Merchants Association, formed a new Chinatown in 1931 between 5th and 7th Street, NW. At this new location, they sought to restart their businesses and reestablish their culture and its visible expression. During the Depression, many Chinatown businesses closed and racial tensions were renewed. Chinatown continued to grow however, and by 1936 around 800 people, including 32 families, resided in Chinatown. They established Chinese schools, clubs, and entertainment facilities. In 1935, the Chinatown community Church was established, and 1938, the Chinese Youth Club (CYC) formed to provide recreation opportunities to for the community. Chinatown also had a number of community organizations including family associations, to provide social services and support; district associations, which settled disputes; and civic or merchant associations.

Following WWII, congress passed a series of laws that started the path to normalizing Chinese immigration. During the post war period, Chinese women legally immigrated for the first time; parity between men and women was not achieved however until the 1960's. Chinatown continued to flourish with the establishment of new community organizations like the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) in 1955 and the Miss Chinatown contest in 1959. During the 1960's Chinese became involved in the Civil Rights movement, and finally, in 1965, the Immigration and Naturalization Act was passed which removed the ban on Asian immigration. By 1970, there were about 3,000 Chinese immigrants and American born Chinese living in Chinatown.



Washington's "Chinatown", H Street NW between 6th and 7th Streets. September 17, 1950.



Chinese group in "dragon" dance in Chinatown, in the 500 block of H Street NW. For the 39th Convention of the Hip Sing Association, 1958



General view northeast down H Street NW from 9th Street. To 7th Street, the Chinatown Friendship Archway, 1987



General view north over parking lot in the 700 block of 7th Street NW. Over the Chinatown Friendship Archway to H Street, 1987.



General view northeast down 8th Street NW from H Street. Office building construction, 1991

Urban Renewal threatens Chinatown

Chinatown began to experience population loss beginning in the mid 1960's. This was due to many factors including the city's rising crime rate, higher taxes, and a deteriorating business climate. Many Chinese, like many other urban residents, moved to the suburbs for improved housing opportunities. The 1968 riots hastened this trend. While the riots did not directly impact Chinatown, business in Chinatown precipitously dropped-off in their aftermath. In response to these events, the government began planning urban renewal projects for in an around Downtown Washington. As a result, Chinatown was threatened for a second time by urban renewal. During the development of Washington Metro system much of 7th Street between H and F streets was demolished to build the Gallery Place Station, it was renamed Gallery Place-Chinatown in 1986, which opened in 1976. Following this, propelled by the goal to increase commerce in the District, the DC government finalized its development plans for a DC Convention Center to be built in the heart of Chinatown at 7th and H Streets NW. Chinatown residents united to protest this displacement of the community, and succeeded in moving the Convention Center, completed in 1982, two blocks west to 9th and H Streets, NW. Despite these efforts, by 1978 Chinatown's population had dwindled to less than 600 residents, and only 20 Chinese laundries were left among the original 153 in the DC area.

Chinatown rebuilds

During the 1980's many bold initiatives to strengthen Chinatown were undertaken. Starting in 1975, Chinatown residents, led by the CCBA, worked together to plan the Wah Luck Housing Project at the corner of 6th and H Streets NW. Completed in 1982, the 153-unit Wah Luck House provides affordable housing for Chinese seniors displaced by the construction of the old Convention Center. Funding was secured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the land was given by the DC government. In 1984, the DC government established the Downtown Historic District, which preserves approximately ½ of Chinatown historic structures. One of the most important initiatives to anchor Chinatown as a cultural destination and neighborhood was the construction of the Friendship Archway in 1986. This 48-foot-high, 75-foot-wide gateway is the nation's largest Chinese archway and serves as the gateway into Chinatown at H and 7th Streets, NW. Following the Archway came the creation of the Chinatown Design guidelines, to protect and promote Chinese inspired architecture in Chinatown, and the formation of the Chinatown Steering Committee to review and provide guidance on Chinatown's redevelopment. Chinatown's decline continued however, and by the late 1980s, only 25% of the businesses in Chinatown remained Chinese owned.

