

AI AT THE INFLECTION POINT

Executive Insights on the Future of Design,
Construction and Technology in the AEC Industry

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About This Document

On April 21, 2026, Building Transformations convened an invite-only Executive Leadership Forum at the Diverge Innovation Center in Phoenix, Arizona as part of the 2026 U.S. Industry Summit. Sixty senior leaders from across the architecture, engineering, construction, and operations (AECO) industry gathered for a day of expert presentations, panel discussions, and facilitated collaboration sessions.

This white paper captures the key insights, strategic tensions, and forward-looking perspectives that emerged from the afternoon Collaboration Sessions. Organized into four breakout groups of 10-12 senior executives, participants explored two central questions:

- **How is AI reshaping the AEC software landscape and the technology stacks organizations will use over the next five years?**
- **How will AI transform design, engineering, and construction delivery, and what does that mean for business models?**

Sessions were facilitated by senior executives from DPR Construction, Whiting-Turner, Hensel Phelps, Fortis Construction, Barton Malow, and others; see the Collaboration Session Facilitators section below for the full list. The discussions were frank, unfiltered, and rich with on-the-ground experience. This document synthesizes those insights into a resource for industry leaders navigating the AI transition.

Collaboration Session Facilitators

Building Transformations would like to thank the following industry leaders for facilitating the Executive Forum Collaboration Sessions:

- Alice Leung — Director, Building Transformations | Principal, Brick & Mortar Ventures
- Aaron Topston — Director, Building Transformations | Managing Partner - GS Futures
- Brandon Searle — Past Chair, Building Transformations | Director of Innovation and Operations, UNB Off-site Construction Research Centre
- Hannu Lindberg — Chair, Board of Directors, Building Transformations | Construction Technology, DPR Construction
- Lindsay Rem — Senior Vice President, Business Transformation, Barton Malow
- Mitch Cornelius — Director, Building Transformations | Chief Technology Officer, Fortis Construction Inc.
- RJ Reed — Vice President, Project Delivery Innovation, The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company
- Thai Nguyen — Director, Building Transformations | Director of Innovation, Hensel Phelps



Executive Summary

The executives gathered in Phoenix reached a collective, if uncomfortable, conclusion: **the AEC industry is not at the beginning of the AI conversation, it is at the inflection point.** The firms that have moved early on data infrastructure and AI deployment are already capturing measurable margin advantages. Those that have not are no longer just behind; they are at risk of being structurally disadvantaged.

Across all four breakout groups, five strategic themes emerged with remarkable consistency:

- **Data is the new foundation.** Not software, not AI tools, but clean, centralized, historically rich project data is the prerequisite for everything else. Participants were emphatic: firms that have not invested in their data infrastructure cannot meaningfully leverage AI, regardless of the tools they purchase.
- **Platforms are consolidating and deepening their moats.** AI is making core platforms stickier, not more replaceable. As AI capabilities embed into systems of record, switching costs compound. Point solutions without platform integration or unique data value face displacement.
- **The GC's role is evolving, but not disappearing.** The general contractor is uniquely positioned as the only party with contracts across all project participants. That data access makes the GC a natural data orchestrator in an AI-enabled future. But the relationships, accountability, and judgment that define the GC role are not automatable — they are the new value proposition.
- **Liability, contracting, and compensation models have not kept pace.** Current standard contracts do not address AI tools, digital asset ownership, or outcome-based compensation. The gap between operational AI adoption and legal/contractual frameworks is widening, and that gap is a source of emerging risk.
- **The human skills that matter most are shifting fast.** Production is being automated. QC, curation, empathy-driven design, relationship management, and integrated delivery leadership are becoming the premium capabilities. Firms that do not intentionally plan for this skills transition — particularly for junior staff — face a compounding talent gap.

SECTION 1

The AI-Transformed AEC Software Landscape

Who Captures the Upside?

