NOVEMBER 2026

Investor Presentation

NYSE: VTS

Disclaimer

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this presentation regarding Vitesse's financial position, operating and financial performance, business strategy, dividend plans and practices, guidance, plans and objectives of management for future operations, and industry conditions are forward-looking statements. When used in this presentation, forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by terms or phrases such as “estimate,” “project,” “predict,” “believe,” “expect,” “continue,” “anticipate,” “target,” “could,” “plan,” “intend,” “seek,” “goal,” “will,” “should,” “may” or other words and similar expressions that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. Items contemplating or making assumptions about actual or potential future production and sales, market size, collaborations, and trends or operating results also constitute such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, and important factors (many of which are beyond Vitesse's control) that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements, including the following: changes in oil and natural gas prices; the pace of drilling and completions activity on Vitesse's properties; Vitesse's ability to acquire additional development opportunities; potential acquisition transactions; integration and benefits of acquisitions, including the Denver-Julesburg Basin Acquisition, or the effects of such acquisitions on Vitesse's cash position and levels of indebtedness; changes in Vitesse's reserves estimates or the value thereof; disruptions to Vitesse's business due to acquisitions and other significant transactions; infrastructure constraints and related factors affecting Vitesse's properties; cost inflation or supply chain disruption; ongoing legal disputes over the Dakota Access Pipeline; the impact of general economic or industry conditions, nationally and/or in the communities in which Vitesse conducts business; changes in the interest rate environment, legislation or regulatory requirements; changes in U.S. trade policy, including the imposition of and changes in tariffs and resulting consequences; conditions of the securities markets; Vitesse's ability to raise or access capital; cyber-related risks; changes in accounting principles, policies or guidelines; and financial or political instability, health-related epidemics, acts of war (including continued hostilities in the Middle East, including conflict with Iran and disruption to key maritime shipping routes in the region, the conflict in Ukraine and developments in Venezuela) or terrorism, and other economic, competitive, governmental, regulatory and technical factors affecting Vitesse's operations, products and prices. Additional information concerning potential factors that could affect future results is included in the section entitled “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and other sections of Vitesse's Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, as updated from time to time in amendments and subsequent reports filed with the SEC, which describe factors that could cause Vitesse's actual results to differ from those set forth in the forward-looking statements.

Vitesse has based these forward-looking statements on its current expectations and assumptions about future events. While management considers these expectations and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks, contingencies and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond Vitesse's control. Vitesse does not undertake any duty to update or revise any forward-looking statements, except as may be required by the federal securities laws.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Net Debt is calculated by deducting cash on hand from the amount outstanding on our Revolving Credit Facility as of the balance sheet or measurement date.

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) before expenses for interest, income taxes, depletion, depreciation, amortization and accretion, and excludes non-cash equity-based compensation and non-cash gains and losses on unsettled derivative instruments in addition to certain other items such as material general and administrative costs.

Free Cash Flow is defined as cash flow from operations, adjusting for changes in operating assets and liabilities in addition to certain other items such as material general and administrative costs, less development of oil and gas properties.

CROCI (Cash Return on Capital Invested) is a non-GAAP measure defined as gross cash flow (cash flow from operations plus after-tax interest expense) divided by gross capital invested (gross property, plant & equipment, goodwill, other assets and net operating working capital). Gross cash flow and gross capital invested are non-GAAP measures. A reconciliation is provided in the Appendix.

Why Vitesse?

Investment highlights

Long-duration, high-quality asset base

Substantial undeveloped resource that becomes more capital efficient over time

High dividend yield

$1.75 annualized dividend[1] - 10% yield[2] - funded by significant free cash flow

Inflation-protected

Oil-weighted assets provide protection in inflationary environments

Data-driven returns above cost of capital

~14% Cash Return on Capital Invested[3] since 2022 · 178 acquisitions ($849 million) closed, analyzed through Luminis[4] · minimal added G&A

Disciplined risk management

Hedged into 2030 · diversified assets · target leverage < 1.0x

Aligned ownership

Vitesse insiders own ~12% of the outstanding shares[5]

(1) Dividends are subject to board approval and compliance with restrictions in credit agreement.
(2) Currently approved $1.75 annualized dividend divided by 10/29/2026 closing price of $18.30.
(3) Cash Return on Capital Invested (CROCI) is a non-GAAP measure. See CROCI reconciliation in Appendix.
(4) Vitesse's proprietary data platform. See slide 13 for more details.
(5) As of 10/29/26, includes shares held by directors, executive officers and other employees, including equity awards to Vitesse insiders and assumes full vesting of such awards. Performance Stock Units are assumed to vest at 100% of target.