New challenges, new opportunities

The completion of the Verizon Center in 1997, and the Gallery Place retail and mixed-use development in 2005, created renewed economic activity and growth in Chinatown. These venues attract millions of visitors a year to Chinatown, bolstering the area's reputation as one of the region's premier nightlife and entertainment districts. While this economic prosperity has been good for many Chinese businesses. Property values and taxes in Chinatown are increasing, and there is extreme economic pressure on the remaining Chinese property owners to sell, close, or relocate their businesses.

Chinatown is facing a challenge to retain its authenticity as both the number of Asian owned businesses and residents further decreases. Today, only 30 Chinese owned businesses and less than 300 Chinese residents remain in Chinatown. But as always, the Chinese residents and business owners have worked to preserve their community. Following the completion of Gallery Place project, the Chinatown community opened the Chinatown Community Cultural Center (CCCC) to preserve and promote Chinatown and celebrate Chinese culture, history, language, and heritage.

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Threats and Opportunities Facing Chinatown DC

THREATS: OPPORTUNITIES:

To Developing Chinatown as a Cultural Destination



Very few cultural events and performances

Chinatown currently has very few events to draw in regional Asian Americans.



Chinatown Community Cultural Center:

A strong and growing resource for the community and visitors to experience and participate in the culture of Chinese Americans



Loss of cultural and neighborhood serving businesses and professionals

Due to Chinatown's shrinking population and high costs, it has lost many of the unique shops, medical practitioners and other cultural businesses.



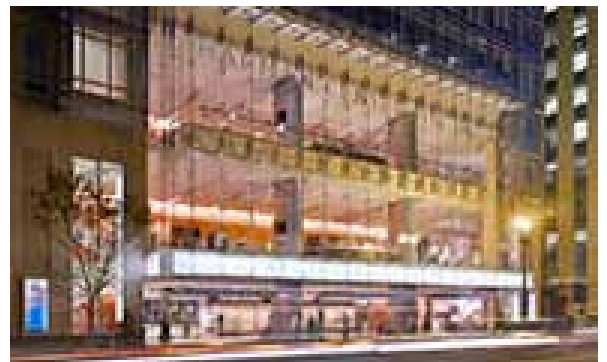
Chinatown New Year's Parade:

A major event which attracts thousands of visitors a year.



Lack of professional paid staff and capacity

Chinatown has only a few full-time professional staff. This makes planning events and programs difficult without partnerships.



Multiple performance spaces and venues:

There are multiple performance spaces in and around Chinatown including the Portrait Gallery, the Shakespeare Theatre, and the Verizon Center.

THREATS: **OPPORTUNITIES:**

To Creating a Physical Chinatown Experience



Streets and alleyways often look dirty and unmaintained:

Many residents have expressed concerns that Chinatown looks “dirty” and unmaintained. This is due to both a high level of pedestrian traffic on Chinatown streets, and difficult loading and trash disposal situations



Poor maintenance & upkeep of many buildings:

Many buildings in Chinatown have peeling paint, soot and grime, and unattractive yellowing plexi-glass storefronts. These unkempt buildings detract shoppers and diners from frequenting Chinatown.



Decreasing Chinese character:

As historic buildings and signs have been demolished, Chinatown has begun to lose parts of its traditional character.



Unique Chinese landmarks and historic buildings:

Chinatown is fortunate to have several key buildings and landmarks including the Friendship Archway, historic Chinese American buildings like the On Leong Merchants Building, and new Chinese inspired buildings like Gallery Place



Chinatown Design Review:

Chinatown Design Review ensures that all new buildings and signage are sensitive to the context of Chinatown and use Chinese inspired elements of motifs in their designs

THREATS: OPPORTUNITIES:

To Promoting Chinatown Businesses



High cost of doing business in Chinatown:

Many regional Asian businesses are afraid of investing in Chinatown due to the high cost of rent and the regulatory environment of DC.



Reducing variety of Chinese stores and restaurants:

Due to the loss of Chinese residents most of the businesses in Chinatown today are restaurants serving downtown workers and visitors.



Development pressure:

Development pressure from DC's growing Center City has displaced many long time Chinese business and land owners. New development and increasing property taxes also puts increasing pressure on landowners to sell.



