

The Future Kitchen & Bath

2026–2027 Trends, New Technology, and What It Takes to Build Them to Last

A Forward-Looking Report on Kitchens, Baths, Fireplaces, Water Features and Every Wet Area in Between

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Target Audience: Homeowners planning a high-value remodel, and the architects, designers and trade professionals who build for them

1. Executive Summary

In 2026, the most expensive remodel is the one you have to do twice. Building material prices are roughly 40% higher than at the end of 2020, skilled labor is scarce and getting pricier, and the typical water-damage insurance claim now tops \$15,000. At the same time, many of the quick, cheap wet-area methods sold over the last decade are coming out of walls with rotted framing behind them.

This report makes four arguments:

- 1. Water is the enemy of every home, and wet areas are where it attacks.** A slow shower or fountain leak can sit hidden for months. By the time a homeowner sees what looks like a cracked grout joint, the wood behind it may be soft, moldy or termite-infested, and many insurance policies exclude this kind of slow leak entirely.
- 2. Proven methods are earning their place again.** A traditionally floated mortar-bed shower is heavy, skilled work. It is also the assembly with the longest track record in the trade, and it is the best base for the large-format slabs, curbless entries and linear drains homeowners want now.
- 3. The newest products demand more skill, not less.** Invisible induction cooktops under porcelain, recirculating showers, smart toilets, water-vapor fireplaces and hands-free kitchen water all add water lines, weight, heat or electrical work to places that used to be simple. They reward an installer who understands structure and water.
- 4. Technology belongs on the client's side of the table too.** AI tools, online license lookups and permit portals now let any homeowner check a bid, a material spec, a code requirement or a contractor's license in minutes. That should be standard practice on every job.

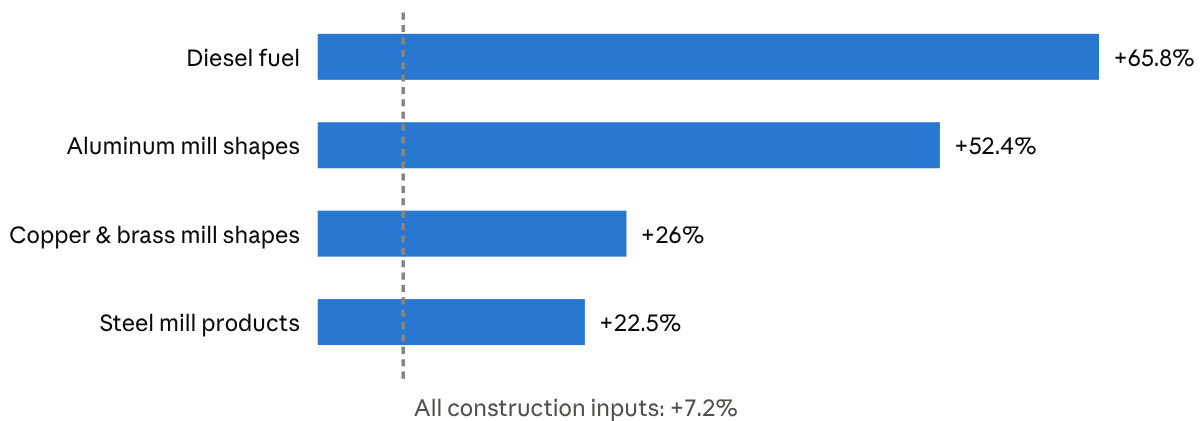
The short version: **use the newest technology on top, the most proven methods underneath, and verify everything before a single tile is set.**

2. The Cost of Building Today

Building materials now cost about 40% more than they did at the end of 2020, and 2026 has pushed prices up again. The National Association of Home Builders puts the rise since December 2020 at roughly 40%, far above general inflation ([NAHB](#)). In May 2026, construction input prices were up 8.4% year over year, the biggest jump since the pandemic ([AGC](#)).