Vitesse at a Glance

A predominantly non-operated working and mineral interest owner that converts diversified interests into free cash flow - and a strong dividend

THE MODEL

OWN

Own interests in 8,732 productive wells (275.6 net) across 30+ operators - 3.7% average working interest per well

ACQUIRE

Acquire small and large interests - from single-well AFEs to producing packages – at values that clear our return hurdles and support the dividend

CONVERT

Lean G&A, low maintenance capex and a hedge book into 2030 ***convert*** production into durable free cash flow – 663 gross (19.6 net) wells drilling, completing or permitted

RETURN

Return capital to shareholders through a $1.75/share annual dividend paid first; excess cash is allocated to highest return opportunities, at < 1.0x target leverage

SNAPSHOT

NYSE: VTS

~$0.8 Billion market capitalization(1)

10%

Dividend yield(2) · $1.75/share annual dividend(3)

16.6 - 17.2

MBoe/d 2026E production(4) · 60% - 62% oil

<1.0x

Target leverage

~$68/Bbl

Weighted-average oil hedges through 2030(5)

$80 - $90 MM

2026E cash development capex(4)

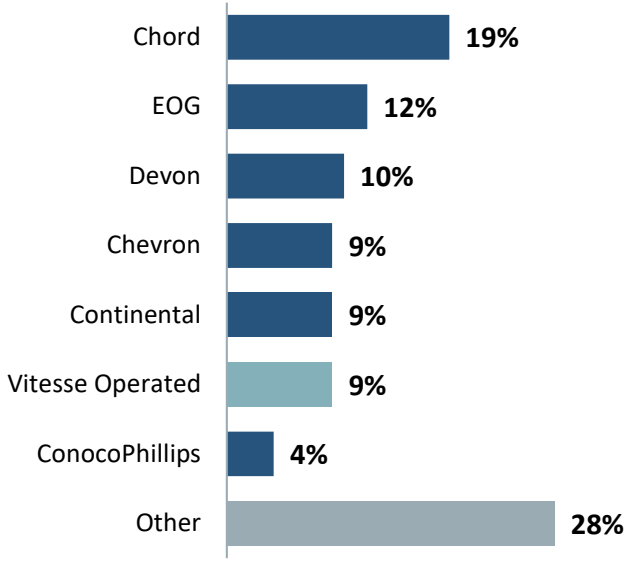
Note: Data as of September 30, 2026, unless otherwise noted.
(1) Market capitalization as of October 29, 2026 ($18.30 closing price x 43,236,089 fully diluted shares).
(2) $1.75 annualized dividend divided by 10/29/2026 closing price of $18.30.
(3) Dividends are subject to board approval and compliance with restrictions in credit agreement.
(4) Production and capex per 2026 revised guidance issued November 2, 2026.
(5) Commodity derivative contracts scheduled to settle after September 30, 2026.

Acreage in the Core of the Williston, DJ and Powder River Basins

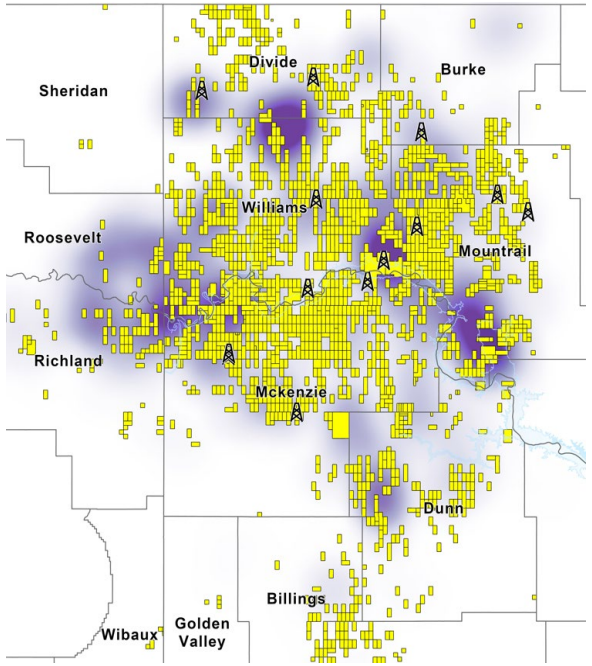
Exposure to leading operators across three basins

- Diversification across three basins, **30+ operators and 8,732 productive wells** means no single well can make or break Vitesse's results
- Historically, **30-70% of the rigs in the Williston[1]** are drilling on Vitesse acreage
- Extended laterals are proliferating across Vitesse's acreage, driving capital efficiency
- Vitesse operated position provides capital allocation optionality