Verizon Center and the Convention Center:

The new Convention Center and the Verizon Center attract millions of people to Chinatown each year. This influx of visitors to Chinatown has strengthened and created new opportunities for Chinatown businesses.



Central location with excellent transit access:

Chinatown is located near 93,000 daily office workers and several national attractions; it is served by the second busiest metro station, and several major bus lines, including the DC Circulator.



Growing international tourism:

DC is experiencing a growing international tourism, especially from Asian countries, which could become a very important new market for Chinatown businesses.

THREATS:

OPPORTUNITIES:

To Living In Chinatown



Many residents don't feel safe:

Due to its central location, Chinatown suffers from crime, some of which is targeted towards Asian Americans.



Lack of Asian oriented goods and services (such as a grocery store):

Due to Chinatown's small Chinese population, it can no longer support neighborhood serving Asian themed stores.



Lack of Asian oriented community services:

Due to a lack of Chinese speaking professionals, it is difficult for Chinese speaking residents to access basic services like medical care or the library.



New and planned residential developments in and around Chinatown:

Recent residential in and around Chinatown is both expanding Chinatown's population and creating new demand for neighborhood serving retail.



Chinatown Park:

While unmaintained, the park at 5th and I streets has the potential to be a great neighborhood park.

THREATS: OPPORTUNITIES:

To Working Together

CRC

On Leong Merchants Association

CCCC

CCBA

Family Associations

CSC

Chinatown has fractured representation:

Chinatown has many different organizations which represent different groups or interests. This makes collective organization and cooperation difficult.



Lack of youth involvement or participation:

There are almost no Chinese youth living in Chinatown. Additionally, there are currently only a few active ties to youth groups in the region.



Lack of representation for Asian Merchants:

Chinatown merchants have no organized way to advocate for their concerns or promote their business district.



Strong neighborhood institutions:

Chinatown is fortunate to have several strong institutions with dedicated leaders including: the Asian Senior Service Center and the Chinese Community Church.



Dedicated Stakeholders and Individuals:

During the CCDS process scores of individuals continually showed returned to support and plan Chinatown's future

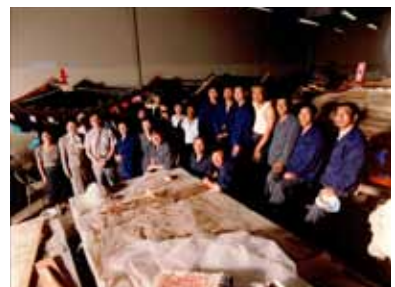


Strong regional connections and interest:

Chinatown benefits from a strong interest by regional Chinese Americans

Construction of the Chinatown Friendship Archway

Photos courtesy of Alfred Liu



Chinatown: Planning Context

The DC Comprehensive Plan

The 2006 Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital provides a backdrop for the Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy, not only in its core policy goals for the District as a whole, but also in more specific policies and actions for Center City and Chinatown itself. The core goals serve the Comprehensive Plan's broad objective of setting the stage for the District "to be a more inclusive city – to ensure that economic opportunities reach all our residents, and to protect and conserve things we value most about communities." In respect to Chinatown, the Comprehensive Plan gives direction and emphasis to this objective by promoting the expansion "of opportunities for small, local, and minority businesses" and encouraging the creation of "destination retail districts that specializes in unique goods and services".

