

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the year ended December 31, 2007

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-6780

RAYONIER INC.

Incorporated in the State of North Carolina

I.R.S. Employer Identification No. 13-2607329

**50 NORTH LAURA STREET,
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32202
(Principal Executive Office)**

Telephone Number: (904) 357-9100

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act,
all of which are registered on the New York Stock Exchange:

Common Shares

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES NO

The aggregate market value of the Common Shares of the registrant held by non-affiliates at the close of business on June 29, 2007 was \$3,443,658,557 based on the closing sale price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

As of February 20, 2008, there were outstanding 78,399,286 Common Shares of the registrant.

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the 2008 annual meeting of the shareholders of the registrant scheduled to be held May 15, 2008, are incorporated by reference in Part III hereof.

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PART I

When we refer to “we”, “us”, “our”, “the Company”, or “Rayonier”, we mean Rayonier Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. References herein to “Notes to Financial Statements” refer to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Rayonier Inc. included in Item 8 of this Report.

Certain statements in this document regarding anticipated financial outcomes (including earnings guidance, if any), business and market conditions, outlook and other similar statements relating to Rayonier’s future financial and operational performance, are “forward-looking statements” made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and other federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements are identified by the use of words such as “may”, “will”, “should”, “expect”, “estimate”, “believe”, “anticipate” and other similar language. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and undue reliance should not be placed on these statements.

The following important factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements that may have been made in this document:

- the cyclical and competitive nature of the industries in which we operate;
- fluctuations in demand for, or supply of, our forest products and real estate offerings;
- entry of new competitors into our markets;
- changes in global economic conditions and world events, including political changes in particular regions or countries;
- changes in energy and raw material prices, particularly for our performance fibers and wood products businesses;
- unanticipated equipment maintenance and repair requirements at our manufacturing facilities;
- the geographic concentration of a significant portion of our timberland;
- our ability to identify and complete timberland acquisitions;
- changes in environmental laws and regulations, including laws regarding air emissions and water discharges, remediation of contaminated sites, timber harvesting, delineation of wetlands, and endangered species, that may restrict or adversely impact our ability to conduct our business, or increase the cost of doing so;
- adverse weather conditions, natural disasters and other catastrophic events such as hurricanes, wind storms and wildfires, which can adversely affect our timberlands and the production, distribution and availability of our products and raw materials such as wood, energy and chemicals;
- interest rate and currency movements;
- the availability of credit generally, including its impact on the cost and terms of obtaining financing;
- our capacity to incur additional debt, and any decision we may make to do so;
- changes in tariffs, taxes or treaties relating to the import and export of our products or those of our competitors;
- the ability to complete like-kind exchanges of property;
- changes in key management and personnel;
- our ability to continue to qualify as a REIT and to fund distributions using cash generated through our taxable REIT subsidiaries; and,
- changes in tax laws that could reduce the benefits associated with REIT status.

In addition, specifically with respect to our Real Estate business, the following important factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements that may have been made in this document:

- the cyclical nature of the real estate business generally, including fluctuations in demand for both entitled and unentitled property;
- the lengthy, uncertain and costly process associated with the ownership, entitlement and development of real estate, especially in Florida, which also may be affected by changes in law, policy and political factors beyond our control;

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- the potential for legal challenges to entitlements and permits in connection with our properties;
- unexpected delays in the entry into or closing of real estate transactions;
- the existence of competing developers and communities in the markets in which we own property;
- the pace of development and the rate and timing of absorption of existing entitled property in the markets in which we own property;
- changes in the demographics affecting projected population growth and migration to the southeastern U.S.;
- changes in environmental laws and regulations, including laws regarding water withdrawal and management and delineation of wetlands, that may restrict or adversely impact our ability to sell or develop properties;
- the cost of the development of property generally, including the cost of property taxes, labor and construction materials;
- the timing of construction and availability of public infrastructure; and,
- the availability of financing for real estate development and mortgage loans.

Additional factors are described in Item 1A – *Risk Factors*. Rayonier assumes no obligation to update these statements except as is required by law.

Item 1. BUSINESS

General

We are a leading international forest products company primarily engaged in activities associated with timberland management, the sale, entitlement and development of real estate, and the production and sale of high-value specialty cellulose fibers and fluff pulp. We own, lease or manage approximately 2.5 million acres of timberland and real estate located in the United States and New Zealand. We believe that Rayonier is the seventh largest private timberland owner in the U.S. Included in this property is over 200,000 acres of high-value real estate located primarily along the coastal corridor from Savannah, Georgia to Daytona Beach, Florida. We often refer to this as the “coastal corridor.” We also own and operate two specialty cellulose mills in the United States. Our corporate strategy is to pursue strategic growth opportunities in our Timber segment, further expand our partnering and entitlement activity in the Real Estate segment, and strengthen our position as a premier worldwide supplier of high-value specialty cellulose products in the Performance Fibers segment primarily through cost reduction, investments in productivity and operational reliability projects, and enhancing our customer relationships. In addition, we manufacture lumber in three sawmills in Georgia and engage in the trading of logs and wood products. For information on sales, operating income and identifiable assets by reportable segment, see Item 7 – *Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and Note 3 – *Segment and Geographical Information*.

We originated as the Rainier Pulp & Paper Company founded in Shelton, WA in 1926. In 1937, we became “Rayonier Incorporated,” a public company traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), until 1968 when we became a wholly-owned subsidiary of ITT Corporation (ITT). On February 28, 1994, Rayonier again became an independent public company after ITT distributed all of Rayonier’s Common Shares to ITT stockholders. Our shares are publicly traded on the NYSE under the symbol **RYN**. We are a North Carolina corporation with executive offices located at 50 North Laura Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. Our telephone number is (904) 357-9100.

Effective January 1, 2004, we restructured the Company as a real estate investment trust (REIT). Under this structure, we are generally not required to pay federal income taxes on our earnings from timber harvest operations and other REIT-qualifying activities contingent upon meeting applicable distribution, income, asset, shareholder and other tests. However, we are subject to corporate taxes on built-in gains (the excess of fair market value over tax basis at January 1, 2004) on taxable sales of property by our REIT during the ten years following our election to be taxed as a REIT.

Our principal businesses are conducted through two entities. Our U.S. timber operations are conducted by a wholly-owned REIT subsidiary, Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P. (RFR). Our non REIT-qualifying operations, which continue to pay corporate-level tax on earnings, are held under our wholly-owned taxable subsidiary, Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (TRS). These operations include our Performance Fibers, Wood Products and trading businesses, as well as the sale, entitlement and development of high value real estate (referred to as higher and better use, or “HBU properties”).

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Timber

Our Timber segment owns, leases or manages approximately 2.5 million acres of timberlands, and sells standing timber (primarily at auction to third parties) and delivered logs. See chart in Item 2 – *Properties* for additional information.

Our Eastern U.S. timberland holdings consist of approximately 1.8 million acres in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma and Texas. Their proximity to pulp, paper and wood products facilities results in significant demand for our timber. The predominate tree species across these timberlands are loblolly and slash pine. Hardwoods include red oak, sweet gum, black gum, red maple, cypress, black cherry, sugar maple and green ash.

Our Western U.S. timberlands consist of approximately 370,000 acres of primarily softwood second growth timber in western Washington State with approximately 58 percent hemlock and the remainder douglas fir, western red cedar and spruce. Our hardwood timber stands consist principally of red alder and maple.

In addition, we have a 40 percent interest in a New Zealand joint venture which owns or leases approximately 343,000 acres of primarily radiata pine timberland, which we manage.

We manage timberlands in conformity with the requirements of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) program. A key to success is the application of our extensive site-specific silvicultural expertise on species selection, site preparation, fertilization, and competition control, as well as our genetic improvement program and careful timing of the harvest, all of which are designed to maximize value while complying with environmental requirements.

The average rotation (harvest) age for timber from the Eastern U.S. (primarily Southern pine) excluding New York, is between 21 to 24 years. Due to the types of species, New York timberlands have an average harvest age of 60 to 80 years. Our Eastern U.S. timber is primarily a mix of sawtimber and pulpwood. The average harvest age for timber from the Western U.S. (primarily hemlock and douglas fir) is 50 years with a target age of 40 years and is primarily composed of sawtimber.

Our timberlands are subject to losses from natural occurrences such as extreme weather and wildfires. During the second quarter of 2007, wildfires in southern Georgia and northern Florida damaged over 60,000 acres of our timberland resulting in a loss of \$10.9 million for the damage to 1.2 million tons of merchantable pine and hardwood and 11,000 acres of pre-merchantable pine.

Below is a table that sets forth our timberland acres (in thousands) as of December 31, 2007, by region and by timber classification. Non-Forest acres include those acres unavailable for commercial timberland use and are primarily comprised of roads, regulatory restricted management zones and wetlands.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Softwood Plantations</u>	<u>Hardwood Lands</u>	<u>Non-Forest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Eastern U.S.	1,193	567	32	1,792
Western U.S.	281	—	89	370
New Zealand *	337	6	—	343
Total	<u>1,811</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>2,505</u>

* Acres under Rayonier management, owned and leased by the New Zealand JV (Rayonier owns a 40 percent interest).

Softwood merchantable timber inventory is an estimate of timber volume based on the earliest economically harvestable age. Hardwood inventory is an estimate of timber volume available for harvest. Estimates are based on an inventory system that involves periodic statistical sampling. Adjustments are made on the basis of growth estimates, harvest information, environmental restrictions and market conditions. Timber located in swamplands, restricted or environmentally sensitive areas is not included in the merchantable inventory shown below.

Effective January 1, 2007, Rayonier's Western timber business unit decreased the age at which it moves timber into its merchantable timber pool from 41 to 35 years. This change added 338 million board feet (36 percent) of timber to the merchantable pool. The impact of this change on 2007 depletion expense was an increase of \$0.4 million. The following table sets forth the estimated volumes of merchantable timber in the U.S. by location and type, as of December 31, 2007:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Softwood</u>	<u>Hardwood</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Equivalent total, in thousands of short green tons</u>	<u>%</u>
Eastern, in thousands of short green tons	33,892	20,469	54,361	54,361	86
Western, in millions of board feet	1,097	82	1,179	8,489	14
				<u>62,850</u>	<u>100</u>

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Real Estate

Our HBU real estate holdings are primarily in the southern U.S. We segregate the southeast U.S. real estate holdings into two groups: development and rural properties. Development properties are predominantly located in the eleven coastal counties between Savannah, GA and Daytona Beach, FL, while Rural properties essentially include the balance of our ownership in the South. Our real estate holdings in the Northwest comprise the other category in the table that follows.

In 2007, we continued with our strategy of pursuing and obtaining entitlements for our development property. We received entitlements on 3,300 acres in Georgia and will seek entitlements on other holdings in the Southeast. Additionally, we may enter into joint ventures with experienced developers to further enhance the value of our properties.

Sales for the three years ended December 31, 2007, are summarized in the following table:

	2007		2006		2005	
	Acres Sold	Average Price/Acre	Acres Sold	Average Price/Acre	Acres Sold	Average Price/Acre
Development	4,356	\$ 8,588	9,377	\$ 7,713	6,036	\$ 6,943
Rural	11,722	\$ 6,308*	16,099	\$ 2,297	23,587	\$ 1,797
Other	1,095	\$ 4,473	775	\$ 3,510	403	\$ 3,805
Total Acres Sold	<u>17,173</u>		<u>26,251</u>		<u>30,026</u>	

* Rural price per acre increased due to a 3,100 acre sale in west central Florida at \$15,000 per acre.

Performance Fibers

We are a leading manufacturer of high-value specialty cellulose fibers and absorbent materials with production facilities in Jesup, GA and Fernandina Beach, FL, which have a combined annual capacity of approximately 740,000 metric tons. These facilities are capable of manufacturing more than 25 different grades of fibers. The Jesup facility can produce approximately 590,000 metric tons, or 80 percent of our total capacity, and the Fernandina Beach facility can produce approximately 150,000 metric tons, or 20 percent of our total capacity.

This segment has two major product lines – Cellulose Specialties and Absorbent Materials.

Cellulose Specialties – We are one of the world's leading producers of specialty cellulose products, most of which are used in dissolving chemical applications that require a highly purified form to produce cellulose acetate and ethers that create high-value, technologically demanding products. Our products are used in a wide variety of end uses such as: liquid crystal display (LCD) screens, cigarette filters, acetate textile fibers, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, rigid packaging, photographic film, impact-resistant plastics, high-tenacity rayon yarn for tires and industrial hoses, detergents, food casings, food products, thickeners for oil well-drilling muds, lacquers, paints, printing inks, and explosives. In addition, cellulose specialties include high-value specialty paper applications used for decorative laminates, automotive air and oil filters, shoe insoles, battery separators, circuit boards and filter media for the food industry.

Absorbent Materials – We are a producer of performance fibers for absorbent hygiene products. These fibers are typically referred to as fluff fibers and are used as an absorbent medium in products such as disposable baby diapers, feminine hygiene products, incontinence pads, convalescent bed pads, industrial towels and wipes and non-woven fabrics.

Sixty percent of Performance Fibers sales are exported, primarily to customers in Asia, Europe and Latin America. Ninety-one percent of Performance Fibers sales are made directly by Rayonier personnel, with the remainder through independent sales agents. We have long-term contracts with the world's largest manufacturers of acetate-based products and other key customers that extend into 2011 and represent nearly all of our high-value cellulose specialties production.

Wood Products

Our Wood Products business segment manufactures and sells dimension lumber. We operate three lumber manufacturing facilities in the U.S. that produce Southern pine lumber, which is generally used for residential and industrial construction. Located in Baxley, Swainsboro and Eatonton, GA, the mills have a combined annual capacity of approximately 390 million board feet of lumber and 710,000 tons of wood chips. Lumber sales are primarily made by Rayonier personnel to customers in the southeastern U.S. Approximately 70 percent of our lumber mills' wood chip production is sold at market prices to our Jesup, GA performance fibers facility. In 2007, these purchases represented approximately 13 percent of that facility's total wood consumption.

Other

The primary business of our Other segment is trading logs, lumber and wood products. We operate domestic and export log trading businesses in the northwest U.S., New Zealand, and Chile. All of the sales from our northwest U.S. and New Zealand log trading operations are sourced externally. Our Chilean operations include the trading of logs and wood products. In the past, this segment also included royalty income from coal mining activity on our timberlands in Lewis County, Washington. Effective November 2006, TransAlta, the third party operator of the mine, ceased their operations in Lewis County; therefore, subsequent periods will not include royalty income unless new minerals-related transactions are entered into by the Company. In 2007, the Other segment included no sales from coal mining activity compared to \$3.0 million in 2006.

In May 2007, the Company closed its wood products trading business, International Wood Products (IWP), headquartered in Portland, Oregon. The closure did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Discontinued Operations and Dispositions

Discontinued operations include our MDF business sold in 2005. The Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and the related Notes have been reclassified to present the results of these operations as discontinued operations.

Dispositions and other discontinued operations include our Port Angeles, WA performance fibers mill that was closed in 1997; our wholly-owned subsidiary, Southern Wood Piedmont Company (SWP), which ceased operations other than environmental investigation and remediation activities in 1989; our Eastern Research Division (ERD), which ceased operations in 1981; and other miscellaneous assets held for disposition. See Note 15 – *Liabilities for Dispositions and Discontinued Operations* for additional information.

Foreign Sales and Operations

A large majority of our sales to foreign countries are denominated in U.S. dollars. Sales from non-U.S. operations comprised approximately four percent of total 2007 sales. See Note 3 – *Segment and Geographical Information* for additional information.

Intellectual Property

We own numerous patents, trade secrets and know-how, particularly relating to our Performance Fibers business. We intend to continue to take such steps as are necessary to protect our intellectual property, including filing patent applications for inventions that are deemed important to our business operations. Our U.S. patents generally have a duration of 20 years from the date of filing.

Competition

Our U.S. timberlands are located in three major timber-growing regions (the northwest U.S., known as our Western region and the northeast and the southern U.S., known as our Eastern region), where timber markets are fragmented. In the Western region, The Campbell Group, Hancock Timber Resource Group, Green Diamond Resource Company, Weyerhaeuser, Longview Fibre, Port Blakely Tree Farms, and Washington State (Department of Natural Resources) are significant competitors. Other competition in the Western U.S. arises from log imports from Canada. In the Eastern region, we compete with Plum Creek Timber Company, Weyerhaeuser, and Timber Investment Management Organizations (TIMOs) such as Timberstar and Resource Management Services. In all markets, price is the principal method of competition.

In Performance Fibers, we market high purity, specialty cellulose fibers worldwide against strong competition from domestic and foreign producers. Major competitors include Buckeye Technologies Inc., Borregaard, and Sappi Saiccor. Pricing, product performance, and technical service are principal methods of competition. During 2005, Sappi Saiccor announced a 200,000 ton per year expansion at one of its cellulose specialty pulp mills in South Africa, and Sateri International announced construction of a 360,000 ton per year cellulose specialty pulp mill in Bahia, Brazil. These projects are expected to result in additional product in 2008. In 2008, Weyerhaeuser announced that it is negotiating the sale of its closed 155,000 metric ton cellulose specialty pulp mill located in Cosmopolis, Washington. The aggregate impact of potential facility closures and new market capacity is not expected to adversely affect the results of our Performance Fibers segment in 2008; however, these market dynamics may impact our business in 2009 and beyond.

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Our Wood Products business competes with a number of lumber producers throughout the U.S. and Canada, but particularly with sawmills throughout Georgia and Florida. Our Wood Products business represents less than one-half of one percent of North American capacity.

Customers

In 2007, a group of customers under the common control of Eastman Chemical Company and its affiliates represented approximately 22 percent of our Performance Fibers segment's sales and 13 percent of consolidated sales. Two other customers of the Performance Fibers segment comprised 16 percent and 13 percent of the segment's sales. One customer represented 11 percent of our Timber segment's sales. The loss of any of these customers could have a material adverse effect on these segments' results of operations.

Backlogged Orders

We do not consider backlog to be a significant indicator of the level of future Performance Fibers sales. We manufacture our products based on existing orders as well as projections of future orders. Therefore, we believe that backlog information is not material to understanding our overall business and should not be considered an indicator of our ability to achieve any particular level of revenue.

Seasonality

Our Timber segment sales are generally lower in the third quarter due to greater availability of non-Rayonier timber during the drier summer harvesting period, particularly in the western U.S. Our Wood Products segment may experience higher seasonal demand in the second quarter when demand for new housing increases. Our Performance Fibers and Real Estate segments' results are normally not impacted by seasonal changes.

Environmental Matters

See Item 7 – *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Environmental Regulation*, Note 15 – *Liabilities for Dispositions and Discontinued Operations*, and Note 16 – *Contingencies*.

Raw Materials

The manufacture of our performance fibers products and lumber requires significant amounts of wood. Timber harvesting can be restricted by stringent regulatory requirements, adverse weather conditions, legal challenges and pressure from various environmental groups. The supply of timber is directly affected by price and demand fluctuations in wood products and pulp and paper markets.

Our Performance Fibers and lumber mills obtain their logs through open market purchases made by our wood procurement organization, which negotiates prices and volumes with independent third party suppliers who deliver to our facilities. In some cases, we obtain logs through third party logging contractors who have purchased timber cutting rights from our timberlands in Georgia and Florida (generally through a sealed bid process).

Performance Fibers manufacturing also requires significant amounts of fuel oil and natural gas. These raw materials are subject to significant changes in prices and availability, which could adversely impact our future operating results. With the increase in energy prices over the past few years, we initiated a number of capital projects to reduce fossil fuel consumption, including a power boiler replacement at our Fernandina Beach, FL facility, which consumes primarily wood waste. We continually pursue reductions in usage and costs of other key raw materials, supplies and contract services at our Performance Fibers and lumber mills and do not foresee any material constraints in the near term from pricing or availability.

Research and Development

The research and development efforts of our Performance Fibers business are primarily directed at further developing existing core products and technologies, improving the quality of cellulose fiber grades, absorbent materials and related products, improving manufacturing efficiency and environmental controls, and reducing fossil fuel consumption.

The research and development activities of our timber operations include genetic tree improvement and applied silvicultural programs to identify management practices that will improve financial returns from our timber assets.

Our research and development expenditures were approximately \$5 million in 2007 and \$6 million in both 2006 and 2005.

Employee Relations

We currently employ approximately 2,000 people, of whom approximately 1,900 are in the United States. Approximately 900 of our hourly Performance Fibers employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. The majority of our hourly employees are represented by one of several labor unions. We believe relations with our employees are satisfactory.

In August and December 2001, collective bargaining agreements covering approximately 700 hourly employees at our Jesup mill were extended through June 30, 2008. We expect to begin contract negotiations with the Jesup mill's unions during the second quarter of 2008. While we expect to reach agreement with our Jesup unions on a new collective bargaining agreement, a failure to do so together with any significant labor disruption could have a material adverse affect on our operations and financial results. In December of 2005, two labor unions representing approximately 230 hourly employees at our Fernandina mill approved a four-year contract, which expires on April 30, 2010. There were no changes to our labor contracts in 2007.

Sustainable Forestry

While it is our objective to maximize future wood supply through forest management programs that increase timberland productivity, we have a longstanding commitment to meet the highest levels of forest stewardship and to promote sustainable forestry practices throughout the industry. We subscribe to the SFI program, a comprehensive system of environmental principles, objectives and performance measures that combines the perpetual growing and harvesting of trees with the protection of wildlife, plants, soil and water quality. Most of our U.S. timberlands and wood procurement practices have been audited and certified by an independent third party under the SFI program. The properties in New York, Oklahoma, and Texas that were purchased in 2006 were audited and certified by an independent third party under the SFI program during 2007. This independent certification verifies that we meet strict requirements for growing and harvesting trees in an environmentally responsible manner that protects natural resources, renews forests, ensures sustainable harvest levels, creates biological diversity, and enhances wildlife protection. In addition, our New Zealand JV participates in various environmental initiatives such as the Forest Owners Association, the New Zealand Forest Accord and the Forest Stewardship Council.

Availability of Reports and Other Information

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) or 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are made available to the public free of charge in the Investor Relations section of our website (www.rayonier.com), shortly after we electronically file such material with, or furnish them to, the SEC. Our corporate governance guidelines and charters of all Committees of our Board of Directors are also available on our website. These documents are also available in print, free of charge, to any investor upon request to: Investor Relations Department, Rayonier Inc., 50 North Laura Street, Jacksonville, Florida 32202.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our operations are subject to a number of risks, including those listed below. When considering an investment in our securities, you should carefully read and consider these risks, together with all other information in this report. If any of the events described in the following risk factors actually occur, our business, financial condition or operating results, as well as the market price of our securities, could be materially adversely affected.

Business and Operating Risks

The cyclical nature of our businesses could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our financial performance is affected by the cyclical nature of the forest products and real estate industries. The markets for timber, real estate, performance fibers and wood products are influenced by a variety of factors beyond our control. For example, the demand for real estate can be affected by changes in interest rates, local economic conditions, new housing starts, population growth and demographics. The demand for sawtimber is primarily affected by the level of new residential and commercial construction activity. The supply of timber and logs has historically increased during favorable pricing environments, which then causes downward pressure on prices.

The forest products and real estate industries are highly competitive.

Many of our competitors in the forest products businesses have substantially greater financial and operating resources and own more timberlands than we do. Some of our forest products competitors may also be lower-cost producers in some of the businesses in which we operate. In addition, wood products are subject to significant competition from a variety of non-wood and engineered wood products. We are also subject to competition from various forest products, including logs, imported from foreign countries to the United States as well as to the export markets served by us. To the extent there is a significant increase in competitive pressures from substitute products or other domestic or foreign suppliers, our business could be adversely affected. With respect to our real estate business, we are continuing the transition from a bulk land seller to engaging in value-added real estate development activities, including obtaining entitlements and entering into joint venture, participation and other development-related arrangements. Many of our competitors in this segment have greater experience in real estate entitlement and development than we do.

Changes in energy and raw materials prices could impact our operating results and financial condition.

Energy and raw material costs, such as oil, natural gas, wood, and chemicals are a significant operating expense, particularly for the Performance Fibers and Wood Products businesses. The prices of raw materials and energy can be volatile and are susceptible to rapid and substantial increases due to factors beyond our control such as changing economic conditions, political unrest, instability in energy-producing nations, and supply and demand considerations. For example, oil and natural gas costs have increased substantially in recent years and we have experienced, at times, a limited availability of hardwood which has resulted in increased production costs for some Performance Fibers products. Increases in production costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in global economic conditions, market trends and world events could impact customer demand.

The global reach of our business, particularly the Performance Fibers business and our interest in the New Zealand JV, causes us to be subject to unexpected, uncontrollable and rapidly changing events and circumstances in addition to those experienced in the U.S. Adverse changes in the following factors, among others, could have a negative impact on our business and results of operations:

- effects of exposure to currencies other than the United States dollar;
- regulatory, social, political, labor or economic conditions in a specific country or region; and,
- trade protection laws, policies and measures and other regulatory requirements affecting trade and investment, including loss or modification of exemptions for taxes and tariffs, and import and export licensing requirements.

The impacts of climate initiatives, at the international, federal and state levels, are uncertain at this time.

Currently, there are numerous international, federal and state-level initiatives and proposals relating to addressing the effects of global climate change. Within the U.S., most of these proposals would regulate and/or tax, in one fashion or another, the production of carbon dioxide and other so-called “greenhouse gases.” It is likely that future legislative and regulatory activity in this area will impact Rayonier, but it is unclear at this time whether such impact will be, in the aggregate, positive or negative. For example, while Rayonier’s Performance Fibers mills produce greenhouse gases and utilize fossil fuels, our extensive timber holdings and the biomass they produce may provide opportunities for us to benefit from new legislation and regulation. We continue to monitor political and regulatory developments in this area, but their overall impact on Rayonier is uncertain at this time.

Our businesses are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations that may restrict or adversely impact our ability to conduct our business.

If regulatory and environmental permits are delayed, restricted or rejected, a variety of our operations could be adversely affected. In connection with a variety of operations on our properties, we are required to seek permission from government agencies in the states and countries in which we operate to perform certain activities. Any of these agencies could delay review of, or reject, any of our filings. In our Timber business, any delay associated with a filing could result in a delay or restriction in replanting, thinning, insect control, fire control or harvesting, any of which could have an adverse effect on our operating results. For example, in Washington State, we are required to file a Forest Practice Application for each unit of timberland to be harvested. These applications may be denied, conditioned or restricted by the regulatory agency or appealed by other parties, including citizen groups. Appeals or actions of the regulatory agencies could delay or

restrict timber harvest activities pursuant to these permits. Delays or harvest restrictions on a significant number of applications could have an adverse effect on our operating results. In our Performance Fibers and Wood Products businesses, many modifications and capital projects at our manufacturing facilities require an environmental permit, or an amendment to an existing permit. Delays in obtaining these permits could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Environmental groups and interested individuals may seek to delay or prevent a variety of operations. We expect that environmental groups and interested individuals will intervene with increasing frequency in the regulatory processes in the states and countries where we own, lease or manage timberlands, and operate mills. For example, in Washington State, environmental groups and interested individuals may appeal individual forest practice applications or file petitions with the Forest Practices Board to challenge the regulations under which forest practices are approved. These and other challenges could materially delay or prevent operations on our properties. Delays or restrictions due to the intervention of environmental groups or interested individuals could adversely affect our operating results. In addition to intervention in regulatory proceedings, interested groups and individuals may file or threaten to file lawsuits that seek to prevent us from obtaining permits or implementing capital improvements or pursuing operating plans. Any lawsuit or even a threatened lawsuit could delay harvesting on our timberlands or impact our ability to invest in our mills. Among the remedies that could be enforced in a lawsuit is a judgment preventing or restricting harvesting on a portion of our timberlands, or adversely affecting the projected operating benefits or cost of capital projects at our mills.

The impact of existing regulatory restrictions on future harvesting activities may be significant. Federal, state and local laws and regulations, as well as those of other countries, which are intended to protect threatened and endangered species, as well as waterways and wetlands, limit and may prevent timber harvesting, road building and other activities on our timberlands. The threatened and endangered species restrictions apply to activities that would adversely impact a protected species or significantly degrade its habitat. The size of the area subject to restriction will vary depending on the protected species at issue, the time of year and other factors, but can range from less than one to several thousand acres. A number of species that naturally live on or near our timberlands, including the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, bald eagle, several species of salmon and trout in the Northwest, and the red cockaded woodpecker, bald eagle, wood stork, red hill salamander, and flatwoods salamander in the Southeast, are protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act or similar state laws. As we gain additional information regarding the presence of threatened or endangered species on our timberlands, or if other regulations, such as those that require buffers to protect water bodies, become more restrictive, the amount of our timberlands subject to harvest restrictions could increase.