ACREAGE BY OPERATOR · % OF TOTAL NET ACRES



Williston Basin (ND & MT)

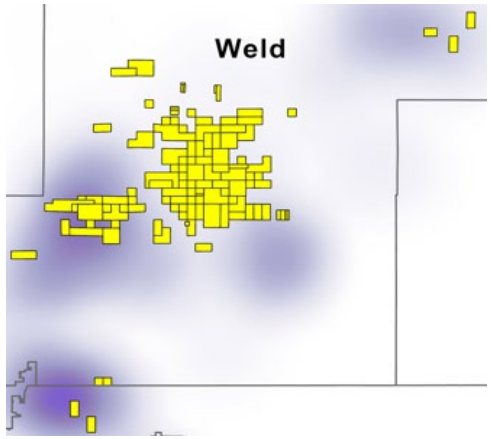


53,316 WILLISTON NET ACRES[2]

7,719 GROSS PRODUCTIVE WELLS

Rigs on Vitesse Acreage | Vitesse Acreage

DJ Basin (CO)



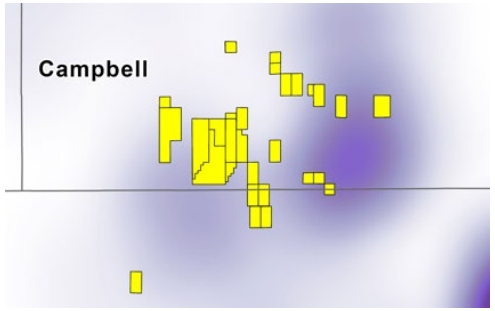
DJ NET ACRES[3]

2,117

GROSS PRODUCTIVE WELLS

898

Powder River Basin (WY)



PRB NET ACRES

5,960

GROSS PRODUCTIVE WELLS

115

Extended Laterals per 2,560-Acre DSU: 1 (light) → 8 (dark)

Note: Information provided as of September 30, 2026.
(1) Includes rigs in North Dakota and Montana. 13 of 35 Williston rigs at September 30, 2026 on Vitesse acreage.
(2) In addition to the working interest net acres shown, Vitesse owns 1,410 net mineral acres in the Williston Basin.
(3) In addition to the working interest net acres shown, Vitesse owns 59 net mineral acres in the DJ Basin.

The Non-Operated Advantage

Fractional interests in wells drilled by leading operators - development-quality returns without an operator's fixed cost structure

WHAT WE OWN

Fractional, non-operated working interests in productive wells and new drills across the Williston, Powder River and DJ basins - ~3.7% average working interest

HOW WE INVEST

Every well proposal and acquisition is a standalone election, underwritten at strip through Luminis; our operating partners drill, complete and produce the wells

WHAT NON-OPS DON'T CARRY

No rigs, rig contracts, or field organization for non-op assets and no obligation to drill acreage on a schedule - overhead stays small while assets scale

Capital Flexibility

Capex flexes well-by-well as returns dictate. Drilling activity and service costs scale down in weak price environments and back up when returns increase at higher prices.

94%

AFE consent rate since 2023 – percentage of wells on Vitesse's acreage that have cleared Vitesse's hurdle rates; non-consents can be divested for cash

Built-In Diversification

Small interests spread across thousands of wells and the leading operators in each basin – our success is driven by the cumulative efforts of our operating partners.

8,732

gross productive wells across three basins and over 30 operating partners

Lean, Scalable G&A

Field work sits with the operator, so G&A is largely fixed - and new assets integrate into Luminis without added headcount.

~265

productive wells per full-time Vitesse employee – a 64% increase since 2022

Selectivity at Scale

Unburdened by the need for contiguous acreage, we selectively choose the best rock and premier operators - screening far more than we buy.

178

acquisitions ($849MM) closed after screened through Luminis

Vitesse's ownership of both non-operated and operated assets provides it more optionality for deploying capital economically

Large-cap operators, small-cap entry point - Vitesse converts scaled operator drilling efficiencies into a durable dividend.

Note: Information provided as of September 30, 2026.

Disciplined Focus on the Dividend

Commitment to the strategy

1 **Pay a Durable Dividend** (1)

Consistently return capital through a quarterly dividend funded by free cash flow across the cycle.

2 **Grow Through Accretive Acquisitions**

Acquire non-operated interests across all basins and operated assets in the Williston - every deal must be accretive to net asset value/share and increase coverage of the dividend.

3 **Maintain a Conservative Balance Sheet**

Target leverage below 1.0x and protect cash flow with a strong, disciplined hedge book.