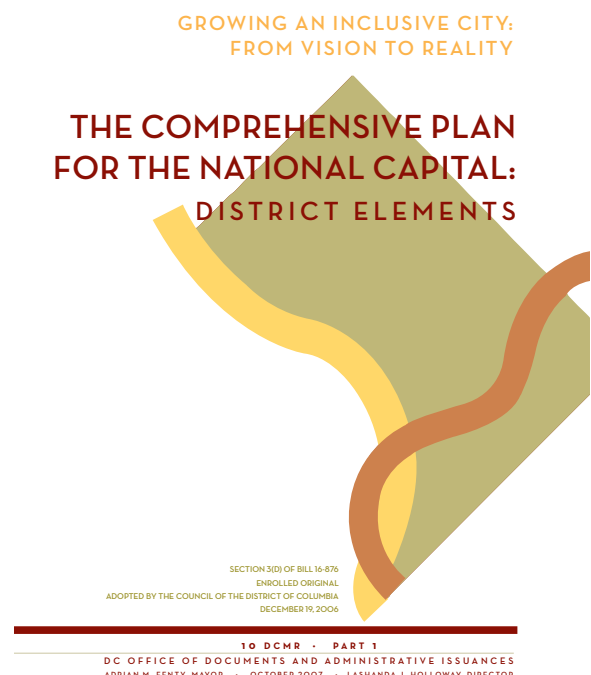
The Comprehensive Plan provides specific guidance for the Chinatown Area in the Central Washington Area chapter. The plan recognizes Chinatown's "struggle to retain its identity" and recommends five policies (listed below) to tackle this issue:

- "Sustaining Chinatown" as a thriving Downtown community
- "Protecting Chinatown as a Viable Community" and place to live
- Reinforcing the identity of "Chinatown's Architectural Character"
- Support "Chinatown's Wholesaling" businesses
- Enhance "Chinatown as a Destination"

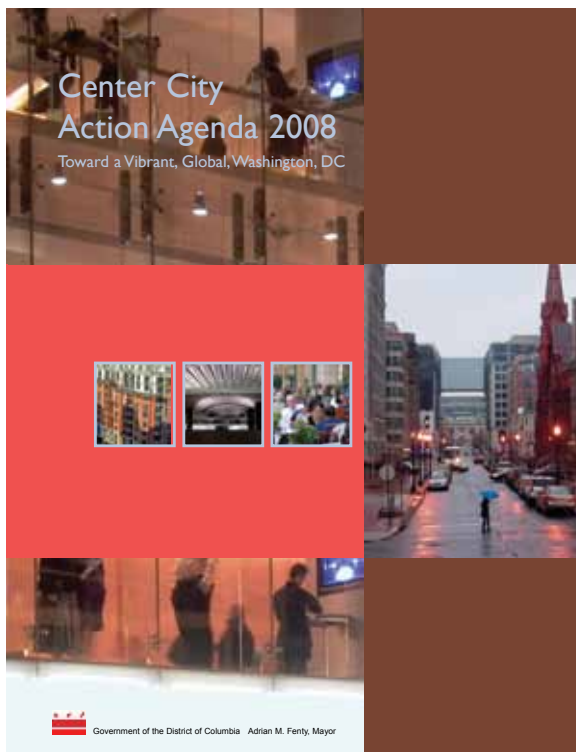
The five policies listed above form the basis for the Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy and inform the recommendations contained in it.

Center City Action Agenda 2008

The Center City Action Agenda provides a comprehensive strategy for capitalizing and directing opportunities in DC's Center City for redevelopment and growth. As part of a series of center city planning efforts, the Action Agenda has helped



Cover of the The 2006 Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital.