Our manufacturing operations, and in particular our Performance Fibers and Wood Products mills, are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations concerning air emissions, wastewater discharge, water usage and waste handling and disposal. Many of our operations are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations and permits which contain conditions that govern how we operate our facilities and, in many cases, how much product we can produce. These laws, regulations and permits, now and in the future, may restrict our current production and limit our ability to increase production, and impose significant costs on our operations with respect to environmental compliance. It is expected that, overall, these costs will likely increase over time as environmental laws, regulations and permit conditions become more stringent, and as the expectations of the communities in which we operate become more demanding.

We currently own or may acquire properties which may require environmental remediation or otherwise be subject to environmental and other liabilities. We currently own, or formerly operated, manufacturing facilities and discontinued operations, or may acquire timberlands and other properties, which are subject to environmental liabilities, such as remediation of hazardous material contamination and other existing or potential liabilities. The cost of investigation and remediation of contaminated properties could increase operating costs and adversely affect financial results. Although we believe we have adequate liabilities for the investigation and remediation of our current properties, there can be no assurance that actual expenditures will not exceed our expectations, or that other unknown liabilities will not be discovered in the future.

Environmental laws and regulations are constantly changing, and are generally becoming more restrictive. Laws, regulations and related judicial decisions and administrative interpretations affecting our business are subject to change and new laws and regulations that may affect our business are frequently enacted. These changes may adversely affect our ability to harvest and sell timber, operate our manufacturing facilities and/or develop real estate. These laws and regulations may relate to, among other things, the protection of timberlands, endangered species, timber harvesting practices, recreation and aesthetics, protection and restoration of natural resources, air and water quality, and remedial standards for contaminated property and groundwater. Over time, the complexity and stringency of these laws and

regulations have increased markedly and the enforcement of these laws and regulations has intensified. We believe that these laws and regulations will continue to become more restrictive and over time could adversely affect our operating results.

Entitlement and development of real estate entails a lengthy, uncertain and costly approval process.

Entitlement and development of real estate entails extensive approval processes involving multiple regulatory jurisdictions. It is common for a project to require various approvals, permits and consents from federal, state and local governing and regulatory bodies. For example, in Florida, real estate projects must generally comply with the provisions of the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act (the "Growth Management Act") and local land use and development regulations. In addition, in Florida, development projects that exceed certain specified regulatory thresholds require approval of a comprehensive Development of Regional Impact (DRI) application. Compliance with the Growth Management Act, local land development regulations and the DRI process is usually lengthy and costly and significant conditions can be imposed on a developer with respect to a particular project. In addition, development of properties containing delineated wetlands may require one or more permits from the federal government. Any of these issues can materially affect the cost and timing of our real estate development activities.

The real estate entitlement and development process is frequently a political one, which involves uncertainty and often extensive negotiation and concessions in order to secure the necessary approvals and permits. A significant amount of our development property is located in counties in which local governments face challenging issues relating to growth and development, including zoning and future land use, public services, infrastructure and funding for same, and the requirements of state law, especially in the case of Florida under the Growth Management Act and DRI process. In addition, anti-development groups are active, especially in Florida, in seeking legislation and other anti-growth limitations on real estate entitlement and development activities.

Issues affecting real estate development also include the availability of potable water for new development projects. For example, in Georgia, the Legislature recently enacted the Comprehensive Statewide Watershed Management Planning Act (the "Watershed Management Act"), which, among other things, created a governmental entity called the Georgia Water Council which was charged with preparing a comprehensive water management plan for the state and presenting it to the Georgia Legislature for adoption in 2008. It is unclear at this time how the plan will affect the cost and timing of real estate development along the I-95 coastal corridor in southern Georgia, where the Company has significant real estate holdings.

Changes in the interpretation or enforcement of these laws, the enactment of new laws regarding the use and development of real estate, changes in the political composition of state and local governmental bodies, and the identification of new facts regarding our properties could lead to new or greater costs, delays and liabilities that could materially adversely affect our business, profitability or financial condition.

Changes in demand for our real estate and delays in the timing of real estate transactions may affect our revenues and operating results.

A number of factors, including changes in demographics, tightening of credit, and a slowing of commercial or residential real estate development, particularly along the I-95 coastal corridor in Florida and Georgia, could reduce the demand for such properties and negatively affect our results of operations.

In addition, there are inherent uncertainties in the timing of real estate transactions that could adversely affect our operating results. Delays in the completion of transactions or the termination of potential transactions can be caused by factors beyond our control. These events have in the past and may in the future adversely affect our operating results.

Our joint venture partners may have interests that differ from ours and may take actions that adversely affect us.

We participate in a joint venture in New Zealand, and may enter into other joint venture projects; for example, as part of our real estate development strategy. A joint venture involves potential risks such as:

- not having voting control over the joint venture;
- the venture partner at any time may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with ours;

- the venture partner may take actions contrary to our instructions or requests, or contrary to our policies or objectives with respect to the investment; and,
- the venture partner could experience financial difficulties.

Actions by our venture partners may subject property owned by the joint venture to liabilities greater than those contemplated by the joint venture agreement or have other adverse consequences.

We may be unsuccessful in carrying out our acquisition strategy.

We have pursued, and intend to continue to pursue, acquisitions of strategic timberland and real estate properties. Our timberland and real estate acquisitions may not perform in accordance with our expectations. We anticipate financing any such acquisitions through cash from operations, borrowings under our credit facilities, proceeds from equity or debt offerings or proceeds from asset dispositions, or any combination thereof. The failure to identify and complete acquisitions of suitable timberland and real estate properties, and the failure of any acquisitions to perform to our expectations, could adversely affect our operating results.

Our failure to maintain satisfactory labor relations could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Approximately 45 percent of our work force is unionized. These workers are almost exclusively in our Performance Fibers business. As a result, we are required to negotiate the wages, benefits and other terms with many of our employees collectively. Our financial results could be adversely affected if labor negotiations were to restrict the efficiency of our operations. In addition, our inability to negotiate acceptable contracts with any of these unions as existing agreements expire could result in strikes or work stoppages by the affected workers. If the unionized employees were to engage in a strike or other work stoppage, or other employees were to become unionized, we could experience a significant disruption of our operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Weather and other natural conditions may limit our timber harvest and sales.

Weather conditions, timber growth cycles and restrictions on access may limit harvesting of our timberlands, as may other factors, including damage by fire, insect infestation, disease, prolonged drought and natural disasters such as wind storms and hurricanes.

We do not insure against losses of timber from any causes, including fire.

The volume and value of timber that can be harvested from our timberlands may be reduced by fire, insect infestation, severe weather, disease, natural disasters, and other causes beyond our control. A reduction in our timber inventory could adversely affect our financial results and cash flows. As is typical in the industry, we do not maintain insurance for any loss to our timber, including losses due to these causes.

A significant portion of the timberland that we own, lease or manage is concentrated in limited geographic areas.

We own, lease or manage approximately 2.5 million acres of timberland and real estate located primarily in the United States and New Zealand. Approximately 1.8 million acres are located in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma and Texas. Accordingly, if the level of production from these forests substantially declines, or if the demand for timber in those regions declines, it could have a material adverse effect on our overall production levels and our revenues.

We are dependent upon attracting and retaining key personnel.

We believe that our success depends, to a significant extent, upon our ability to attract and retain key senior management and operations management personnel. Our failure to recruit and retain these key personnel could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

Market interest rates may influence the price of our common shares.

One of the factors that may influence the price of our common shares is our annual dividend yield as compared to yields on other financial instruments. Thus, an increase in market interest rates will result in higher yields on other financial instruments, which could adversely affect the price of our common shares.

We have a significant amount of debt and the capacity to incur significant additional debt.

As of December 31, 2007, we had \$750 million of debt outstanding. See Item 7—*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Contractual Financial Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements* for the payment schedule of our long-term debt obligations. We expect that existing cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities, cash provided from operations, and our bank credit facilities will be sufficient to meet ongoing cash requirements. Moreover, we have the borrowing capacity to incur significant additional debt and may do so if we enter into one or more strategic, merger, acquisition or other corporate or investment opportunities, or otherwise invest capital in one or more of our businesses. However, failure to generate sufficient cash as our debt becomes due, or to renew credit lines prior to their expiration, may adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results, and cash flow.

REIT and Tax-Related Risks

If we fail to qualify as a REIT or fail to remain qualified as a REIT, we will have reduced funds available for distribution to our shareholders because our timber-related income will be subject to taxation.

We intend to operate in accordance with REIT requirements pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). For example, as a REIT, we generally will not pay corporate-level tax on income we distribute to our shareholders (other than the income of TRS) as long as we distribute at least 90 percent of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and by excluding net capital gains). Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the Code, which are subject to change, perhaps retroactively, and which are not entirely within our control. We cannot assure that we will qualify as a REIT or be able to remain so qualified or that new legislation, U.S. Treasury regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions will not significantly affect our ability to qualify as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of such qualification.

If in any taxable year we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will suffer the following negative results:

- we will not be allowed a deduction for dividends paid to shareholders in computing our taxable income; and
- we will be subject to federal income tax on our REIT taxable income.

In addition, we will be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which the qualification was lost, unless we are entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Code. As a result, our net income and the cash available for distribution to our shareholders could be reduced for up to five years or longer.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we may need to borrow funds or liquidate some investments or assets to pay the additional tax liability. Accordingly, cash available for distribution to our shareholders would be reduced.

The extent of our use of taxable REIT subsidiaries may affect the price of our common shares relative to the share price of other REITs.

We conduct a portion of our business activities through one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. Our use of taxable REIT subsidiaries enables us to engage in non-REIT qualifying business activities such as the production and sale of performance fibers and wood products, real estate development, sales and development of HBU property and timberlands (as a dealer) and sales of logs. Taxable REIT subsidiaries are subject to corporate-level tax. Therefore, we pay income taxes on the income generated by our taxable REIT subsidiaries. Under the Code, no more than 20 percent of the value of the gross assets of a REIT may be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. This limitation may affect our ability to increase the size of our taxable REIT subsidiaries’ operations. Furthermore, our use of taxable REIT subsidiaries may cause the market to value our common shares differently than the shares of other REITs, which may not use taxable REIT subsidiaries as extensively as we use them.

Lack of shareholder ownership and transfer restrictions in our articles of incorporation may affect our ability to qualify as a REIT.

In order to qualify as a REIT, an entity cannot have five or fewer individuals who own, directly or indirectly after applying attribution of ownership rules, 50 percent or more of its outstanding voting shares during the last six months in each calendar year. Although it is not required by law or the REIT provisions of the Code, almost all REITs have adopted ownership and transfer restrictions in their articles of incorporation or organizational documents which seek to assure compliance with that rule. While we are not in violation of the ownership rules, we do not have, nor do we have any

current plans to adopt, share ownership and transfer restrictions. As such, the possibility exists that five or fewer individuals could acquire 50 percent or more of our outstanding voting shares, which could result in our disqualification as a REIT.

We may be limited in our ability to fund distributions using cash generated through our taxable REIT subsidiaries.

The ability for the REIT to receive dividends from taxable REIT subsidiaries is limited by the rules with which we must comply to maintain our status as a REIT. In particular, at least 75 percent of gross income for each taxable year as a REIT must be derived from passive real estate sources including sales of our standing timber and other types of qualifying real estate income and no more than 25 percent of our gross income may consist of dividends from our taxable REIT subsidiaries and other non-qualifying income.

This limitation on our ability to receive dividends from our taxable REIT subsidiaries may impact our ability to fund distributions to stockholders using cash flows from our taxable REIT subsidiaries. The net income of our taxable REIT subsidiaries is not required to be distributed, and income that is not distributed will not be subject to the 90 percent income distribution requirement.

Certain of our business activities are potentially subject to prohibited transactions tax.

As a REIT, we will be subject to a 100 percent tax on any net income from “prohibited transactions.” In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property to customers in the ordinary course of business. Sales of performance fibers and wood products which we produce and sales of logs constitute prohibited transactions. In addition, sales of timberlands or other real estate (as a dealer) and certain development activities relating to real estate could, in certain circumstances, constitute prohibited transactions.

We intend to avoid the 100 percent prohibited transactions tax by conducting activities that would otherwise be prohibited transactions through one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. We may not, however, always be able to identify timberland properties that will become part of our “dealer” real estate sales business. Therefore, if we sell timberlands which we incorrectly identify as property not held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or which subsequently become properties held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, we face the potential of being subject to the 100 percent prohibited transactions tax.

We may have adjustments to deferred and contingent tax liabilities.

The IRS may assert liabilities against us for corporate income taxes for taxable years prior to the time we qualified as a REIT, in which case we will owe these taxes plus interest and penalties, if any. Moreover, any increase in taxable income for those years will result in an increase in accumulated earnings and profits, or E&P, which could cause us to pay an additional taxable distribution to our then-existing shareholders within 90 days of the relevant determination.

Our cash dividends are not guaranteed and may fluctuate.

Generally, REITs are required to distribute 90 percent of their taxable income. However, REITs are required to distribute only their ordinary taxable income and not their net capital gains income. Accordingly, we do not believe that we are required to distribute material amounts of cash since substantially all of our taxable income is treated as capital gains income. Our Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, determines the amount of quarterly dividends to be provided to our stockholders based on consideration of a number of factors. These include, but are not limited to, our results of operations, cash flow and capital requirements, economic conditions, tax considerations, borrowing capacity and other factors, including debt covenant restrictions that may impose limitations on cash payments, future acquisitions and divestitures, harvest levels, changes in the price and demand for our products and general market demand for timberlands including those timberland properties that have higher and better uses. Consequently, our dividend levels may fluctuate.

We may not be able to complete desired like-kind exchange transactions for property we sell.

When we sell property, we generally seek to match these sales with the acquisition of suitable replacement real estate. This allows us “like-kind exchange” treatment for these transactions under section 1031 and related regulations of the Code. This matching of sales and purchases provides us with significant tax benefits, most importantly the deferral of any gain on the property sold until ultimate disposition of the replacement property. While we

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attempt to complete like-kind exchanges wherever practical, we will not be able to do so in all instances due to various factors, including the lack of availability of suitable replacement property on acceptable terms, inability to complete a qualifying like-kind exchange transaction within the time frames required by the Code and if we incorrectly identify real estate as property not held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or which subsequently becomes real estate held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. The inability to obtain like-kind exchange treatment would result in the payment of taxes with respect to the property sold, and a corresponding reduction in earnings and cash available for distribution to shareholders as dividends.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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Item 2. PROPERTIES

The following table details the significant properties we own, lease, or manage:

Segment	Location	Total Acres	Fee-Owned Acres	Long-Term Leased Acres	Managed Acres
Timber	Eastern U.S.	1,791,890	1,506,743	285,147	—
	Western U.S.	370,144	369,720	424	—
	New Zealand *	343,459	—	—	343,459
	<i>Total Timber Acres</i>	2,505,493	1,876,463	285,571	343,459
Real Estate	Southeastern U.S.	38,945	38,945	—	—
	SWP	864	864	—	—
	<i>Total Timberland and Real Estate Acres</i>	2,545,302	1,916,272	285,571	343,459
		Capacity/Function	Owned/Leased		
Performance Fibers	Jesup, Georgia	590,000 metric tons of pulp		Owned	
	Fernandina Beach, Florida	150,000 metric tons of pulp		Owned	
	Jesup, Georgia	Research Facility		Owned	
Wood Products **	Baxley, Georgia	180 million board feet of lumber		Owned	
	Swainsboro, Georgia	120 million board feet of lumber		Owned	
	Eatonton, Georgia	90 million board feet of lumber		Owned	
Wood Fiber Facilities	Offerman, Georgia	650,000 short green tons of wood chips		Owned	
	Eastman, Georgia	350,000 short green tons of wood chips		Owned	
	Barnesville, Georgia	350,000 short green tons of wood chips		Owned	
	Jarrat, Virginia	250,000 short green tons of wood chips		Owned	
Corporate and Other	Jacksonville, Florida	Corporate Headquarters		Leased	

* Acres under Rayonier management, owned by the New Zealand JV (Rayonier owns a 40 percent interest).

** These locations also have a combined annual production capacity of approximately 710,000 short green tons of wood chips.

Our manufacturing facilities are maintained through ongoing capital investments, regular maintenance and equipment upgrades. During 2007, our manufacturing facilities produced at planned capacity levels for most of the year. In the fourth quarter, both performance fibers mills had unplanned downtime due to operational issues.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are engaged in various legal actions, including certain environmental proceedings that are discussed more fully in Note 15 – *Liabilities for Dispositions and Discontinued Operations* and Note 16 – *Contingencies*.

The Company has been named as a defendant in various other lawsuits and claims arising in the normal course of business. While we have procured reasonable and customary insurance covering risks normally occurring in connection with our businesses, we have in certain cases retained some risk through the operation of self-insurance, primarily in the areas of workers compensation, property insurance, and general liability. In our opinion, these other lawsuits and claims, either individually or in the aggregate, are not expected to have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flow.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders of Rayonier during the fourth quarter of 2007.

Item 4A. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF RAYONIER

Lee M. Thomas, 63, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer – Mr. Thomas joined Rayonier in 2006 as a Director and was named President and Chief Executive Officer on March 1, 2007 and to his current position effective July 1, 2007. Prior to joining Rayonier, Mr. Thomas served as President of Georgia-Pacific Corporation (a global manufacturer and marketer of tissue, packaging, paper, building products and related chemicals), beginning in September 2002, and as its Chief Operating Officer, beginning in March 2003, until his retirement in December 2005. Prior to becoming President and Chief

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Operating Officer, Mr. Thomas served in a number of management positions with Georgia-Pacific, including President-Building Products and Distribution from March 2002 until September 2002, Executive Vice President – Consumer Products from August 2000 until March 2002 and Executive Vice President-Paper and Chemicals from December 1997 until August 2000. Mr. Thomas previously served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Law Companies Environmental Group Inc., Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Executive Deputy Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Director of the Division of Public Safety Programs – Office of the Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Thomas serves on the boards of Airgas Inc. and Regal Entertainment Group, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, the World Resource Institute, the Alliance for Climate Protection, Resolve, United Way of Northeast Florida, and the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. He holds a bachelor's degree from the University of the South and a M.Ed. from the University of South Carolina.

Paul G. Boynton, 43, Senior Vice President, Performance Fibers and Wood Resources – Mr. Boynton joined Rayonier in 1999 as Director, Specialty Pulp Marketing and Sales. He was elected Vice President, Performance Fibers Marketing and Sales in October 1999, Vice President, Performance Fibers in January 2002, Senior Vice President, Performance Fibers effective July 2002 and to his current position effective January 2008. Prior to joining Rayonier, he held positions with 3M Corporation from 1990 to 1999, most recently as Global Brand Manager, 3M Home Care Division (global manufacturer and marketer of cleaning tool products). He holds a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Iowa State University, an M.B.A. from the University of Iowa, and graduated from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Advanced Management Program.

Timothy H. Brannon, 60, Senior Vice President, Forest Resources – Mr. Brannon joined Rayonier in 1972 at its Southern Wood Piedmont subsidiary (SWP). He was named Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of SWP in 1983 and President in 1992. Mr. Brannon was elected Rayonier's Vice President and Director, Performance Fibers Marketing and Sales in 1994, Vice President, Asia Pacific and Managing Director, Rayonier New Zealand in 1998 and to his current position effective March 2002. He holds a B.A. in Psychology from Tulane University and graduated from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Advanced Management Program.

W. Edwin Frazier, III, 50, Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary – Mr. Frazier joined Rayonier in 1999 as Assistant General Counsel, was promoted to Associate General Counsel in 2000 and elected Corporate Secretary in 2001. Mr. Frazier was named Vice President Governance and Corporate Secretary in 2003, Senior Vice President, Administration and Corporate Secretary in July 2004 and was promoted to his current position in January 2008. From 1991 to 1999, Mr. Frazier was with the legal department of Georgia-Pacific Corporation, last serving as Chief Counsel – Corporate. Prior to that, he practiced corporate law with Troutman Sanders in Atlanta. Mr. Frazier holds a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of Tennessee, a J.D. from Emory University and graduated from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Advanced Management Program.

Carl E. Kraus, 60, Senior Vice President, Finance and Acting President of TerraPointe LLC – Mr. Kraus joined Rayonier in 2005, was named Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Investment Officer of TerraPointe LLC in October 2005 and was elected to his current position in July 2007. Prior to joining Rayonier, he served as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Investment Officer and Treasurer of Kramont Realty Trust (a shopping center REIT) from 2002 until it was acquired in 2005 and as Chief Financial Officer for Philips International Realty Corp. (a shopping center REIT) from 1999 to 2002. Mr. Kraus graduated from Temple University and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Charles Margiotta, 55, Senior Vice President, Business Development and President of TerraPointe Services Inc. – Mr. Margiotta joined Rayonier in 1976, was named Managing Director, Rayonier New Zealand in 1992, Vice President, Forest & Wood Products in 1997, Vice President, Corporate Development & Strategic Planning in 1998, Senior Vice President, Business Development and President of TerraPointe LLC in May 2005 and was elected to his current position in July 2007. Mr. Margiotta holds a B.B.A. from Pace University and graduated from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Advanced Management Program.

Hans E. Vanden Noort, 49, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer – Mr. Vanden Noort joined Rayonier as Corporate Controller in 2001, elected Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer effective August 2005 and was elected to his current position in July 2007. Prior to joining Rayonier, he held a number of senior management positions with Baker Process, a division of Baker Hughes, Inc. (manufacturer of oilfield service equipment and supplies), most recently as Vice President of Finance and Administration. Prior to that, he was with the public accounting firm of Ernst & Young. Mr. Vanden Noort holds a B.B.A. in Accounting from the University of Cincinnati, an M.B.A. from the University of Michigan and is a Certified Public Accountant.

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Michael R. Herman, 45, Vice President, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary – Mr. Herman joined Rayonier in 2003 as Vice President and General Counsel and was elected to his current position in October 2003. Prior to joining Rayonier, he served as Vice President and General Counsel of GenTek Inc. (a publicly-traded global manufacturing conglomerate) and in other positions in GenTek’s legal department from 1992 to August 2003. Mr. Herman was previously counsel to IBM’s Integrated Systems Solutions Corporation and an associate with the law firm of Shearman & Sterling. He holds a B.A. in Economics and English from Binghamton University and a J.D. from St. John’s University School of Law.

Joseph L. Iannotti, 48, Vice President and Corporate Controller – Mr. Iannotti joined Rayonier in April 2001 as Assistant Controller, Financial Reporting. Prior to joining Rayonier, Mr. Iannotti was with Bowater Incorporated for 13 years, the last eight as Director, Corporate Accounting and Reporting. Prior to that, he was an Audit Associate with PricewaterhouseCoopers in Stamford, CT. Mr. Iannotti is a Certified Public Accountant, holds a B.S. in Accounting from Sacred Heart University and a Master of Finance from Fairfield University.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Prices of our Common Shares; Dividends

The table below reflects the range of market prices of our Common Shares as reported in the consolidated transaction reporting system of the New York Stock Exchange, the only exchange on which our shares are listed, under the trading symbol **RYN**.

	High	Low	Dividends
2007			
Fourth Quarter	\$49.16	\$42.46	\$ 0.50
Third Quarter	\$49.55	\$38.17	\$ 0.50
Second Quarter	\$45.77	\$42.35	\$ 0.47
First Quarter	\$46.31	\$39.83	\$ 0.47
2006			
Fourth Quarter	\$42.19	\$37.68	\$ 0.47
Third Quarter	\$40.78	\$36.45	\$ 0.47
Second Quarter	\$47.50	\$36.15	\$ 0.47
First Quarter	\$46.07	\$39.70	\$ 0.47

For information about covenants for our credit facility that could restrict our ability to pay cash dividends in the future, see Item 7 — *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources — Liquidity Facilities*.

On February 26, 2008, the Company announced a first quarter dividend of 50 cents per share payable March 31, 2008, to shareholders of record on March 10, 2008.

There were approximately 10,923 shareholders of record of our Common Shares on February 20, 2008.

Sales of Unregistered Securities

Periodically, we issue shares of our common stock to each of our non-management directors as part of their compensation. These shares are not registered and must be sold in reliance on an exemption from the Securities Act of 1933.

Issuer Repurchases

In 1996, we began a Common Share repurchase program to minimize the dilutive effect on earnings per share of our employee incentive stock plans. This program limits the number of shares that may be purchased each year to the greater of 1.5 percent of outstanding shares at the beginning of the year or the number of incentive shares issued to employees during the year. In October 2000 and July 2003, our Board of Directors authorized the purchase of additional shares totaling 1.4 million. These shares were authorized separately from the 1.5 percent of outstanding shares anti-dilutive program, neither of which have expiration dates. No shares under these repurchase plans were repurchased in 2007 or 2006. Below is a summary of shares authorized for repurchase at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

	2007	2006	2005
Shares authorized for repurchase	2,476,089	2,444,227	2,066,763

The following table provides information with respect to share repurchases by the Company during the fiscal fourth quarter of 2007:

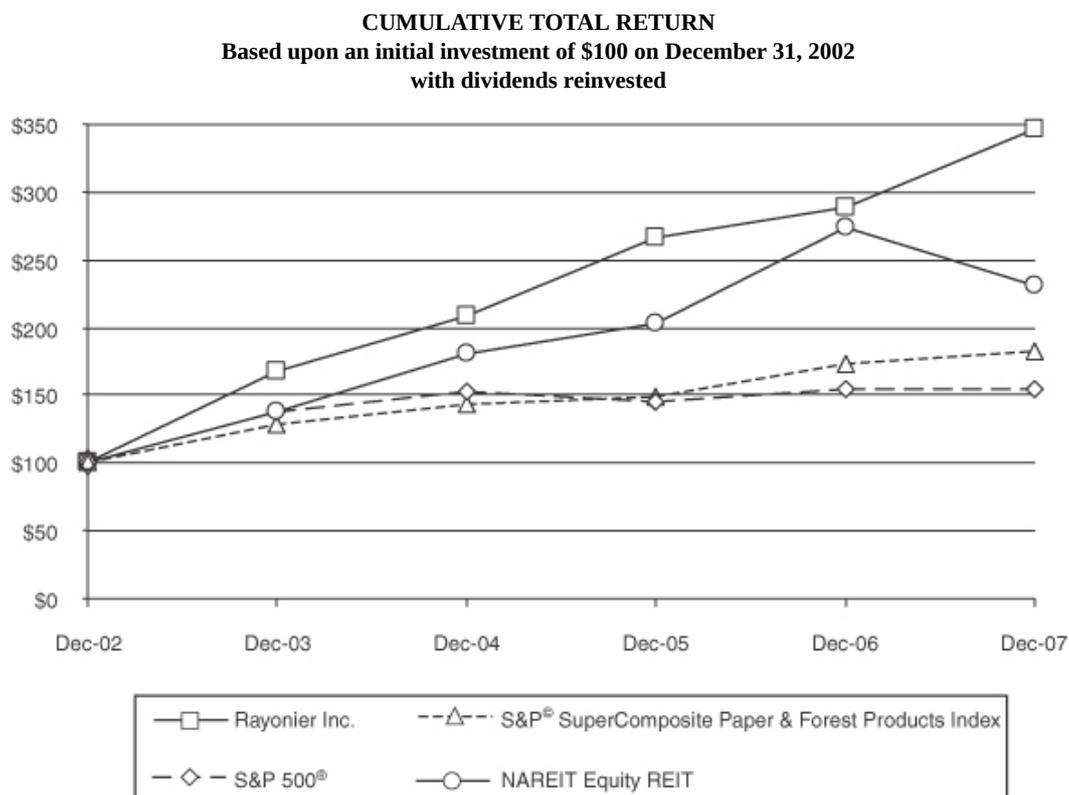
Fiscal Month	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2007 to October 31, 2007	—	\$ —	—	—
November 1, 2007 to November 30, 2007	4,689*	\$48.29	—	—
December 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007	—	\$ —	—	—
Total	<u>4,689</u>		<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

* Represents shares repurchased to satisfy tax obligations related to employee incentive compensation.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the performance of Rayonier’s Common Shares (assuming reinvestment of dividends) with a broad-based market index (Standard & Poor’s 500), and two industry-specific indices (the Standard & Poor’s Super Composite Paper and Forest Products Index, and the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”) Equity REIT Index).

The table and related information shall not be deemed to be “filed” with the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each as amended, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference into such filing.



