

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act []

Item 2.02. Results of Operations and Financial Condition

Following the issuance of a press release on January 24, 2018 announcing SL Green Realty Corp.'s, or the Company, results for the quarter ended December 31, 2017, the Company has made available on its website supplemental information regarding the Company's operations that is too voluminous for a press release. The Company is attaching the press release as Exhibit 99.1 and the supplemental package as Exhibit 99.2 to this Current Report on Form 8-K.

The information (including Exhibits 99.1 and 99.2) being furnished pursuant to this "Item 2.02. Results of Operations and Financial Condition" shall not be deemed to be "filed" for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, or the Exchange Act regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure

As discussed in Item 2.02 above, on January 24, 2018, the Company issued a press release announcing its results for the quarter ended December 31, 2017 and that it is raising its earnings guidance of net income per share of \$2.27 to \$2.37, and NAREIT defined FFO per share (diluted) of \$6.65 to \$6.75 for the year ending December 31, 2018 to \$2.32 to \$2.42 of net income per share, and \$6.70 to \$6.80 of FFO per share (diluted).

The following table reconciles estimated earnings per share (diluted) to FFO per share (diluted) for the year ending December 31, 2018:

	Year ended December 31, 2018 2018	
Net income per share attributable to SL Green stockholders	\$2.32	\$2.42
Add:		
Depreciation and amortization	3.26	3.26
Joint ventures depreciation and noncontrolling interests adjustments	1.39	1.39
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.04	0.04
Less:		
Gain on sale of real estate	0.29	0.29
Equity in net gain on sale of interest in unconsolidated joint venture / real estate	—	—
Depreciation and amortization on non-real estate assets	0.02	0.02
Funds from Operations per share attributable to SL Green common stockholders and noncontrolling interests	\$6.70	\$6.80

The information being furnished pursuant to this "Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure" shall not be deemed to be "filed" for the purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing. This information will not be deemed an admission as to the materiality of such information that is required to be disclosed solely by Regulation FD.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits

(d) Exhibits

99.1 Press Release regarding results for the quarter ended December 31, 2017.

99.2 Supplemental package.

Non-GAAP Supplemental Financial Measures

Funds from Operations (FFO)

FFO is a widely recognized non-GAAP measure of REIT performance. The Company computes FFO in accordance with standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, which may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs that do not compute FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition, or that interpret the NAREIT definition differently than the Company does. The revised White Paper on FFO approved by the Board of Governors of NAREIT in April 2002, and subsequently amended, defines FFO as net income (loss) (computed in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of properties, debt restructurings and real estate related impairment charges, plus real estate related depreciation and amortization and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

The Company presents FFO because it considers it an important supplemental measure of the Company's operating performance and believes that it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of REITs, particularly those that own and operate commercial office properties. The Company also uses FFO as one of several criteria to determine performance-based bonuses for members of its senior management. FFO is intended to exclude GAAP historical cost depreciation and amortization of real estate and related assets, which assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes ratably over time. Historically, however, real estate values have risen or fallen with market conditions. Because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization unique to real estate, gains and losses from property dispositions, and extraordinary items, it provides a performance measure that, when compared year over year, reflects the impact to operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs, and interest costs, providing perspective not immediately apparent from net income. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP), as an indication of the Company's financial performance or to cash flow from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP) as a measure of the Company's liquidity, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund the Company's cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions.

Funds Available for Distribution (FAD)

FAD is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated as FFO plus non-real estate depreciation, allowance for straight line credit loss, adjustment for straight line ground rent, non-cash deferred compensation, and a pro-rata adjustment for FAD for SLG's unconsolidated JV, less straight line rental income, free rent net of amortization, second cycle tenant improvement and leasing costs, and recurring building improvements.

FAD is not intended to represent cash flow for the period and is not indicative of cash flow provided by operating activities as determined in accordance with GAAP. FAD is presented solely as a supplemental disclosure with respect to liquidity because the Company believes it provides useful information regarding the Company's ability to fund its dividends. Because all companies do not calculate FAD the same way, the presentation of FAD may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. FAD does not represent cash flow from operating, investing and finance activities in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP), as an indication of the Company's financial performance, as an alternative to net cash flows from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP), or as a measure of the Company's liquidity.

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization for Real Estate (EBITDAre)

EBITDAre is a non-GAAP financial measure. The Company computes EBITDAre in accordance with standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, which may not be comparable to EBITDAre reported by other REITs that do not compute EBITDAre in accordance with the NAREIT definition, or that interpret the NAREIT definition differently than the Company does. The White Paper on EBITDAre approved by

the Board of Governors of NAREIT in September 2017 defines EBITDAre as net income (loss) (computed in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP), plus interest expense, plus income tax expense, plus depreciation and amortization, plus (minus) losses and gains on the disposition of depreciated property, plus impairment write-downs of depreciated property and investments in unconsolidated joint ventures, plus adjustments to reflect the entity's share of EBITDAre of unconsolidated joint ventures.

The Company presents EBITDAre, because the Company believes that EBITDAre, along with cash flow from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities, provides investors with an additional indicator of the Company's ability to incur and service debt. EBITDAre should not be considered as an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP), as an indication of the Company's financial performance, as an alternative to net cash flows from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP), or as a measure of the Company's liquidity.

Net Operating Income (NOI) and Cash NOI

NOI is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated as operating income before transaction related costs, gains/losses on early extinguishment of debt, marketing general and administrative expenses and non-real estate revenue. Cash NOI is calculated by subtracting free rent (net of amortization), straight-line rent, FAS 141 rental income from NOI, while adding ground lease straight-line adjustment and the allowance for straight-line tenant credit loss.

The Company presents NOI and Cash NOI because the Company believes that these measures, when taken together with the corresponding GAAP financial measures and our reconciliations, provide investors with meaningful information regarding the operating performance of properties. When operating performance is compared across multiple periods, the investor is provided with information not immediately apparent from net income that is determined in accordance with GAAP. NOI and Cash NOI provide information on trends in the revenue generated and expenses incurred in operating our properties, unaffected by the cost of leverage, straight-line adjustments, depreciation, amortization, and other net income components. The Company uses these metrics internally as performance measures. None of these measures is an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP) and same-store performance should not be considered an alternative to GAAP net income performance.

Debt to Market Capitalization Ratio

Debt to Market Capitalization is a non-GAAP measure that is calculated as the Company's consolidated debt divided by the Company's estimated market value based upon the quarter-end trading price of the Company's common stock multiplied by all common shares and operating partnership units outstanding plus the face value of the Company's preferred equity.

The Company presents the ratio of debt to market capitalization as a measure of the Company's leverage position relative to the Company's estimated market value. The Company believes this ratio may provide investors with another measure of the Company's current leverage position. The debt to market capitalization ratio should be used as one measure of the Company's leverage position, and this measure is commonly used in the REIT sector; however, such measure may not be comparable to those used by other REITs that do not compute such measure in the same manner. The debt to market capitalization ratio does not represent the Company's borrowing capacity and should not be considered an alternative measure to the Company's current lending arrangements.

Coverage Ratios

The Company presents fixed charge and debt service coverage ratios to provide a measure of the Company's financial flexibility to service current debt amortization, interest expense and ground rent from current cash net operating income. These coverage ratios represent a common measure of the Company's ability to service fixed cash payments; however, these ratios are not used as an alternative to cash flow from operating, financing and investing activities (determined in accordance with GAAP).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SL GREEN REALTY CORP.

/s/ Matthew J. DiLiberto
Matthew J. DiLiberto
Chief Financial Officer

Date: January 25, 2018