Metals and fuel rose 3 to 9 times faster than construction inputs overall

12-month change in U.S. producer prices, mid-2026



Assemble Pro summary of AGC analysis of BLS Producer Price Index data, June–July 2026 releases

The items that jumped most are the ones inside every wet area. Copper runs the supply lines and valves. Steel and aluminum show up in drains, lath, framing hardware and fixtures. Diesel moves every pallet of tile and every yard of sand and cement to the job.

Tile, tariffs and labor

- **Most tile is imported.** Roughly 70% of the tile sold in the U.S. comes from overseas, which makes it sensitive to every trade decision ([Floor Daily](#)). As of late July 2026, tile from Italy and Spain carried about a 10% tariff, while Brazilian tile was estimated at 46% to 47.5% ([CTDA](#)). Those rates have changed several times in two years and may change again.

- **Contractors are absorbing much of the increase.** Input costs rose 7.1% in the year to June 2026, roughly double the 3.5% rise in contractors' bid prices ([AGC](#)). That squeeze tempts some to cut corners where no one can see them: behind the tile.
- **Skilled labor is scarce.** Hourly pay for craft workers rose 5.2% in the year to July 2026, the fastest pace since early 2024 ([Construction Business Owner](#)).
- **Los Angeles is its own pressure cooker.** Local construction costs rose about 44% over the five years through 2024, before the January 2025 fires damaged or destroyed more than 12,000 structures and pulled plumbers, framers and tile setters toward rebuilding ([ConstructionOwners](#)).

What a wet area costs in Los Angeles, 2026

Project	Typical cost	Source
Full bathroom remodel, LA	\$20,000–\$60,000	GreatBuildz
Midrange bathroom remodel, LA benchmark	\$27,143 (recoups about 89.6% at resale)	JLC Cost vs. Value 2025, via Built to Perfection
Midrange gut-to-studs bath, LA vs. national	\$28,054 vs. \$24,101 (16.4% higher)	TheFatBook
Average water damage or freezing claim, U.S.	About \$15,400	Insurance Information Institute 2019–2023, via This Old House

The math is simple. A properly built wet area costs more up front than a quick one. A failed one costs the remodel, the demolition, the structural repair and the remodel again, at whatever prices are in effect then. In a 2026 survey of 1,000 homeowners, about 1 in 3 said their bathroom project cost more than expected, often because of water damage or structural repairs found once walls were opened ([This Old House](#)).

3. The Hidden Failure: How a "Cracked Grout Joint" Becomes a Structural Repair

The most dangerous leak in a home is the one nobody can see. A burst supply line announces itself with a flood. A failed shower pan, a pinhole in a membrane seam, or a fountain basin that weeps into the slab below does its damage quietly, every day, for months or years.

How it happens

1. **Water gets past the surface.** Tile and grout are not waterproof. Water passes through them every time the shower runs. The waterproofing behind them does the real work, and it fails at the details: seams, corners, screw holes, valve penetrations, niches, benches and the drain connection.
2. **The framing stays wet.** Once water reaches wood studs, plates or subfloor, it has nowhere to go. Every shower re-wets the same spot before it can dry.
3. **Mold starts within a day or two.** The EPA advises that water-damaged materials be dried within 24 to 48 hours to prevent mold growth ([EPA](#)). A wall cavity behind tile never gets that chance.
4. **Rot follows.** Wood-decay fungi break down framing that stays damp. Structural members lose strength long before the surface shows it.
5. **Termites move in.** Subterranean termites depend on moisture, and Texas A&M entomologists note they are drawn to the odors of wood-decaying fungi, which make wood easier to penetrate ([Texas A&M AgriLife](#)). Southern California pest specialists describe the typical bathroom case as a hidden leak softening the wood first, then termites colonizing it ([Termike](#)).
6. **The homeowner finally notices.** A loose tile. A grout line that keeps cracking. A musty smell. A baseboard pulling away from the wall. By then, the repair is structural.