The data in the following table was used to create the above graph:

	Dec-02	Dec-03	Dec-04	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-07
Rayonier Inc.	\$ 100	\$ 168	\$ 208	\$ 267	\$ 288	\$ 346
S&P 500®	\$ 100	\$ 129	\$ 143	\$ 150	\$ 173	\$ 183
S&P® SuperComposite Paper & Forest Products Index	\$ 100	\$ 137	\$ 152	\$ 146	\$ 155	\$ 154
NAREIT Equity REIT	\$ 100	\$ 137	\$ 180	\$ 202	\$ 273	\$ 230

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Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following historical financial data for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2007 is derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, our Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)				
Profitability(8):					
Sales(1)	\$ 1,225	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,163	\$ 1,060
Operating income before gain on sale of New Zealand timber assets(1)	247	222	175	173	106
Operating income(1)	247	230	212	173	106
Income from continuing operations(6)	174	171	202	160	53
Net income	174	176	178	157	50
Income from continuing operations:					
Per share — Diluted(2)	2.21	2.19	2.61	2.09	0.82
Per share — Basic(2)	2.25	2.24	2.68	2.15	0.84
Net income					
Per share — Diluted(2)	2.21	2.26	2.29	2.05	0.77
Per share — Basic(2)	2.25	2.31	2.35	2.11	0.79
Financial Condition(8):					
Total assets	\$ 2,079	\$ 1,965	\$ 1,841	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,840
Total debt	750	659	559	659	618
Shareholders' equity	981	918	894	810	711
Shareholders' equity — per share(2)	12.54	11.94	11.74	10.81	9.67
Cash Flow from Continuing Operations(8):					
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 324	\$ 307	\$ 254	\$ 292	\$ 201
Cash used for investing activities	(126)	(385)	(24)	(179)	(90)
Cash used for financing activities	(58)	(30)	(216)	(52)	(115)
Capital expenditures, net	97	105	85	88	84
Purchase of timberlands, real estate and other	27	299	24	89	—
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	165	136	147	146	151
Cash dividends paid(3)	151	144	129	111	105
Non-GAAP Financial Measures(8):					
EBITDA(4)(7)	\$ 412	\$ 366	\$ 369	\$ 319	\$ 259
Debt to EBITDA	1.8 to 1	1.8 to 1	1.5 to 1	2.1 to 1	2.4 to 1
Performance Ratios(8):					
Operating income to sales	20	19	18	15	10
Return on equity(5)	18	19	24	21	7
Return on capital(5)	11	11	14	11	4
Debt to capital	43	42	38	45	47
Other:					
Timberland and real estate acres — owned, leased, or managed, in thousands of acres	2,545	2,681	2,473	2,155	2,107
Dividends paid — per share	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.49	\$ 5.62

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Selected Operating Data:					
Timber					
Timber sales volume					
Western U.S. — in millions of board feet	254	274	263	285	225
Eastern U.S. — in thousands of short green tons	6,168	4,740	4,832	4,291	4,524
New Zealand — in thousands of metric tons*	N/A	N/A	464	646	632
Real Estate — acres sold	17,173	26,251	30,026	35,906	40,595
Performance Fibers					
Sales volume (thousands of metric tons)					
Cellulose Specialties	467	474	470	453	435
Absorbent Materials	259	272	276	266	273
Total	<u>726</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>708</u>
Production as a percent of capacity	99%	101%	100%	99%	97%
Wood Products					
Lumber sales volume — in millions of board feet	329	350	351	347	310
Timber					
Sales					
Western U.S.	\$ 104	\$ 109	\$ 99	\$ 81	\$ 58
Eastern U.S.	106	88	86	77	75
New Zealand*	12	10	23	28	20
Total	<u>\$ 222</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>	<u>\$ 208</u>	<u>\$ 186</u>	<u>\$ 153</u>
Operating Income (Loss)					
Western U.S.	\$ 49	\$ 60	\$ 55	\$ 42	\$ 27
Eastern U.S.**	9	31	30	24	20
New Zealand*	2	(1)	2	6	5
Total	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>\$ 90</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>
EBITDA(7)					
Timber	\$ 145.8	\$ 142.8	\$ 146.9	\$ 128.2	\$ 108.5
Real Estate	97.8	90.6	68.1	79.7	96.3
Performance Fibers	209.4	152.7	121.4	125.1	77.6
Wood Products	(2.3)	4.1	23.5	22.3	7.4
Other operations	(3.2)	1.9	1.6	6.9	0.2
Corporate and other***	(35.8)	(26.6)	7.9	(43.6)	(31.4)
Total	<u>\$ 411.7</u>	<u>\$ 365.5</u>	<u>\$ 369.4</u>	<u>\$ 318.6</u>	<u>\$ 258.6</u>

* 2005 reflects sales through October 4, 2005, prior to the JV formation.

** 2007 includes \$10.9 million loss from wildfires on timberlands in southeast Georgia and northeast Florida.

*** Includes a \$7.8 million gain from partial sale of JV investment (2006) and a \$37.0 million gain from the sale of New Zealand timberlands (2005).

(1) On August 28, 2005, we sold our MDF business. MDF results have been reclassified to discontinued operations.

(2) 2004 and 2003 were restated to reflect the October 17, 2005 and the June 12, 2003 three-for-two stock split.

(3) 2003 includes regular dividends of \$44 million and a special cash dividend of \$61 million that was made as part of a required accumulated earnings and profits distribution in connection with the Company's conversion to a REIT on January 1, 2004.

(4) EBITDA is defined as earnings from continuing operations before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion and amortization. EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure of the operating cash generating capacity of the Company. See table in Item 7 — *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* for a reconciliation of Cash Provided by Operating Activities to EBITDA.

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- (5) Return on equity is calculated by dividing income from continuing operations by the average of the opening (1/1/XX) and ending (12/31/XX) shareholders' equity for each period presented. Return on capital is calculated by dividing income from continuing operations by the sum of average shareholders' equity and average outstanding debt.
- (6) Included in the calculation of income from continuing operations are certain items that are infrequent in occurrence. We believe these items are important to understand the financial performance or liquidity of the Company in the comparative annual periods being reported. These "items of interest" and their effect on income from continuing operations for the periods presented were as follows:

Items of interest, net of tax:	Increase/(decrease) to Income from Continuing Operations for the Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Forest fire loss(a)	\$ (10.9)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Gain on sale of New Zealand assets(b)	—	6.4	30.5	—	—
Prior years IRS audit settlements including resulting adjustments to accrued interest and deferred taxes(c)	—	9.0	24.9	—	2.3
Tax benefit on repatriated earnings(d)	—	—	25.4	—	—
Reversal of deferred tax(e)	—	—	—	77.9	—
U.S. tax on undistributed foreign earnings(f)	—	—	—	(28.2)	—

(a) Losses sustained from wildfires in southeast Georgia and northeast Florida.

(b) In 2005, we sold our New Zealand timber assets to the JV as part of its formation and, in 2006, we sold a portion of our interest in the New Zealand JV.

(c) Tax benefits from the favorable resolution of tax audits for prior years and related interest.

(d) Lower U.S. tax benefit related to the repatriation of undistributed foreign earnings.

(e) Reversal of timber-related deferred taxes not required after REIT conversion.

(f) Additional U.S. tax for eventual repatriation of undistributed foreign earnings generated prior to March 31, 2004.

- (7) EBITDA by segment is a critical valuation measure used by the Chief Operating Decision Maker, existing shareholders and potential shareholders to measure how management is performing relative to the assets with which they have been entrusted. The tables below reconcile Cash Provided by Operating Activities from Continuing Operations by segment to EBITDA by segment for the five years ended December 31, 2007.

- (8) 2006 and 2005 results have been restated to reflect the adoption of FSP AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*. See Note 2 — *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* for discussion.

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Reconciliation of Cash Provided by Operating Activities from Continuing Operations by Segment to EBITDA by Segment
(dollars in millions)

	Timber	Real Estate*	Performance Fibers	Wood Products	Other	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
2007							
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 136.8	\$ 101.2	\$ 228.2	\$ (0.1)	\$ (9.1)	\$ (133.0)	\$ 324.0
Less: Non-cash cost basis of real estate sold	—	(8.4)	—	—	(0.2)	—	(8.6)
Add: Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	23.8	23.8
Interest, net	—	—	—	—	—	48.6	48.6
Other balance sheet changes	9.0	5.0	(18.8)	(2.2)	6.1	24.8	23.9
EBITDA	\$ 145.8	\$ 97.8	\$ 209.4	\$ (2.3)	\$ (3.2)	\$ (35.8)	\$ 411.7
2006							
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 149.8	\$ 103.0	\$ 127.3	\$ 5.6	\$ 13.6	\$ (92.4)	\$ 306.9
Less: Non-cash cost basis of real estate sold	—	(12.3)	—	—	(0.1)	—	(12.4)
Add: Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	19.1	19.1
Gain on sale of portion of New Zealand JV	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	7.8
Interest, net	—	—	—	—	—	39.1	39.1
Other balance sheet changes	(7.0)	(0.1)	25.4	(1.5)	(11.6)	(0.2)	5.0
EBITDA	\$ 142.8	\$ 90.6	\$ 152.7	\$ 4.1	\$ 1.9	\$ (26.6)	\$ 365.5
2005							
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 164.8	\$ 80.8	\$ 132.4	\$ 22.3	\$ (4.6)	\$ (141.6)	\$ 254.1
Less: Non-cash cost basis of real estate sold	—	(11.0)	—	—	(0.8)	—	(11.8)
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	—	—	(20.1)	(20.1)
Add: Gain on New Zealand timberland sale	—	—	—	—	—	36.9	36.9
Interest, net	—	—	—	—	—	38.8	38.8
Other balance sheet changes	(17.9)	(1.7)	(11.0)	1.2	7.0	93.9	71.5
EBITDA	\$ 146.9	\$ 68.1	\$ 121.4	\$ 23.5	\$ 1.6	\$ 7.9	\$ 369.4
2004							
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 126.2	\$ 83.9	\$ 125.8	\$ 22.6	\$ 17.8	\$ (84.0)	\$ 292.3
Less: Non-cash cost basis of real estate sold	—	(10.5)	—	—	(0.5)	—	(11.0)
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	—	—	(33.6)	(33.6)
Add: Interest, net	—	—	—	—	—	44.1	44.1
Other balance sheet changes	2.0	6.3	(0.7)	(0.3)	(10.4)	29.9	26.8
EBITDA	\$ 128.2	\$ 79.7	\$ 125.1	\$ 22.3	\$ 6.9	\$ (43.6)	\$ 318.6
2003							
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 128.2	\$ 102.5	\$ 73.3	\$ 5.2	\$ —	\$ (107.9)	\$ 201.3
Less: Non-cash cost basis of real estate sold	—	(5.5)	—	—	(0.4)	—	(5.9)
Add: Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	6.1
Interest, net	—	—	—	—	—	46.0	46.0
Other balance sheet changes	(19.7)	(0.7)	4.3	2.2	0.6	24.4	11.1
EBITDA	\$ 108.5	\$ 96.3	\$ 77.6	\$ 7.4	\$ 0.2	\$ (31.4)	\$ 258.6

* Real Estate became a reportable segment in 2005.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Executive Summary

Our revenues, operating income and cash flows are primarily derived from three core business segments: Timber, Real Estate and Performance Fibers. We own or lease (under long-term agreements) approximately 2.2 million acres of timberland and real estate in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington and we believe we are the seventh largest private landowner in the United States. In addition, we have a 40 percent interest in a New Zealand joint venture which owns or leases approximately 343,000 acres of timberland, which we manage. Our Real Estate business seeks to maximize the value of our properties which are more valuable for development, recreational or conservation uses than for growing timber. Our Performance Fibers business has been a supplier of premier cellulose specialty grades of pulp for over eighty years.

We have consistently generated strong cash flows and operating results by focusing on the following critical financial measures: segment operating income and EBITDA, cash available for distribution in total and on a per-share basis, debt to EBITDA ratio, debt to capital ratio, return on equity, return on fair market value (Timber and Real Estate) and return on capital employed (Performance Fibers). Key non-financial measures include safety and environmental performance, quality, production as a percent of capacity and various yield statistics.

Our focus is on generating consistently strong cash flows and maximizing returns for shareholders. We seek to increase our timber holdings through cash-accretive timberland acquisitions while employing a disciplined approach. We acquired approximately 6,000 acres of timberland in 2007 and 228,000 acres in 2006.

We continuously evaluate our capital structure. Our debt-to-capital ratio was 43 percent at December 31, 2007. We believe that a debt-to-EBITDA ratio of up to three times is appropriate to keep our weighted-average cost of capital low while maintaining an investment grade debt rating as well as retaining the flexibility to actively pursue growth opportunities. Our strategic capital allocation will be primarily in Timber, with the remainder in Real Estate and Performance Fibers. In the fourth quarter of 2007, we issued \$300 million of 3.75% Senior Exchangeable Notes due in 2012, with approximately \$170 million of the proceeds used to retire debt including \$112.5 million of notes maturing in December 2007. We do not expect to significantly reduce debt in 2008 and, in connection with appropriate growth opportunities, may incur additional debt that causes us to exceed the debt-to-capital ratio mentioned above. In the third quarter of 2007, we increased our quarterly dividend to \$0.50 per share, a 6 percent increase. Our 2008 dividend payments are expected to total \$157 million assuming no change in the current rate.

Operational Strategies

Timber is sold primarily through an auction process, although in the Western region it is also marketed through log supply agreements. We operate Timber as a stand-alone business, requiring our mills to compete with third-party bidders for timber at auction. This promotes realizing market value, generating a true measure of fair value returns in Timber and minimizing the possibility of our manufacturing facilities being subsidized with below-market cost wood. We also focus on optimizing timber returns by continually improving productivity and yields through advanced silvicultural practices which take into account soil, climate and biological considerations. Finally, we actively pursue timberland acquisitions that meet various financial and strategic criteria.

A significant portion of our acreage is more valuable for development, recreational or conservation purposes than for growing timber. To maximize the value of our development properties, our strategy is to engage in value-added entitlement and development activities versus selling real estate in bulk. In 2005, we established a real estate subsidiary, TerraPointe LLC, to lead these entitlement and development activities. In 2006, we entered into our first "participation" agreements with two premier development partners, under which we retain an interest in development-related revenues from the properties. In 2007, we obtained entitlements on 3,300 acres in Georgia. We continue to seek entitlements for holdings in the Southeast and we may enter into joint ventures with recognized developers to maximize the value of our properties.

In Performance Fibers, the focus has been to improve our position as a premier supplier of cellulose specialties while reducing participation in the more commodity-oriented absorbent materials (primarily fluff pulp) market. We are a market leader in cellulose specialties, utilizing our considerable technical applications expertise to customize products to exacting specifications, which allows differentiation from most other competitors. Conversely, fluff pulp is a semi-commodity with little opportunity for differentiation other than by price, although we do explore ways to enhance the value of these fibers. There are a

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number of much larger companies in the fluff pulp market and we are not a market leader. We have been successful in executing a strategy of shifting production from absorbent materials to cellulose specialties. In 2007, 64 percent of sales volume was cellulose specialties, versus 61 percent in 2003. We are investigating a further significant shift of volume to cellulose specialties as well as improving the product mix within cellulose specialties.

Cost control is a critical element to remaining competitive in the Performance Fibers markets. The keys to success are operating continuously, safely, and efficiently while closely managing raw materials and conversion costs. Capital expenditures typically are directed toward cost reduction, product enhancements, environmental requirements and efficiency projects. Historically, we have used a significant amount of fossil fuels to operate our mills. To reduce energy costs, we have initiated a number of capital projects to reduce fossil fuel consumption, including a power boiler replacement which consumes primarily wood waste and has significantly reduced oil usage.

Our capital expenditures totaled \$97 million in 2007. For 2008, capital expenditures (excluding strategic acquisitions) are expected to range from \$105 million to \$110 million, which we expect to fund through cash from operations. The increase is due to a focus on reliability, productivity, and cost reduction projects, as well as environmental spending.

Industry and Market Conditions

Timber markets continued to soften in 2007 caused by the declining demand for lumber due to considerably weakened housing and construction markets. Lumber prices hit fifteen-year lows before settling at levels two percent below year-end 2006.

In Real Estate, demand for rural land for recreation, industrial and conservation uses remained relatively strong, while demand for development property softened due to the weak housing market.

In Performance Fibers, cellulose specialties' market demand remains strong. Sales are typically made under one to five year contracts which establish prices and target volumes at the beginning of the year and buffer some of the changes in supply and demand typically seen in worldwide commodity pulp and paper markets. We have long-term contracts with the world's largest manufacturers of acetate-based products and other key customers that extend into 2011 and represent nearly all of our high-value cellulose specialties production. Our recognized technical and market leadership has allowed us to maintain strong pricing across our cellulose specialties product lines. In 2003, International Paper closed its Natchez, Mississippi mill, a major cellulose specialties competitor, taking approximately 260,000 metric tons of capacity out of the market. In 2006, Weyerhaeuser closed its 155,000 metric ton cellulose specialty mill located in Cosmopolis, Washington. These closures, along with increased demand, were the primary drivers of 2006 and 2007 price and volume increases in cellulose specialties. Weyerhaeuser has since announced that it is negotiating the sale of its Cosmopolis mill, which could come back on-line in 2008 if such a transaction is completed. Additionally, we expect capacity to come on-line from competitors in the Southern hemisphere sometime in 2008 and 2009, although it is unclear whether this new production will compete in our product lines or in the lower-grade viscose market.

Absorbent materials prices strengthened in 2007, consistent with the commodity paper pulp market. Sales of absorbent materials are typically made with an annual volume agreement that allows price to move with the market during the year.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. We base these estimates and assumptions on historical data and trends, current fact patterns, expectations and other sources of information we believe are reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different conditions.

Merchantable inventory and depletion costs as determined by forestry timber harvest models

Significant assumptions and estimates are used in the recording of timberland inventory cost and depletion. We employ a forestry technical services group at each of our timberland management locations. Merchantable standing timber inventory is estimated annually, using industry-standard computer software. The inventory calculation takes into account growth, in-growth (annual transfer of oldest pre-merchantable age class into merchantable inventory), timberland sales and the annual harvest specific to each business unit. The age at which timber is considered merchantable is reviewed periodically and updated for changing harvest practices, future harvest age profiles and biological growth factors. Effective January 1, 2007, Rayonier's Western timber business unit decreased the age at which it moves timber into its merchantable timber pool from 41 to 35 years. This change added 338 million board feet (36 percent) of timber to the merchantable pool and increased 2007 depletion expense by \$0.4 million.

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An annual depletion rate is established at each business unit for its particular regions by dividing merchantable inventory book cost by standing merchantable inventory. Pre-merchantable records are maintained for each planted year age class, recording acres planted, stems per acre, and costs of planting and tending. Changes in the assumptions and/or estimations used in these calculations may affect our results, in particular, timber inventory and depletion costs. Factors that can impact timber volume include weather changes, losses due to natural causes, differences in actual versus estimated growth rates and changes in the age when timber is considered merchantable. A three percent company-wide change in estimated standing merchantable inventory would cause 2007 depletion expense to change by approximately \$2.4 million.

During the fourth quarter of 2006, Rayonier acquired approximately 228,000 acres of timberland located in six states resulting in a higher depletion rate which increased depletion expense by approximately \$23.7 million and \$0.4 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Depreciation and impairment of long-lived assets

Depreciation expense is computed using the units-of-production method for the Performance Fibers plant and equipment and the straight-line method on all other property, plant and equipment over the useful economic lives of the assets involved. We believe that these depreciation methods are the most appropriate under the circumstances as they most closely match revenues with expenses versus other generally accepted accounting methods. Long-lived assets are periodically reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Cash flows used in such impairment analyses are based on budgeted projections, which take into account recent sales and cost data as well as macroeconomic drivers including customer demand, industry capacity and foreign exchange rates. The physical life of equipment, however, may be shortened by economic obsolescence caused by environmental regulation, competition and other causes.

Environmental costs associated with dispositions and discontinued operations

At December 31, 2007, we had \$114 million of accrued liabilities for environmental costs relating to past dispositions and discontinued operations, which are expected to be spent over the next 20 years. See Note 15 – *Liabilities for Dispositions and Discontinued Operations* for additional information. Various assumptions are used in estimating the obligations at a given point in time, especially due to their long-term nature. Typically, these cost estimates do not vary significantly on a quarter to quarter basis. Factors affecting these estimates include, but are not limited to, significant changes in contamination, discharge or treatment volumes, requirements to perform additional or different remediation, changes in environmental remediation technology, the extent of groundwater contamination migration, additional findings of contaminated soil or sediment off-site, remedy selection and the outcome of negotiations with governmental agencies. We periodically review our environmental liabilities and also engage third-party consultants to assess the extent of additional work required due to the above and other factors affecting the remediation of contaminated sites. A material change in any of the estimates could have a favorable or unfavorable effect on the results of our operations. The most recent material change in estimate occurred in 2006, when liabilities decreased by \$8 million primarily due to revised estimates of remediation costs required at certain Southern Wood Piedmont sites.

Expenditures for environmental costs at these sites totaled \$9 million in 2007. Annual expenditures in 2008, 2009 and 2010 are expected to be approximately \$10 million, \$10 million and \$13 million, respectively.

Determining the adequacy of pension assets and liabilities

We have four qualified benefit plans which cover substantially our entire U.S. workforce and an unfunded plan to provide benefits in excess of amounts allowable under current tax law to participants in the qualified plans. Pension and postretirement expense for all plans was \$14.3 million in 2007. Numerous estimates and assumptions are required to determine the proper amount of pension and postretirement liabilities and annual expense to record in our financial statements. The key assumptions include discount rate, return on assets, salary increases, health care cost trends, mortality rates, longevity and service lives of employees. Although there is authoritative guidance on how to select most of these assumptions, we exercise some degree of judgment when selecting these assumptions. Different assumptions, as well as actual versus expected results, would change the periodic benefit cost and funded status of the benefit plans recognized in the financial statements.

In determining pension expense in 2007, an \$18.4 million return on investments was assumed based on an expected long-term rate of return of 8.5 percent. This long-term return assumption was established based on historical long-term rates of return on broad equity and bond indices and consideration of the actual

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annualized rate of return of 10.6 percent from 1994 (the date of our spin-off from ITT Corporation) through 2007. The actual return for 2007 was \$17.9 million or 7.5 percent. We periodically review this assumption for reasonableness and have determined that the 2008 long-term rate of return assumption should remain at 8.5 percent. At December 31, 2007, our asset mix consisted of 70 percent equities, 27 percent bonds and 3 percent real estate. We do not expect this mix to change materially in the near future.

The Company's pension plans were underfunded by \$9.6 million at December 31, 2007, a \$3.8 million improvement to the December 31, 2006 position due to the discretionary contributions we made of \$20 million during 2007. There were no minimum funding requirements for the 2007 plan year. In 2006 and 2005, discretionary contributions of \$12.6 million and \$27.5 million, respectively, were made. While there are no required contributions for 2008, we expect to contribute approximately \$12 million. Future requirements will vary depending on actual investment performance, changes in valuation assumptions, interest rates, requirements under the recently enacted Pension Protection Act, and other employee related matters.

In determining future pension obligations, we use a discount rate developed by models which incorporate high quality (AAA and AA rated), long-term corporate bond rates. The discount rate at December 31, 2007 of 6.0 percent remained unchanged from 2006.

We expect 2008 pension expense to decrease to \$8 million from \$9 million in 2007 primarily due to the discretionary contributions we made. Future pension expense will be impacted by many factors including actual investment performance, changes in discount rates, timing of contributions and other employee related matters. The sensitivity of pension expense and obligations to changes in economic assumptions is highlighted below:

	<u>Change in Assumption</u>	<u>Impact on:</u>	
		<u>Pension Expense</u>	<u>Projected Benefit Obligation</u>
25 bp decrease in discount rate		+1.1 million	+9.5 million
25 bp increase in discount rate		-0.8 million	-7.8 million
25 bp decrease in long-term return on assets		+0.6 million	
25 bp increase in long-term return on assets		-0.6 million	

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided using the asset and liability method under the provisions of SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* and FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48). Income taxes on foreign operations are provided based upon the statutory tax rates of the applicable foreign country. U.S. income taxes have not been provided on foreign earnings that the Company intends to permanently reinvest overseas.

Our income tax provision and deferred tax balances changed materially upon the conversion to REIT status. As a REIT, certain operations are generally not subject to taxation. As a result, our effective tax rate and the amount of taxes paid during various fiscal periods can vary greatly. Also, our projection of estimated tax for the year and our provision for quarterly taxes, in accordance with SFAS 109, may have greater variability than in the past. Similarly, the opportunity to realize certain deferred tax assets, or to estimate deferred tax liabilities, may be more subjective than in the past.

We have recorded certain deferred tax assets that we believe will be realized in future periods. These assets are reviewed periodically in order to assess their realizability. This review requires us to make assumptions and estimates about future profitability affecting the realization of these tax benefits. If the review indicates that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset would not be realized, a valuation allowance is made.

In the first quarter of 2007, we adopted FIN 48. It provided guidance on derecognition, classification and interest and penalties. The adoption did not result in an adjustment to our January 1, 2007 balance of retained earnings. In accordance with FIN 48, the Company only recognizes income tax benefits for tax positions that are more likely than not of being sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position. The amount of income tax benefit recognized is determined as the largest amount of benefit that has more than a 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue recognition policies are critical to the preparation of our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company generally recognizes revenues when the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred, (iii) the Company's price to the buyer is fixed and determinable, and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured.

Revenue from the sale of timber is recorded when title passes to the buyer. Timber sales in the Eastern and Western regions are primarily made on a pay-as-cut basis. These contracts generally require a minimum 15 percent initial payment and title and risk of loss are transferred when the timber is cut.

Real estate sales are recorded when title passes and when full payment or a minimum down payment of 25 percent is received and full collectibility is assured, in compliance with SFAS 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*. If a down payment of less than 25 percent is received at closing or if full collectibility is not reasonably assured, the Company records revenue based on the installment method or cost recovery method. The Company follows the same revenue recognition policy when recording intercompany real estate sales from the REIT to the TRS and eliminates these transactions on a consolidated basis.

Revenue from domestic sales of Performance Fibers products is recorded when title passes which, depending on the contract, is either at time of shipment or when the customer receives goods. Foreign sales of Performance Fibers products are recorded when the customer or agent receives the goods and title passes.

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Summary of our results of operations for the three years ended December 31, 2007

Financial Information (in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Sales			
Timber	\$ 222	\$ 207	\$ 208
Real Estate			
Development	37	72	42
Rural	74	37	42
Other	5	3	2
Total Real Estate Sales	116	112	86
Performance Fibers			
Cellulose Specialties	539	500	449
Absorbent Materials	183	172	179
Total Performance Fibers	722	672	628
Wood Products	88	111	137
Other Operations	77	128	123
Intersegment Eliminations	—	—	(1)
Total Sales	\$1,225	\$1,230	\$1,181
Operating Income (Loss)			
Timber*	\$ 60	\$ 90	\$ 87
Real Estate	93	89	64
Performance Fibers**	141	80	45
Wood Products	(8)	(3)	16
Other Operations	(3)	1	1
Corporate and Other Expenses/Eliminations	(36)	(35)	(38)
Operating Income Before Gain on Sale of Timber Assets	247	222	175
Gain on Sale of Timber Assets	—	8	37
Total Operating Income	247	230	212
Interest Expense	(56)	(49)	(47)
Interest/Other Income	7	9	18
Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit	(24)	(19)	20
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 174	\$ 171	\$ 203
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, net of tax	—	5	(25)
Net Income	\$ 174	\$ 176	\$ 178

* Includes a \$10.9 million charge in 2007 for wildfires on timberlands in southeast Georgia and northeast Florida.

** 2006 and 2005 results were restated to reflect the adoption of FSP AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*. (See Note 2—*Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*.)

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Results of Operations, 2007 versus 2006

Timber

In 2007, timber sales increased \$15 million, or seven percent, from the prior year.

In the Eastern region, volumes improved primarily due to strong demand for pulpwood. Average prices declined from the prior year due to the higher mix of lower-value pulpwood and sales of salvage timber from the forest fires in southeast Georgia and northeast Florida. Sawlog prices were also lower due to the downturn in the housing market.

In the Western region, prices and volumes declined by two percent and seven percent, respectively, from 2006 due to the weak housing market.

<u>Sales (in millions)</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>		<u>2007</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/ Mix</u>	
Total Sales	<u>\$207</u>	<u>\$(17)</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>\$222</u>

Operating income decreased from the prior year due to increased sales of lower margin pulpwood, higher depletion costs, reduced sawlog demand and a \$10.9 million fire loss charge.

<u>Operating Income (in millions)</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>			<u>2007</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/ Mix</u>	<u>Costs/ Other*</u>	
Total Operating Income	<u>\$90</u>	<u>\$(17)</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ (25)</u>	<u>\$60</u>

* Includes a \$10.9 million charge for wildfires on timberlands in southeast Georgia and northeast Florida.