One of the most pointed questions put to the participants was deceptively simple: **if AI is embedded in major AECO platforms and drives real productivity gains, who captures the economic benefit: the platform vendors, the GCs, or the owners?**

The answer is contested, and participants acknowledged that the answer will largely be determined by who moves first. The near-term dynamic is clear: vendors are monetizing AI features aggressively, and short-term software costs are rising. But the longer-term trajectory, they argued, points toward outcome-based and consumption-based pricing models that share upside and risk more equitably.

Participants noted that construction administration is a particularly acute example. CA is frequently priced as a lump sum, and RFI volume eats into margins without corresponding fee increases. If AI materially reduces RFI volume, which participants believed it can, the question is whether firms restructure their CA pricing proactively before owners use AI efficiency as a fee reduction lever.

Data Ownership as the New Competitive Moat

The data ownership question generated the strongest consensus across the forum. Participants were unambiguous: whoever controls the best project data trains better models, negotiates better with vendors, and prices work more accurately. Data custody is the new competitive moat.

Participants distinguished between firms that are actively building centralized, vendor-neutral data warehouses and those that remain fragmented across spreadsheets, siloed platforms, and regional systems. The former will compound their advantage as AI tooling improves. The latter will become price-takers.

One participant captured the sentiment plainly: organizations executing on AI and data infrastructure today are already ahead on profitability, reputation, and margin. **The window for early-mover advantage is narrowing, but late adopters may benefit from more mature tooling as they catch up, provided they act decisively.**

Platform Consolidation vs. Point Solution Fragmentation

Participants reached a clear directional answer: consolidation over fragmentation. The recommendation was explicit, **avoid "DIY sprawl," resist the temptation to build bespoke tools, and invest in platform-centric stacks with embedded AI and unified data.** The warning against "becoming a software company" reflects a real organizational risk: as AI lowers the cost to build point tools, internal fragmentation becomes easier to create and harder to govern.

AI is making core platforms stickier. Systems of record across project management, cost, and field operations are deepening their data gravity as AI capabilities embed. Switching costs compound over time. The parts of today's AEC software stack most vulnerable to displacement are standalone point solutions in document management, field reporting, and basic analytics, tools that don't integrate into a platform data layer or offer unique AI-adjacent value.



Top: RJ Reed (Vice President, Project Delivery Innovation, The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company); Bottom: Alice Leung (Principal, Brick & Mortar Ventures).

The Five-Year AEC Tech Stack

Forum participants developed one of the most concrete frameworks of the day: a three-layer vision for the AI-enabled AEC tech stack of 2031.

THE 2031 AEC TECH STACK FRAMEWORK

• Layer 1 – Systems of Record (Entrenched Incumbents):

A small number of platform players deepen their moats through embedded AI and data lock-in. Switching costs are high. These platforms consume adjacent point solutions through acquisition or feature parity.

• Layer 2 – Neutral Data Infrastructure (Strategic Differentiator):

Firms that build centralized, vendor-neutral data warehouses gain leverage over their platforms and enable proprietary AI. This is where forward-thinking GCs and owners compete – not at the application layer, but at the data layer.

• Layer 3 – Systems of Action / Orchestration (New Value Zone):

AI-powered orchestration tools that drive decisions across platforms – not just store data – emerge as the new battleground. Workflow automation and outcome-based economics live here.

What disappears: standalone point solutions without platform integration, named-user licensing models, and time-and-materials pricing as a default contract structure.

SECTION 2

Agentic AI Inside Organizations: What's working and What's Not

Where AI Is Being Deployed Today

Participants provided candid accounts of where AI is generating real operational value in their organizations. The common thread: **AI is most effective where information overload is worst and where data is already being collected but not being acted upon.**

Daily productivity and progress tracking emerged as the clearest early win. One participant described spending 16 hours a week simply understanding what had been completed on a \$500 million hospital project, a process now compressible to 24 hours of insight across all trades. Another described using AI to surface the top five critical items each morning for branch managers, replacing the laborious process of manually filtering through daily reports.

Other deployment areas discussed included RFI summarization and response drafting, subcontractor performance monitoring, cost projection variance analysis, and real-time site progress documentation using computer vision tools.