Field note from the author. I tear these out all the time. The homeowner calls about a cracked grout joint. We pull the first tile and there is nothing behind it: no stud, no plate, just dark, wet, crumbling fiber where wood used to be. I document many of these tear-outs on video on TikTok at @Valleytile so homeowners can see what "a small crack" really looks like underneath.

Why insurance often will not pay for it

Most homeowners policies are built to cover **sudden and accidental** water damage, like a burst pipe. They commonly exclude **continuous or repeated seepage or leakage**, often defined as water escaping over 14 days or more, or over "weeks, months or years" ([IA Magazine](#); [Vantage Point Risk](#)). Some policy language names showers directly, excluding seepage from within or around any shower stall, shower bath or tub installation, **including their walls and floors** ([Ligori Law](#)). Federal appeals courts have upheld these exclusions against homeowners ([U.S. Court of Appeals, 10th Cir.](#)).

Mold coverage is usually capped or excluded unless it follows a covered, sudden loss ([Vantage Point Risk](#)). In plain terms: **a slow shower leak is often the homeowner's bill, not the insurer's.**

Why the new leak sensors will not save a bad shower

Smart shutoff valves are a genuine advance, and Section 5 recommends them. But a flow-monitoring valve on the main line is designed to catch abnormal flow in the pressurized supply: a burst hose, a split pipe, a running fixture. Water that leaks through a failed shower pan or membrane is water the homeowner turned on on purpose, flowing where it is supposed to flow, until it slips past the waterproofing. **No sensor on the supply line can see that. Only correct construction prevents it.**

4. Why Quick Systems Fail, and Why the Mortar Bed Is Back

Most wet-area failures are installation failures, and the last fifteen years made bad installations easier than ever. Dave Gobis, former executive director of the Ceramic Tile Education Foundation, has said that in probably 98% of cases, failures come down to "failure to follow instructions and observe established installation guidelines" ([Tile Art Center](#)).

What changed

For generations, a custom shower was built one way. The floor was pre-sloped, a waterproof liner went over it and up the walls, and a sand-and-cement mortar bed was packed on top, sloped a quarter inch per foot to the drain. Walls were floated in mortar over lath or covered in cement backer. Tile was set on that solid, sloped, monolithic base.

Then came a wave of lighter, faster products: foam wall panels, pre-sloped foam trays, fabric and roll-on membranes. A recent U.S. patent describes the trend plainly: manufacturers spent the past decade developing shower products aimed at cost savings and at **reducing the skill** needed to build a shower on site ([USPTO](#)). Those products reached the big-box aisle and a million how-to videos, and a shower became a weekend project.

Where showers actually fail

- **Believing tile and grout are waterproof.** One documented case waterproofed shower walls only 12 inches above the curb. Water was running down the building's hallways seven months after installation ([Construction Canada](#)).

- **Holes in the waterproofing.** Screws, valve bodies, shower heads, grab-bar blocking and bench framing all puncture the barrier, and each one must be sealed ([Oatey](#)).
- **No pre-slope, or blocked weep holes.** Water trapped under the tile has nowhere to go but into the structure ([TileLetter](#)).
- **An unstable base.** Any movement in the substrate will likely cause failure; a membrane only works if it is properly supported ([Oatey](#)).
- **The wrong board behind the tile.** Contractors still find moisture-resistant drywall behind shower tile during tear-outs ([EV Constructions](#)).

The author's view. The problem is not that a foam panel or a roll-on membrane cannot work. Installed perfectly, many can. The problem is the promise: that anyone can build a shower in an afternoon with no training. Thin systems leave no margin for error. One missed corner, one unsealed screw, one wrong mortar, and the entire assembly fails, often a few years in, after the warranty and the installer are long gone. A client with a rotted wall is a very motivated repeat customer. That is not a business model a homeowner should be paying for.