Real Estate

Our HBU real estate holdings are primarily in the southeastern U.S. We segregate these real estate holdings into two groups: development and rural properties. Development properties are predominantly located in the eleven coastal counties between Savannah, GA and Daytona Beach, FL, while the rural properties essentially include the balance of our ownership in the South. Our real estate holdings in the Northwest comprise the Other category.

In 2007, real estate sales and operating income each improved by \$4 million from 2006 primarily due to increased rural land prices driven by our third quarter sale of approximately 3,100 rural acres in west central Florida at \$15,000 per acre. Sales of development properties were lower compared to 2006 due to the weakened housing market; however, in line with our strategy, we successfully entitled 3,300 acres along the I-95 corridor near Savannah, GA.

<u>Sales (in millions)</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>		<u>2007</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume</u>	
Development	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ (39)</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>
Rural	<u>37</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>74</u>
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Total Sales	<u>\$112</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>	<u>\$116</u>

<u>Operating Income (in millions)</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>		<u>2007</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume</u>	
Total Operating Income	<u>\$ 89</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>

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Performance Fibers

In 2007, sales increased \$50 million from the prior year largely due to higher prices resulting from strong market demand. For cellulose specialties, average prices rose \$101 per ton, or approximately 10 percent, which more than offset the decline in volume resulting from the timing of customer shipments and unplanned mill outages that occurred at our Jesup and Fernandina mills late in the year.

Average prices for absorbent materials increased \$71 per ton, or 12 percent, from the prior year, which more than offset lower volume due to increased scheduled maintenance downtime and the unplanned mill outages.

<u>Sales (in millions)</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>		<u>2007</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/ Mix</u>	
Cellulose Specialties	\$500	\$ 47	\$ (8)	\$539
Absorbent Materials	172	18	(7)	183
Total Sales	\$672	\$ 65	\$ (15)	\$722

Operating income in 2007 improved by \$61 million, or 76 percent, from 2006 primarily due to price increases. Costs were higher in 2007 as we realized a \$5 million favorable property tax settlement in 2006.

<u>Operating Income (in millions)</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>			<u>2007</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Mix/Costs</u>	
Total Operating Income	\$80	\$ 65	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$141

Wood Products

Lumber prices and volume declined 16 percent and 6 percent, respectively, from the prior year as a result of reduced demand in the housing market.

<u>Sales (in millions)</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>		<u>2007</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume</u>	
Total Sales	\$111	\$(16)	\$ (7)	\$88

Operating loss increased from 2006 as a result of lower selling prices partly offset by reduced costs. Costs were down from the prior year as log prices declined in response to the weak housing market.

<u>Operating Loss (in millions)</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>		<u>2007</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Costs</u>	
Total Operating Loss	\$(3)	\$(16)	\$ 11	\$(8)

Other Operations

Sales decreased in 2007 reflecting the impact of the closure of our International Wood Products trading business in the northwest U.S., while operating income was down slightly due to the absence of coal royalties.

Corporate and Other Expenses/Eliminations

Corporate and Other Expenses increased \$1 million in 2007 primarily due to increased legal fees and incentive compensation expense, partly offset by reduced strategic business development expenses.

Interest and Other Income/Expense

In comparison to the prior year, interest expense increased \$7 million primarily due to higher debt levels resulting from a \$300 million debt issuance in the fourth quarter and interest accrued related to uncertain tax positions, partly offset by reduced rates.

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The \$2 million decline in interest and other income in 2007 largely resulted from reduced average cash balances for the year versus 2006.

Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit

Our 2007 effective tax rate before discrete items was 13.5 percent compared to 16.3 percent in 2006. The decrease was primarily due to higher REIT income. Including discrete items, the effective tax rate was 12.0 percent compared to 10.0 percent in 2006.

See Note 9 — *Income Taxes* for additional information regarding the provision for income taxes.

Outlook

Even with the soft housing market negatively affecting timber prices and volumes, we expect full year 2008 earnings to be only slightly below 2007. Our focus in 2008 will be to upgrade our timber portfolio by selling non-strategic timberlands and pursuing acquisitions that meet our investment criteria. In Real Estate, we will continue to pursue entitlements on development lands that drive long-term shareholder value. We anticipate that interest in our rural properties will continue to be high among buyers with industrial, conservation or recreational land uses. We expect even better results from our Performance Fibers business in 2008, and we will increase capital investment to improve reliability and operational excellence.

Results of Operations, 2006 versus 2005

Timber

In the Western U.S., 2006 timber sales improved as prices and volume increased four percent over 2005 due to a strong housing market early in the year and reduced log supply from Canada.

In the Eastern U.S., prices were three percent above 2005 as strong sawlog demand earlier in 2006 more than offset weakening prices later in the year. Volumes declined slightly as a result of weakening timber demand for lumber products.

In New Zealand, sales declined from the prior year primarily due to the 2005 fourth quarter sale of our timberlands to a JV in which we hold a 40 percent interest. Our equity in the earnings of the joint venture is included in timber operations.

<u>Sales (in millions)</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>			<u>2006</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/ Mix</u>	<u>Other*</u>	
Total Sales	<u>\$208</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ (11)</u>	<u>\$207</u>

* Includes the impact of New Zealand's 2005 sales.

Operating income increased from the prior year due to strong prices in the Western and Eastern U.S. and higher sales volumes in the Western U.S. more than offsetting lower earnings from New Zealand.

<u>Operating Income (in millions)</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>			<u>2006</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/ Mix</u>	<u>Costs/ Other*</u>	
Total Operating Income	<u>\$87</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$90</u>

* Includes the joint venture results. In the fourth quarter of 2006, we acquired 228,000 acres of timberland for \$272 million, which had minimal impact on 2006 Timber segment results. See Note 3 — *Segment and Geographical Information* for additional information.

Real Estate

In 2006, real estate sales and operating income increased from 2005 as higher development sales offset lower rural sales. In the fourth quarter of 2006, we closed on two "participation" transactions totaling \$33 million. For the first transaction, we received \$10 million in cash at closing and have the option to receive \$17.5 million when the property is entitled, or at that time, to convert the balance (\$17.5 million) to a participation arrangement where we would receive a percentage of gross revenue from the sales of home lots. The second transaction was for \$28.3 million of which \$22.6 million was received at closing and

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the remaining \$5.7 million will be earned when the purchaser builds and sells homes to third parties. For both transactions, the cash received at closing was in excess of the minimum down payment requirement of 25 percent under SFAS No. 66, *Accounting for Real Estate Sales*, therefore the revenue recorded was based upon the proceeds received. Our entire cost basis in the real estate sold and the related closing costs were expensed at closing.

<u>Sales (in millions)</u>	2005	Changes Attributable to:		2006
		Price	Volume/ Mix	
Development	\$42	\$ 7	\$ 23	\$ 72
Rural	42	8	(13)	37
Other	2	—	1	3
Total Sales	<u>\$86</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$112</u>

<u>Operating Income (in millions)</u>	2005	Changes Attributable to:		2006
		Price	Volume/ Mix	
Total Operating Income	<u>\$64</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 89</u>

Performance Fibers

In 2006, cellulose specialty sales improved by \$51 million, or 11 percent, due to increased price and volume. Market demand for cellulose specialties resulted in an average price increase of \$99 per ton, or 10 percent. This price increase included a fuel oil surcharge on all acetate and other cellulose specialty volume allowable by contract, totaling \$14 million.

Sales of absorbent materials decreased \$7 million primarily due to the fourth quarter 2005 disposition of our Engineered Absorbent Materials (EAM) facility which contributed \$14 million in sales for 2005. EAM's impact on sales was partly offset by a \$3 million increase in by-product sales.

<u>Sales (in millions)</u>	2005	Changes Attributable to:			2006
		Price	Volume/ Mix	Other*	
Cellulose Specialties	\$449	\$ 47	\$ 4	\$ —	\$500
Absorbent Materials	179	2	2	(11)	172
Total Sales	<u>\$628</u>	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ (11)</u>	<u>\$672</u>

* Includes the impact of EAM's 2005 sales.

Operating income in 2006 improved by \$35 million, or 78 percent, from 2005. Cellulose specialties' price and volume increases and the reversal of prior year accruals after a favorable property tax settlement (\$5 million) more than offset increased costs of raw materials, energy, labor and maintenance.

<u>Operating Income (in millions)</u>	2005	Changes Attributable to:			2006
		Price	Volume/ Mix	Costs Other*	
Total Operating Income	<u>\$45</u>	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$(22)</u>	<u>\$80</u>

* Includes the impact of EAM's 2005 operating income and reversal of prior year property tax accruals.

Wood Products

Lumber prices declined 18 percent as a result of reduced demand in the housing market and higher quantities of Canadian imported lumber. The increase in imports was in anticipation of a 15 percent export tax that was imposed on Canadian exported lumber to the U.S. beginning October 12, 2006, pursuant to the recently signed 2006 Softwood Trade Agreement.

<u>Sales (in millions)</u>	2005	Changes Attributable to:		2006
		Price	Volume	
Total Sales	<u>\$137</u>	<u>\$ (25)</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$111</u>

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Operating income decreased from the prior year primarily as a result of lower selling prices.

<u>Operating Income/(Loss) (in millions)</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Changes Attributable to:</u>			<u>2006</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/Mix</u>	<u>Costs</u>	
Total Operating Income/(Loss)	<u>\$16</u>	<u>\$(25)</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$(3)</u>

Other Operations

Sales increased in 2006 as a result of higher royalty income from coal extractions while operating income was consistent with the prior year. Effective November 2006, TransAlta, the third-party mining operator, announced that they were ceasing their operations in Lewis County, Washington.

Corporate and Other Expenses/Eliminations

Corporate and Other Expense declined \$3 million in 2006 from the prior year primarily due to reduced business development expense.

Gain on Sale of Timber Assets

The gains on sale of New Zealand assets contributed \$37 million in 2005 (timberland sale to a joint venture) and \$8 million in 2006 (partial sale of investment in the joint venture). See Note 5—*Joint Venture Investment* for details of the transactions.

Interest and Other Income/Expense

In comparison to the prior year, interest expense increased by \$2 million primarily due to a litigation-related accrual and higher debt.

The \$9 million decline in interest and other income in 2006 largely resulted from an arbitration award that was received in the third quarter of 2005 partly offset by increased interest income due to higher cash levels in 2006.

Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit

The 2006 effective tax rate before discrete items was 16.3 percent compared to 12.1 percent in 2005. The increase was primarily due to lower tax benefits from foreign operations, partly offset by higher REIT income. The 2005 rate included a \$6.5 million tax benefit from the sale of New Zealand timber assets. Including discrete items, the 2006 effective tax rate was 10.0 percent compared to a benefit of 11.0 percent in 2005.

See Note 9 – *Income Taxes* for additional information regarding the provision for income taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flow

Historically, our operations have generally produced consistent cash flows and required limited capital resources. Short-term borrowings help fund cyclical and seasonality in working capital needs. Long-term debt has historically been used to fund major acquisitions.

Results, 2007 versus 2006

In 2007, cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations of \$324 million increased \$17 million from 2006. The increase was a result of higher cash earnings partly offset by greater working capital requirements and an increase in discretionary pension contributions. The increase in working capital resulted primarily from the timing of interest payments, reductions in accounts payable and an increase in inventory, partly offset by a decrease in accounts receivable and lower tax payments.

Cash used for investing activities of \$126 million was \$259 million below 2006 mainly resulting from a reduction in timberland acquisitions (\$278 million in 2006). (See Note 6—*Timberland Acquisitions*.) Last year also included \$22 million of proceeds from the sell down of our interest in the New Zealand joint venture. Capital expenditures of \$97 million in 2007 were below 2006 expenditures of \$105 million which included a significant amount for a power boiler at our Fernandina mill.

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Cash used for financing activities was \$58 million and \$30 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase was mainly due to debt issuance costs, the net cost of the hedge and warrants associated with the exchangeable notes and an increase in dividends of \$7 million. Debt increased \$89 million from 2006 mainly due to the issuance of \$300 million of Senior Exchangeable Notes, offset by the repayment of a \$113 million note maturing in December 2007 and other debt repayments. (See Note 12 – *Debt*.)

Our debt-to-capital ratio of 43 percent increased slightly from 42 percent at prior year end as a result of higher debt as discussed above. Our percentage of debt with fixed interest rates was 84 percent as of December 31, 2007 versus 62 percent as of December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2007, cash and cash equivalents were \$181 million, a \$141 million increase from the prior year. The cash equivalents consist of marketable securities with maturities at the date of acquisition of 90 days or less.

Results, 2006 versus 2005

In 2006, cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations of \$307 million increased \$53 million from 2005. The increase was primarily due to higher cash earnings and lower working capital requirements. Earnings rose primarily due to improvements in our Performance Fibers and Real Estate segments partly offset by lower earnings in the Wood Products segment. The favorable working capital requirements result from the timing of interest payments and inventory purchases partly offset by higher income tax payments and receivables.

Cash used for investing activities from continuing operations of \$385 million for 2006 was \$361 million above 2005. This was primarily due to two major timberland acquisitions (\$272 million), the purchase of real estate previously leased (\$21 million) and higher capital spending on energy savings projects, partly offset by \$22 million of proceeds from the sale of a portion of our New Zealand joint venture interest.

Financing cash flows for 2006 were \$30 million, \$186 million below 2005. This was primarily due to the increase in long-term debt of \$100 million used to finance a portion of the 2006 timberland acquisitions versus debt repayments of \$99 million in 2005, and a \$15 million increase in dividends paid which reflects a 10 percent increase in the annual dividend paid per share.

In 2006, our debt-to-capital ratio of 42 percent increased from 39 percent at year end as a result of higher debt as discussed above and the adjustments to accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) as a result of adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 158. Our percentage of debt with fixed interest rates was 62 percent as of December 31, 2006 and 73 percent as of December 31, 2005. As of December 31, 2006, cash and cash equivalents were \$40 million, a \$106 million decrease from the prior year. The cash equivalents consist of marketable securities with maturities at the date of acquisition of 90 days or less.

Expected 2008 Expenditures

Capital expenditures in 2008 are forecasted to be between \$105 million and \$110 million, which we expect to fund through cash from operations. Our 2008 dividend payments are expected to increase from \$151 million to \$157 million assuming no change in the quarterly dividend rate of \$0.50 per common share. Cash payments for income taxes in 2008 are anticipated to be between \$17 million and \$22 million. No significant debt reduction is expected in 2008. We made discretionary pension contributions of \$20 million and \$12 million in 2007 and 2006 respectively, and anticipate making pension contributions of approximately \$12 million in 2008. Expenditures for environmental costs related to our dispositions and discontinued operations are expected to be \$10 million. See *Environmental Regulation* for further information.

Liquidity Performance Indicators

The discussion below is presented to enhance the reader's understanding of our liquidity, ability to generate cash and satisfy rating agency and creditor requirements. This information includes two measures of financial results: Earnings from Continuing Operations before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization (EBITDA), and Adjusted Cash Available for Distribution (Adjusted CAD). These measures are not defined by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and the discussion of EBITDA and Adjusted CAD is not intended to conflict with or change any of the GAAP disclosures described above. Management considers these measures to be important to estimate the enterprise and shareholder values of the Company as a whole and of its core segments, and for allocating capital resources. In addition, analysts, investors and creditors use these measures when analyzing our financial condition and cash generating ability. EBITDA is defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission; however, Adjusted CAD as defined may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

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EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure of operating cash generating capacity. In 2007, EBITDA was \$412 million, a \$46 million increase over 2006 primarily due to higher operating results in our Performance Fibers segment. In 2006, EBITDA was \$366 million, a \$4 million decrease from 2005 primarily due to the gain on sale of our New Zealand timber assets in 2005 partly offset by higher operating results in our Real Estate and Performance Fibers segments in 2006. EBITDA was \$369 million in 2005, an increase of \$51 million over 2004, primarily due to higher operating results in all of our core product lines and a \$37 million gain from the sale of our New Zealand timberlands.

Below is a reconciliation of Cash Provided by Operating Activities to EBITDA for the five-year period ended December 31, 2007 (in millions of dollars):

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Cash provided by operating activities	\$324.0	\$306.9	\$254.1	\$292.3	\$201.3
Gain on sale of New Zealand timber assets	—	7.8	36.9	—	—
Non-cash cost basis of real estate sold	(8.6)	(12.4)	(11.8)	(11.0)	(5.9)
Income tax expense (benefit)	23.8	19.1	(20.1)	(33.6)	6.1
Interest, net	48.6	39.1	38.8	44.1	46.0
Other balance sheet changes	23.9	5.0	71.5	26.8	11.1
EBITDA	<u>\$411.7</u>	<u>\$365.5</u>	<u>\$369.4</u>	<u>\$318.6</u>	<u>\$258.6</u>

A non-cash expense critical to the economics of both our Timber and Real Estate core businesses is the non-cash cost basis of real estate sold. EBITDA plus the non-cash cost basis of real estate sold for the five years ended December 31, 2007 totaled \$420 million, \$378 million, \$381 million, \$330 million and \$265 million, respectively.

Adjusted CAD is a non-GAAP measure of cash generated during a period that is available for dividend distribution, repurchasing common shares, debt reduction and for strategic acquisitions net of associated financing (e.g. realizing like-kind exchange tax benefits). We define Cash Available for Distribution (CAD) as Cash Provided by Operating Activities less capital spending, the tax benefits associated with strategic acquisitions, the change in committed cash, the proceeds from matured energy forward contracts and the change in capital expenditures purchased on account. Committed cash represents outstanding checks that have been drawn on our zero balance bank accounts but have not been paid. In compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission requirements for non-GAAP measures, we reduce CAD by mandatory debt repayments which result in the measure entitled "Adjusted CAD."

Adjusted CAD was \$78 million in 2007, a \$97 million decrease from 2006 primarily due to \$163 million in mandatory debt repayments (refinanced with lower cost debt) partially offset by higher cash earnings generated from operating activities, lower capital spending and a decrease in committed cash. Adjusted CAD was \$175 million in 2006, an increase of \$18 million from 2005 primarily due to stronger operating earnings partly offset by higher capital spending and an increase in our committed cash as of December 31, 2006. In 2005, Adjusted CAD of \$157 million was \$25 million above the prior year primarily due to lower mandatory debt repayments and LKE tax benefits, partly offset by lower operating cash flows. Adjusted CAD generated in any period is not necessarily indicative of the amounts that may be generated in future periods.

Below is a reconciliation of Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Adjusted CAD for the five-year period ended December 31, 2007 (in millions):

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 324.0	\$ 306.9	\$254.1	\$292.3	\$201.3
Capital spending, net	(97.0)	(105.5)	(85.3)	(87.7)	(84.4)
Purchase of assets previously leased	—	—	—	—	(5.4)
LKE tax benefits on third party real estate sales*	(3.9)	(4.8)	(3.2)	(11.3)	—
Change in committed cash	16.9**	(19.1)	1.8	(3.5)	0.4
Proceeds from matured energy forward contracts	—	—	3.9	—	—
Other	0.8	0.3	(10.8)	(4.4)	(4.8)
CAD	240.8	177.8	160.5	185.4	107.1
Mandatory debt repayments	(162.9)	(3.3)	(3.6)	(53.6)	(3.5)
Adjusted CAD	<u>\$ 77.9</u>	<u>\$ 174.5</u>	<u>\$156.9</u>	<u>\$131.8</u>	<u>\$103.6</u>

* Represents income taxes that would have been paid had the Company not completed the third-party LKE transactions.

** Primarily 2006 interest paid in 2007 and previously reflected as a reduction in 2006 CAD.

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Liquidity Facilities

In October 2007, TRS issued \$300 million of 3.75% Senior Exchangeable Notes due 2012. The notes are guaranteed by Rayonier Inc., and are non-callable. The \$300 million in principal will be settled in cash and any excess exchange value will be settled at the option of the Company in either cash or stock of Rayonier Inc. The initial exchange rate is 18.24 shares per \$1,000 principal based on an exchange price equal to 122 percent of the stock's closing price of \$44.93 on October 10, 2007, or \$54.81 per share. In separate transactions, TRS and Rayonier, Inc., respectively, purchased an exchangeable note hedge and sold warrants which had the effect of increasing the conversion premium from 22 percent to 40 percent, or \$62.90 per share. (See Note 12 – *Debt* for additional information)

We have a \$250 million unsecured revolving credit facility with an accordion feature which allows additional borrowing above \$250 million, in \$25 million increments, up to an aggregate \$100 million, provided no default exists. The facility expires in August 2011. At December 31, 2007, the available borrowing capacity was \$188 million (excluding the accordion feature).

In connection with the Company's installment notes and the \$250 million revolving credit facility, covenants must be met, including ratios based on the facility's definition of EBITDA (Covenant EBITDA). Covenant EBITDA consists of earnings from continuing operations before the cumulative effect of accounting changes and any provision for dispositions, income taxes, interest expense, depreciation, depletion, amortization and the non-cash cost basis of real estate sold. The Company's dividend restriction covenant limits the sum of dividends in any period of four fiscal quarters to 90 percent of Covenant Funds from Operations (Covenant FFO) plus the aggregate amount of dividends permitted under Covenant FFO in excess of the amount of dividends paid during the prior four fiscal quarters. Covenant FFO is defined as Consolidated Net Income excluding gains or losses from debt restructuring and investments in marketable securities plus depletion, depreciation, amortization and the non-cash cost basis of real estate sold. Under a covenant relating to the \$328 million of installment notes, RFR may not incur additional debt unless, at the time of incurrence, and after giving pro forma effect to the receipt and application of the proceeds of such debt, RFR meets or exceeds a minimum ratio of cash flow to fixed charges. RFR's ability to make certain quarterly distributions to Rayonier Inc. is limited to an amount equal to RFR's "available cash," which consists of its opening cash balance plus proceeds from permitted borrowings. At December 31, 2007, the Company is in compliance with all material covenants.

The covenants listed below, which are the most significant financial covenants in effect as of December 31, 2007, are calculated on a trailing 12-month basis:

	<u>Covenant Requirement</u>	<u>Actual ratio at December 31, 2007</u>	<u>Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Covenant EBITDA to consolidated interest expense should not be less than	2.50 to 1	7.60 to 1	5.10
Total debt to Covenant EBITDA should not exceed	4.00 to 1	1.75 to 1	2.25
RFR cash flow available for fixed charges to RFR fixed charges should not be less than	2.50 to 1	4.18 to 1	1.68
Dividends paid should not exceed 90 percent of Covenant FFO	90%	42%	48%

In addition to the financial covenants listed above, the installment notes, Senior Exchangeable Notes and credit facility include customary covenants that limit the incurrence of debt, the disposition of assets, and the making of certain payments between RFR and Rayonier among others. An asset sales covenant in the RFR installment note-related agreements requires the Company, subject to certain exceptions, to either reinvest cumulative timberland sales proceeds in excess of \$100 million (the "excess proceeds") in timberland-related investments or, once the amount of excess proceeds not reinvested exceeds \$50 million, to offer the note holders prepayment of the notes ratably in the amount of the excess proceeds. During the fourth quarter of 2007, excess proceeds of approximately \$84 million were offered to the note holders. The noteholders accepted \$56 million and the amount of excess proceeds was reset to zero. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the amount of excess proceeds was \$0 and \$10 million, respectively.

In 2007, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services reaffirmed its corporate debt rating of our long-term debt to a 'BBB' investment grade rating with a 'Stable' outlook while Moody's Investors Service affirmed our 'Baa3' investment grade rating with a 'Stable' outlook.

Contractual Financial Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In addition to using cash flow from operations, we finance our operations through the issuance of debt, and by entering into leases. These financial obligations are recorded in accordance with accounting rules applicable to the underlying transaction, with the result that some are recorded as liabilities on the Balance Sheet, while others are required to be disclosed in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

The following table aggregates our contractual financial obligations as of December 31, 2007 and anticipated cash spending by period:

Contractual Financial Obligations (000’s)	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		2008	2009-2010	2011-2012	Thereafter
Current maturities of long-term debt (1)	\$ 78,885	\$ 78,885	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Long-term debt	670,959	—	123,302	417,617	130,040
Interest payments on long-term debt (2)	169,614	32,870	71,581	41,576	23,587
Operating leases—timberland (3)	104,968	7,025	13,186	12,870	71,887
FIN 48 liabilities (4)	9,555	9,101	454	—	—
Operating leases—PP&E, offices	10,688	2,936	4,282	1,329	2,141
Postretirement obligations (5)	34,893	3,350	6,730	7,053	17,760
Purchase obligations	391	160	166	65	—
Other long-term liabilities	1,420	237	473	473	237
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 1,081,373	\$ 134,564	\$ 220,174	\$ 480,983	\$ 245,652

- (1) Includes \$23.3 million of debt due in 2008, but not included in current maturities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as the Company intends and has the ability to refinance with its revolving credit facility.
- (2) Projected interest payments for variable-rate debt were calculated based on outstanding principal amounts and interest rates as of December 31, 2007.
- (3) The majority of timberland leases are subject to escalation clauses based on either the Consumer Price Index or the Producer Price Index.
- (4) A reasonable estimate for the time period of cash settlement could not be determined for \$1.5 million of FIN 48 liabilities. These amounts were excluded from the table.
- (5) The amounts for postretirement obligations represent an estimate of our projected payments. (See Note 20 – *Employee Benefit Plans* for more information.)

In November 2007, the Company and the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (EPD) reached agreement, subject to public comment, on a consent decree that would resolve certain issues relating to the color of the Jesup mill’s permitted effluent discharged to the Altamaha River. These projects will be completed over a seven year period pursuant to a time frame set forth in the consent decree, and the costs related to the capital projects are expected to be approximately \$75 million. As the agreement is not finalized, these expenditures were not included in the above table. See Note 16 – *Contingencies* for further discussion.

We utilize off-balance sheet arrangements to provide credit support for certain suppliers/vendors and customers in case of their default on critical obligations, and collateral for certain self-insurance programs that we maintain. These arrangements consist of standby letters of credit and surety bonds. As part of our ongoing operations, we also periodically issue guarantees to third parties. Off-balance sheet arrangements are not considered to be a source of liquidity or capital resources and do not expose us to material risks or material unfavorable financial impacts.

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The following table aggregates our financial commitments as of December 31, 2007:

<u>Financial Commitments (000's)</u>	<u>Maximum Potential Payment</u>	<u>Carrying Amount of Liability</u>
Standby letters of credit (1)	\$ 72,778	\$ 62,559
Guarantees (2)	6,440	73
Surety bonds (3)	9,500	1,609
Total financial commitments	<u>\$ 88,718</u>	<u>\$ 64,241</u>

- (1) Approximately \$62 million of the standby letters of credit serve as credit support for industrial revenue bonds. The remaining letters of credit support various insurance related agreements, primarily workers' compensation and pollution liability policy requirements. These letters of credit will expire at various dates during 2008 and are renewed as required.
- (2) In conjunction with the sale of timberlands to the New Zealand joint venture in October 2005, the Company guaranteed five years of Crown Forest license obligations. The JV is the primary obligor and has posted a bank performance bond with the New Zealand government. If the JV fails to pay the obligation, the New Zealand government will demand payment from the bank that posted the bond. If the bank defaults on the bond, the Company would then have to perform. As of December 31, 2007, three annual payments, of \$1.3 million each, remain. This guarantee expires in 2010.

In conjunction with a timberland sale and note monetization in the first quarter of 2004, the Company issued a make-whole agreement pursuant to which it guaranteed \$2.5 million of obligations of a qualified special purpose entity that was established to complete the monetization. At December 31, 2007, the Company has recorded a de minimis liability to reflect the fair market value of its obligation to perform under the make-whole agreement.
- (3) Rayonier issues surety bonds primarily to secure timber harvesting obligations in the State of Washington and to provide collateral for the Company's workers' compensation self-insurance program in the states of Washington and Georgia. These surety bonds expire at various dates during 2008 and are renewed as required.

In May 2004, we completed a Form S-4 acquisition shelf registration to offer and issue 7,000,000 common shares for the acquisition of other businesses, assets or properties. As of December 31, 2007, no common shares have been offered or issued under the Form S-4 shelf registration. In September 2003, we completed a Form S-3 shelf registration statement to offer \$500 million of new public debt and/or equity securities. On December 19, 2003, 6.4 million common shares were issued under the Form S-3 shelf registration as part of a special stock dividend paid in conjunction with our conversion to a REIT. The fair market value of the shares at the day of issuance was \$253 million, leaving \$247 million available under the \$500 million shelf registration at December 31, 2007.

New Accounting Standards

See Note 2 — *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* for our discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements that may affect our financial results and disclosures in future periods.