The GC as Data Orchestrator

A theme that surfaced repeatedly was the GC's unique structural positioning in the AI-enabled project ecosystem. The GC holds contracts with every party on a project: owners, designers, trade partners, and vendors. That contractual relationship means the GC is the only party positioned to standardize data collection, establish common reporting cadences, and aggregate project-wide intelligence.

Several participants framed the GC's core expertise not as physical construction management, which is increasingly automatable, but as the scaffold around the project: the entity that can demand, ingest, and translate data from every participant into actionable intelligence.

Adoption Patterns and Resistance

Adoption has generally been bottom-up rather than top-down. Field staff and operations teams are experimenting with AI tools before formal programs are in place. This creates both an opportunity and a governance challenge: organizations that channel grassroots adoption into structured programs are accelerating; those that ignore it until a formal strategy is ready are falling behind.

The primary sources of resistance were consistent across the forum: security and IP concerns, compliance requirements (particularly in government and healthcare markets), and the challenge of building an interdisciplinary team capable of designing and deploying agents effectively.

Participants raised a practical tension: **The people who understand internal processes deeply enough to automate them are rarely the people who know AI. And the people who know AI rarely have the domain knowledge to know what should be automated first.** Building that bridge, intentionally and organizationally, is one of the central leadership challenges of the next two years.

The Adoption Divide

Participants were candid about an emerging stratification in the industry. Organizations that are executing on AI today, building data infrastructure, deploying agents, and measuring ROI, are compounding their advantages in profitability, hiring, and reputation. Those that have not yet started are not simply behind; they are building an increasingly difficult catch-up problem.

There was, however, a nuanced counterpoint: late adopters may benefit from adopting more mature tooling that early movers had to build themselves. Neural net frameworks and AI platforms that were unavailable 12 months ago are now accessible. Companies that built on early-generation tools may face significant change management costs to migrate. The "hockey stick" of AI capability improvement could compress the first-mover advantage window.

The concern for smaller firms was explicit: organizations without the data infrastructure, technical talent, or capital to absorb the upfront cost of AI adoption are at a structural disadvantage that may prove very difficult to overcome. This is an equity issue for the industry that deserves deliberate attention.

AI and the Design & Engineering Process

Where Design Is Ripe for Automation

Participants reached clear consensus on the question of which design stages are most automatable. The answer follows a predictable pattern: AI excels at the structured beginning and end of the design process, and struggles in the nuanced middle.

Front-end ideation, space planning, layout iteration, programming, relationship modeling, is a strong automation candidate. So is the back end: documentation, specification writing, code lookups, ADA clearance checks, plan checking, drawing package production, and submittal documentation. These tasks are deterministic, repetitive, and well-suited to AI.

The middle stages, nuanced detailing, empathy-driven spatial quality, client relationship management, and anything requiring sustained aesthetic judgment, remain deeply human. Healthcare design was cited repeatedly as the canonical example of work where empathy and spatial quality are not separable from the technical output. Window flashing was offered as an example of nuanced detailing where "AI as accelerated junior" fails: the tool is fast at setup and production, but weak at nuance and taste.

THE DESIGN AUTOMATION SPECTRUM



- **HIGH AUTOMATION POTENTIAL:** Space planning, layout iteration, programming; specification writing, code lookups, ADA compliance checks; drawing package production, RFI processing, submittal documentation; plan checking and deterministic compliance review
- **LOW AUTOMATION POTENTIAL:** Empathy-driven spatial quality (healthcare, civic); nuanced detailing and material judgment; aesthetic differentiation and firm identity; client relationship management and trust-building; liability-bearing professional review and sign-off

The Liability Question

Participants were unambiguous on liability: it stays with the professional of record. Software and model providers do not assume liability for AI-generated outputs. The mental model that emerged from the forum is "AI as junior staffer producing a first pass under senior review," with the senior engineer or architect stamping, accepting risk, and remaining accountable for QC.

For engineering specifically, a hard line was drawn: deterministic calculations must be performed by verified, non-AI computational engines. AI-generated code or calculations require independent human validation before being relied upon. The concern about firms using AI to generate structural calculations without robust verification processes was cited as a genuine emerging risk.