Why the mortar bed is back

- **Mass and rigidity.** A cured mortar bed is a solid mineral slab. It stays flat, square and level, and it resists the movement that cracks grout and breaks membranes.
- **Any shape, any slope.** Curbless entries, linear drains, offset drains, floating benches and floors that slope in two directions can all be formed in mortar. Pre-made trays come in set sizes.
- **The best base for today's materials.** Large-format porcelain panels and full-height stone slabs, the dominant 2026 look, need a perfectly flat, stiff substrate.
- **A long track record.** Contractors regularly report removing mud-set showers 40 or more years old, some from the 1970s, with the mortar bed still sound, replaced only because the owner wanted a new look ([Nautilus Design and Build](#)).
- **Old structure, modern waterproofing.** A mortar bed does not rule out new technology. Tile Council of North America methods include bonded waterproof membranes installed over a sloped mortar bed ([USPTO](#)). Many professionals consider bonded waterproofing current best practice ([PRG](#)). The strongest assembly combines both: a mortar-bed structure with a modern bonded membrane on top.

The catch is skill. Floating a true mortar bed takes experience that cannot be learned from a video, and the number of tile setters who can do it is shrinking every year ([PRG](#)). **The real debate is not mud versus foam. It is trained craftsmen versus shortcuts.**

California minimums every shower must meet

These are floors, not goals. Local building departments set the exact test details, so confirm with your city.

Requirement	Typical minimum	Example source
Flood test of the shower pan	Water held at least 24 hours before tile	Town of Tiburon (2022 CPC)
Flood test depth	2 inches of water	Rancho Palos Verdes
Pan liner height	3 inches above the finished dam or threshold	Placer County
Floor slope	1/4 inch per foot to the drain	Town of Tiburon
Hard, nonabsorbent wall surface	At least 72 inches above the drain	CPC 411.8, via California inspection checklist
Wall board in the shower	No green or purple gypsum board for direct tile	Placer County

Five questions to ask any shower installer

1. What waterproofing method will you use, and where exactly does it start and stop?
2. How will the floor be sloped, and where does water go if it gets under the tile?
3. Will you flood test the pan, for how long, and will you send me photos or video of it holding?
4. Will the city inspect the pan before tile goes on?
5. How are the niche, bench, valve and shower head sealed?

5. Technology in the Kitchen: What's New, and What It Demands

The 2026 kitchen is smarter, quieter and more hidden than ever, and it is quietly becoming a wet area. Ice makers, filtered-water taps, hands-free fill, dishwasher sinks and pot fillers now run water through cabinets that used to hold only dishes. Much of this

technology did not exist in homes a few years ago. All of it rewards an installer who thinks about structure, water and power before the finishes go in.

The countertop that cooks

The headline technology for stone and tile professionals is **invisible induction**: induction coils mounted under a continuous countertop so the slab itself becomes the cooktop. There are no burners, no glass and no seams. Installers say it became practical around 2020, once large-format porcelain and sintered stone were strong enough to carry weight yet thin enough for the magnetic field to pass through ([AbsoluteGM](#)).

It is also unforgiving:

- **The slab must be right.** Systems are specified for thin porcelain or sintered stone, typically 12 mm, from compatible manufacturers ([AbsoluteGM](#)). Thicker slabs cook poorly; thinner ones risk cracking under heat and load ([CTA report](#)).
- **The cabinet must carry it.** Installers call for reinforced cabinet framing, a precision cutout and a dedicated 240V circuit ([AbsoluteGM](#)).
- **The budget is real.** One installer's breakdown: \$2,500–\$5,000+ for the unit, \$800–\$2,000 to install, \$700–\$1,800 for the electrical circuit, and possibly a new countertop ([Multi Trade Building Services](#)).

This is exactly the kind of product that separates a craftsman from a box-store installer. The slab, the support, the cutout and the power all have to be designed together.