Environmental Regulation

Rayonier is subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations concerning air emissions, water discharges and waste handling and disposal. Such environmental laws and regulations include the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, CERCLA and similar state laws and regulations. Management closely monitors its environmental responsibilities, and believes that the Company is in substantial compliance with current environmental requirements. In addition to ongoing compliance with laws and regulations, the Company's facilities operate in accordance with various permits, which are issued by state and federal environmental agencies. Many of these permits impose operating conditions on the Company which require significant expenditures to ensure compliance. Upon renewal and renegotiation of these permits, the issuing agencies often seek to impose new or additional conditions in response to new environmental laws and regulations, or more stringent interpretations of existing laws and regulations. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, we spent approximately \$11 million, \$5 million and \$6 million, respectively, for capital projects related to environmental compliance for ongoing operations. During 2008 and 2009, our capital spending related to environmental compliance for continuing operations is expected to be approximately \$16 million and \$10 million per year, respectively. Over the next five years, we expect environmental capital spending to total between \$70 million and \$75 million. The expected increase in environmental spending is due to manufacturing process and pollution control systems to comply with the requirements of new or renewed air emission and water discharge permits and other required improvements for our Performance Fibers mills.

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Notwithstanding Rayonier's current compliance status, many of its operations are subject to constantly evolving environmental requirements which are often the result of legislation, regulation and negotiation. As such, contingencies in this area include, without limitation:

- The Company's manufacturing facilities operate in accordance with various permits, which often impose operating conditions that require significant expenditure to ensure compliance. Upon renewal and renegotiation of these permits, the issuing agencies often seek to impose new or additional conditions, which could adversely affect our operations and financial performance.
- As environmental laws and regulations change, and administrative and judicial interpretations of new and existing laws and regulations are made, our operations may be adversely affected.
- In our forestry operations, federal, state and local laws and regulations intended to protect threatened and endangered animal and plant species and their habitat, as well as wetlands and waterways, limit, and in some cases may prevent timber harvesting, road construction and other activities on private lands. For example, Washington, where the Company holds approximately 370,000 acres of timberlands, has among the most stringent forestry laws and regulations in the country.
- Environmental requirements relating to real estate development, and especially in respect of wetland delineation and mitigation, storm water management, drainage, waste disposal, and potable water supply and protection, may significantly impact the size, scope, timing and financial returns of our projects. Moreover, multiple permits are often required for a project, and may involve a lengthy application process.
- Our discontinued operations with historical environmental contamination are subject to a number of federal, state and local laws. As these requirements change over time, they may mandate more stringent levels of soil and groundwater investigation, remediation and monitoring. While we believe that our current estimates are adequate, future changes to these legal requirements could adversely affect the cost and timing of our activities on these sites.
- Over time, the complexity and stringency of environmental laws and regulations have increased significantly, and the cost of compliance with these laws and regulations has also increased. In general, management believes these trends will continue.

It is the opinion of management that substantial expenditures will be required over the next ten years in the area of environmental compliance. See Note 15 – *Liabilities for Dispositions and Discontinued Operations* for additional information regarding the Company's environmental liabilities.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market and Other Economic Risks

We are exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates, commodity prices and foreign exchange rates. Our objective is to minimize the economic impact of these market risks. We use derivatives in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors. Derivatives are managed by a senior executive committee whose responsibilities include initiating, managing and monitoring resulting exposures. We do not enter into financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Cyclical pricing of commodity market paper pulp is one of the factors that influences Performance Fibers' prices, particularly in the absorbent materials product line. However, since we are a non-integrated producer of specialized performance fibers for non-papermaking end uses, our high-value product mix tends to lag (on both the upturn and downturn) commodity paper pulp prices with pricing adjustments that are less severe. This risk is mitigated somewhat by the terms of our cellulose specialty contracts which are effective into 2011 and represent nearly all of our high-value cellulose specialties production.

We periodically enter into interest rate swap agreements to manage our exposure to interest rate changes. These swaps involve the exchange of fixed and variable interest rate payments without exchanging principal amounts. At December 31, 2007, we did not hold any swap agreements.

The fair market value of our long-term fixed interest rate debt is also subject to interest rate risk; however, we intend to hold most of our debt until maturity. The estimated fair value of our fixed-rate debt at December 31, 2007, was \$682 million compared to \$633 million in carrying value. Generally, the fair market value of fixed-rate debt will increase as interest rates fall

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and decrease as interest rates rise. A hypothetical one-percentage point increase/decrease in prevailing interest rates at December 31, 2007, would result in a corresponding decrease/increase in the fair value of our fixed-rate debt of approximately \$30.5 million.

We periodically enter into commodity forward contracts to fix some of our fuel oil and natural gas costs. The forward contracts partially mitigate the risk of a change in Performance Fibers' margins resulting from an increase or decrease in these energy costs. We do not enter into commodity forwards for trading or speculative purposes. At December 31, 2007, there were no outstanding fuel oil or natural gas contracts.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See Index to Financial Statements on page ii.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Rayonier management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate disclosure controls and procedures. Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in SEC Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)), are designed with the objective of ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), such as this annual report on Form 10-K, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no control evaluation can provide absolute assurance that all control exceptions and instances of fraud have been prevented or detected on a timely basis. Even systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance that their objectives are achieved.

Based on an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2007.

With regard to the Company's internal control over financial reporting as defined in paragraph (f) of SEC Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f), see Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting at page F-1, followed by the Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

In the quarter ended December 31, 2007, based upon the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of SEC Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15, there were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that would materially affect or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable.

PART III

Certain information required by Part III is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Company's 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement").

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item with respect to directors is incorporated by reference to the information in the section entitled "Election of Directors" and "Report of the Audit Committee" in the Proxy Statement. The information required by this Item with respect to disclosure of any known late filing or failure by an insider to file a report required by Section 16 of the Exchange Act is incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Proxy Statement.

The information called for by this Item with respect to executive officers is set forth above in Part I, Item 4A—*Executive Officers of Rayonier*.

Our Standard of Ethics and Code of Corporate Conduct, which is applicable to our principal executive, financial and accounting officers, is available on our website, www.rayonier.com. Recent amendments to the Standards of Ethics and Code of Corporate Conduct have been posted on our website. Any other amendments to or waivers of the Standard of Ethics and Code of Corporate Conduct will also be disclosed on such website.

On June 18, 2007, we filed with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) the Annual CEO Certification regarding our compliance with the NYSE's Corporate Governance Standards as required by Section 303A-12(a). In addition, we have filed, as exhibits to the annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, the applicable certifications of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required under Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information called for by Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Executive Compensation" in the Proxy Statement.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

The information called for by Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Share Ownership" in the Proxy Statement.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information called for by Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Election of Directors" and "Corporate Governance" in the Proxy Statement.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information called for by Item 14 is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Report of the Audit Committee" in the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Documents filed as a part of this report:

- (1) See *Index to Financial Statements on page ii for a list of the financial statements filed as part of this report.*
- (2) See *Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts. All other financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable, the required matter is not present or the required information has otherwise been supplied in the financial statements or the notes thereto.*
- (3) See *Exhibit Index for a list of the exhibits filed or incorporated herein as part of this report.*

MANAGEMENT’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To Our Shareholders:

The management of Rayonier Inc. and its subsidiaries is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Our system of internal controls over financial reporting was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company’s management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Rayonier Inc.’s management, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, we used the framework included in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the criteria set forth in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework*, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the Company’s consolidated financial statements, has issued an attestation report on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. The report, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, is on page F-2.



Lee M. Thomas
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
February 27, 2008



Hans E. Vanden Noort
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
February 27, 2008

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Rayonier Inc.
Jacksonville, Florida

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Rayonier Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

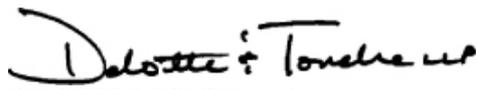
We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company’s board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 of the Company and our report dated February 27, 2008, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule and included an explanatory paragraph regarding the Company’s adoption of FASB Staff Position No. AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*.


DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Jacksonville, Florida
February 27, 2008

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Rayonier Inc.
Jacksonville, Florida

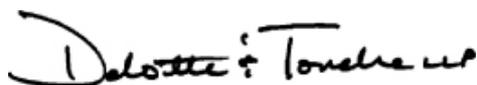
We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Rayonier Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Rayonier Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2007 the Company changed its method of accounting for planned major maintenance costs to conform to FASB Staff Position No. AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*, and retrospectively adjusted the 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial statements for the change.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 27, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.



DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Jacksonville, Florida
February 27, 2008

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31,
(Thousands of dollars, except per share data)

	2007	2006	2005
SALES	<u>\$1,224,654</u>	<u>\$1,229,807</u>	<u>\$1,180,708</u>
Costs and Expenses			
Cost of sales (2007 includes a \$10.9 million fire loss)	922,148	952,662	950,612
Selling and general expenses	66,941	63,445	64,403
Other operating (income) expense, net	<u>(10,516)</u>	<u>(8,818)</u>	<u>(10,401)</u>
	978,573	1,007,289	1,004,614
Equity in income (loss) of New Zealand joint venture	<u>514</u>	<u>(610)</u>	<u>(1,411)</u>
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE GAIN ON SALE OF NEW ZEALAND TIMBER ASSETS	<u>246,595</u>	<u>221,908</u>	<u>174,683</u>
Gain on sale of New Zealand timber assets	<u>—</u>	<u>7,769</u>	<u>36,968</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>246,595</u>	<u>229,677</u>	<u>211,651</u>
Interest expense	(56,329)	(48,905)	(46,960)
Interest and miscellaneous income, net	<u>7,762</u>	<u>9,447</u>	<u>17,647</u>
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	<u>198,028</u>	<u>190,219</u>	<u>182,338</u>
Income tax (provision) benefit	<u>(23,759)</u>	<u>(19,085)</u>	<u>20,139</u>
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	<u>174,269</u>	<u>171,134</u>	<u>202,477</u>
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET (Notes 7 and 15)			
Income (loss) on discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit (expense) of (\$3,201) and \$10,459	<u>—</u>	<u>5,335</u>	<u>(24,956)</u>
NET INCOME	<u>174,269</u>	<u>176,469</u>	<u>177,521</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Unrealized loss on hedged transactions, net of income tax benefit of \$230	—	—	(410)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	7,005	3,226	(9,705)
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of income tax expense of \$3,823 and \$9,345	—	13,339	16,323
Loss from and amortization of pension and postretirement plans, net of income tax benefit of \$2,319	<u>(3,997)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 177,277</u>	<u>\$ 193,034</u>	<u>\$ 183,729</u>
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE			
BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE			
Continuing Operations	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.68
Discontinued Operations	—	0.07	(0.33)
Net Income	<u>\$ 2.25</u>	<u>\$ 2.31</u>	<u>\$ 2.35</u>
DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE			
Continuing Operations	\$ 2.21	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.61
Discontinued Operations	—	0.07	(0.32)
Net Income	<u>\$ 2.21</u>	<u>\$ 2.26</u>	<u>\$ 2.29</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
As of December 31,
(Thousands of dollars)

ASSETS	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 181,081	\$ 40,171
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$677 and \$560	81,068	100,309
Inventory	84,291	75,593
Other current assets	49,780	43,242
Timber assets held for sale (Note 6)	—	40,955
Total current assets	<u>396,220</u>	<u>300,270</u>
TIMBER, TIMBERLANDS AND LOGGING ROADS, NET OF DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION	1,117,219	1,127,513
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land	25,282	25,291
Buildings	124,030	118,348
Machinery and equipment	1,190,852	1,221,305
Total property, plant and equipment	1,340,164	1,364,944
Less - accumulated depreciation	(994,409)	(1,011,164)
	<u>345,755</u>	<u>353,780</u>
INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE	62,766	61,233
OTHER ASSETS	157,081	121,802
	<u>\$2,079,041</u>	<u>\$ 1,964,598</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 66,224	\$ 73,758
Bank loans and current maturities	55,585	3,550
Accrued taxes	7,179	11,194
Accrued payroll and benefits	30,065	24,879
Accrued interest	3,481	19,551
Accrued customer incentives	12,350	9,494
Other current liabilities	33,460	40,212
Current liabilities for dispositions and discontinued operations (Note 15)	10,069	10,699
Total current liabilities	<u>218,413</u>	<u>193,337</u>
LONG-TERM DEBT	694,259	655,447
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES FOR DISPOSITIONS AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Note 15)	103,616	111,817
PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS (Note 20)	67,217	73,303
OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	14,439	12,716
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Notes 16, 17 and 18)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Shares, 120,000,000 shares authorized, 78,216,696 and 76,879,826 shares issued and outstanding	487,407	450,636
Retained earnings	519,328	495,988
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	(25,638)	(28,646)
	<u>981,097</u>	<u>917,978</u>
	<u>\$2,079,041</u>	<u>\$ 1,964,598</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31,
(Thousands of dollars)

	2007	2006	2005
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 174,269	\$ 176,469	\$ 177,521
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	—	(5,335)	24,956
Non-cash items included in income:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	154,686	136,495	147,388
Non-cash cost of forest fire losses	10,411	—	—
Non-cash cost of real estate sold	8,612	12,362	11,845
Non-cash stock-based incentive compensation expense	13,478	12,078	11,686
Gain on sale of New Zealand timber assets	—	(7,769)	(36,968)
Deferred income tax benefit	(8,457)	(19,269)	(50,783)
Excess tax benefits on stock-based compensation	(7,907)	(4,143)	(6,178)
Other	7,120	1,772	(1,378)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	19,239	(11,881)	(1,422)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(7,370)	2,742	(9,624)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(8,502)	11,349	(969)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	1,285	(5,186)	15,686
(Decrease) increase in accrued liabilities	(10,353)	11,106	(9,287)
(Decrease) increase in other non-current liabilities	(6,257)	1,080	691
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(7,659)	4,847	(10,322)
Expenditures for dispositions and discontinued operations	(8,575)	(9,789)	(8,697)
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	324,020	306,928	254,145
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	—	—	7,762
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures, net	(97,004)	(105,462)	(85,261)
Purchase of timberlands and wood chipping facilities	(22,872)	(277,778)	(23,527)
Purchase of real estate	(4,350)	(21,101)	—
Proceeds from the sale of NZ timber assets	—	21,770	186,771
Investment in NZ joint venture	—	—	(121,930)
Proceeds from the sale of other assets	—	—	13,054
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash	(8,812)	1,287	3,297
Other	7,053	(3,909)	3,853
CASH USED FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(125,985)	(385,193)	(23,743)
CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	—	—	39,600
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of debt (Note 12)	477,000	258,000	150,000
Repayment of debt	(387,926)	(158,310)	(248,575)
Dividends paid	(150,626)	(143,883)	(129,249)
Issuance of common shares	18,891	10,771	15,121
Excess tax benefits on stock-based compensation	7,907	4,143	—
Purchase of exchangeable note hedge (Note 12)	(33,480)	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of warrant (Note 12)	20,670	—	—
Debt issuance costs	(7,057)	—	—
Payment on forward currency contract	—	—	(2,506)
Repurchase of common shares	(3,150)	(560)	(356)
CASH USED FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(57,771)	(29,839)	(215,565)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	646	2,048	(89)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	140,910	(106,056)	62,110
Balance, beginning of year	40,171	146,227	84,117
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 181,081</u>	<u>\$ 40,171</u>	<u>\$ 146,227</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid during the year:			
Interest	<u>\$ 71,317</u>	<u>\$ 29,647</u>	<u>\$ 48,502</u>
Income taxes	<u>\$ 25,944</u>	<u>\$ 38,956</u>	<u>\$ 29,009</u>
Non-cash investing activity:			
Capital assets purchased on account	<u>\$ 10,084</u>	<u>\$ 9,116</u>	<u>\$ 13,029</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Rayonier is a leading international forest products company primarily engaged in activities associated with timberland management, the sale, entitlement and development of real estate, and the production and sale of high value specialty cellulose fibers and fluff pulp. The Company owns, leases or manages approximately 2.5 million acres of timberland and real estate located in the United States and New Zealand. Included in this property is over 200,000 acres of high value real estate located primarily along the coastal corridor from Savannah, Georgia to Daytona Beach, Florida, which is referred to as the “coastal corridor.” The Company also owns and operates two specialty cellulose mills in the United States. The corporate strategy is to pursue strategic growth opportunities in its Timber segment, further expand its partnering and entitlement activity in the Real Estate segment, and strengthen its position as a premier worldwide supplier of high value specialty cellulose products in the Performance Fibers segment primarily through cost reduction, productivity investments, and enhancing its customer relationships. In addition, the Company manufactures lumber in three sawmills in Georgia and engages in the trading of logs and wood products.

Rayonier operates in four reportable business segments as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information* (SFAS 131): Timber, Real Estate, Performance Fibers, and Wood Products. See Note 3 — *Segment and Geographical Information* for additional information.

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company was restructured to qualify as a Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT). The Company is generally not required to pay federal income taxes on its U.S. timber harvest earnings and other REIT operations contingent upon meeting applicable distribution, income, asset, shareholder and other tests. However, the Company is subject to corporate taxes on built-in gains (the excess of fair market value over tax basis at January 1, 2004) on taxable sales of property from the REIT during the first ten years following the election to be taxed as a REIT. The U.S. timber operations are conducted by the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P. (RFR). Non-REIT-qualifying and certain foreign operations, which continue to pay corporate-level tax on earnings, are held under Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (TRS), a wholly-owned taxable REIT subsidiary of Rayonier Inc. These operations include the Performance Fibers and Wood Products businesses as well as the Real Estate segment’s entitlement, development and sale of high value property (referred to as higher and better use, or “HBU properties”).

Timber

Rayonier owns, leases, or manages approximately 2.5 million acres of timberlands located in the U.S. and New Zealand. The Company’s Timber segment includes all activities that relate to the harvesting of timber in addition to managing timberlands and selling timber and logs to third parties. It acquired approximately 6,000 acres of timberland in 2007 and 228,000 acres in 2006.

Real Estate

Rayonier has invested in timberlands seeking to maximize its total return from a full cycle of ownership, which includes developing or selling portions of its asset base to capture the appreciated value. An increasing portion of Rayonier’s acreage has become, or is emerging as, more valuable for development, recreational or conservation purposes than for growing of timber. As a result, the Company has expanded its focus to include more value-added real estate activities such as seeking entitlements directly or in participation with other developers.

Performance Fibers

Rayonier is a manufacturer of high-performance cellulose fibers with two production facilities in Jesup, GA and Fernandina Beach, FL, which have a combined annual capacity of approximately 740,000 metric tons. These fiber products are sold throughout the world to companies that produce a wide variety of products, including cigarette filters, foods, pharmaceuticals, textiles, electronics and various industrial applications. Approximately 60 percent of performance fiber sales are to export customers, primarily in Europe, Asia and Latin America.

Cellulose Specialties — Rayonier is a producer of specialty cellulose products, most of which are used in dissolving chemical applications that require a highly purified form of cellulose fiber. The Company concentrates on producing the most high-value, technologically-demanding forms of cellulose specialty products, such as cellulose acetate and high-purity cellulose ethers, and is a leading supplier of these products.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS (Continued)

Absorbent Materials — Rayonier is a producer of performance fibers for absorbent hygiene products. These fibers are typically referred to as fluff fibers and are used as an absorbent medium in products such as disposable baby diapers, feminine hygiene products, incontinence pads, convalescent bed pads, industrial towels and wipes and non-woven fabrics.

Wood Products

The Company operates and sells dimension lumber products through three lumber manufacturing facilities in the U.S. In 2005, Rayonier sold its medium-density fiberboard (MDF) business located in New Zealand and, as a result, presented the 2005 operating results of MDF as a discontinued operation. See Note 7 – *Sale of Medium-Density Fiberboard Business (MDF)* for additional information.

Other

Rayonier operates log trading businesses in the northwest U.S., New Zealand and Chile. The Company also purchases and trades lumber and wood products in Chile. In May 2007, the Company closed its wood products trading business, International Wood Products (IWP), headquartered in Portland, Oregon.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Rayonier and its subsidiaries, in which it has a majority ownership or controlling interest. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated. For income tax purposes, the Company files two U.S. federal income tax returns, one for REIT operations and a consolidated filing for TRS operations as well as several state, local and foreign income tax returns.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. There are risks inherent in estimating and therefore actual results could differ from those estimates.

New Accounting Standards

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. This Interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertain tax positions recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. It prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. In addition, it provides guidance on derecognition, classification and interest and penalties. FIN 48 was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company adopted FIN 48 on January 1, 2007 which did not result in an adjustment to its opening balance of retained earnings. See Note 9 — *Income Taxes* for additional information.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). This statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement applies to other accounting pronouncements where the FASB requires or permits fair value measurements. Accordingly, this statement does not require any new fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. In February 2008, FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*,

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

which delayed the effective date of FASB 157 for certain non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company will adopt SFAS 157 in the first quarter of 2008, except for those items addressed in FSP No. 157-2, which will be adopted in the first quarter of 2009. The Company has not yet determined the effect, if any, the adoption of SFAS 157 and FSP No. 157-2 will have on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FSP No. AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*. This FSP prohibits companies from recognizing planned major maintenance costs under the "accrue-in-advance" method that allowed the accrual of a liability over several reporting periods before the maintenance is performed. FSP AUG AIR-1 was applicable to entities in all industries for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, and was retrospectively applied. The Company adopted FSP AUG AIR-1 in 2007 by electing the deferral method and retrospectively applying its provisions to prior periods. The adjustment to the Company's opening retained earnings as of January 1, 2005 was an increase of \$7.0 million. The application of the deferral method to 2006 results had an immaterial impact, while 2005 income from continuing operations and net income decreased \$5.3 million, or \$0.07 per diluted share, due to the significant amount of maintenance costs capitalized in 2004 and amortized in 2005. The adjustment to the 2006 Consolidated Balance Sheet was a net increase to assets of \$1.7 million (\$2.7 million in prepaid assets offset by \$1.0 million in current deferred taxes).

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities- Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 155* (SFAS 159). This statement permits entities to choose to measure selected assets and liabilities at fair value. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company has not determined the impact, if any, the statement will have on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*. This statement establishes how the acquiring entity recognizes and measures the identifiable assets, the liabilities assumed and the goodwill acquired in a business combination. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company has not determined the impact, if any, the statement will have on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements — an amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. This statement addresses changes to noncontrolling interests (more commonly known as minority interests) which is the portion of equity in a subsidiary not attributable to the parent entity. Management is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS No. 160 on the Company's financial statements. Presently, the Company does not have any non-controlling interests. Therefore, the Company currently believes that the impact of SFAS No. 160, if any, will primarily depend on the materiality of non-controlling interests arising in future transactions, including those entered into during 2008, to which the financial statement presentation and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 160 will apply.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include time deposits with maturities at date of acquisition of three months or less.

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. The costs of manufactured performance fibers are determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Other products are valued on an average cost basis. Inventory costs include material, labor and manufacturing overhead. Physical counts of inventories are taken at least annually. The need for a provision for estimated losses from obsolete, excess or slow-moving inventories is reviewed periodically.

HBU real estate properties that are expected to be sold within one year are included in inventory, while properties that are expected to be sold after one year are included in "Other assets."

Equity Method Investments

The Company accounts for its interest in a New Zealand joint venture (JV) under the equity method of accounting in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*. Rayonier does not have a controlling financial interest but exerts significant influence over the JV's operating and financial policies as manager of the joint venture.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Timber

Timber is stated at the lower of cost or market value. Costs relating to acquiring, planting and growing of timber including real estate taxes, lease rental payments and site preparation are capitalized. Such accumulated costs attributed to merchantable timber are charged to cost of goods sold at the time the timber is harvested or the timberland is sold, based on the relationship of harvested timber to the estimated volume of currently merchantable timber. Upon the acquisition of timberland, the Company makes a determination on whether to combine the newly acquired merchantable timber with an existing depletion pool or to create a new separate pool. This determination is based on the geographic location of the new timber, the customers/markets that will be served, relative profit margins, and species mix compared to its existing timberland holdings. If the acquisition is similar, the cost of the acquired timber is combined into an existing depletion pool and a new depletion rate is calculated for the pool. This determination and depletion rate adjustment normally occurs in the quarter following the acquisition concurrently with the harvesting of the acquired timber.

Property, Plant, Equipment and Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment additions are recorded at cost, including applicable freight, taxes, interest, construction and installation costs. Pulp mill assets are depreciated using the units-of-production method. The Company depreciates its non-production Performance Fiber assets using the straight-line depreciation method including office, lab and transportation equipment over 3 to 25 years. In addition, all of the assets at the Company's sawmills are depreciated using the straight-line method over 3 to 15 years. Buildings and land improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method over 25 to 35 years and 5 to 30 years, respectively.

Upon ordinary retirement or sale of property, accumulated depreciation is charged with the cost of the property removed and credited with the proceeds of salvage value, with no gain or loss recognized. Gains and losses with respect to any significant or unusual retirements of assets and all other assets not accounted for under the units-of-production method are included in operating income. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by net undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company's New Zealand-based operations and its JV investment is the New Zealand dollar. All assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the respective balance sheet dates with the resulting translation gain or loss recorded as a separate component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(loss), (AOCI), within Shareholders' Equity.

Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates and commodity prices. The Company's objective is to partially mitigate the economic impact of these market risks. Derivatives are used, as noted below, in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors and are managed by a senior executive committee, whose responsibilities include initiating, managing and monitoring resulting exposures. The Company does not enter into such financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133), as amended, requires that all derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swap agreements be recognized in the financial statements and measured at fair value regardless of the purpose or intent for holding them. Transactions that provide for the forward purchase or sale of raw materials are not included in the financial statements until physical delivery of the product, as these transactions are done in the normal course of business and qualify for treatment under the normal purchases and sales scope exception under SFAS 133.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Rayonier periodically uses swap agreements to manage exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such agreements involve the exchange of fixed rate interest payments for floating rate payments over the life of the agreement without the exchange of any underlying principal amounts. Rayonier's credit exposure is limited to the fair value of the agreements, and the Company enters into agreements only with counterparties having a long-term bond rating of "A" or higher. The Company does not enter into interest rate swap agreements for trading or speculative purposes and matches the terms and contract amounts to existing debt or debt expected to be refinanced. The Company's interest rate swaps qualify as fair value hedges under SFAS 133 and as such the net effect of the swaps is recorded as interest expense. In addition, the Company marks the interest rate swap agreements to market by recording an asset or liability and a corresponding increase or decrease in its long-term debt.

Commodity Swap Agreements

The Company periodically enters into commodity forward contracts to fix some of its fuel oil and natural gas costs at its Performance Fibers mills. The forward contracts partially mitigate the risk of a change in Performance Fibers' margins resulting from an increase or decrease in fuel oil and natural gas prices. The Company's commodity agreements do not qualify for hedge accounting and are marked to market. Gains or losses resulting from the valuation are recorded in "Other operating income, net."

Fair Value

Rayonier uses the following methods and assumptions in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents — The carrying amount is equal to fair market value.

Debt — The Company's short-term bank loans and floating rate debt approximate fair value. The fair value of fixed rate long-term debt is based upon quoted market prices for these or similar issues or rates currently available to the Company for debt with similar terms and maturities.

Interest rate swap agreements — The fair value of interest rate swap agreements is based upon the estimated cost to terminate the agreements, taking into account current interest rates.

Commodity swap agreements — The fair value of fuel oil and natural gas swap agreements is based upon the estimated cost to terminate the agreements, taking into account current prices.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generally recognizes revenues when the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred, (iii) the Company's price to the buyer is fixed and determinable, and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured.

Revenue from the sale of timber is recorded when title passes to the buyer. Timber sales in the Eastern and Western regions are primarily made on a pay-as-cut basis. These contracts generally require a minimum 15 percent initial payment and title and risk of loss are transferred when the timber is cut.

Real estate sales are recorded when title passes and when full payment or a minimum down payment of 25 percent is received and full collectibility is assured, in compliance with SFAS 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*. If a down payment of less than 25 percent is received at closing or if full collectibility is not reasonably assured, the Company typically records revenue based on the installment method or cost recovery method. The Company follows the same revenue recognition policy when recording intercompany real estate sales from the REIT to the TRS and eliminates these transactions on a consolidated basis.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue from domestic sales of Performance Fibers products is recorded when title passes which, depending on the contract, is either at time of shipment or when the customer receives goods. Foreign sales of Performance Fibers products are recorded when the customer or agent receives the goods and title passes.

Lumber sales are recorded when the goods are shipped and title passes.

The Company's Other segment includes log and wood products trading sales. In the northwest U.S. and in Chile, all log trading sales are domestic and revenue is recorded when the goods are received by the customer and title passes. In New Zealand, approximately 70 percent of log trading sales are exported and revenue is recorded when the goods are shipped to the customer and title passes. New Zealand domestic sales are recorded when the goods are received by the customer and title passes.

Export wood products trading revenue is recognized when the product is shipped and title passes.