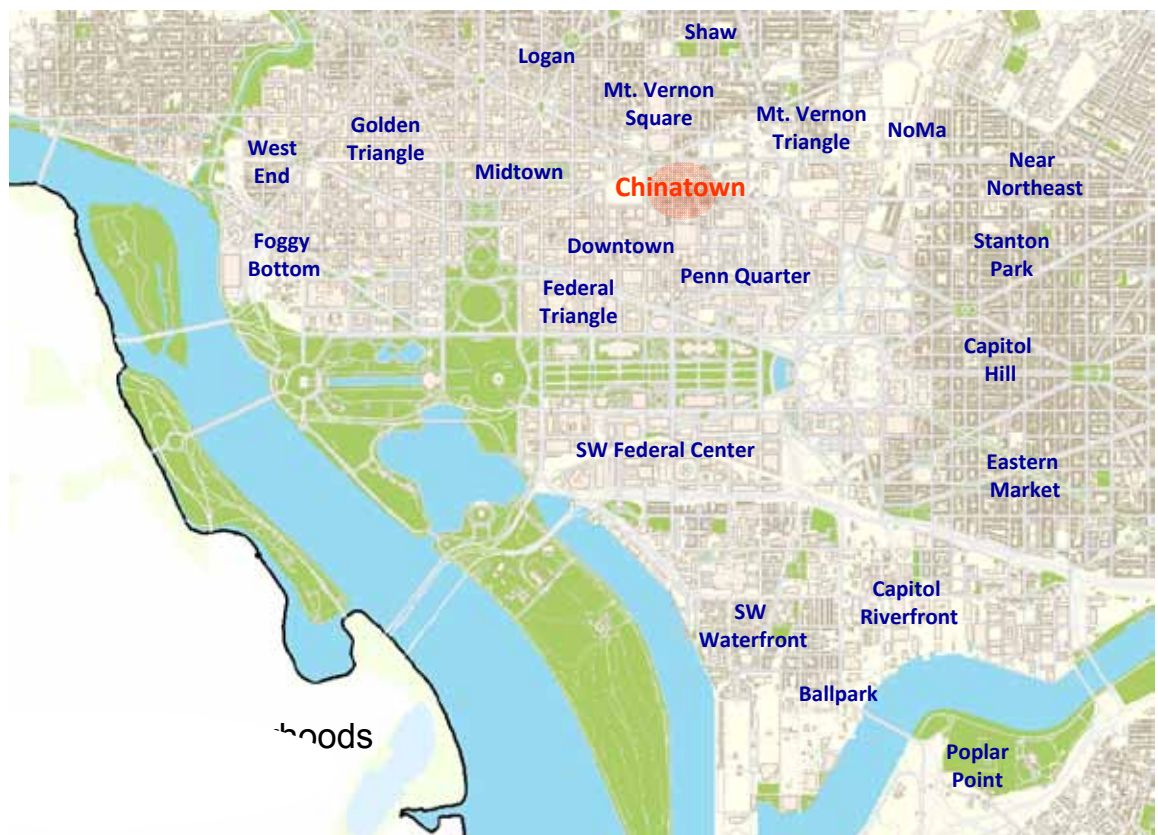


Cover of the The Center City Action Agenda 2008.

direct DC's downtown into a living and entertainment draw with significant economic benefit to the District. This includes positive tax revenue (less expenses for servicing downtown) of over \$630 million per year. The Action Agenda focuses on four main objectives for the next 5 years:

- Providing for "DC Residents First" with a rich mix of housing and amenities to support Downtown living.
- Creating a series of "Great Places and Experiences" within unique districts and neighborhoods
- "Sustainable, Globally Competitive, and Locally Prosperous"
- "Transportation Choice and Walkable Streets"

Chinatown is one of the great places in Center City DC and the Action Agenda's focus on creating great places, supporting residential living, and creating walkable streets are key foundations for Chinatown's success. The Action Agenda also recognizes the critical need for public investment in Center City and its neighborhoods, like Chinatown, to ensure their continued success as neighborhoods and their economic contribution to the larger DC community.