Standout kitchen products from KBIS 2026 (awards noted)

Product	What's new	What it demands from the build
KitchenAid Smart Double Wall Oven (Best in Show)	Interior camera and food recognition; alerts you when food is done	Heavy, deep cabinet with correct support and dedicated power
FreePower for Countertop 2 (Gold, Game-Changing Innovation)	Wireless phone charging built into the countertop itself	Coordination between stone fabricator and electrician before the slab is cut
Fotile X20MAX Dishwasher Sink (Silver, Game-Changing Innovation)	Dishwasher, full sink and produce washer in one countertop unit	Supply, drain and power concentrated in one cabinet; leak protection under it

Product	What's new	What it demands from the build
Richelieu Verti 840 (Gold, Wellness Trailblazer)	Motorized lift lowers upper-cabinet shelves to counter height; 132 lb capacity	Upper cabinets anchored for moving loads, not just static ones
Sharp Celerity High-Speed Oven	Convection, microwave and infrared in one oven; up to 3x faster	Planned cabinet space and power
KitchenAid French door refrigerator	AI-enabled hands-free fill for glasses and bottles of any size	A water line into cabinetry that must never leak unseen
Composer One disposal	Sink-level controls, automatic flush and enzyme injection to reduce clogs	Proper drain design under the sink
JennAir downdraft cooktop with BORA	Ventilation pulled down through the cooktop, no overhead hood	Ducting routed through cabinets and floor

The one kitchen upgrade every remodel should include

An automatic whole-home water shutoff. Flow-based valves on the main line learn a home's normal water use and close automatically when they detect a leak; some run overnight pressure tests to catch drips as small as one per minute ([IZC Insurance](#)). Insurers are responding:

- Premium credits commonly run 3% to 10%, and some high-value-home carriers now require a shutoff valve to write or renew a policy ([Latent Insurance](#)).
- In California, Nationwide's Smart Home program applies a 10% discount to water-related coverages ([RapidEye](#)).
- Yet only about 5% of U.S. single-family homeowners own a smart water leak detector ([RapidEye](#)).

Pair the valve with point sensors under the sink, dishwasher, refrigerator and any appliance with a water line. And remember Section 3: a shutoff valve protects the supply side. It does not replace a correctly built shower or a correctly waterproofed backsplash and sink wall.

6. New in the Bathroom: The Wellness Room Is a Wet Room

Every major bathroom trend of 2026 puts more water on more surface. Showers are getting bigger and more open, grout lines are disappearing, and the whole room is turning into a spa. That is wonderful to live in and unforgiving to build.

What homeowners are choosing

- **Fewer grout lines, bigger tile.** In the NKBA 2026 Bath Trends Report, 89% of professionals see demand for smaller or no grout lines, and 80% expect large-format flooring to lead over the next three years ([Sweeten](#)).
- **Wet rooms and heated floors.** Houzz data show wet rooms in 16% of renovated bathrooms, heated flooring in 20%, and radiant heating added as a new system in 11% ([The Coolist](#)).
- **Systems, not just surfaces.** In the Houzz 2025 study, 61% of homeowners upgraded core home systems during a bathroom remodel ([Modern Bathroom](#)).
- **Smart toilets.** Bidet seats appear in 21% of upgrades and heated seats in 19% ([Sweeten](#)).

Products that were not in homes a few years ago

Product	What's new	What it demands from the build
Kohler Anthem EvoCycle smart shower	Recirculates shower water through a filter in the base, adding 0.5 gallon of fresh water per cycle; self-cleans after each use; app-controlled temperature	A shower base and filter integrated into the floor assembly, digital valve power, and service access
Brondell Coit smart toilet	Tankless, skirted, integrated bidet, motion-activated lid, hands-free flush, wall remote	A properly placed outlet behind the toilet and blocking for the remote, planned before the wall is closed
Moen Magnetix Plus	Magnetic docking handshower with no cradle or clip	Correct valve and outlet placement in the tile layout
Full-height stone or porcelain slab walls	Seamless, grout-free shower walls	A perfectly flat, rigid substrate and serious structural backing

Product	What's new	What it demands from the build
Steam showers	Home spa steam	A vapor-tight assembly; Canada's TTMAC manual now calls for waterproofing rated 0.5 perm or less (Construction Canada)
Home cold-plunge tubs	Cold therapy in the primary bath (Maxim)	Floor structure rated for a heavy, full tub and a waterproofed surround

Curbless and wet rooms: the whole floor becomes the shower pan

A curbless shower or a wet room removes the one thing that used to keep water in a small box: the curb. The floor must be recessed or built up so it slopes to the drain with no step. At least one California city's bathroom guidance says waterproofing should ideally extend across the entire bathroom, or at least 2 feet past the shower entry ([Rancho Palos Verdes](#)).