Freight and handling costs

Costs for freight and handling are reported in cost of sales.

Environmental Costs

Rayonier expenses environmental costs related to ongoing businesses resulting from current operations. Expenditures that meaningfully extend the life or increase the efficiency of operating assets are capitalized. The Company expenses environmental obligations related to dispositions or discontinued operations from which no current or future benefit is discernible and accrues its obligation to remediate and monitor environmental liabilities. These obligations are projected for a span of up to approximately 20 years and require significant estimates to determine the proper amount at any point in time. Generally, monitoring expense obligations are fixed once remediation projects are at or near completion. The projected period, from 2008 through 2027, reflects the time in which potential future costs are both estimable and probable and are reviewed annually and adjusted when necessary, based on technological, regulatory or other changes that may affect them. As new information becomes available, the Company will either accrue additional or reverse recorded liabilities. Environmental liabilities are reflected in current and non-current "Liabilities for dispositions and discontinued operations" in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Research and Development

Research and development efforts are directed primarily at further developing existing core products and technologies, improving the quality of cellulose fiber grades, absorbent materials and related products, improving manufacturing efficiency, reducing energy needs and developing improved environmental controls. Research activities related to timberland operations include genetic tree improvement programs as well as applied silviculture programs to identify management practices that improve financial returns from timberland assets. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and aggregated \$5 million for 2007 and \$6 million for both 2006 and 2005. Research and development costs are included in cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided using the asset and liability method under the provisions of SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* and FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* ("FIN 48"). Income taxes on foreign operations are provided based upon the statutory tax rates of the applicable foreign country. U.S. income taxes have not been provided on foreign earnings that the Company intends to permanently reinvest overseas. See Note 9 — *Income Taxes* for additional information.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Stock-Based Employee Compensation

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value based method under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25), *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and related Accounting Interpretations thereof. No compensation expense was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in 2005. The Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, on January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method, which requires stock-based compensation to be accounted for at fair value.

See Note 19—*Incentive Stock Plans* for additional information regarding the Company's stock-based compensation.

Pension and Postretirement Benefits

Rayonier records pension and postretirement net periodic benefit cost in accordance with SFAS No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions* (SFAS 87), and SFAS No. 106(R), *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions* (SFAS 106(R)). Several estimates and assumptions are required to record these costs and liabilities, including discount rate, return on assets, salary increases, health care cost trends, and longevity and service lives of employees. Management reviews and updates these assumptions periodically. Effective December 31, 2006, in accordance with SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans – an amendment of FASB Statement Nos. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*, the Company recognized the overfunded or underfunded status of its pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability, respectively, in its Consolidated Balance Sheet while recognizing the resulting changes in the asset and liability, net of tax in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss). See Note 20—*Employee Benefit Plans*, for additional information about the Company's pension and postretirement plans.

Reclassifications

Certain 2006 and 2005 amounts have been reclassified to agree with the current year presentation.

3. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Rayonier operates in four reportable business segments as defined by SFAS 131: Timber, Real Estate, Performance Fibers, and Wood Products. Timber sales include all activities that relate to the harvesting of timber. Real Estate sales currently include the sale of all properties, including those designated for HBU. The assets of the Real Estate segment include HBU property held by the Company's real estate subsidiary, TerraPointe LLC, and parcels under contract previously in the Timber segment. Allocations of depletion expense and non-cash costs of real estate sold are recorded when the Real Estate segment sells an asset from the Timber segment. The Performance Fibers segment includes two major product lines, cellulose specialties and absorbent materials. The Wood Products segment is comprised of the Company's lumber operations. The Company's remaining operations include harvesting and selling timber acquired from third parties (log trading) and trading wood products. As permitted by SFAS 131, these operations are combined and reported in an "Other" category. Sales between operating segments are made based on fair market value and intercompany profit or loss is eliminated in consolidation. The Company evaluates financial performance based on the operating income of the segments.

Operating income/(loss) as presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income, is equal to segment income/(loss). Certain income/(loss) items in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income are not allocated to segments. These items, which include gains/(losses) from certain asset dispositions, interest, miscellaneous income/(expense) and income tax (expense)/benefit, are not considered by Company management to be part of segment operations.

In 2005, the Company entered into a joint venture (JV) with RREEF Infrastructure, the global infrastructure investing arm of Deutsche Asset Management. The Company's initial investment in the JV represented a 49.7 percent equity interest. In 2006, the Company reduced its investment in the JV from 49.7 percent to 40 percent. In addition to having an equity investment, the Company provides timberland management services to the JV, for which it receives a fee. The Company's investment in the JV is included in the Timber segment. See Note 5 – *Joint Venture Investment* for additional information on the JV.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

3. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

In May 2007, the company closed its wood products trading business, International Wood Products (IWP), headquartered in Portland, Oregon. Previously, these operations were reported in the "Other" category.

A group of customers under common control represented approximately 13 percent and 11 percent of the Company's consolidated sales in 2007 and 2006, respectively. In 2005, no single customer or group of customers under common control represented 10 percent or more of the Company's consolidated sales.

Segment information for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007, follows (in millions of dollars):

	Sales		
	2007	2006	2005
Timber	\$ 222	\$ 207	\$ 208
Real Estate	116	112	86
Performance Fibers	722	672	628
Wood Products	88	111	137
Other	77	128	123
Corporate and eliminations	—	—	(1)
Total	<u>\$ 1,225</u>	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,181</u>

	Operating Income/(Loss)		
	2007	2006	2005
Timber *	\$ 60	\$ 90	\$ 87
Real Estate	93	89	64
Performance Fibers **	141	80	45
Wood Products	(8)	(3)	16
Other	(3)	1	1
Corporate and eliminations ***	(36)	(27)	(1)
Total	<u>\$ 247</u>	<u>\$ 230</u>	<u>\$ 212</u>

* 2007 includes a \$10.9 million charge resulting from wildfires on timberlands in southeast Georgia and northeast Florida.

** 2006 and 2005 results were restated to reflect the adoption of FSP AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*. (See Note 2 – *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*.)

*** Includes an \$8 million gain on sale of a partial interest in the New Zealand joint venture in 2006, and a \$37 million gain on the sale of New Zealand timber assets to the joint venture in 2005.

	Gross Capital Expenditures		
	2007	2006	2005
Timber*	\$ 52	\$ 309	\$ 58
Real Estate	4	21	—
Performance Fibers	65	69	45
Wood Products	3	6	5
Other	1	1	1
Total	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 406</u>	<u>\$ 109</u>

* Timber gross capital expenditures include strategic acquisitions of \$14 million, \$278 million and \$24 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

3. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

	Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization		
	2007	2006	2005
Timber*	\$ 85	\$ 53	\$ 61
Real Estate	5	2	4
Performance Fibers	68	73	75
Wood Products	6	7	7
Corporate	1	1	—
Total	<u>\$165</u>	<u>\$136</u>	<u>\$147</u>

* 2007 includes \$10.4 million resulting from wildfires on timberlands in southeast Georgia and northeast Florida.

	Identifiable Assets	
	2007	2006
Timber *	\$1,204	\$1,256
Real Estate	65	54
Performance Fibers	467	476
Wood Products	30	35
Other	30	29
Corporate / Discontinued Operations	283	115
Total	<u>\$2,079</u>	<u>\$1,965</u>

* Timber assets at December 31, 2007 and 2006 include \$63 million and \$61 million, respectively, for the Company's equity method investment in the New Zealand JV.

Product Line Information

Sales by product line for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007, were as follows (in millions of dollars):

	2007	2006	2005
Timber	\$ 222	\$ 207	\$ 208
Real Estate			
Rural	74	37	42
Development	37	72	42
Other	5	3	2
Total Real Estate	<u>116</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>86</u>
Performance Fibers			
Cellulose Specialties	539	500	449
Absorbent Materials	183	172	179
Total Performance Fibers	<u>722</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>628</u>
Wood Products	88	111	137
Other	77	128	123
Intersegment Eliminations	—	—	(1)
Total Sales	<u>\$1,225</u>	<u>\$1,230</u>	<u>\$1,181</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

3. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Geographical Operating Information

Information by geographical operating area for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007, was as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Sales			Operating Income/(Loss)			Identifiable Assets	
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006
United States	\$ 1,172	\$ 1,182	\$ 1,122	\$ 245	\$ 231	\$ 211	\$ 1,976	\$ 1,865
New Zealand	43	32	49	2	(1)	1	93	91
All Other	10	16	10	—	—	—	10	9
Total	<u>\$ 1,225</u>	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,181</u>	<u>\$ 247</u>	<u>\$ 230</u>	<u>\$ 212</u>	<u>\$ 2,079</u>	<u>\$ 1,965</u>

Rayonier's sales by destination for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007, were as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Sales by Destination					
	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
United States	\$ 741	60	\$ 777	63	\$ 739	63
Europe	155	13	167	14	161	14
China	118	10	69	5	61	5
Japan	95	8	88	7	72	6
Other Asia	45	3	47	4	52	4
Latin America	26	2	30	2	37	3
New Zealand	22	2	19	2	30	2
Canada	7	1	21	2	20	2
All other	16	1	12	1	9	1
Total Sales	<u>\$ 1,225</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,181</u>	<u>100</u>

The majority of sales to foreign countries are denominated in U.S. dollars.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

The Company had no outstanding foreign currency contracts or settlements of foreign currency contracts during 2007 or 2006.

The qualifying earnings of Rayonier International Financial Services Limited (RIFSL), a wholly owned subsidiary of TRS, were repatriated on August 12, 2005 and October 5, 2005. RIFSL received a \$227.8 million New Zealand dollar (NZD) payment on intercompany notes denominated in New Zealand dollars on October 3, 2005. On August 1, 2005, the Company began recording the impact of the fluctuations in the New Zealand dollar in its Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income, since Rayonier New Zealand Limited (RNZ), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rayonier Inc., intended to repay the intercompany notes. Prior to the settlement of these notes, the Company recorded a \$2.4 million gain from revaluing the intercompany notes to the September 30, 2005, NZD/USD foreign exchange rate in "Interest and miscellaneous income, net." In order to minimize the economic exposure from exchange rates, RIFSL entered into a foreign currency forward to hedge the conversion of New Zealand dollars to U.S. dollars. The contract matured on October 3, 2005, and the Company recorded a loss of \$2.5 million on this forward currency contract.

In the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2005, gains of approximately \$0.8 million were recorded on foreign currency contracts primarily reflecting realized gains on matured

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

contracts, plus the time value changes for outstanding contracts. In 2005, the gains and losses representing the change in the forward contracts' time value, which are excluded for purposes of measuring the contracts' effectiveness, were insignificant and recorded in earnings over the life of the contracts. The gains and losses resulting from these foreign currency contracts are presented in the net losses from the discontinued operations of MDF in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income. (See Note 7—*Sale of Medium-Density Fiberboard Business (MDF)*).

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

RFR entered into an interest rate swap on \$40 million of 8.288 percent fixed rate notes payable which settled every June 30 and December 31 and matured on December 31, 2007. The swap converted interest payments from the fixed rate to a six month LIBOR plus 4.99 percent rate and qualified as a fair value hedge under SFAS 133. As such, the net effect from the interest rate swap was recorded as interest expense. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the swap increased the Company's interest expense by \$0.9 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Based upon interest rates for similar transactions, the fair value of the interest rate swap agreement at December 31, 2006 resulted in a liability of approximately \$0.8 million with a corresponding decrease in debt.

In addition, RFR entered into an interest rate swap on \$50 million of 8.288 percent fixed rate notes payable which also settled every June 30 and December 31 and matured on December 31, 2007. The swap converted interest payments from the fixed rate to a six month LIBOR plus 4.7825 percent rate and qualified as a fair value hedge under SFAS 133. As such, the net effect of the interest rate swap was recorded in interest expense. The swap increased the Company's interest expense by \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and reduced the Company's interest expense by \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Based upon interest rates for similar transactions, the fair value of the interest rate swap agreement at December 31, 2006 resulted in a liability of approximately \$0.9 million with a corresponding decrease in debt.

Commodity Swap Agreements

During the years 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company realized gains of \$0.3 million, \$1.1 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, on fuel oil forward contracts that matured. At December 31, 2007 there were no outstanding fuel oil forward contracts. The mark-to-market valuation on outstanding fuel oil forward contracts at December 31, 2006 resulted in a liability of \$0.4 million. The mark-to-market adjustments were recorded in "Other operating income/expense."

For 2007, the Company realized de minimis gains on natural gas forward contracts, and gains of \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively. At December 31, 2007 there were no outstanding natural gas contracts. The mark-to-market valuation on outstanding natural gas forward contracts at December 31, 2006 resulted in a liability of \$0.1 million. The mark-to-market adjustments were recorded in "Other operating income/expense."

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the estimated fair values of Rayonier's financial instruments were as follows:

<u>Asset (liability)</u>	<u>2007</u>		<u>2006</u>	
	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 181,081	\$ 181,081	\$ 40,171	\$ 40,171
Long-term debt	\$(694,259)	\$(742,622)	\$(655,447)	\$(696,170)
Interest rate swap agreements	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1,773)	\$ (1,773)
Commodity swap agreements	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (483)	\$ (483)

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

5. JOINT VENTURE INVESTMENT

In 2005, the Company entered into a joint venture (JV) arrangement with RREEF Infrastructure, the global infrastructure investing arm of Deutsche Asset Management (RREEF), under which the JV purchased approximately 354,000 acres of New Zealand timberlands. The JV used investor capital of approximately \$245 million and secured bank debt of approximately \$260 million to purchase RNZ's forests consisting of 118,000 acres for approximately \$187 million and 236,000 acres of New Zealand forests and related businesses from Carter Holt Harvey (CHH), an Australasian forest products company, for approximately \$301 million. The Company's initial investment represented a 49.7 percent equity interest in the JV. In addition to having an equity investment, RNZ provides timberland management services to the JV, for which it receives a fee. The sale of RNZ's forests in 2005 resulted in \$65 million in cash proceeds, net of the Company's investment in the JV, and a \$73 million gain, of which \$37 million was recognized (based on the proportion of non-Rayonier (outside) interests in the JV on the date of sale) and the remaining \$36 million was deferred.

On June 30, 2006, the Company reduced its investment in the JV from 49.7 percent to 40 percent. AMP Capital Investors Limited, a subsidiary of the Australasian corporation AMP Limited, purchased a total interest in the JV of 35 percent, of which 9.7 percent was from RNZ and the remainder from RREEF. The Company received approximately \$21.8 million in cash proceeds and recorded an after-tax gain of \$6.5 million. The total after-tax gain includes approximately \$4.9 million of previously deferred gain from RNZ's October 3, 2005 timberland sale to the JV.

Rayonier's investment in the JV is accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Income from the JV is reported in the Timber segment as operating income since the Company manages the forests and its JV interest is an extension of the Company's operations. The JV is subject to New Zealand income taxes; however, Rayonier's interest in its timber harvest operations are within the Company's REIT, and therefore the Company generally is not required to pay U.S. federal income taxes on its equity investment income.

A portion of Rayonier's equity method investment is recorded at historical cost which generates a difference between the book value of the Company's investment and its proportionate share of the JV's net assets. The difference represents the Company's unrecognized gain from RNZ's sale of timberlands to the JV. The deferred gain is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated number of years the JV expects to harvest the timberlands.

A rollforward of the Company's investment in the JV for the two years ended December 31, 2007, and from inception on October 3, 2005 through December 31, 2005 follows (in millions):

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Balance at beginning of period	\$61.2	\$ 81.7	\$85.3
Equity in income/(loss) of JV	0.5	(0.6)	(1.4)
Distributions	(5.8)	(6.2)	(1.7)
Partial sale of investment	—	(13.9)	—
Foreign exchange translation gain/(loss) and other	6.9	0.2	(0.5)
Balance at end of year	<u>\$62.8</u>	<u>\$ 61.2</u>	<u>\$81.7</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

5. JOINT VENTURE INVESTMENT (Continued)

Summarized financial information for the JV for the two years ended December 31, 2007, and from inception on October 3, 2005 through December 31, 2005, and at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 is as follows (in millions):

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Sales	\$ 151.5	\$ 140.4	\$ 21.7
Operating income/(loss)	\$ 10.6	\$ 7.3	\$ (2.1)
Pretax loss from operations	\$ (22.3)	\$ (26.6)	\$ (10.4)
Net loss*	\$ (15.9)	\$ (17.8)	\$ (6.9)
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Current assets	\$ 36.3	\$ 27.1	\$ 17.6
Timber and timberlands	477.3	452.3	463.7
Goodwill	42.5	38.7	37.4
Total assets	<u>\$556.1</u>	<u>\$518.1</u>	<u>\$518.7</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 34.6	\$ 24.2	\$ 14.9
Noncurrent liabilities	335.3	305.5	304.4
Partners' debt and capital	186.2	188.4	199.4
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$556.1</u>	<u>\$518.1</u>	<u>\$518.7</u>

* The Company's equity interest in the joint venture's net losses for 2007, 2006, and three months ended December 31, 2005 of \$6.4 million, \$7.9 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, excludes interest expense recognized by the joint venture of \$5.8 million, \$6.2 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, on debt owed to partners and includes \$1.1 million, \$1.1 million and \$0.3 million of deferred gain amortization, respectively.

6. TIMBERLAND ACQUISITIONS

During the fourth quarter of 2006, Rayonier acquired approximately 228,000 acres of timberland located in six states for \$272 million. The largest single block of timberland (75,000 acres), located in New York, contains high-value hardwoods and is located close to strong hardwood and veneer markets in the U.S. and Canada. The remaining timberlands, which include timber deeds and leases, are in five Southern states with well-established saw timber and pulpwood markets: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. The Southern properties acquired are stocked primarily with loblolly pine. The Company accounted for the acquisitions as asset purchases.

As of December 31, 2006, approximately \$41 million of timber deeds, leases and easements acquired in 2006 met the criteria to be classified as a current asset "held for sale" in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS 144). In the third quarter of 2007, approximately \$6 million of the held for sale assets were sold to the State of New York and the Trust for Public Land. Also in the third quarter of 2007, the Company elected not to sell the forestry rights for the remaining \$35 million of timber parcels and incorporated these parcels into the operations of the Timber segment, reclassifying the amount to timber and timberlands from current assets. There was no impact in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

7. SALE OF MEDIUM-DENSITY FIBERBOARD BUSINESS (MDF)

In August 2005, the Company sold its MDF business located in New Zealand to Dongwha Hong Kong International Limited for approximately \$40 million. The impairment loss and the sale resulted in an after-tax loss of \$24.1 million. The operations of MDF qualify as discontinued operations in accordance with SFAS 144. The operating results of MDF have been segregated from continuing operations in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2005. The MDF operations and associated assets were previously reported in the Company's Wood Products segment.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

7. SALE OF MEDIUM-DENSITY FIBERBOARD BUSINESS (MDF) (Continued)

Operating results of the discontinued operation are summarized below:

	2005
Sales	\$ 31,873
Operating loss, including impairment loss	\$(35,415)
Impairment loss, net of income tax benefit of \$9,136	\$(24,102)
Loss from sale of discontinued operations	\$ (27)
Net loss from discontinued operations	\$(24,956)

8. OTHER ASSETS

At December 31, 2007, three of the Company's pension plans are overfunded and the resulting pension assets are recorded in Other assets. Also included are non-current prepaid and deferred income taxes, restricted cash, HBU real estate not expected to be sold within the next 12 months, long-term receivables, manufacturing and maintenance supplies not expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, and other deferred expenses including debt issuance and capitalized software costs.

In order to qualify for like-kind exchange (LKE) treatment, the proceeds from real estate sales must be deposited with a third party intermediary. These proceeds are accounted for as restricted cash until a suitable replacement property is acquired. In the event that the LKE purchases are not completed, the proceeds are returned to the Company after 180 days and reclassified as available cash. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company had \$10.0 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, of proceeds from real estate sales classified as restricted cash in Other assets, which were deposited with an LKE intermediary.

Debt issuance costs are capitalized and amortized to interest expense over the term of the debt to which they relate using a method that approximates the interest method. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, capitalized debt issuance costs were \$8.4 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. Software costs are capitalized and amortized over a period not exceeding five years using the straight-line method. At December 31, 2007, capitalized software costs were \$3.9 million and \$3.1 million, respectively.

9. INCOME TAXES

Rayonier qualifies as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). In general, only the Company's taxable REIT subsidiaries (which operate the Company's non-REIT qualified businesses) are subject to corporate income taxes. However, the Company is subject to corporate income tax on built-in gains (the excess of fair market value over tax basis for property held by the Company upon REIT election at January 1, 2004) on taxable sales of such property during the first ten years following its election to be taxed as a REIT. Accordingly, no provision has been made for U.S. corporate income taxes, except for current and deferred taxes on certain property sales and on income from taxable REIT subsidiary operations.

Prohibited Transactions

As a REIT, the Company can be subject to a 100 percent tax on the gain resulting from "prohibited transactions." The Company believes it did not engage in any prohibited transactions since it elected REIT status.

Like-Kind Exchanges

Under current tax law, the built-in gain tax from the sale of REIT property can be eliminated if sales proceeds from "relinquished" properties are reinvested in similar property consistent with the requirements of the Code regarding LKE, so long as the "replacement" property is owned at least until expiration of the ten-year built-in gain period (ten-year period which began on January 1, 2004). However, this does not restrict the Company's ability to harvest timber on a pay-as-cut basis from such replacement property during the ten-year built-in gain period.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

9. INCOME TAXES (Continued)**Undistributed Foreign Earnings**

The Company has undistributed foreign earnings from its non-U.S. operations, which it intends to permanently reinvest overseas. The Company also intends to reinvest all future foreign earnings overseas. Therefore, no U.S. corporate income taxes have been provided on undistributed foreign earnings.

Provision for Income Taxes from Continuing Operations

The components of "Income from continuing operations, before income taxes" consist of U.S. income of \$195.7 million, \$179.3 million and \$130.6 million, and foreign income of \$2.3 million, \$10.9 million and \$51.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The (provision for)/benefit from income taxes from continuing operations consists of the following:

	2007	2006	2005
Current			
U.S. federal	\$(30,983)	\$(36,915)	\$(25,637)
State and local	(1,155)	(962)	514
Foreign	(78)	(478)	(5,521)
	<u>(32,216)</u>	<u>(38,355)</u>	<u>(30,644)</u>
Deferred			
U.S. federal	5,476	19,369	55,036
State and local	278	620	660
Foreign	(877)	(719)	(4,913)
	<u>4,877</u>	<u>19,270</u>	<u>50,783</u>
Change in beginning of year valuation allowance	3,580	—	—
Total	<u><u>\$(23,759)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(19,085)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,139</u></u>

The effective tax rate, before discrete items, decreased to 13.5 percent in 2007 compared to 16.3 percent in 2006 due to higher REIT income. The effective tax rate, before discrete items, increased from 12.1 percent in 2005, to 16.3 percent in 2006 due to lower tax benefits from foreign operations, partly offset by higher REIT income. The 2005 rate included a \$6.5 million tax benefit from the sale of New Zealand timber assets to the JV. The effective tax rate, including discrete items, was 12.0 percent, 10.0 percent and a benefit of 11.0 percent in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. See the reconciliation table below for details of these items.

The Company's effective tax rate is below the 35 percent U.S. statutory tax rate primarily due to tax benefits associated with being a REIT and LKE transactions. Partially offsetting these benefits is the loss of tax deductibility on interest expense (\$22.0 million in 2007) and corporate overhead expenses associated with REIT activities (\$14.6 million in 2007). The Company's net tax benefit from REIT activities was \$42.3 million, \$33.6 million and \$28.3 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

9. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

A reconciliation of the income tax provision at the U.S. statutory rate to the reported provision for income taxes follows:

	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
Income tax provision from continuing operations at U.S. statutory rate*	\$(69,310)	(35.0)	\$(66,577)	(35.0)	\$(63,819)	(35.0)
State and local taxes, net of federal benefit	(913)	(0.5)	(1,170)	(0.6)	(1,028)	(0.6)
REIT income not subject to federal tax	42,296	21.3	33,597	17.7	28,255	15.5
Foreign operations**	150	0.1	2,109	1.1	6,896	3.8
Permanent differences/other	1,101	0.6	968	0.5	2,816	1.5
Discrete items included in pretax income	—	—	—	—	4,920	2.7
Income tax provision from continuing operations before discrete items	(26,676)	(13.5)	(31,073)	(16.3)	(21,960)	(12.1)
Taxing authority settlements and FIN 48 adjustments including adjustment of accrued interest	(4,370)	(2.2)	5,387	2.8	19,837	10.9
Change in valuation allowance	3,580	1.8	—	—	—	—
Reversal of prior year built-in gain reserve	2,137	1.1	4,186	2.2	—	—
U.S. tax benefit on repatriation of foreign earnings	—	—	—	—	25,400	13.9
Deferred tax adjustments	(502)	(0.2)	3,689	2.0	1,462	0.8
Return to accrual adjustment/other	2,072	1.0	(1,274)	(0.7)	(4,600)	(2.5)
Income tax (provision)/benefit from continuing operations as reported	<u>\$(23,759)</u>	<u>(12.0)</u>	<u>\$(19,085)</u>	<u>(10.0)</u>	<u>\$ 20,139</u>	<u>11.0</u>

* 2006 and 2005 were restated to reflect the adoption of FSP AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*. (See Note 2—*Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*.)

** Primarily from foreign exchange and rate differentials.

*** Adjusted for change in pretax income due to discrete items.

Provision for Income Taxes from Discontinued Operations

In 2006, the Company reduced its environmental liabilities by \$8.5 million related to its previously closed Southern Wood Piedmont Company (SWP) sites. The closures were originally accounted for as discontinued operations. In 2005, the Company sold its MDF business located in New Zealand and accounted for it as a discontinued operation. For 2005, the Company's pre-tax loss from MDF was \$35.4 million.

A reconciliation of the income tax provision from discontinued operations at the U.S. statutory rate to the reported provision for income taxes follows:

	2006	%	2005	%
Income tax (provision)/benefit from discontinued operations at U.S. statutory rate	\$(2,988)	35.0	\$12,395	35.0
State and local income tax (provision)/benefit	(213)	2.5	425	1.2
Permanent differences related to foreign exchange rate changes	—	—	(2,361)	(6.7)
Income tax (provision)/benefit from discontinued operations as reported	<u>\$(3,201)</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>\$10,459</u>	<u>29.5</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

9. INCOME TAXES (Continued)**Deferred Taxes**

Deferred income taxes result from recording revenues and expenses for financial reporting in one period but in different periods for tax reporting purposes. The nature of the temporary differences and the resulting net deferred tax asset (liability) at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2007	2006
Gross deferred tax assets:		
Liabilities for dispositions and discontinued operations	\$ 43,145	\$ 46,292
Pension, postretirement and other employee benefits	32,503	41,930
Foreign and state NOL carryforwards	15,419	14,750
State tax credit carryforwards	8,606	8,745
Original issue discount on hedge	12,008	—
Other	13,547	4,469
	<u>125,228</u>	<u>116,186</u>
Gross deferred tax liabilities:		
Accelerated depreciation	(53,628)	(59,938)
Pension and other employee benefits	(7,780)	(17,268)
Gains on timberland sales	(4,497)	(9,087)
Other	(13,290)	(4,113)
	<u>(79,195)</u>	<u>(90,406)</u>
Less: Valuation allowance	<u>(14,070)</u>	<u>(17,486)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 31,963</u>	<u>\$ 8,294</u>
Current portion of deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 12,949</u>	<u>\$ 7,074</u>
Noncurrent portion of deferred tax asset	<u>19,014</u>	<u>1,220</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 31,963</u>	<u>\$ 8,294</u>

Included in the above table are foreign (New Zealand) and state net operating loss (NOL) and state tax credit carryforwards. At December 31, 2007, the Company expects to obtain the full benefit of the New Zealand NOL carryforwards of \$19.8 million that have an indefinite carryforward period. The Company also had \$160.5 million of state NOL carryforwards and \$8.6 million of Georgia state tax credit carryforwards. In general, the state NOL and credit carryforwards have an expiration term of 15 years. In 2006, the Company had a valuation allowance of \$17.5 million for all of these state tax benefits. Upon re-evaluation in 2007, the Company reversed \$3.6 million of the allowance related to its Georgia state tax credits. The Company expects to obtain the full benefit of the remaining net deferred tax assets.

At December 31, 2006, the Company presented non-current prepaid income tax assets that originated from two prior year timberland sales as deferred tax assets in the income tax note. The first was a 2004 intercompany timberland sale between different taxpayers (the Company's REIT and the Company's Taxable REIT Subsidiary) and the second resulted from a 2005 timberland sale to a New Zealand joint venture in which the Company held a 49.7 percent investment. Both transactions were currently taxable, while related gains and income tax expenses were not included in the Consolidated Statements of Income. As the timber or timberlands are sold to third parties, the appropriate gain and related income tax expense is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income and the non-current prepaid income tax is reduced. The total of these prepaid tax assets was \$15.2 million and \$15.4 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company corrected its 2006 presentation by excluding non-current prepaid taxes from the 2006 deferred income tax disclosures above.