Participants anticipated a wave of procedural tightening after the first significant AI-related litigation. Firms that develop documented AI-use SOPs, review gates, and accountability standards now will be better positioned, both defensively and competitively, than those that treat AI outputs as trusted by default.

Design Margins Under Pressure

The economic tension in design delivery was a recurring theme. The participants described the current hourly reimbursement model as "already broken": design frequently goes unfinished due to budget constraints, and scope changes are not incorporated when money runs out. AI accelerates this tension rather than resolving it.

If AI doubles design productivity, the most likely near-term outcome is that owners use efficiency gains as a lever to negotiate lower fees, capturing the upside rather than the firm. The participants were skeptical that firms would voluntarily restructure their economic models without market pressure forcing the issue.

The directional prescription was clear: the value chain shifts toward integrated project delivery, design-assist, and outcome-based or value-based fee structures. GCs absorbing more design responsibility was noted as an existing trend that AI accelerates. Firms that restructure their economic model proactively, before clients demand fee reductions as a baseline, will capture the margin opportunity. Those that do not will find AI compression passed directly to owners.



Top to bottom: Mark Cichy (Principal, Director of Design Technology, HOK); Thai Nguyen (Director of Innovation, Diverge/Hensel Phelps); Aaron Toppston (Managing Partner, GS Futures).

The Two-AI Coordination Model and Submittal Reform

One of the most practically grounded visions offered during the day was the "two AIs" model: the architect's AI flags design issues and generates coordinated documentation; the contractor's AI returns constructability feedback, clash detection, and constructability review, compressing coordination cycles from months to days or weeks.

For this to work, BIM must be treated as a live data exchange layer rather than a downstream deliverable. BIM completeness standards will need to be redefined around machine-readability, not just human-readable drawing production.

Participants also surfaced a pointed critique of current submittal practices: the current process is structurally redundant when specifications already define material and product requirements. The recommendation was to eliminate 50% of product data submittals, consolidate shop drawings with construction documents, and shift to operations and maintenance documentation for project handover.

What Differentiates Firms When AI Generates the Drawings?

If AI can generate code-compliant drawings quickly, what remains as the basis for firm differentiation?

Participants were emphatic: people, culture, and integrated delivery habits. Clients buy "no drama," on-time, on-budget, low-friction delivery. AI will not build trust, absorb blame, or replace the behavioral integration that makes collaborative teams work.

Participants identified four emerging value propositions for the AI era:

- **The Curator:** Humans selecting and presenting the best AI-generated options for clients, replacing the producer role with one of judgment, taste, and client alignment.
- **The Process Architect:** Knowing what to eliminate before automating it, restructuring submittals, designing human-AI workflows, and auditing legacy processes before layering AI on top.
- **The Knowledge Integrator:** Capturing institutional and trade knowledge, embedding it as reusable constraints, and maintaining it as firm-specific AI input.
- **The Integrated Delivery Leader:** Aligning owner expectations, GC capability, and design team culture around shared, outcome-based models, the human layer that no AI replaces.

SECTION 4

AI and the GC Business Model: Integrator, Orchestrator, or Both?

Does AI Strengthen or Weaken the GC's Integrator Role?

Participants reached a nuanced but generally optimistic conclusion: AI strengthens the GC's role if the GC is a builder and deepens its data infrastructure. It weakens the GC's role if the GC functions primarily as a broker, a pass-through between owners and trades without proprietary capability.

Participants made this distinction explicit: brokers and builders are impacted differently by AI. Brokers, GCs whose value lies primarily in contract management and risk transfer rather than technical execution, are more exposed to disintermediation as owners gain AI-enabled transparency into project delivery. Builders, GCs with genuine technical capability, proprietary data, and deep trade relationships, are more defensible.

Pre-Construction: The Most Exciting Opportunity

Pre-construction was cited consistently as the area where AI creates the greatest opportunity for GCs. The combination of historical data leverage, component-level design capability, and AI-enabled cost modeling creates a fundamentally different preconstruction process, one where the GC can provide real cost certainty early, reduce contingency buffers, and structure contracts around predictable outcomes.

