It's 2021 and, 20 years after the f ctional Space Odyssey, we are living in a world where we address our AI-driven computers by name with song requests, weather questions, and math problems. Some of us (raise your hands) even absently thank them. And when we do, they answer.

On the jobsite, some of the best tech talks mostly to each other —drones that track progress on builds, and bulldozer blades that move with GPS-based coordinates. They operate on one

platform. They share information with each other and key human team members. And all of it moves the construction industry down the feld toward optimal effciency.

Things are done smarter, faster, better. Because the tech collaborates.

It can help people collaborate, too. And that's vital in an industry like construction.

"Construction is delivered by a group of people who don't work for the same company and in many cases have competing business interests in delivering the project," says Tooey Courtemanche, founder and CEO of Procore Technologies. The buzzword this year, for all those we spoke to, was f ow—of information and automation. Tech that shares the former and brings the latter to administrative systems enabling the human assets to do things smarter, faster and better, too. On-site and in the back off ce.

BAD REP

For eons it seems, the construction industry has gotten a rep for being slow on the tech uptake. In some cases, say the pros—it's deserved—but it

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"So many people left the industry and never came back," he explains. "Companies doubled-down on not adding IT infrastructure, but now it was because they didn't have the cash to do so. As we began to climb out, they began to invest, mostly because they were woefully behind and saw leading f rms getting out of the slump faster."

Courtemanche says in the early days at least, the industry's rep was unwarranted in the feld.

"Prior to 2012, the Internet hadn't made it to the jobsite. You'd visit and there would always be some project manager on a PC doing things in Excel that would make a banker blush," he laughs. "They were so capable at getting things done on a computer because they had to — because of the complexity of construction."

The blame for later lags, he says, falls in part on the shoulders of the innovators themselves.

"The stuff they were making wasn't up to the game."

And there weren't many companies trying.

"We'd go to construction tech conferences and there'd be like six companies. It wasn't acknowledged as a space where there was a need. Today? Our app marketplace is made up of more than 300 partners building tech on our platform to enable the things our customers need to be more eff cient."

One way is to cut down on rework, a problem that developers are actively working to help companies solve.

"There's \$500 billion of rework that happens in the world's largest vertical industry," says Courtemanche, citing a 2018 study conducted by FML. "It's ineff cient, wasteful, dangerous...."

Part of the solution, he says, is getting "connected."

Zaid Rahman is a serial tech entrepreneur, but the CEO of Flexbase started this company for a very personal reason—his entire family is tied to the construction space.

"Historically, the challenge for most business owners is that they're really, really busy—because they're often doing everything themselves. They don't have unlimited budgets to hire people and f gure out how to digitize their process."

FROM FRAGMENTED TO COLLABORATIVE

"Historically, because construction has been highly fragmented, it's been really diff cult to get enough critical mass for any tech to become the standard versus other industries," says Raghi Iyengar, founder of Manufacton and president of ViZZ Technology, which acquired Manufacton earlier this year.

In semiconductors, aerospace and automotive, tech used by three or four leaders means up to 80% of the market is working on the same platform. Construction, he notes, with its disparate players and long tail has traditionally taken far longer.

Mike Cisar, director of marketing and customer service at Ryvit, says a quick look at just one project could prove lyengar's fragmentation theory.

"You've got a general contractor, a project owner, architect, engineer, subs on top of subs. There's a materials provider, equipment manager, all these different players come together for one job."

One might have best-in-class tools in the company tech stack, "but it's not enough to give all of them the means to do their jobs more eff ciently, to allow data to f ow through the systems in such a way that keeps everyone aligned without creating more work."

Each company, working on its own system "even the best ones!" notes Cisar, will lose ROI when it has to bring in staff just to track data, implementation, updates.

"Construction f rms are like, 'I just want to build something! I can't launch an entire IT department!"

Connection, says Courtemanche, is key.

"Start with a platform, easy to use by all team members," he says, noting that a project management solution should be deployed first. "It's the core of everything that happens, the hub and spoke of all communications across all project stakeholders. It enables everyone to work off the same piece."

Transparency, access to relevant information, makes the paths between the project's different arms clearer. "It allows the teams to communicate and collaborate with each other."

It's even more valuable now that pandemic spawned practices are in place, says Cisar.

"Even if the off ce hasn't gone fully remote, most have remote f exibility that was unheard of two years ago ...now you're not physically dropping off documents, but you're still able

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Written by A.D. Thompson for Constructor Magazine.

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