In 2007 and 2006, the Company recorded tax benefits of \$7.9 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, related to stock-based compensation. These amounts were credited directly to shareholders' equity and are not included in the consolidated tax provisions.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

9. INCOME TAXES (Continued)**Tax Audits**

The following table provides detail of the tax years that remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other significant taxing jurisdictions:

<u>Taxing Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Open Tax Periods</u>
U.S. Internal Revenue Service	2005 – 2007
State of Florida	2003 – 2007
State of Georgia	2003 – 2007
State of Alabama	2004 – 2007
New Zealand Inland Revenue	2003 – 2007

In the third quarter of 2007, the IRS completed its examination of tax years 2003 and 2004. The Company is disputing one issue related to the taxability of a timberland sale the Company treated as an involuntary conversion in its 2003 tax year. The Company recorded a net discrete tax expense of \$5.5 million as a result of the disputed issue and agreement on other tax issues for both tax years.

In the third quarter of 2006, the Company reached a settlement with the IRS regarding disputed issues for its 2000, 2001 and 2002 tax years, resulting in the reversal of \$4.9 million of federal tax liabilities previously established for these years. As a result of the settlement, the Company recorded a tax refund receivable of approximately \$8.2 million (plus interest) which was received in the third quarter of 2007.

The Company has other matters under review by various taxing authorities, including the examination of tax years 2005 and 2006 by the IRS. The Company believes its reported tax positions are technically sound and its uncertain tax position liabilities at December 31, 2007 adequately reflect the probable resolution of these items.

FIN 48 Disclosures

FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48), clarifies the accounting for uncertain tax positions recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109. It prescribes recognition and measurement criteria for financial statement treatment of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. In addition, it provides guidance on derecognition, classification, and interest and penalties. The Company adopted FIN 48 on January 1, 2007, which did not result in an adjustment to its opening balance of retained earnings. The disclosures associated with the adoption and the underlying uncertain tax positions follow:

- (a) A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

Balance at January 1, 2007	<u>2007</u> \$ 5,102
Increases related to prior year tax positions	8,719
Increases related to current year tax positions	361
Settlements	<u>(3,152)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u>\$11,030</u>

- (b) The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate at January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007 is \$5.1 million and \$11.0 million, respectively.
- (c) The Company recorded interest on the above unrecognized tax benefits of \$1.1 million at January 1, 2007 and \$2.9 million at December 31, 2007. The Company records interest (and penalties, if applicable) in non-operating expenses.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

9. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

- (d) It is reasonably possible that within 12 months of December 31, 2007 the following unrecognized tax benefits could significantly decrease:
- (i) U.S. federal tax issues relating to the taxability of a timberland sale treated as an involuntary conversion.
 - The event that would cause such a change is the settlement of the disputed issue at the Appeals administrative review level for the tax year 2003.
 - An estimate of the reasonably possible change is a decrease of \$4.0 million.
 - (ii) U.S. state tax issues relating to the deductibility of certain expenditures.
 - The event that would cause such a change is the acceptance of IRS examination results for tax years 2000-2004.
 - An estimate of the reasonably possible change is a decrease of \$1.2 million.
- (e) It is reasonably possible that within 12 months of December 31, 2007 the following uncertain tax position could result in a change in tax benefits previously recognized:
- (i) U.S. federal and state tax issues relating to the taxability of a timberland sale treated as an involuntary conversion.
 - The event that would cause such a change is the settlement of the disputed issue at the Appeals administrative review level for tax year 2003.
 - An estimate of the range of the reasonably possible change is an increase of \$4.0 million.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

10. INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AND NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing income from continuing operations or net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing income from continuing operations or net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding adjusted to include the potentially dilutive effect of outstanding stock options, performance shares and restricted shares. In 2007, 2006, and 2005 the stock options that were excluded from the computation of diluted EPS due to their anti-dilutive effect totaled 309,699, 423,350 and 26,500 respectively.

The 2007 issuance of the Senior Exchangeable Notes did not have an impact in determining diluted shares since the stock price did not exceed the strike price of \$54.81. See Note 12 – *Debt* for additional information.

The following table provides details of the calculation of basic and diluted EPS from continuing operations, discontinued operations and net income for 2007, 2006 and 2005:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Income from continuing operations	\$ 174,269	\$ 171,134	\$ 202,477
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations	—	5,335	(24,956)
Net income	<u>\$ 174,269</u>	<u>\$ 176,469</u>	<u>\$ 177,521</u>
Shares used for determining basic earnings per common share	77,571,684	76,486,690	75,504,800
Dilutive effect of:			
Stock options	965,499	1,263,194	1,413,135
Performance and restricted shares	383,100	408,807	726,317
Shares used for determining diluted earnings per common share	<u>78,920,283</u>	<u>78,158,691</u>	<u>77,644,252</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:			
Continuing operations	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.68
Discontinued operations	—	0.07	(0.33)
Net income	<u>\$ 2.25</u>	<u>\$ 2.31</u>	<u>\$ 2.35</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:			
Continuing operations	\$ 2.21	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.61
Discontinued operations	—	0.07	(0.32)
Net income	<u>\$ 2.21</u>	<u>\$ 2.26</u>	<u>\$ 2.29</u>

11. INVENTORY

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, Rayonier's inventory included the following:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Finished goods *	\$63,083	\$57,338
Work in progress	9,188	7,823
Raw materials	10,122	8,496
Manufacturing and maintenance supplies	1,898	1,936
Total inventory	<u>\$84,291</u>	<u>\$75,593</u>

* Includes \$5.8 million and \$2.7 million of HBU real estate held for sale at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

12. DEBT

Rayonier's debt included the following at December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Revolving credit facility borrowings at an interest rate of 7.25% and 5.92% at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	\$ 55,000	\$103,000
Senior Exchangeable Notes due 2012 at a fixed interest rate of 3.75%	300,000	—
Installment notes due 2008-2014 at fixed interest rates of 8.39% to 8.64% at December 31, 2007	327,579	485,000
Pollution control and industrial revenue bonds due 2008-2020 at variable interest rates of 3.90% to 6.20% at December 31, 2007	67,265	72,770
Subtotal	749,844	660,770
Interest rate swap carrying value *	—	(1,773)
Total debt	749,844	658,997
Less: Current maturities and short-term borrowings	(55,585)	(3,550)
Long-term debt	<u>\$694,259</u>	<u>\$655,447</u>

* In 2006, the carrying value of long-term debt was decreased to reflect the fair market value of the interest rate swaps held. See Note 4 — *Financial Instruments* for more information.

Principal payments due during the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2008	\$ 78,885 *
2009	122,642
2010	660
2011	93,762
2012	323,855
Thereafter	130,040
Total Debt	<u>\$749,844</u>

* Includes \$23.3 million of debt due in 2008, but not included in current maturities as the Company intends and has the ability to refinance with its revolving credit facility.

The Company has a \$250 million unsecured revolving credit facility with an accordion feature which allows additional borrowings above \$250 million, in \$25 million increments, up to an aggregate \$100 million, provided no default exists. The facility expires in 2011. The Company had \$188 million (excluding the accordion feature) and \$131 million of available borrowings at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In addition to the credit facility, the Company has on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, a shelf registration statement to offer \$500 million of new public debt and equity securities, of which \$247 million was available at December 31, 2007 and 2006.

In October 2007, TRS issued \$300 million of 3.75% Senior Exchangeable Notes due 2012. The notes are guaranteed by Rayonier Inc., and are non-callable. The \$300 million in principal will be settled in cash and any excess exchange value will be settled at the option of the Company in either cash or stock of Rayonier Inc. Noteholders may convert their notes subject to certain conversion provisions determined by, among others, the market price of the Company's common stock and the trading price of the convertible notes. The initial exchange rate is 18.24 shares per \$1,000 principal based on an exchange price equal to 122 percent of the stock's closing price of \$44.93 on October 10, 2007, or \$54.81 per share.

In separate transactions, TRS and Rayonier, respectively, purchased an exchangeable note hedge and sold warrants based on 5,472,991 underlying common shares of Rayonier Inc. These transactions had the effect of increasing the conversion premium from 22 percent to 40 percent or to \$62.90 per share. On exercise of the hedge, TRS will receive shares of Rayonier Inc. common stock equal to the difference between the then market price and the strike price of \$54.81. The holders of the warrants will receive net shares from Rayonier if the share price is above \$62.90 at maturity of the warrants.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

12. DEBT (Continued)

The purchased hedge and sold warrants are not part of the terms of the notes and will not affect the noteholders' rights. Likewise, the noteholders will not have any rights with respect to the hedge or the warrants. The purchased hedge and the sold warrants meet the definition of derivatives under SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. However, because these instruments have been determined to be indexed to the Company's own stock in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 01-6, *The Meaning of Indexed to a Company's Own Stock*, and have been recorded in shareholders' equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheet (as determined under EITF Issue No. 00-19, *Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock*), the instruments meet the scope exception of SFAS No. 133 and are not subject to the mark-to-market provisions of that standard.

In connection with the Company's installment notes and the \$250 million revolving credit facility, covenants must be met, including ratios based on the facility's definition of EBITDA (Covenant EBITDA). Covenant EBITDA consists of earnings from continuing operations before the cumulative effect of accounting changes and any provision for dispositions, income taxes, interest expense, depreciation, depletion, amortization and the non-cash cost basis of real estate sold. The Company's dividend restriction covenant limits the sum of dividends in any period of four fiscal quarters to 90 percent of Covenant Funds from Operations (Covenant FFO) plus the aggregate amount of dividends permitted under Covenant FFO in excess of the amount of dividends paid during the prior four fiscal quarters. Covenant FFO is defined as Consolidated Net Income excluding gains or losses from debt restructuring and investments in marketable securities plus depletion, depreciation and amortization and the non-cash cost basis of real estate sold. Under a covenant relating to the \$328 million of installment notes, RFR may not incur additional debt unless, at the time of incurrence, and after giving pro forma effect to the receipt and application of the proceeds of such debt, RFR meets or exceeds a minimum ratio of cash flow to fixed charges. RFR's ability to make certain quarterly distributions to Rayonier Inc. is limited to an amount equal to RFR's "available cash," which consists of its opening cash balance plus proceeds from permitted borrowings. At December 31, 2007, the Company is in compliance with all material covenants.

The covenants listed below, which are the most significant financial covenants in effect as of December 31, 2007, are calculated on a trailing 12-month basis:

	<u>Covenant Requirement</u>	<u>Actual ratio at December 31, 2007</u>	<u>Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Covenant EBITDA to consolidated interest expense should not be less than	2.50 to 1	7.60 to 1	5.10
Total debt to Covenant EBITDA should not exceed	4.00 to 1	1.75 to 1	2.25
RFR cash flow available for fixed charges to RFR fixed charges should not be less than	2.50 to 1	4.18 to 1	1.68
Dividends paid should not exceed 90 percent of Covenant FFO	90%	42%	48%

In addition to the financial covenants listed above, the installment notes, Senior Exchangeable Notes and credit facility include customary covenants that limit the incurrence of debt, the disposition of assets, and the making of certain payments between RFR and Rayonier among others. An asset sales covenant in the RFR installment note-related agreements requires the Company, subject to certain exceptions, to either reinvest cumulative timberland sales proceeds in excess of \$100 million (the "excess proceeds") in timberland-related investments or, once the amount of excess proceeds not reinvested exceeds \$50 million, to offer the note holders prepayment of the notes ratably in the amount of the excess proceeds. During the fourth quarter of 2007, excess proceeds of approximately \$84 million were offered to the note holders. The noteholders accepted \$56 million and the amount of excess proceeds was reset to zero. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the amount of excess proceeds was \$0 and \$10 million, respectively.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

13. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

An analysis of shareholders' equity for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007 is shown below:

	Common Shares		Retained Earnings*	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Shareholders' Equity*
	Shares	Amount			
Balance, December 31, 2004	74,966,330	\$393,513	\$ 415,481	\$ 1,396	\$ 810,390
Net income	—	—	177,521	—	177,521
Dividends (\$1.71 per share)	—	—	(129,434)	—	(129,434)
Issuance of shares under incentive stock plans	1,132,390	23,029	—	—	23,029
Cash in lieu of fractional shares	(6,154)	(356)	—	—	(356)
Unrealized loss on hedged transactions	—	—	—	(410)	(410)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	—	—	—	16,323	16,323
Tax benefit on exercise of stock-based compensation	—	6,178	—	—	6,178
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	(9,705)	(9,705)
Balance, December 31, 2005	76,092,566	\$422,364	\$ 463,568	\$ 7,604	\$ 893,536
Net income	—	—	176,469	—	176,469
Dividends (\$1.88 per share)	—	—	(144,049)	—	(144,049)
Issuance of shares under incentive stock plans	801,521	12,611	—	—	12,611
Repurchases of common shares	(14,261)	(560)	—	—	(560)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	—	—	—	13,339	13,339
Stock-based compensation expense	—	12,078	—	—	12,078
Impact of adopting SFAS No. 158 (Note 20)	—	—	—	(52,815)	(52,815)
Tax benefit on exercise of stock-based compensation	—	4,143	—	—	4,143
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	3,226	3,226
Balance, December 31, 2006	76,879,826	\$450,636	\$ 495,988	\$ (28,646)	\$ 917,978
Net income	—	—	174,269	—	174,269
Dividends (\$1.94 per share)	—	—	(150,929)	—	(150,929)
Issuance of shares under incentive stock plans	1,412,781	18,891	—	—	18,891
Warrants and hedge, net	—	(355)	—	—	(355)
Repurchase of common shares	(75,911)	(3,150)	—	—	(3,150)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	13,478	—	—	13,478
Net loss from pension and postretirement plans	—	—	—	(3,997)	(3,997)
Tax benefit on exercise of stock-based compensation	—	7,907	—	—	7,907
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	7,005	7,005
Balance, December 31, 2007	<u>78,216,696</u>	<u>\$487,407</u>	<u>\$ 519,328</u>	<u>\$ (25,638)</u>	<u>\$ 981,097</u>

* Restated as a result of adopting FSP AUG AIR-1 (See Note 2 — *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*).

The table below summarizes the tax characteristics of the cash dividend paid to shareholders for the three years ended December 31, 2007:

	2007	2006	2005
Capital gain	\$1.94	\$1.88	\$1.35
Non-taxable return of capital	—	—	0.36
Total cash distributions per common share	<u>\$1.94</u>	<u>\$1.88</u>	<u>\$1.71</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

14. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)

Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) was comprised of the following as of December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007	2006
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 34,297	\$ 27,292
Unrecognized components of pension and post-retirement plans, net of tax	(59,935)	(55,938)
Total	\$ (25,638)	\$ (28,646)

15. LIABILITIES FOR DISPOSITIONS AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Company's dispositions and discontinued operations include its Port Angeles, WA mill, which was closed in 1997; SWP, which ceased operations in 1989 except for environmental investigation and remediation activities; its Eastern Research Division (ERD), which ceased operations in 1981; and other miscellaneous assets held for disposition. SWP has been designated a potentially responsible party (PRP), or has had other claims made against it, under the U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and/or other federal or state statutes relating to the investigation and remediation of environmentally-impacted sites, with respect to ten former wood treatment sites which are no longer operating.

An analysis of activity in the liabilities for dispositions and discontinued operations for the two years ended December 31, 2007 follows:

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Balance, January 1,	\$ 122,516	\$ 140,382
Expenditures charged to liabilities	(8,575)	(9,789)
Reductions to liabilities	(256)	(8,077)
Balance, end of year	113,685	122,516
Less: Current portion	(10,069)	(10,699)
Non-current portion	<u>\$ 103,616</u>	<u>\$ 111,817</u>

The Company discloses specific site liabilities that exceed 10 percent of the total \$113.7 million in liabilities for dispositions and discontinued operations at December 31, 2007. An analysis of the activity for the two years ended December 31, 2007 is as follows:

Sites	Activity (in millions) as of December 31,						
	2005	Expenditures	Revisions to Estimates *	2006	Expenditures	Revisions to Estimates	2007
Augusta, GA	\$ 17.4	\$ (0.7)	\$ (3.1)	\$ 13.6	\$ (0.8)	\$ 1.1	\$ 13.9
Spartanburg, SC	17.2	(0.7)	(2.4)	14.1	(0.6)	2.0	15.5
East Point, GA	12.7	(0.5)	(0.8)	11.4	(0.5)	2.2	13.1
Other SWP sites	76.7	(5.6)	(2.4)	68.7	(4.6)	(5.5)	58.6
Total SWP	124.0	(7.5)	(8.7)	107.8	(6.5)	(0.2)	101.1
All other sites	16.4	(2.3)	0.6	14.7	(2.1)	—	12.6
TOTAL	<u>\$ 140.4</u>	<u>\$ (9.8)</u>	<u>\$ (8.1)</u>	<u>\$ 122.5</u>	<u>\$ (8.6)</u>	<u>\$ (0.2)</u>	<u>\$ 113.7</u>

* Includes \$8.5 million reduction in SWP liabilities in 2006 that was recorded in Discontinued Operations, net of income tax expense of \$3.2 million in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

15. LIABILITIES FOR DISPOSITIONS AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Continued)

A brief description of each of these sites is as follows:

Augusta, Georgia — SWP operated a wood treatment plant at this site from 1928 to 1988. The majority of visually contaminated surface soils have been removed, and remediation activities currently consist of a groundwater recovery system. The site operates under a 10-year hazardous waste permit issued pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended (RCRA), which expires in 2014. Current cost estimates could change if recovery or discharge volumes increase or decrease drastically, or if changes to current remediation activities are required in the future. Total spending-to-date at December 31, 2007 was \$62.3 million. The Company's recorded liabilities cover its obligations for estimated remaining remedial and monitoring activities through 2027.

Spartanburg, South Carolina — SWP operated a wood treatment plant at this site from 1925 to 1989. Remediation activities include: (1) a recovery system and biological wastewater treatment plant, (2) an ozone-sparging system treating soil and groundwater and (3) an ion-exchange resin system treating groundwater. The cost estimate includes potential remediation of an adjoining area also owned by SWP, which appears to have received runoff from a portion of the former operating plant. Total spending-to-date at December 31, 2007 was \$35.1 million. The Company's recorded liabilities cover its obligations for estimated remaining remedial and monitoring activities through 2027.

East Point, Georgia — SWP operated a wood treatment plant at this site from 1908 to 1984. This site operates under a 10-year RCRA hazardous waste permit, which is currently in the renewal process. Active remedial measures are currently ongoing, although limited additional remedial measures may be necessary in the future. Total spending-to-date at December 31, 2007 was \$15.6 million. The Company's recorded liabilities cover its obligations for estimated remaining remedial and monitoring activities through 2027.

The Company estimates that expenditures for environmental investigation, remediation, monitoring and other costs for all dispositions and discontinued operations will be approximately \$10 million in both 2008 and 2009. Such costs will be charged against its liabilities for dispositions and discontinued operations, which include environmental investigation, remediation and monitoring costs. The Company believes established liabilities are sufficient for costs expected to be incurred over the next 20 years with respect to its dispositions and discontinued operations. Remedial actions for these sites vary, but can include, among other remedies, removal of contaminated soils, groundwater recovery and treatment systems, and source remediation and/or control.

In addition, the Company is exposed to the risk of reasonably possible additional losses in excess of the established liabilities. As of December 31, 2007, this amount could range up to \$30 million and arises from uncertainty over the effectiveness of remediation operations, additional contamination that may be discovered, changes in applicable law and the exercise of discretion in interpretation of applicable law and regulations by governmental agencies, and in environmental remediation technology.

The reliability and precision of cost estimates for these sites and the amount of actual future environmental costs can be impacted by various factors, including but not limited to: significant changes in contamination, discharge or treatment volumes, requirements to perform additional or different remediation, changes in environmental remediation technology, the extent of groundwater contamination migration, additional findings of contaminated soil or sediment off-site, remedy selection, and the outcome of negotiations with federal and state agencies. Additionally, the potential for Brownfield (environmentally impacted site considered for re-development) treatment of a site, or other similar projects, could accelerate expenditures as well as impact the amount and/or type of remediation required, as could new laws, regulations and the exercise of discretion in interpretation of applicable law and regulations by governmental agencies. Based on information currently available, the Company does not believe that any future changes in estimates, if necessary, would materially affect its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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16. CONTINGENCIES

Rayonier is engaged in various legal actions, including certain environmental proceedings that are discussed more fully in Note 15 — *Liabilities for Dispositions and Discontinued Operations*.

The Company has been named as a defendant in various other lawsuits and claims arising in the normal course of business. While we have procured reasonable and customary insurance covering risks normally occurring in connection with our businesses, we have in certain cases retained some risk through the operation of self-insurance, primarily in the areas of workers compensation, property insurance, and general liability. In our opinion, these other lawsuits and claims, either individually or in the aggregate, are not expected to have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flow.

Legal Proceedings

Marine Shale — Between 1985 and 1995, SWP sent contaminated soil excavated in connection with the cleanup of various closed wood processing sites to a third-party processor in Louisiana for recycling. The processing facility, referred to as the Marine Shale Processors (MSP) facility, closed in 1995 and has been the subject of a variety of environmental related charges and a lawsuit brought by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Louisiana, through its Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), in United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana (the Court) against the owner of the processing facility. In advance of the scheduled June 2006 trial date, the Company reached a settlement with DOJ, EPA and LDEQ under which SWP agreed to oversee and pay for certain remedial activities to be performed at the RPI site and pay DOJ and LDEQ \$0.2 million. In exchange for these commitments, the Company received, among other things, a “covenant not to sue” from DOJ, EPA and LDEQ for any claims relating to the MSP facility and the RPI site, and contribution protection under the applicable provisions of CERCLA against suits by third parties relating thereto. This settlement, which was reflected in a consent decree, was approved by the Court on September 11, 2006. SWP has completed performance of its remediation obligations under the consent decree. In December 2007, the Company received a letter from the EPA confirming that all work required under the consent decree has been completed.

Combe Fill South — In 1998, EPA and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) filed separate lawsuits against Rayonier Inc., and approximately 30 other defendants, in the U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey, seeking recovery of current and future response costs and natural resource damages under applicable federal and state law relating to a contaminated landfill in Chester Township, New Jersey, referred to as Combe Fill South (Combe). It is alleged that the Company’s former ERD in Whippany, New Jersey sent small quantities of dumpster waste, via a contract hauler, to Combe in the 1960s and early 1970s. The Company is working with other defendants in a joint defense group, which subsequently filed third-party actions against over 200 parties seeking contribution. A court-ordered, nonbinding alternative dispute resolution process is ongoing and in March of 2006 a court-appointed neutral issued a report and recommendations. While settlement discussions have been active during 2007, no final agreement has been reached. The Company believes that its liabilities at December 31, 2007 adequately reflect the probable costs to be incurred upon the ultimate resolution of these matters.

Jesup Mill Consent Decree — In November 2007, the Company and the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (EPD) reached agreement, subject to public comment, on a consent decree that would resolve certain issues relating to the color of the Jesup mill’s permitted effluent, discharged to the Altamaha River. Under the consent decree, Rayonier has agreed to implement a color reduction plan which will include, among other things, installation of additional brown stock washing capacity (to better remove residual pulping liquors from cooked wood pulp) and oxygen delignification technology (which reduces the lignin content in the pulp prior to bleaching), spill recovery systems and modifications to certain operating practices. These projects will be completed over a seven year period pursuant to a time frame set forth in the consent decree, and the costs are expected to be approximately \$75 million. The consent decree also provides for decreasing color limits in the mill’s effluent, over the seven year period as projects are completed. No citations, fines or penalties are imposed by the consent decree, except that stipulated penalties may be assessed by EPD in the event that the projects are not completed within the agreed schedule. The consent decree was published for public comment in November 2007, and EPD is currently evaluating comments it has received. As currently drafted, the consent decree is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the operations or financial results of the Company.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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16. CONTINGENCIES (Continued)**Environmental Matters**

The Company is subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations concerning air emissions, water discharges and waste handling and disposal, forest operations, and investigation, remediation, and monitoring of historically contaminated sites. Such environmental laws and regulations include the Federal Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, CERCLA, the Endangered Species Act, and similar state laws and regulations. Management closely monitors its environmental responsibilities, and believes that the Company is in substantial compliance with current environmental requirements. Notwithstanding Rayonier's current compliance status, many of its operations are subject to stringent and constantly evolving environmental requirements which are often the result of legislation, regulation and negotiation. As such, contingencies in this area include, without limitation:

- The Company's manufacturing facilities operate in accordance with various permits, which often impose operating conditions that require significant expenditure to ensure compliance. Upon renewal and renegotiation of these permits, the issuing agencies often seek to impose new or additional conditions, which could adversely affect our operations and financial performance.
- As environmental laws and regulations change, and administrative and judicial interpretations of new and existing laws and regulations are made, our operations may be adversely affected.
- In our forestry operations, federal, state and local laws and regulations intended to protect threatened and endangered animal and plant species and their habitat, as well as wetlands and waterways, limit, and in some cases may prevent, timber harvesting, road construction and other activities on private lands. For example, Washington, where the Company holds approximately 370,000 acres of timberlands, has amongst the most stringent forestry laws and regulations in the country.
- Environmental requirements relating to real estate development, and especially in respect of wetland delineation and mitigation, stormwater management, drainage, waste disposal, and potable water supply and protection, may significantly impact the size, scope, timing, and financial returns of our projects. Moreover, multiple permits are often required for a project, and may involve a lengthy application process.
- Our discontinued operations with historical environmental contamination are subject to a number of federal, state, and local laws. As these requirements change over time, they may mandate more stringent levels of soil and groundwater investigation, remediation, and monitoring. While we believe that our current estimates are adequate, future changes to these legal requirements could adversely affect the cost and timing of our activities on these sites.
- Over time, the complexity and stringency of environmental laws and regulations have increased significantly, and the cost of compliance with these laws and regulations has also increased. In general, management believes these trends will continue.

It is the opinion of management that substantial expenditures will be required over the next ten years in the area of environmental compliance. See Note 15 — *Liabilities for Dispositions and Discontinued Operations* for additional information regarding the Company's environmental liabilities.

17. GUARANTEES

The Company provides financial guarantees as required by creditors, insurance programs, and state and foreign governmental agencies. As of December 31, 2007, the following financial guarantees were outstanding:

<u>Financial Commitments</u>	<u>Maximum Potential Payment</u>	<u>Carrying Amount of Liability</u>
Standby letters of credit (1)	\$ 72,778	\$ 62,559
Guarantees (2)	6,440	73
Surety bonds (3)	9,500	1,609
Total financial commitments	<u>\$ 88,718</u>	<u>\$ 64,241</u>

- (1) Approximately \$62 million of the standby letters of credit serve as credit support for industrial revenue bonds. The remaining letters of credit support obligations under various insurance related agreements, primarily workers'

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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17. GUARANTEES (Continued)

compensation and pollution liability policy requirements. These letters of credit expire at various dates during 2008 and are renewed as required.

- (2) In conjunction with the sale of timberlands to the New Zealand joint venture in October 2005, the Company guaranteed five years of Crown Forest license obligations. The JV is the primary obligor and has posted a bank performance bond with the New Zealand government. If the JV fails to pay the obligation, the New Zealand government will demand payment from the bank that posted the bond. If the bank defaults on the bond, the Company would then have to perform. As of December 31, 2007, three annual payments of \$1.3 million remain. This guarantee expires in 2010.

In conjunction with a timberland sale and note monetization in the first quarter of 2004, the Company issued a make-whole agreement pursuant to which it guaranteed \$2.5 million of obligations of a qualified special purpose entity that was established to complete the monetization. At December 31, 2007, the Company has recorded a de minimis liability to reflect the fair market value of its obligation to perform under the make-whole agreement.

- (3) Rayonier issues surety bonds primarily to secure timber harvesting obligations in the state of Washington and to provide collateral for the Company's workers' compensation self-insurance program in the state of Washington. These surety bonds expire at various dates during 2008 and are renewed as required.