4 **Reinvest Excess Free Cash Flow for Returns**

After the dividend, allocate remaining free cash flow and Revolving Credit Facility capacity to the highest-return opportunities.

Note: Reflects management's current capital-allocation priorities and is subject to change.
(1) Dividends are subject to board approval and compliance with restrictions in credit agreement.

Returns-Based Capital Allocation Framework

Dividend first, then allocating cash flow to the highest-return opportunities

1

Dividend[(1)]

$0.4375 per Share Quarterly Cash Dividend

Then allocate remaining free cash flow – ranked by rate of return

2

Organic Capex

Deep Inventory of Locations Becoming Increasingly Capital Efficient

3

Near-Term Development Acquisitions

Strategy Focused on Drill-Bit Ready Non-Op Interests

4

Producing Property Acquisitions

Blend of PDP, Near-Term Development and Undeveloped Assets

5

Debt Paydown

Target Leverage < 1.0x, Consistent with Historical Operations

Every dollar of reinvestment is screened to support the dividend.

(1) Dividends are subject to board approval and compliance with restrictions in credit agreement.

Returns-Based Capital Allocation Framework (continued)

Consistent dividend through commodity cycles; dividend declared every quarter since the spin-off

1 DIVIDEND PHILOSOPHY

Set dividend at level allowing for capital flexibility

We size the dividend so free cash flow covers it in a maintenance-capital environment that holds production flat.

Hedge to protect the dividend

After meeting the hedging requirements of our Revolving Credit Facility, we look to add oil hedges when we can lock in prices that will support a durable dividend.

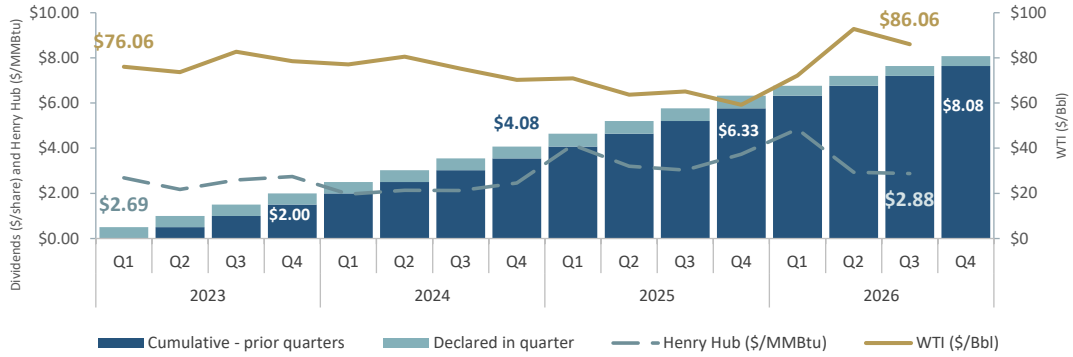
Accretive acquisitions and improving capital efficiencies support the dividend

Targeting producing property acquisitions that are accretive to distributable cash flow per share and Net Asset Value per share.

Maintain low leverage to support dividend through commodity cycles

Utilize liquidity on Revolving Credit Facility to pay dividend through severe downturns in oil prices.

CUMULATIVE DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE · WTI AND HENRY HUB BY QUARTER



$8.08

Cumulative dividends declared per share since the January 2023 spin-off

~44%

Of the current share price declared back to shareholders in under four years[1]

16 of 16

Quarters with a dividend declared since the January 2023 spin - every quarter, without interruption

Note: Dividends by declaration date. Dividends are subject to Board approval and compliance with restrictions in credit agreement. Q4 2026 dividend as announced October 2026. WTI and Henry Hub are production-weighted quarterly averages of NYMEX benchmark prices per Company disclosure, shown through Q3 2026.

(1) $8.075 cumulative declared divided by the $18.30 closing price on 10/29/26.

Returns-Based Capital Allocation Framework (continued)

How we invest

2 Organic Capex

WHAT WE INVEST IN
New wells drilled on acreage we already own

HOW WE UNDERWRITE IT
Well-level economics at strip pricing on conservative type curves, screened through Luminis. IRR, ROI, payback period evaluated.

WHERE WE SOURCE IT
AFEs proposed directly by our operating partners for new wells on acreage we already own

WHERE WE TARGET
Our Williston, Powder River and DJ positions

HOW WE FUND IT
Cash flow and Revolving Credit Facility

3 Near-Term Development Acquisitions

WHAT WE INVEST IN
Small interests in non-operated wellbores - AFE'd, permitted or in progress; online within ~3-9 months

HOW WE UNDERWRITE IT
Full-cycle economics at strip pricing on conservative type curves, screened through Luminis. IRR, ROI, payback period evaluated.