This is where a mortar bed earns its keep. It can be floated to slope in any direction, to a linear drain at any location, with a flush transition into the rest of the floor. A pre-made tray cannot.

Built to age in place

As the first report in this series noted, carpenters and tile setters are now collaborating early to frame zero-clearance, curbless walk-in showers with built-in benches for multigenerational use. Plan the blocking for grab bars, the bench structure and the valve positions **before** the waterproofing goes on, so nothing has to be drilled through it later.

7. Beyond Kitchen and Bath: Fireplaces, Water Features and Outdoor Rooms

Fire and water are moving into every part of the home, and each new placement is a wet or hot area that needs a trade-level build. The same rules apply: a solid substrate, a continuous barrier, and a test before the finish goes on.

Fireplaces as architecture

- **Slab and large-format surrounds.** Large-format tile, natural stone slabs, porcelain and marble are becoming standard fireplace surrounds, with seamless slabs creating a high-end look ([Harding Fireplace](#)). Dark stone such as charcoal, slate and black marble is a 2026 staple ([Valor](#)). Heavy slabs on a vertical wall need the same structural backing as a floating vanity.
- **Fire in new places.** Designers are putting fire in rooms and locations where it was rarely seen before, including indoor-outdoor and see-through units that divide open floor plans ([Acucraft](#); [Stamford Fireplaces](#)).
- **Water-vapor fireplaces.** These create a realistic flame effect from water mist and LED light, with little or no heat, so they can go almost anywhere ([Homly Ideas](#)). It is worth saying plainly: a vapor fireplace is a water appliance inside a finished wall. Plan it, protect it and give it a drip path like any other.
- **Heat-rated assemblies.** Around real fire, tile and stone must be set on noncombustible backing with setting materials suited to the heat, and kept within the manufacturer's clearances.

Fountains, water walls and features over living space

A fountain or water wall is a shower that never turns off. When it sits over a garage, a room or a commercial space, a leak does not just ruin a finish; it ruins whatever is below.

Field note from the author. One of our projects is a public fountain at Paseo Colorado in Pasadena. We floated, waterproofed and tiled it, and it sits directly above Gelson's cold storage. There is no margin for a slow leak on a job like that, which is exactly why it was built on a floated mortar bed with full waterproofing.

Even the drains are unforgiving. A U.S. patent on trench drains notes that water will eventually find every leak in a drain body, that watertightness is mandated by code, and that flood testing is required by most plumbing codes ([USPTO](#)).

Outdoor kitchens and patios

Outdoor rooms combine sun, sprinklers, pool water and hose-downs with heavy stone and tile. Poor drainage and irrigation near the foundation keep soil moist and give subterranean termites easy access to the structure ([Attack Pest Management](#)). Slope every surface away from the house, waterproof every planter and water feature that touches a wall, and treat an outdoor kitchen's sink and ice maker like the indoor ones.

8. The AI-Assisted Client: Verify Everything Before You Build

Homeowners are starting to use AI, but mostly to dream, not to verify. Verification is where it pays. In 2026, 22% of renovating homeowners used AI tools on their projects, from 41% of Millennials to just 7% of seniors, and most used free general chatbots ([Houzz via TileLetter](#); [Houzz](#)). A separate survey found AI use jumped from 9% to 23% in one year, with 57% of users applying it to cost estimates, while finding a trustworthy contractor remained homeowners' defining challenge ([Block Renovation](#); [PR Newswire](#)).