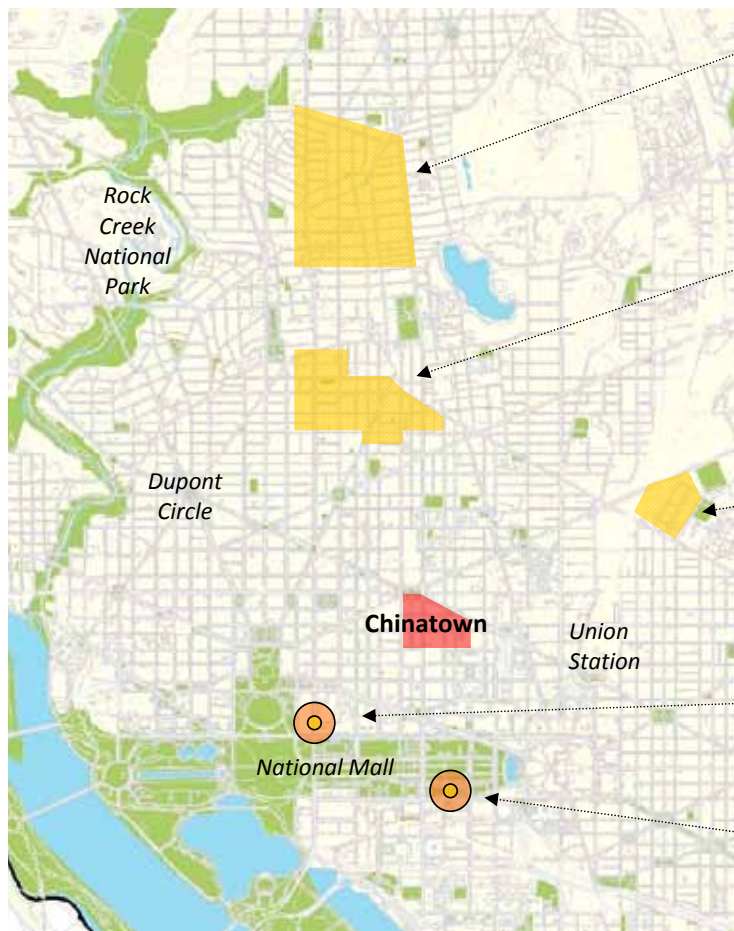


Center City Neighborhoods Cultivating Distinction: Distinct character areas and diverse destinations make Center City a place to explore and experience authentic differences.

From Comprehensive Plan to Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy

The 2006 Comprehensive plan recommends three key actions to strengthen Chinatown. The first action is to continue and improve the Chinatown design review process. This action is continually being overseen by the Office of Planning and detailed recommendations on how to complete this action are contained in the Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy. The second action specified in the Comprehensive Plan is to redesign, with a Chinese landscape theme, the Chinese Park at 5th and Massachusetts Avenue. The Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy provides detailed actions steps to begin implementation of this action. The third action is to conduct a best practices study to analyze “what other cities have done to conserve ethnic business districts (particularly central city “Chinatowns”).” The Comprehensive Plan recommends that this subsequent study should look at how the District “through land use and urban design decisions, regulatory controls, business development and economic assistance, and tourist promotion.” to conserve and revitalize Chinatown. The Chinatown Cultural Development Strategy represents the fulfillment of this Comprehensive Plan action.

DC Destinations That Express Ethnicity



Columbia Heights: Today this neighborhood is rich with an abundance of Hispanic/ Latino social and cultural assets, like the GALA Hispanic Theater, as well as many businesses and restaurants.

Greater U Street Historic District and Heritage Trail: The historic center of the city's African-American culture and civil rights movement, with cultural facilities like the Lincoln Theater, is also home to many Ethiopian businesses.

Florida Avenue Market: This market houses a diverse mix of recent immigrant whole-sale owners, African-American operators, and has an agglomeration of Chinese and Korean owned businesses.

Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture (future location)

Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian

The District of Columbia and partnering organizations have taken action to strengthen ethnic districts and neighborhoods through efforts like Heritage Trail planning, the DUKE Plan for Greater Shaw/ U Street and the Florida Avenue Market Study. National ethnic and cultural facilities include the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture and the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian.



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Acknowledgements

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Jo-Ann Neuhaus	
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John Tinpe	
Joseph Ou Yang	
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Laura Raphael	
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Chinatown Community Development Strategy Special Volunteers

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 Jate Pan
 Janet Chou
 Janet Tan
 Linda Wang
 Lu Lan
 Seth Yu
 Shenny Wu
 Shirley Kwan Hui
 Tiffany Parker
 Terill North
 Veronica Lee
 Victoria Lin
 Xi Wang

Participating Organizations

Akridge Company
 Allies Building Community, Inc.
 American Community Development Archstone Smith
 Asian Services Center
 Archway Network
 Chinatown Community Cultural Center
 Chinatown Revitalization Council
 Chinatown Steering Committee
 Chinese Community Church
 Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association
 Cultural Tourism DC
 Washington DC Economic Partnership
 Downtown Business Improvement District
 Forest City Washington
 Gould Properties
 Hines
 National Capital Planning Commission
 National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development
 National Park Service
 PNC Bank
 Riverdale International
 Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

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