Participants were candid about the historical reality: trades currently carry 10–15% markup buffers specifically because of unknowns, including unresolved coordination, uncertain productivity, and unpredictable owner

changes. If AI improves cost and schedule predictability sufficiently, those buffers compress. The question is who captures the reduction, whether GCs, trades, or owners, and that question is answered in the contract, not by the technology.

One participant described how a trade partner's price could swing significantly based purely on who the superintendent was, reflecting the reality that execution risk is highly person-dependent today. As AI tools provide better productivity data and coordination visibility, pricing becomes less person-dependent and more system-dependent, a structural shift in how risk is allocated.

Owner Insourcing: A Structural Trend Accelerating

Participants noted a clear trend: large, repeat-client owners are increasingly bringing construction management capability in-house. The canonical example was organizations like Kaiser Permanente, owners with perpetual, high-volume project pipelines who have the scale to justify dedicated internal PM and technology capability.

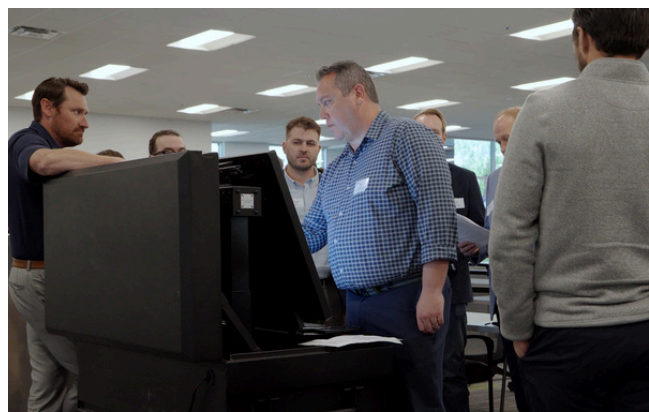
AI accelerates this dynamic. As AI tools make project planning, cost modeling, and schedule management more accessible to non-specialist users, the value of hiring a GC to provide those capabilities diminishes. What remains are the physical execution capability, the trade relationships, and the accountability for delivery, the elements that are harder to replicate internally.

Participants anticipated that this trend will compress the number of contracts between owner and end deliverable, with GCs absorbing more of the work that currently sits in the design-professional layer and trades taking on more direct responsibility for prefabrication and installation sequencing.

Self-Perform and Robotics: A Closer Horizon Than Expected

Participants discussed self-perform strategies with notable optimism. As robotics and AI tools reduce the variability and uncertainty in physical construction, automated layout, autonomous material handling, computer-vision-based quality control, the case for GC self-perform strengthens. Better cost predictability, tighter productivity tracking, and reduced reliance on unpredictable labor markets make self-perform more economically viable.

The robotics discussion extended to a candid acknowledgment of where the technology is heading. One participant noted that humanoid robots capable of performing installation tasks are not a distant-future scenario, and that the business model question is not "if" but "who will own and rent those robots." The vision of GCs renting autonomous construction robots from equipment providers the way they currently rent heavy machinery was taken seriously as a near-term operational planning question.



Top to bottom: Senior leaders discuss industry challenges; Duane Gleason (Industry Workflow Principal, Trimble Inc.).

The Contracting Gap: When Technology Outpaces Legal Frameworks

Participants examined a dimension of the technology transition that receives insufficient attention: the gap between how quickly new tools are being deployed on projects and how slowly standard contracts and legal frameworks are adapting.