WHERE WE SOURCE IT
Strong network of relationships - family offices, operators divesting non-op interests in others' wells or carving out interests in their own, and brokers

WHERE WE TARGET
All basins that meet underwriting criteria but primarily Williston, Powder River and DJ basins

HOW WE FUND IT
Cash flow and Revolving Credit Facility

4 Producing Property Acquisitions

WHAT WE INVEST IN
Operated and non-operated producing, hedgeable cash flows plus near-term development and undeveloped inventory

HOW WE UNDERWRITE IT
Full-cycle economics at strip pricing. Accretion to NAV/share and DCF/share primarily; EBITDA, production, acreage and net-location multiples also considered

WHERE WE SOURCE IT
Direct negotiations with sellers, private equity portfolio companies, family offices, and marketed processes

WHERE WE TARGET
All basins that meet underwriting criteria but primarily Williston, Powder River and DJ basins

HOW WE FUND IT
Cash flow, Revolving Credit Facility, and equity - sized to target leverage < 1.0x with meaningful pro forma liquidity and aligned, unconcentrated pro forma stock ownership

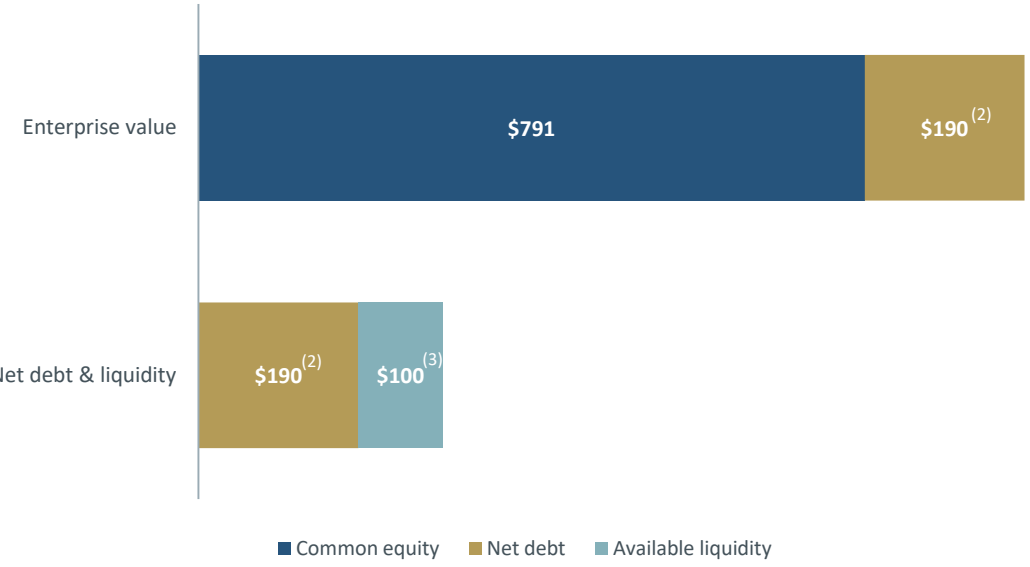
All three are underwritten at strip prices we can hedge using well-level data from Luminis; return hurdles step down as risk decreases.

Note: Data as of September 30, 2026.

Returns-Based Capital Allocation Framework (continued)

The simple capital structure and leverage[1] target below 1.0x keeps the dividend protected and the balance sheet ready to act on opportunities

CAPITAL STRUCTURE – REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY AND COMMON SHARES



5

~81% of enterprise value is common equity; debt consists entirely of Revolving Credit Facility, with $100mm of available liquidity to deploy opportunistically into attractive capital projects - **discipline is the strategy.**

<1.0x
Target leverage[1]

$100.2 MM
Liquidity[3]

