





HISTORY

- In the late 1920s, Congress authorized the purchase of the Federal Triangle land for government buildings, a neighborhood once known for its saloons and brothels.
- The Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center was dedicated on May 5,1998, by President Clinton and Nancy Reagan. It is the second largest federal building in the nation; the Pentagon is the largest.
- The building completed the development of Washington, DC's, Federal Triangle, the right triangle formed by the intersection of 15th Street and Constitution Avenue, with Pennsylvania Avenue as its hypotenuse.

TODAY

- The building is a unique collaboration of the federal government and private enterprise. It is owned by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) and managed by Trade Center Management Associates (TCMA).
- Congress established the building to create and enhance opportunities for American trade, commerce, and cultural exchange. The International Trade Center has become the focal point for trade events, policy programs, trade delegations and other activities in Washington, DC.
- At 3.1 million square feet, the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center houses over 7,000 employees. Federal tenants include the U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Non-federal space features the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, private trade-related office space, a diverse food court, Aria Pizzeria & Bar, a 2,000-space parking garage, and regular performances by, the musical and political satire group, Capitol Steps. For a complete listing of tenants and activities, please visit our web site at www.itcdc.com.
- The Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center features versatile and contemporary spaces for meetings, trade shows, galas, conferences, weddings, product launches, and special events, past events include the NATO Summit 50th Anniversary and inaugural festivities for President George W. Bush.

ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

- Architectural firm, Pei Cobb Freed & Partners of New York City collaborated with Ellerbe Beckett Architects and engineers from Washington, DC in designing the complex. Lead architect James Ingo Freed defines the building's exterior as "a contemporary reading of the neoclassical style" or "virtual classicism." The exterior of the building, constructed with granite and limestone from the same Indiana quarry as the surrounding buildings, complements the neoclassic architecture of the Federal Triangle.
- Just inside the 14th Street entrance, the Atrium space features an eight-story foyer which gives way to an arched, glass skylight that soars from 35 to 125 feet. The Atrium's skylight contains 1,240 pieces of glass and covers an entire acre.
- *Route Zenith,* a neon and glass sculpture, located at the Atrium's eastern end, was created by artist Keith Sonnier. The piece is one of the largest neon works in North America, approximately 30 feet wide by 49 feet high, consisting of glass plates and neon tubes in the primary colors of red, blue and yellow.
- A section of the Berlin Wall is housed in the building, standing over nine feet high and three and one-half feet wide, it weighs almost three tons.
- The Oscar S. Straus Memorial Fountain was dedicated in 1947 as a tribute to the diplomat and Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The memorial is located in front of the 14th Street entrance to the building and is composed of a low, three-tiered fountain with two bronze sculptural groups set on granite pedestals on either side.
- A bas-relief of President Reagan, sculpted by renowned American artist, Chas Fagan, is located in the Atrium of the building. It includes a pair of "heroic size" bronze medallions, one features a profile view of Ronald Reagan, while the other highlights one of his most inspirational quotes.
- *Bearing Witness,* a 40-foot-high sculpture of hammer-formed bronze plate was created by artist Martin Puryear and is located on Woodrow Wilson Plaza. Puryear intended that his work be understood as a handcrafted object. He chose to fabricate, rather than cast, the piece so he could control the shape and details of the work, much as one does in the craft of woodworking.
- Artist Stephen Robin created *Federal Triangle Flowers,* a sculptural work also located on Woodrow Wilson Plaza. It consists of two parts: a single stem rose and a single stem lily.
- A Congressionally-authorized memorial bas relief of former President Woodrow Wilson, by artist Leonard Baskin, overlooks the Woodrow Wilson Plaza, and is located next to the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Exhibit in the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

For additional information, please stop by a concierge desk at any of the entrances or visit our web site at www.itcdc.com.