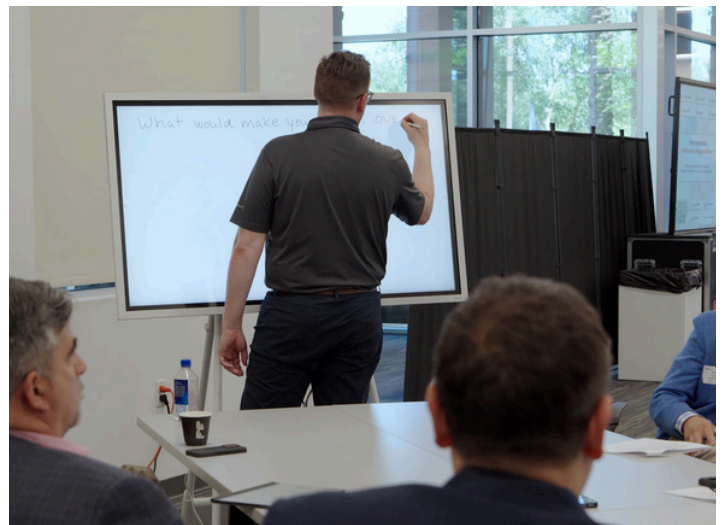
The framing question was direct: of all the new tools and ways of working being introduced onto projects today, how many fit cleanly into a standard contract, and where would they create a dispute?

Layout Robotics: A Case Study in Contractual Ambiguity

Layout robotics was used as the primary case study, a tool that is already being deployed on projects and already generating contractual questions. The core issues:

- **Who holds the risk when a layout robot produces errors, whether the owner, the A/E of record, the GC, or the trade partner operating the tool?**
- **Who owns the digital assets, including the point clouds, the as-built data, and the deviation reports, generated by the robot during the project?**
- **What is the contractual basis for using robotic layout as a substitute for or supplement to traditional surveying and staking?**

The data on robotic layout is unambiguous: properly deployed, it outperforms human layout on accuracy. But "properly deployed" is doing a lot of work in that sentence, and the onboarding, training, and operational accountability for that deployment is rarely addressed in contract language.



Left to right: Siavash Mohseni (Hensel Phelps) presenting to group participants; Brandon Searle (UNB Off-Site Construction Research Centre) taking notes during the Executive session.

A Best Practice Framework for Advanced Tool Adoption

Participants developed a practical framework for organizations evaluating the adoption of AI-enabled and robotic tools on projects, designed to close the gap between operational enthusiasm and contractual/legal readiness:

TOOL ADOPTION EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Business Case:

What is the measurable ROI, and what are the risks to the existing workflow?

Partnership Opportunities:

Is there a vendor or consortium relationship that can share both upside and risk?

AI and Cyber Review:

What are the data security, IP, and model governance implications?

Legal – IP and Compliance Review:

Who owns the outputs? What liability does adoption create? How does this interact with existing contract language?

Pilot Onboarding:

Identify the right pilot resources, establish measurable success criteria, and ensure the team executing the pilot has the capacity and authority to learn from it.

Capture and Scale:

Document what works, institutionalize best practices, and build the organizational capability to scale – not just the tool deployment.

The senior executives emphasized that this framework is not bureaucratic overhead, it is risk management. Organizations that deploy advanced tools without this process are accumulating contract and liability exposure that may not materialize as a dispute until years later.

Strategic Themes Across All Groups

1 The Skills Transition Is Underway — and the Junior Pipeline Is at Risk

Production is automating, judgment is premium.

The capabilities that will be more valuable in five years include QC and curation judgment, client-facing communication, integrated delivery management, empathy-driven design, institutional knowledge, and trade and field expertise. The ability to identify what to eliminate before automating it was surfaced as a particularly high-value skill, specifically auditing legacy workflows before layering AI on top of broken processes.

Less valuable: production drafting, routine code lookups, repetitive compliance documentation, submittal processing, and entry-level drawing tasks. The concern about a “lost generation” was raised explicitly: if AI absorbs the foundational work that historically trained junior staff, the development pathway for future senior talent breaks down. Firms that do not build intentional AI-era training structures will face a skills gap in five to seven years that no technology can solve.

3 AI Is Raising the Bar, Not Just Changing the Bar

AI is moving the bar. What was a competitive advantage 18 months ago is becoming table stakes. The industry is not deciding whether to adopt AI, it is deciding how quickly and how strategically. The firms that treat AI as an efficiency tool will capture incremental gains. The firms that treat it as a structural business model question will capture transformational advantage.