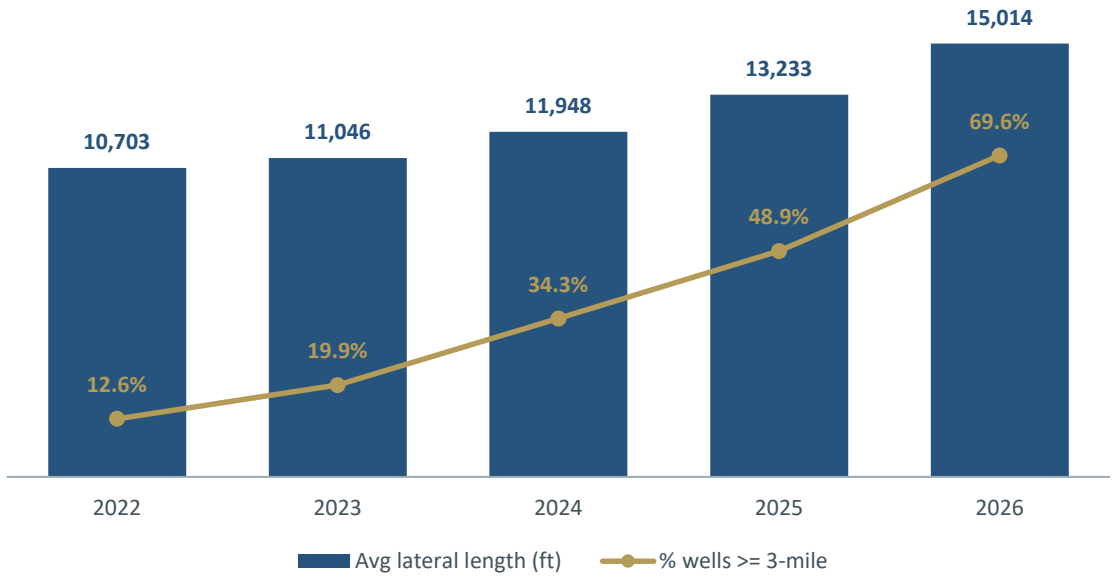
$60 MM
Share repurchase authorization - flexibility alongside the dividend

Note: Balance-sheet data as of September 30, 2026. Market capitalization as of October 29, 2026 ($18.30 closing price x 43,236,089 fully diluted shares). Net debt and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP measures.
(1) Leverage = net debt / Next-Twelve-Month Adjusted EBITDA.
(2) Net debt = Revolving Credit Facility borrowings less cash ($189.8MM at September 30, 2026).
(3) Liquidity = $290MM Borrowing Base less amounts drawn plus cash as of September 30, 2026. Borrowing Base was expanded in October 2026 to $290MM.

Leveraged to Technology: Longer Laterals, Lower Cost

Longer laterals are improving capital efficiency in the Williston Basin; initial results indicate production over the life of the wells (EUR) scales on a per foot basis, while capex per foot declines as laterals lengthen

LATERAL LENGTH AND PERCENT OF WELLS 3-MILE OR LONGER



LONGER LATERALS HAVE LOWER DECLINE RATES, MEANING…

Lower corporate PDP decline

As extended-lateral wells convert to production, Vitesse's blended base decline flattens.

Lower reinvestment rate

Less capital is required to hold production flat, leaving more free cash flow for the dividend.

Built for long laterals

Established DSUs, a supportive regulatory process and homogeneous single-zone Middle Bakken geology let laterals run 3-4 miles - advantages most basins lack.

+40%

Average lateral length, 2022 to 2026

70%

Of 2026 wells are 3-mile or longer

25% lower

Median Capex ($/ft), 2-mile to 4-mile laterals

Source: Vitesse AFE analysis, 2022-2026 (2026 consents through September 24, 2026). Operator Investor Presentations and Earnings Calls.
Note: Laterals based on actuals where available, otherwise AFE-estimated. Capex $/ft is the median across all wells.

Luminis Enables Us to Scale Assets Without Adding G&A

LUMINIS

Luminis, our proprietary data platform, is the single source of truth for reporting, modeling and investment decisions - it keeps G&A largely fixed: adding wells adds cash flow, not headcount.

DATA

A single source of truth across accounting, land, finance, engineering and operations.

AI

Identifies patterns in large datasets that humans might not detect.

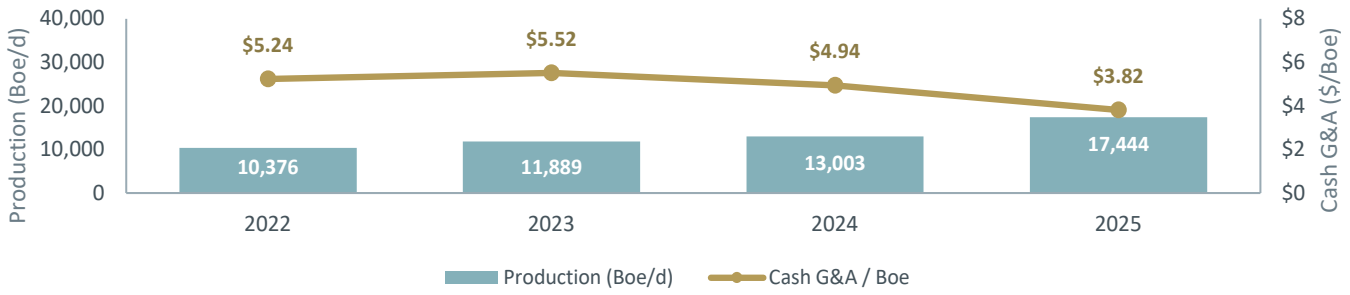
MODEL

Custom-built software manages thousands of additional wells with the same effort.

