**OTCQB: NENE**

**April, 2011**

**Recent Financial Data**
**(share price as of 4/15/11)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Share Price** | $ | 2.25 |
| **Shares Out** | | 20,638,360 |
| **Warrants Out** | | 0 |
| **Options Out*** | | 1,333,337 |
| **Shares Out (FD)** | | 20,638,360 |
| **Market Cap** | $ | 46,436,310 |
| **Enterprise Value** | $ | 42,787,445 |
| **Cash on Hand** | $ | 3,648,865 |
| **Debt** | $ | - |
| **A/R** | $ | - |
| **A/P** | $ | 73,772 |
| **Current Assets** | $ | 3,811,231 |
| **Current Liabilities** | $ | 237,180 |

*** Average exercise price: $3.63**
Information regarding the Company's capitalization is current as of the quarter ending February 28, 2011. Additional information regarding the Company's financial conditions may be obtained in its Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 14, 2011

**Next Generation Distributed Power**

**MotionPower™** and **SolarWindow™** technologies are being developed to address the markets for distributed second generation technologies for sustainable clean energy generation and small-scale production of electricity at or near customers' point of electricity consumption, which may reduce the user's cost of electrical energy, lower emissions of air pollutants, and maintain a reliable source of electricity.

# Company Overview

New Energy Technologies, Inc. ("NENE" or the "Company") is an emerging developer of distributed power generation technologies. We are a development stage renewable and alternative energy company, actively developing two novel technologies for generating sustainable electricity, one of which harvests solar energy and artificial light, and the other harvests the available kinetic energy present in moving vehicles. Our proprietary, patent-pending technologies and products, which are the subjects of 24 patent filings, have been invented, designed, engineered, and prototyped in preparation for advanced field testing, product development, and commercial deployment.

Technologies in development include:


- **MotionPower™** which entails three different products, all of which capture the excess kinetic energy of moving vehicles to generate sustainable electricity. **MotionPower™** *seeks to harvest the kinetic energy generated by the estimated 250 million registered vehicles which drive more than 6 billion miles per day in the United States.*
- The first-of-its-kind **SolarWindow™** technology, capable of generating electricity on see-thru glass when glass surfaces are sprayed with electricity-generating coating creating see-thru solar cells. **SolarWindow™** *is under development for potential application on more than 85 million commercial and residential buildings in the United States.*

# Key Highlights

- March 2011 - New Energy enters into Cooperative Research & Development Agreement with U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory to advance development of SolarWindow™
- March 2011 - New Energy achieves three-fold increase in 'Active Area' of SolarWindow™, critical to maximizing power output
- February 2011 - New Energy announces appointment of award-winning physicist and SolarWindow™ lead researcher, Dr. Z. Valy Vardeny
- February 2011 - New Energy debuts largest SolarWindow™ of-its-kind capable of generating electricity
- December 2010 - New Energy advances commercial-use power production model of SolarWindow™ following validation by independent expert, Dr. Steven S. Hegedus
- December 2010 - New Energy bolsters patent portfolio & expands exclusive worldwide licensing agreement for its SolarWindow™ technology
- September 2010 - New Energy unveils SolarWindow™, able to generate electricity on see-thru glass while outperforming rooftop solar by 300 percent
- May 2010 - New Energy announces tests of MotionPower™-Heavy following earlier field testing of MotionPower™-Express system at Burger King®, Four Seasons Hotel, and Holiday Inn Express®

# New Energy Technologies, Inc.

## Kinetic Energy Capture & Conversion Principles

With 18 patent applications pending, our MotionPower™ products are designed to generate electricity from the capture and conversion of available kinetic energy into electricity, which is present in vehicles which are slowing down before stopping. MotionPower™ is being developed as an alternative to existing power generation technologies.

**MotionPower™ - Express**

Designed for installation at sites where all cars, light-duty trucks (i.e., sport utility vehicles), vehicles are traveling faster than 15mph and are slowing down before stopping. For example, the potential electrical energy production is:

**Goal: Parity/Outperform 4000 W Solar-PV System**

- 300 cars per installation
- Generate 0.26kWh of electricity

**Goal: Installed cost of $16K to $20K**

**1800 kg Car**

A car travelling at 7 m/s (15.7 mph), must dissipate approximately 44,000 Joules[(1)] to slow to a stop.
Assuming 6 second to stop[(2)]
Approximately 7300 Watts of power (from operating to a complete stop)

**POTENTIAL**: ~300 automobiles traveling a approx 15 MPH comes to a stop, enough kinetic energy is dissipated to generate electricity to light up 0.12 homes[(3)].
A 4kW Solar PV system lights approx. 0.13 homes.

**MotionPower™ - Heavy**

Designed for big rigs (i.e. tractor trailers), buses, and large commercial vehicles, A 'fluid-driven' system with limited moving mechanical components. For installation at sites where these commercial vehicles are traveling at below 15mph and are slowing down before coming to a stop. For example, the potential electrical energy production is:

**Loaded Class 8 Truck[(4)]**

Undergoing the same slowing conditions (referenced above) to a stop, dissipates approximately 889,000 J[(1)].
Assuming 10 seconds[(2)]
Approximately 88,900 Watts of power (from operating to a complete stop)

**POTENTIAL**: ~300 Class 8 Trucks traveling a approx 15 MPH comes to a stop, enough kinetic energy is dissipated to generate electricity to light up 2.4 homes[(3)].