2 The Standardization Risk Is Real

Large language models produce statistically modal outputs. The “Zaha Hadid effect” was cited — where repeated prompts for distinctive architectural forms return similar stylistic results. For highly standardized typologies (hotel brands, healthcare campuses with repeatable programs), this is neutral or beneficial. For unique programs such as museums, civic buildings, and one-of-a-kind commissions, it is actively harmful to design quality and firm identity.

The standardization risk extends beyond aesthetics: clients are increasingly arriving with AI-generated programs and asserting solutions. Professionals must be prepared to push back when AI-informed programs don't reflect workflow reality or spatial logic, and that push-back requires confidence in human expertise that AI cannot provide.

4 Speed and Humanity Must Coexist

Speed + Humanity = ROI. The efficiency gains of AI are real and measurable. But the value proposition of the AEC industry has always included trust, relationships, accountability, and the human judgment that clients cannot specify in a contract but know immediately when it is absent. The organizations that will lead are those that use AI to accelerate the speed dimension without eroding the humanity dimension.

Open Questions for the Industry

Senior executive participants identified the following as questions that require deeper industry exploration, recommended as potential focus areas for Building Transformations Think Tanks and future programming:

- **Contract evolution:** How should standard AIA, DBIA, and CMAA contract templates be updated to address AI tool deployment, digital asset ownership, and outcome-based compensation models?
- **Data governance:** What standards should govern project data ownership, interoperability, and security in multi-party AI-enabled environments?
- **Junior talent development:** How do firms build intentional training programs that preserve foundational skills while leveraging AI tools, without creating a generation of professionals who cannot function without AI scaffolding?
- **Owner readiness:** As owners bring more capability in-house and arrive with AI-generated programs, what are the professional and liability implications for design and construction firms?
- **Small firm equity:** What industry-level support, shared infrastructure, or cooperative models could help smaller firms access the data and AI capabilities currently available only to large organizations?
- **AI liability precedent:** What legal frameworks and industry standards are needed to govern professional liability in an environment where AI contributes materially to design, engineering, and construction decisions?
- **Robotics and the workforce:** As construction robotics accelerates, what are the workforce transition implications — and what role should industry associations, training programs, and policy play?



Lindsey Rem (Barton Malow) records session notes while Mitch Cornelius (Fortis Construction) guides the group conversation. (Right): Tomislav Žigo (Bexel USA) adds commentary to the discussion.

About Building Transformations

Building Transformations is **North America's largest building technology and innovation community**, dedicated to transforming the built environment through knowledge-sharing, collaboration, and the advancement of technology in architecture, engineering, construction, and operations. Our mission is to empower professionals to drive this evolution, fostering a culture committed to continuous industry innovation.

↗ For more information visit our website: www.buildingtransformations.org

Message from our Chair

Our industry is no longer just preparing for digital transformation, but actively living it. The rapid integration of artificial intelligence and high-velocity digital workflows has set a new benchmark for excellence, moving us beyond simply adopting tools, to redefining how we design, build, and maintain the world. At Building Transformations, our community stands as the vanguard of this progress, architecting solutions that bridge the gap between futuristic concepts and practical, sustainable reality.

Our strategy is focused on empowering our core members and growing a robust ecosystem that drives meaningful, strategic partnerships. We are committed to fostering deeper collaboration and dismantling traditional silos through reimagined, immersive event experiences where the future of the built environment is demonstrated in real-time. Your membership is the engine of this progress, providing the infrastructure to raise the technological maturity of the entire supply chain while ensuring human expertise remains at the heart of every digital advancement.

By joining our community and participating in our initiatives, you are taking a leadership role in helping shape the direction of the AEC industry. Together, we are building a community where industry and technology leaders collaborate to solve pressing challenges and drive meaningful progress across the built environment.

The future of our industry is being shaped right now, and we invite you to help lead that transformation through collaboration, innovation, and a shared vision for what comes next. Thank you for your continued leadership and participation!



Hannu Lindberg
Chair - Building Transformations







Vision

Transforming the built environment through innovation.

Mission

Foster a community that is committed to knowledge-sharing and advancing technology and innovation in the built environment.

What We Do

 Events	 Think Tanks	 Networking
 Awards	 Publications	 Career Posts

↗ www.buildingtransformations.org/about

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