CHAT BOT

An internal chat interface for immediate answers from our data.

THE RESULT - PRODUCTION UP 68% SINCE 2022 · CASH G&A PER BOE DOWN 27% TO $3.82



~265

Gross productive wells per employee — ownership interests in 8,732 wells managed by a team of 33 full-time employees at 9/30/2026

$4.8 MM

Adjusted EBITDA per employee for 2025 — vs. $2.3MM all-peer median and $1.1MM for operated peers[1]

Source: Company disclosure.

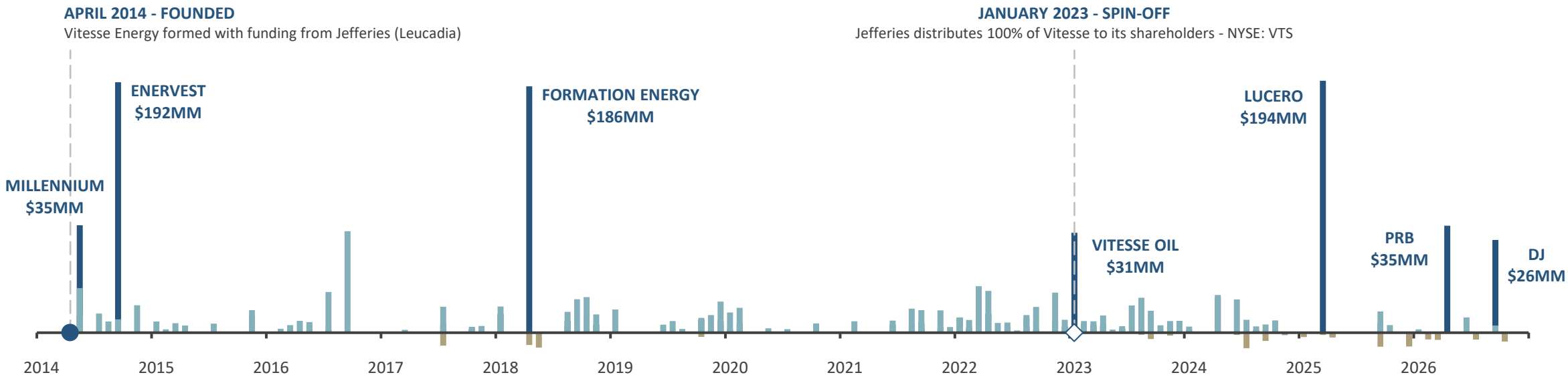
(1) 2025 actuals. Peer medians include operated (GPOR, REPX, REI, WTI, EGY, AMPY), minerals (BSM, KRP) and non-op (NOG, GRNT, EPM). Adjusted EBITDA or similarly titled measures used by the other peer group companies to calculate the medians may not be comparable to Adjusted EBITDA presented by Vitesse because the other peer group companies may define or calculate such measures differently.

Appendix

The Building of Vitesse

213 transactions since our April 2014 founding - 178 acquisitions ($849MM) and 35 non-core divestitures ($5MM of proceeds)

DEAL-BY-DEAL TIMELINE - SIZED BY TRANSACTION VALUE



TRANSACTION VALUE MIX



Producing property acquisitions $699MM

Seven cornerstone deals - Millennium (’14), EnerVest (’14), Formation Energy (’18), Vitesse Oil (’23), Lucero (’25), PRB (’26), and DJ (’26) - 82% of acquisition capital

Near-term development acquisitions $150MM

171 transactions averaging ~$0.9MM - steady, granular consolidation of near-term drilling inventory

Divestitures $5MM proceeds

35 transactions of non-core pruning, high-grading the portfolio around core positions and divesting of uneconomic AFEs Vitesse would have non-consented

One acquisition every ~26 days since being founded - seven cornerstone producing acquisitions anchor an always-on, deal-by-deal consolidation engine.

Note: Bar height scaled to the square root of transaction value; positions reflect close dates; divestitures shown below the axis. Data as of October 29, 2026, unless otherwise noted.