With property values and material costs where they are, nobody should sign a wet-area contract without checking it. The tools to do that are free and take minutes.

Standard operating procedure for every client

Before accepting any bid

- ☐ Look up the contractor's license at the [CSLB License Check](#). Confirm it is active, in the right classification for the work, and bonded, with workers' compensation on file if they have employees.
- ☐ Know the rule: in California it is illegal for an unlicensed person to do work that needs a building permit, uses employees, or totals \$1,000 or more in labor and materials ([CSLB](#)).
- ☐ Never pay more than 10% down or \$1,000, whichever is less ([CSLB](#)).
- ☐ Confirm with your city whether the work needs a permit. A permitted bathroom remodel typically involves three to five inspections, including a shower pan or waterproofing inspection before tile ([Oakwood Remodel](#)).
- ☐ Be wary of anyone who asks you to pull the permit yourself as an owner-builder so they can avoid licensing rules ([ContractorsBoard.org](#)).

During the job

- ☐ Ask for dated photos of every hidden stage: framing repairs, blocking, waterproofing, the drain connection and the flood test.
- ☐ Keep the signed inspection card and the flood-test photos with your home records. They are proof of how your home was built.

Six ways to put AI to work on your remodel

Task	What to ask an AI assistant
Compare bids	"Here are three bids for my shower remodel. Build a table showing what each includes and excludes: demolition, framing repair, waterproofing method, flood test, permit, tile, setting materials, fixtures, cleanup and warranty."
Spot vague language	"Which items in this bid are vague, missing quantities or missing product names? What should I ask the contractor to clarify?"
Check materials	"This bid names [product]. What are the manufacturer's installation requirements, and what conditions apply to its warranty?"
Understand the code	"What does the California Plumbing Code require for a shower pan and flood test, and what might my city add?" Then confirm with your building department.
Review the contract	"Review this home improvement contract. Flag any deposit above 10% or \$1,000, and anything a California homeowner should question."
Prepare for the site visit	"I'm meeting a tile contractor about a curbless shower. What questions will show me whether they know how to build one correctly?"

Use AI as a checker, not an authority

General chatbots can be confidently wrong about local codes, product specs and prices. Visualization is also the area homeowners most often say falls short of expectations ([Kitchen & Bath Business](#)). Treat every AI answer as a list of questions to confirm at the source: the CSLB, your city's building department and the manufacturer's written instructions. Manufacturer warranties often depend on installation by certified installers, so that source matters ([National Tile Authority](#)).

For professionals

The contractors who embrace this will win. When a pro used AI, homeowners said it helped them visualize the project (76%) and understand the pro's ideas (49%), and 35% said the pro seemed better prepared ([Kitchen & Bath Business](#)). A contractor with nothing to hide should welcome a client who checks the license, reads the spec and asks for the flood-test video.

9. Do It Once

With materials up about 40% since 2020, skilled labor scarce and slow leaks often uninsured, a wet area is something most homeowners can afford to build once. The good news is that the formula for doing it right has never been clearer: the newest technology on top, the most proven methods underneath, and verification at every step.

For homeowners

1. Treat every shower, tub, fountain and sink wall as a structural decision, not a finish choice.
2. Ask how it will be waterproofed, sloped and tested, and get the answer in writing.
3. Verify the license, the permit and the product instructions before you sign.
4. Add an automatic water shutoff and leak sensors to any kitchen or bath remodel.
5. Keep photos of every hidden stage. Your future self, your buyer and your insurer will want them.

For professionals

1. Learn to float a true mortar bed and pair it with modern bonded waterproofing.
2. Flood test every pan, and document it with dated photos or video.
3. Coordinate stone, electrical and plumbing before any slab with built-in technology is cut.
4. Welcome clients who use AI to check your work. Transparency sells.

The homes being remodeled today will carry these kitchens and baths for decades. Build them once, and build them to last.

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