## Market Opportunity

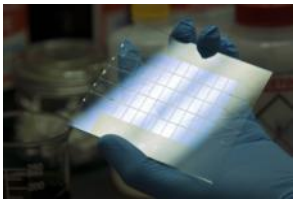
- The United States has the world's largest transportation system.
- In 2006, Americans traveled 5.2 trillion person-miles in vehicles and moved 4.6 trillion ton-miles of freight. This travel consumed 28.6 quads of energy, all but about 4% in the form of petroleum products —more energy than used in that year by the entire economies of all but two nations, China (73.8 quads) and Russia (30.6 quads).
- Globally, the world auto fleet has increased from about 50 million vehicles to 580 million vehicles between 1950 and 1997, growing five times faster than the growth in population (Barker, et al., 2007).
- Increasing Need for Distributed Power - The global electric power industry is evolving from a financial and engineering model that relies on large centralized power plants owned by the utilities to one that is more diverse – both in sources of generation and ownership of the generation assets.

| Opportunities – Key Verticals (United States) | |
|---|---|
| | **Sites** |
| **Educational Facilities** | 282,766 |
| **Sports Venues*** | 2,533 |
| **Shopping/Retail** | 202,797 |
| **Limited Service Dining (drive-** | 229,048 |
| **Grocery** | 36,877 |
| **Airports** | 2,810 |
| **Hospitals** | 6,069 |
| **Warehouses** | 8,123 |
| **Border Crossings** | 75 |
| **Rest Stops** | 1,546 |
| **(*) 5,000 seating capacity or greater** | |

**Reference Notes: (1)** Brian Hendrickson, Glenn Bergevin, Veryst Engineering, LLC.; "Design and Analysis of a Vehicle Energy Harvester with an Historical Perspective (DRAFT), Proceedings of the ASME 2010 International Mechanical Engineering Congress & Exposition IMECE2010"; November 12-18, 2010, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; Draft Publication: June 2010. **(2)** Vehicle Stopping Distance And Time, Computer Support Group and Our Online Division, CSGNETWORK.COM., http://www.csgnetwork.com/stopdistinfo.html (July 15, 2010). **(3)** Average household lighting consumes 940kWh per year divided by 365 = 2.57kWh/day , http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/recs2001/enduse2001/enduse2001.html **(4)** Class 8 truck gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) is any vehicle above 33000 pounds.

# New Energy Technologies, Inc.

## Evolution of the World's First See-thru SolarWindow™



Our SolarWindow™ products are designed to generate electricity on glass while remaining see-thru. Under an exclusive world-wide licensing agreement with the University of South Florida, covering six (6) patent pending applications, together with a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy—National Renewable Energy Laboratory, we currently have six product development goals for our SolarWindow™ technology:

- **SolarWindow™- Commercial** - A flat glass product for installation in new commercial towers under construction and replacement windows;
- **SolarWindow™-Structural Glass** - Structural glass walls and curtains for tall structures;
- **SolarWindow™-Architectural Glass** - Textured and decorative interior glass walls, room dividers, etc.
- **SolarWindow™-Residential** - A window glass for installation in new residential homes under construction and replacement windows;
- **SolarWindow™-Flex** - Flexible films which may be applied directly on to glass, similar to aftermarket window tint films, for retrofit to existing commercial towers, buildings, and residential homes; and
- **SolarWindow™-BIPV** - Building product components associated with building-integrated-photovoltaic ("BIPV") applications in homes, buildings, and office towers.

## Market Drivers

- Maintain Global Consensus on Climate Change
- Diversify Energy Resources
- Reduce Dependency on Foreign Oil
- Focus on Renewable and Alternative Energy Targets
- Growth Forecast: Building-integrated and building-applied PV are set to achieve a compound annual growth rate of at least 41% through 2016. *Source: Pike Research*.
- **Driving Green Building Market:** Rising energy costs, increasing electricity consumption; Unprecedented level of government initiatives; Heightened awareness and demand for green construction for sustainability and energy efficiency ; and Improvements in sustainable materials.

### SolarWindow™ Electricity Value Estimates*

| Technology | Annual Value of Electricity Produced [($/kWh)/yr] |
|---|---|
| Copper Indium Gallium DiSelenide (CIGS) Solar Thin Film | $ 19,260.10 |
| Cadmium Telluride Solar Cell Thin Film | $ 16,897.36 |
| Triple Junction Amorphous Silicon Thin Film | $ 11,334.44 |
| SolarWindow™ (Basis: R&D Measured 08/06/10) | $ 29,354.26 |
| SolarWindow™ (Basis: Advancement of Lab Prototype) | $ 48,923.84 |
| SolarWindow™ (Increased Power, Improved Cell Configuration) | $ 81,539.74 |
| SolarWindow™ (Basis: Max. High-Power Theoretical) | $ 153,729.59 |

*Modeled power production and economic estimates are calculated using the Company's proprietary model which has been verified by independent consultants and agencies. Calculated projections, estimates or actual results may vary significantly from modeled power and economic estimates if any modeling parameter changes.

## Key Management

- **John Conklin, CEO.** John brings New Energy Technologies, Inc. 26 years of industrial, commercial, and renewable and alternative energy experience, providing technical and business consulting services to more than 50 technology, manufacturing, and industrial process companies.
- **Andrew Farago, COO.** Andrew has over 16 years of experience as a practicing attorney, hedge fund and investment professional, and equity trader. A former Partner of Gemini Strategies, LLC, an investment management firm, responsible for due diligence and certain aspects of portfolio management of solar energy and environmental investments. Mr. Farago is a licensed attorney admitted to practice law in the State of New York. He holds a B.A. in psychology from Syracuse University and a JD from Touro College Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center.
- **Elliot M. Maza, CFO.** Elliot has more than 25 years of corporate finance, regulatory compliance, accounting, and legal expertise. Notably, Mr. Maza served as Partner, Transaction Advisory Services at Ernst & Young LLP, New York, NY, and previously as Vice President, Structured Finance at the New York, NY offices of both Goldman Sachs & Co and JP Morgan Securities, Inc.