Reconciliation of Net Debt and LTM Adjusted EBITDA (Non-GAAP)

Trailing twelve months ended September 30, 2026

($ in millions)	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	LTM[1]
Net income (loss)	(0.7)	(42.3)	33.1	(36.4)	(46.3)
Interest expense	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.3	11.3
Income tax provision (benefit)	0.4	(9.5)	6.8	(9.1)	(11.5)
Depletion, depreciation, amortization and accretion	34.1	31.2	34.8	32.8	132.8
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments	(2.1)	48.2	(40.2)	46.6	52.5
Equity-based compensation	2.7	0.7	2.7	2.2	8.3
Transaction and other, net	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Adjusted EBITDA	**36.7**	**33.4**	**40.2**	**39.3**	**149.6**

Net debt ($ in millions)	9/30/26
Revolving Credit Facility borrowings	190.5
Less: cash	(0.7)
Net debt	**189.8**
LTM Adjusted EBITDA	149.6
Net debt / LTM Adjusted EBITDA	**1.3x**

Note: $ in millions except ratio; amounts may not foot due to rounding. Net debt = Revolving Credit Facility borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Net debt, Adjusted EBITDA and LTM Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP measures; definitions are provided on the Disclaimer slide.
(1) LTM = trailing twelve months ended September 30, 2026.

CROCI Reconciliation (Non-GAAP)

Reconciliation of Cash Return on Capital Invested (CROCI) components to GAAP cash flow from operations

($ in millions)	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cash flow from operations	147.0	141.9	155.0	170.3
(+) After-tax interest expense	4.2	(2.5)	7.3	7.4
Gross cash flow	**151.2**	**139.4**	**162.3**	**177.7**
Avg. gross PP&E	939.9	1,077.1	1,242.0	1,420.7
(+) Avg. other assets & goodwill	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.0
(+/-) Avg. net working capital	(0.9)	2.5	(27.6)	(26.4)
Gross capital invested	**940.1**	**1,081.5**	**1,216.9**	**1,397.4**
CROCI = GCF / GCI	**16.1%**	**12.9%**	**13.3%**	**12.7%**
Average WTI ($/Bbl)	*$95*	*$78*	*$76*	*$65*

Note: Gross cash flow and gross capital invested are non-GAAP measures.

Hedge Position Summary

Hedges scheduled to settle after September 30, 2026, as of November 2, 2026

Crude oil swaps (WTI-NYMEX)

Period	Volume (Bbls)	Avg. Fixed $
Q4 2026	473,542	$65.47
Q1 2027	285,528	$69.41
Q2 2027	494,724	$68.17
Q3 2027	509,077	$68.49
Q4 2027	478,419	$68.01
Q1 2028	470,409	$71.67
Q2 2028	444,551	$71.42
Q3 2028	422,017	$71.19
Q4 2028	402,057	$72.29
Q1 2029	265,470	$67.74
Q2 2029	261,538	$67.70
Q3 2029	258,059	$67.66
Q4 2029	254,908	$67.63
Q1 2030	9,417	$64.74
Q2 2030	9,145	$64.74
Q3 2030	8,889	$64.74
Q4 2030	8,630	$64.74

Natural gas fixed price swaps (CIG Rockies-IFERC)

Period	Volume (MMBtu)	Avg. Fixed $
Q4 2026	301,474	$2.70
Q1 2027	291,858	$3.48
Q2 2027	281,396	$1.89
Q3 2027	272,992	$2.61
Q4 2027	263,518	$3.28
Q1 2028	254,676	$4.14
Q2 2028	245,586	$2.77
Q3 2028	236,939	$2.77
Q4 2028	230,237	$3.47
Q1 2029	223,487	$4.19
Q2 2029	217,385	$2.96
Q3 2029	211,697	$2.96
Q4 2029	206,283	$2.96
Q1 2030	201,054	$4.18
Q2 2030	196,286	$2.86
Q3 2030	191,736	$2.86
Q4 2030	187,109	$2.86

Crude oil collars (WTI-NYMEX)

Period	Volume (Bbls)	Avg. Floor / Ceiling $
Q4 2026	168,000	$58.04 / $67.51
Q1 2027	300,000	$55.75 / $66.44
Q2 2027	45,000	$60.00 / $64.25

Natural gas collars (Henry Hub-NYMEX)

Period	Volume (MMBtu)	Avg. Floor / Ceiling $
Q4 2026	1,452,700	$3.73 / $4.90
Q1 2027	795,000	$4.00 / $5.68

Natural gas basis swaps (Chicago City Gate to Henry Hub)

Period	Volume (MMBtu)	Avg. Fixed $
Q4 2026	1,452,700	($0.10)
Q1 2027	795,000	$0.30

Natural gas liquids swaps

Period	Volume (Bbls)	Avg. Fixed $
Q4 2026	84,190	$34.71
2027	197,143	$35.56
2028	81,429	$36.07