18. COMMITMENTS

The Company leases certain buildings, machinery and equipment under various operating leases. Total rental expense for operating leases amounted to \$3.5 million, \$3.7 million, and \$4.1 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company also has long-term leases on certain timberlands in the Southern U.S. These leases typically have initial terms of approximately 30 to 65 years, with renewal provisions in some cases. Such leases are generally non-cancelable and require minimum annual rental payments. Total expenditures for long-term leases and deeds on timberlands amounted to \$7.0 million, \$5.4 million, and \$5.3 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

At December 31, 2007, the future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating and timberland leases were as follows:

	Operating Leases	Timberland Leases *	Total
2008	\$ 2,936	\$ 7,025	\$ 9,961
2009	2,284	6,607	8,891
2010	1,998	6,579	8,577
2011	709	6,442	7,151
2012	620	6,428	7,048
Thereafter through 2036	2,141	71,887	74,028
	<u>\$ 10,688</u>	<u>\$ 104,968</u>	<u>\$ 115,656</u>

* The majority of timberland leases are subject to escalation clauses based on either the Consumer Price Index or Producer Price Index.

19. INCENTIVE STOCK PLANS

The Company adopted SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method, which requires stock-based compensation to be accounted for at fair value. Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value based method under APB No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25), and related Accounting Interpretations thereof, as permitted by SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS 123). No compensation expense was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income during December 31, 2005 for stock options under APB 25.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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19. INCENTIVE STOCK PLANS (Continued)

At December 31, 2007, the Company had two stock-based employee compensation plans. The 1994 Rayonier Incentive Stock Plan (the 1994 Plan) and the 2004 Rayonier Incentive Stock and Management Bonus Plan (the 2004 Plan) both provided 4.5 million shares for the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance shares and restricted stock, subject to certain limitations. The Company has issued non-qualified stock options, performance shares and restricted stock under both of the plans. The Company issues new shares of stock upon the exercise of stock options, the granting of restricted stock, and the vesting of performance shares.

Total compensation cost recorded in "Selling and general expenses" for stock-based compensation was \$13.5 million, \$12.1 million and \$11.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Included in the compensation cost for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$0.4 million related to stock option awards for retirement eligible employees that were granted prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), which is being recognized over a three-year vesting period. All stock option awards to retirement eligible employees subsequent to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) are expensed immediately.

Tax benefits recognized related to stock-based compensation expense for the three years ended December 31, 2007 were \$2.9 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

The Company elected to adopt the simplified method from FSP 123(R)-3, *Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards* for determining the pool of excess tax benefits available to absorb tax deficiencies related to stock-based compensation subsequent to the adoption of SFAS 123(R).

Pro Forma Disclosures for the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Pursuant to the requirements of SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure* (SFAS 148), the Company continues to provide the following disclosure for income statement periods presented prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R). The following table provides a reconciliation for the year ended December 31, 2005 that adds back to reported net income the recorded expense under APB 25, net of related income tax effects, deducts the total fair value expense under SFAS 123, net of related income tax effects, and shows the reported and pro forma earnings per share amounts:

	<u>2005 *</u>
Net income, as reported	\$177,521
Total stock-based employee compensation cost included in the determination of net income, net of related tax effects	8,823
Total stock-based employee compensation cost determined under fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects	<u>(8,085)</u>
Pro forma net income	<u>\$178,259</u>
* Earnings per share:	
Basic, as reported	\$ 2.35
Basic, pro forma	\$ 2.36
Diluted, as reported	\$ 2.29
Diluted, pro forma	\$ 2.30

* Net income and earnings per share were restated for the adoption of FSP AUG AIR-1.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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19. INCENTIVE STOCK PLANS (Continued)**Fair Value Calculations by Award***Restricted Stock*

Restricted stock granted under the 1994 and 2004 Plans generally vests upon completion of a three-year period. The fair value of each share granted is equal to the share price of the Company's stock on the date of grant. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, 114,172, 16,761, and 30,000 restricted shares were granted at a weighted average price of \$44.57, \$39.61, and \$34.06, respectively, per share. As of December 31, 2007, there was \$3.8 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the Company's outstanding restricted stock. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.3 years. The total intrinsic value of restricted stock outstanding was \$6.9 million, \$3.8 million and \$4.7 million at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The total fair value of restricted stock that vested during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$1.5 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company repurchased 10,976 common shares to pay the minimum withholding tax requirements on the participants' behalf.

A summary of the Company's non-vested restricted shares as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 is presented below:

	2007	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested Restricted Shares at January 1,	61,761	\$ 34.94
Granted	114,172	\$ 44.57
Cancelled	(325)	\$ 39.29
Vested	(43,936)	\$ 34.23
Non-vested Restricted Shares at December 31,	<u>131,672</u>	<u>\$ 43.52</u>

Performance Shares

The Company's performance shares generally vest upon completion of a three-year period. The number of shares, if any, that are ultimately awarded is contingent upon Rayonier's total shareholder return versus selected peer group companies. Under APB 25, the Company's performance shares were expensed using the closing market price of the Company's common stock at each reporting date, adjusted for an estimate of the ultimate number of shares to be issued. Under SFAS 123(R), the performance share payout is based on a market condition, as such, awards granted after January 1, 2006 are valued using a Monte Carlo simulation model. The model generates the fair value of the award at the grant date and compensation expense is not subsequently adjusted for the number of shares that are ultimately awarded. The fair value of awards granted prior to 2006 is equal to the share price of the Company's stock on the date of grant adjusted for an estimate of the ultimate number of shares to be issued. The 1994 and 2004 Plans allow for the cash settlement of performance share awards to pay the minimum required withholding tax.

During the three years ended December 31, 2007, \$2.7 million, \$3.9 million and \$2.2 million in cash was used to pay the minimum withholding tax requirements in lieu of receiving common shares, respectively. In 2007, 2006 and 2005, 386,925, 259,000 and 231,788 common shares of Company stock were reserved for performance shares, with grant-date fair values of \$44.00, \$36.25, and \$32.27, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, there was \$8.0 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the Company's performance share awards. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.8 years. The total intrinsic value of outstanding performance shares at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$28.3 million, \$23.2 million and \$24.5 million, respectively. The total fair value of shares that vested during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$7.5 million, \$5.8 million and \$5.1 million, respectively.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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19. INCENTIVE STOCK PLANS (Continued)

Expected volatility and dividend yield were estimated using daily returns on the Company's common stock for the three-year period ending on the grant date. The following chart provides a tabular overview of the assumptions used in calculating the fair value of the awards granted in 2007 and 2006:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Expected volatility	19.1%	21.2%
Dividend yield	4.8%	4.4%
Risk-free rate	4.6%	4.4%

A summary of the status of the Company's outstanding performance shares as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 is presented below:

	<u>2007</u>	
	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>
Outstanding Performance Shares at January 1,	564,547	\$ 31.62
Granted	221,100	\$ 44.00
Shares Distributed	(209,925)	\$ 27.72
Cancelled	(1,820)	\$ 43.08
Performance Adjustment	25,166	\$ 32.27
Outstanding Performance Shares at December 31,	<u>599,068</u>	<u>\$ 37.55</u>

Non-Qualified Employee Stock Options

The exercise price of each non-qualified stock option granted under both the 1994 and 2004 plans is equal to the closing market price of the Company's stock on the date of grant. Under the 1994 plan, the maximum term is 10 years and two days from the date of grant while under the 2004 Plan, the maximum term is 10 years from the grant date. Awards vest ratably over three years. Under APB 25, no compensation expense was recorded for stock options. Under SFAS 123(R), the fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The expected volatility is based on historical volatility for each grant and is calculated using the historical change in the daily market price of the Company's common stock over the expected life of the award. The expected life is based on prior exercise behavior. The Company has elected to value each grant in total and recognize the expense for stock options on a straight-line basis. The following chart provides a tabular overview of the weighted average assumptions and related fair value calculations of options granted for the three years ended December 31:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Expected volatility	28.4%	30.2%	31.0%
Dividend yield	4.5%	4.6%	5.1%
Risk-free rate	5.8%	4.3%	3.9%
Expected life (in years)	6.5	6.3	6.7
Fair value per share of options granted	\$ 9.72	\$ 9.03	\$ 6.62
Fair value of options granted (in thousands of dollars)	\$2,723	\$3,600	\$3,484

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

19. INCENTIVE STOCK PLANS (Continued)

A summary of the status of the Company's stock options as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 is presented below:

	2007			Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price (per common share)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	
Options outstanding at January 1,	3,469,254	\$ 23.38		
Granted	280,100	\$ 41.72		
Exercised	(1,089,009)	\$ 17.35		
Canceled	(74,941)	\$ 25.84		
Options outstanding at December 31,	<u>2,585,404</u>	<u>\$ 27.84</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>\$ 50,164</u>
Options vested and expected to vest as of December 31,	<u>2,555,165</u>	<u>\$ 27.70</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>\$ 49,928</u>
Options exercisable at December 31,	<u>2,081,414</u>	<u>\$ 25.02</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>\$ 46,241</u>

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$30.4 million, \$14.7 million and \$18.9 million, respectively. The total fair value of options that vested during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$2.9 million, \$2.9 million and \$3.4 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, there was \$2.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the Company's stock options. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.1 years.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has four qualified non-contributory defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of its employees and an unfunded plan that provides benefits in excess of amounts allowable under current tax law in the qualified plans. Employee benefit plan liabilities are calculated using actuarial estimates and management assumptions. These estimates are based on historical information, along with certain assumptions about future events. Changes in assumptions, as well as changes in actual experience, could cause the estimates to change.

The following tables set forth the change in projected benefit obligation and plan assets and reconcile the funded status and the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the pension and postretirement benefit plans for the years ended December 31:

	<u>Pension</u>		<u>Postretirement</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation				
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 251,055	\$ 244,057	\$ 45,354	\$ 40,073
Service cost	6,948	7,408	670	640
Interest cost	14,779	13,988	2,623	2,470
Actuarial (gain) loss	12,566	(3,278)	374	(587)
Plan amendments	—	—	—	5,520
Benefits paid	(11,825)	(11,120)	(2,463)	(2,762)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$ 273,523</u>	<u>\$ 251,055</u>	<u>\$ 46,558</u>	<u>\$ 45,354</u>
Change in Plan Assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 237,574	\$ 205,775	\$ —	\$ —
Actual return on plan assets	17,888	30,762	—	—
Employer contributions	20,761	12,588	2,463	2,762
Benefits paid	(11,825)	(11,120)	(2,463)	(2,762)
Other expense	(512)	(431)	—	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$ 263,886</u>	<u>\$ 237,574</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Funded Status at End of Year:				
Net accrued benefit cost	<u>\$ (9,637)</u>	<u>\$ (13,481)</u>	<u>\$ (46,558)</u>	<u>\$ (45,354)</u>
Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets Consist of:				
Noncurrent assets	\$ 13,891	\$ 17,446	\$ —	\$ —
Current liabilities	(756)	(779)	(3,254)	(3,294)
Noncurrent liabilities	(22,772)	(30,148)	(43,304)	(42,060)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (9,637)</u>	<u>\$ (13,481)</u>	<u>\$ (46,558)</u>	<u>\$ (45,354)</u>

Net gains or losses and prior service costs or credits recognized in other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2007 are as follows:

	<u>Pension</u>	<u>Postretirement</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>
Net (losses) gains	\$(13,595)	\$ (374)
Prior service cost	\$ —	\$ —

Net gains or losses and prior service costs or credits reclassified from other comprehensive income and recognized as a component of pension and postretirement expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 are as follows:

	<u>Pension</u>	<u>Postretirement</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>
Amortization of losses	\$ 4,158	\$ 1,267
Amortization of prior service cost	\$ 1,451	\$ 777

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20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Net gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that have not yet been included in pension and postretirement expense as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 have been recognized as a component of ending accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) as follows:

	Pension		Postretirement	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Prior service cost	\$ (7,585)	\$ (9,036)	\$ (7,115)	\$ (7,892)
Net losses	(53,370)	(43,933)	(17,962)	(18,855)
Deferred income tax benefit	18,103	15,250	7,994	8,528
AOCI	<u>\$ (42,852)</u>	<u>\$ (37,719)</u>	<u>\$ (17,083)</u>	<u>\$ (18,219)</u>

The accumulated benefit obligation for all of the Company's defined benefit plans was \$256.1 million and \$232.9 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

For pension and postretirement plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets, the following table sets forth the projected and accumulated benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31:

	2007	2006
Benefit obligation	\$67,498	\$66,599
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$18,701	\$16,933
Fair value of plan assets	\$ —	\$ —

The following tables set forth the components of net pension and postretirement benefit cost that have been recognized during the three years ended December 31:

	Pension			Postretirement		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost						
Service cost	\$ 6,948	\$ 7,409	\$ 6,973	\$ 670	\$ 640	\$ 613
Interest cost	14,779	13,988	13,173	2,623	2,470	2,157
Expected return on plan assets	(18,406)	(16,562)	(14,298)	—	—	—
Amortization of prior service cost	1,451	1,497	1,421	777	777	283
Amortization of losses	4,158	5,659	4,791	1,267	1,310	1,040
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 8,930</u>	<u>\$ 11,991</u>	<u>\$ 12,060</u>	<u>\$ 5,337</u>	<u>\$ 5,197</u>	<u>\$ 4,093</u>

The estimated pre-tax net loss and prior service cost for the defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from AOCI into net periodic benefit cost in 2008 are \$3.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. The estimated pre-tax net loss and prior service cost for the defined benefit postretirement plans that will be amortized from AOCI into net periodic benefit cost in 2008 are \$1.2 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

The following table sets forth the principal assumptions inherent in the determination of benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost of the pension and postretirement benefit plans as of December 31:

	Pension		Postretirement	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:				
Discount rate	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.50%	—	—
Assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for years ended December 31:				
Discount rate	6.00%	5.75%	6.00%	5.75%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	8.50%	8.50%	—	—
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.50%	—	—

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

At December 31, 2007, the plans' discount rate remained at 6 percent which closely approximates interest rates on high quality, long-term obligations. Effective January 1, 2008, the expected return on plan assets remained at 8.5 percent, which is based on historical long-term rates of return on broad equity and bond indices and consideration of the actual annualized rate of return since the Company's spin-off from ITT in 1994. The Company's external consultants utilize this information in developing assumptions for returns, risks and correlation of asset classes which is then used to establish the asset allocation ranges.

The following table sets forth the assumed health care cost trend rates at December 31:

	<u>Postretirement</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	10.00%	9.00%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (ultimate trend rate)	4.75%	4.75%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2014	2012

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the postretirement benefit plans. The following table shows the effect of a one percentage point change in assumed health care cost trends:

<u>Effect on:</u>	<u>1 Percent</u>	
	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Total of service and interest cost components	\$ 89	\$ (77)
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	\$1,007	\$ (883)

Investment of Plan Assets

The Company's pension plans' asset allocation at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and target allocation ranges by asset category are as follows:

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Percentage of Plan Assets</u>		<u>Target Allocation Range</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	
Domestic Equity Securities	39.8%	39.1%	40-45%
International Equity Securities	30.6%	27.3%	20-30%
Domestic Fixed Income Securities	22.0%	25.1%	25-30%
International Fixed Income Securities	4.6%	4.6%	4-6%
Real Estate	3.0%	3.9%	2-4%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	

The Rayonier Pension Fund Trust and Investment Committee and the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors oversee the pension plans' investment program which is designed to maximize returns and provide sufficient liquidity to meet plan obligations while maintaining acceptable risk levels. The investment approach emphasizes diversification by allocating the plans' assets among asset categories and selecting investment managers whose various styles will be minimally correlative with each other. Investments within the equity categories may include large capitalization, small capitalization and emerging market securities, while the international fixed income portfolio may include emerging markets debt. Pension assets did not include a direct investment in Rayonier common stock at December 31, 2007 and 2006.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Cash Flows

Expected benefit payments in future years are as follows:

	Pension Benefits	Postretirement Benefits
2008	\$12,348	\$ 3,350
2009	\$13,306	\$ 3,303
2010	\$14,334	\$ 3,427
2011	\$15,297	\$ 3,528
2012	\$16,324	\$ 3,525
2013 -2017	\$98,036	\$ 17,760

The Company anticipates making discretionary pension contributions of approximately \$12 million in 2008.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company also provides defined contribution plans to all of its hourly and salaried employees. Company contributions charged to expense for these plans were \$2.7 million, \$2.6 million and \$2.5 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Rayonier Hourly and Salaried Defined Contribution Plans include Rayonier common stock with a fair market value of \$76.5 million and \$73.2 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Company closed enrollment in its pension and postretirement medical plans to salaried employees hired after December 31, 2005. These salaried employees are immediately eligible to participate in the Company's 401(k) plan and receive an enhanced contribution. Company contributions charged to expense in 2007 related to this enhancement totaled \$0.2 million.

21. QUARTERLY RESULTS FOR 2007 and 2006 (UNAUDITED)

(Thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)

	Quarter Ended				Total Year
	March 31	June 30	Sep. 30	Dec. 31	
2007					
Sales	\$299,729	\$300,351	\$334,215	\$290,359	\$1,224,654
Operating Income	55,160	55,723(1)	92,634	43,078(1)	246,595
Net Income	35,080	33,311(1)	71,457	34,421(1)	174,269
Basic EPS	0.45	0.43	0.92	0.45	2.25
Diluted EPS	0.45	0.42	0.90	0.44	2.21
2006					
Sales	\$277,153	\$312,122	\$312,029	\$328,503	\$1,229,807
Operating Income	37,196	58,989(2)	65,750	67,742(3)	229,677
Net Income	23,240	42,931(2)	55,037	55,261(3)	176,469
Basic EPS	0.31	0.56	0.72	0.72	2.31
Diluted EPS	0.30	0.55	0.70	0.71	2.26

- (1) Includes loss related to wildfires of \$10.1 million and \$0.8 million in the second and fourth quarters of 2007, respectively.
- (2) Second quarter 2006 included a \$7.8 million pre-tax (\$6.5 million after-tax) gain from the sale of a portion of the New Zealand JV.
- (3) Operating income included a \$4.9 million pre-tax gain from a property tax settlement. Net income also included a tax benefit for prior years' IRS audit settlement and adjustment to deferred taxes of \$5.1 million.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

22. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In October 2007, Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (TRS), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rayonier Inc., issued \$300 million of 3.75% Senior Exchangeable Notes due 2012. The notes are guaranteed by Rayonier Inc. and are non-callable. In connection with this offering, the Company is providing the following condensed consolidating financial information in accordance with SEC Regulation S-X Rule 3-10, *Financial Statements of Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities Registered or Being Registered*. Each entity in the consolidating financial information follows the same accounting policies as described in the consolidated financial statements, except for the use of the equity method of accounting to reflect ownership interests in 100 percent owned subsidiaries, which are eliminated upon consolidation, and the allocation of certain expenses of Rayonier Inc., incurred for the benefit of its subsidiaries.

The following condensed consolidating financial information presents the statements of income for the three years ended December 31, 2007, the balance sheets at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, and the statements of cash flows for the three years ended December 31, 2007 for the parent guarantor (Rayonier Inc.), the issuer (Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc.), the subsidiary non-guarantors and consolidating adjustments.

	Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income					
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2007					
	Rayonier Inc.	Rayonier TRS	Subsidiaries of	All Other	Consolidating	Total
	(Parent	Holdings Inc.	Rayonier TRS	Subsidiaries	Adjustments	Consolidated
	Guarantor)	(Issuer)	Holdings Inc.	(Non-		
	—	—	(Non-	guarantors)	—	—
	\$	\$	guarantors)	\$	\$	\$
SALES	—	—	\$ 988,732	\$ 275,890	\$ (39,968)	\$ 1,224,654
Costs and Expenses						
Cost of sales	—	—	829,410	132,501	(39,763)	922,148
Selling and general expenses	14,636	—	48,839	3,466	—	66,941
Other operating (income) expense, net	(403)	—	2,076	(12,189)	—	(10,516)
	14,233	—	880,325	123,778	(39,763)	978,573
Equity in loss of New Zealand joint venture	(351)	—	865	—	—	514
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(14,584)	—	109,272	152,112	(205)	246,595
Interest expense	(2,514)	(2,664)	(32,362)	(19,467)	678	(56,329)
Interest and miscellaneous income (expense), net	3,361	(645)	(1,790)	7,514	(678)	7,762
Equity in income from subsidiaries	194,882	56,996	—	—	(251,878)	—
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	181,145	53,687	75,120	140,159	(252,083)	198,028
Income tax benefit (provision)	(6,876)	1,241	(18,124)	—	—	(23,759)
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 174,269</u>	<u>\$ 54,928</u>	<u>\$ 56,996</u>	<u>\$ 140,159</u>	<u>\$ (252,083)</u>	<u>\$ 174,269</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

22. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income For the Year Ended December 31, 2006					
	Rayonier Inc. (Parent Guarantor)	Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Issuer)	Subsidiaries of Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Non- guarantors)	All Other Subsidiaries (Non- guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
SALES	\$ 2,723	\$ —	\$ 1,053,846	\$ 357,336	\$ (184,098)	\$ 1,229,807
Costs and Expenses						
Cost of sales	199	—	903,067	96,551	(47,155)	952,662
Selling and general expenses	13,995	—	46,292	3,158	—	63,445
Other operating (income) expense, net	(2,966)	—	2,753	(8,605)	—	(8,818)
	11,228	—	952,112	91,104	(47,155)	1,007,289
Equity in (loss) income of New Zealand joint venture	(1,279)	—	669	—	—	(610)
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME BEFORE GAIN ON SALE OF NEW ZEALAND TIMBER ASSETS	(9,784)	—	102,403	266,232	(136,943)	221,908
Gain on sale of New Zealand timber assets	—	—	7,769	—	—	7,769
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(9,784)	—	110,172	266,232	(136,943)	229,677
Interest expense	(2,089)	—	(26,935)	(20,157)	276	(48,905)
Interest and miscellaneous income, net	2,400	—	3,975	3,348	(276)	9,447
Equity in income from subsidiaries	181,637	69,157	—	—	(250,794)	—
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	172,164	69,157	87,212	249,423	(387,737)	190,219
Income tax benefit (provision)	4,305	—	(23,390)	—	—	(19,085)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	176,469	69,157	63,822	249,423	(387,737)	171,134
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET						
Income on discontinued operations, net of income tax expense of \$3,201	—	—	5,335	—	—	5,335
NET INCOME	\$ 176,469	\$ 69,157	\$ 69,157	\$ 249,423	\$ (387,737)	\$ 176,469

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

22. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income For the Year Ended December 31, 2005					
	Rayonier Inc. (Parent Guarantor)	Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Issuer)	Subsidiaries of Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Non- guarantors)	All Other Subsidiaries (Non- guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
SALES	\$ 4,144	\$ —	\$ 1,005,013	\$ 200,708	\$ (29,157)	\$ 1,180,708
Costs and Expenses						
Cost of sales	(354)	—	889,892	93,878	(32,804)	950,612
Selling and general expenses	13,859	—	47,653	2,891	—	64,403
Other operating income, net	(877)	—	(28)	(9,496)	—	(10,401)
	12,628	—	937,517	87,273	(32,804)	1,004,614
Equity in loss of New Zealand joint venture	(1,035)	—	(376)	—	—	(1,411)
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME BEFORE GAIN ON SALE OF NEW ZEALAND TIMBER ASSETS	(9,519)	—	67,120	113,435	3,647	174,683
Gain on sale of New Zealand timber assets	—	—	36,968	—	—	36,968
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(9,519)	—	104,088	113,435	3,647	211,651
Interest expense	(1,143)	—	(27,860)	(18,235)	278	(46,960)
Interest and miscellaneous income, net	1,869	—	14,667	1,389	(278)	17,647
Equity in income from subsidiaries	182,715	82,479	—	—	(265,194)	—
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	173,922	82,479	90,895	96,589	(261,547)	182,338
Income tax benefit	3,599	—	16,540	—	—	20,139
	177,521	82,479	107,435	96,589	(261,547)	202,477
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET						
Loss on discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit of \$10,459	—	—	(24,956)	—	—	(24,956)
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 177,521</u>	<u>\$ 82,479</u>	<u>\$ 82,479</u>	<u>\$ 96,589</u>	<u>\$ (261,547)</u>	<u>\$ 177,521</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

22. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets As of December 31, 2007					
	Rayonier Inc. (Parent Guarantor)	Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Issuer)	Subsidiaries of Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Non- guarantors)	All Other Subsidiaries (Non- guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,211	\$ —	\$ 173,029	\$ 3,841	\$ —	\$ 181,081
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts	217	—	79,142	1,709	—	81,068
Inventory	—	—	88,979	—	(4,688)	84,291
Intercompany interest receivable	—	—	—	1,137	(1,137)	—
Other current assets	12,823	—	32,226	4,731	—	49,780
Total current assets	17,251	—	373,376	11,418	(5,825)	396,220
TIMBER, TIMBERLANDS AND LOGGING ROADS, NET OF DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION						
NET PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	1,819	—	36,015	1,079,385	—	1,117,219
INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE	2,147	—	342,173	1,435	—	345,755
INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES	89,933	—	(27,167)	—	—	62,766
INTERCOMPANY/NOTES RECEIVABLE	918,269	494,063	—	—	(1,412,332)	—
OTHER ASSETS	53,397	—	12,851	14,819	(81,067)	—
TOTAL ASSETS	28,692	18,772	386,762	13,260	(290,405)	157,081
	<u>\$ 1,111,508</u>	<u>\$ 512,835</u>	<u>\$ 1,124,010</u>	<u>\$ 1,120,317</u>	<u>\$ (1,789,629)</u>	<u>\$ 2,079,041</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$ 3,123	\$ —	\$ 60,673	\$ 2,428	\$ —	\$ 66,224
Bank loans and current maturities	—	—	585	55,000	—	55,585
Accrued taxes	109	(1,687)	6,483	2,274	—	7,179
Accrued payroll and benefits	18,339	—	11,726	—	—	30,065
Accrued interest	—	2,370	1,100	11	—	3,481
Accrued customer incentives	—	—	12,350	—	—	12,350
Other current liabilities	11,719	—	12,598	9,143	—	33,460
Current liabilities for dispositions and discontinued operations	—	—	10,069	—	—	10,069
Total current liabilities	33,290	683	115,584	68,856	—	218,413
LONG-TERM DEBT	—	300,000	341,680	52,579	—	694,259
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES FOR DISPOSITIONS AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS						
PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS	67,606	—	103,616	—	—	103,616
OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	10,333	—	(389)	—	—	67,217
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLE	19,182	—	3,521	16,987	(16,402)	14,439
TOTAL LIABILITIES	130,411	300,683	629,947	193,908	(157,005)	1,097,944
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	981,097	212,152	494,063	926,409	(1,632,624)	981,097
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 1,111,508</u>	<u>\$ 512,835</u>	<u>\$ 1,124,010</u>	<u>\$ 1,120,317</u>	<u>\$ (1,789,629)</u>	<u>\$ 2,079,041</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

22. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets As of December 31, 2006					
	Rayonier Inc. (Parent Guarantor)	Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Issuer)	Subsidiaries of Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Non- guarantors)	All Other Subsidiaries (Non- guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28,551	\$ —	\$ 13,867	\$ —	\$ (2,247)	\$ 40,171
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts	591	—	95,319	4,399	—	100,309
Inventory	—	—	81,220	24	(5,651)	75,593
Intercompany interest receivable	—	—	—	1,095	(1,095)	—
Other current assets	14,415	—	24,479	4,348	—	43,242
Timber assets held for sale	—	—	40,955	—	—	40,955
Total current assets	<u>43,557</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>255,840</u>	<u>9,866</u>	<u>(8,993)</u>	<u>300,270</u>
TIMBER, TIMBERLANDS AND LOGGING ROADS, NET OF DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION	1,814	—	42,039	1,083,660	—	1,127,513
NET PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2,470	—	349,957	1,353	—	353,780
INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE	87,445	—	(26,212)	—	—	61,233
INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES	876,639	219,594	—	—	(1,096,233)	—
INTERCOMPANY/NOTES RECEIVABLE	10,849	—	—	7,352	(18,201)	—
OTHER ASSETS	18,663	—	371,592	4,381	(272,834)	121,802
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 1,041,437</u>	<u>\$ 219,594</u>	<u>\$ 993,216</u>	<u>\$ 1,106,612</u>	<u>\$ (1,396,261)</u>	<u>\$ 1,964,598</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$ 10,860	\$ —	\$ 60,738	\$ 4,407	\$ (2,247)	\$ 73,758
Bank loans and current maturities	—	—	3,550	—	—	3,550
Accrued taxes	(1,306)	—	8,003	2,566	1,931	11,194
Accrued payroll and benefits	12,404	—	12,394	81	—	24,879
Accrued interest	8,505	—	11,046	—	—	19,551
Accrued customer incentives	—	—	9,494	—	—	9,494
Other current liabilities	7,920	—	16,307	15,985	—	40,212
Payable to parent	—	—	—	2,013	(2,013)	—
Current liabilities for dispositions and discontinued operations	—	—	10,699	—	—	10,699
Total current liabilities	<u>38,383</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>132,231</u>	<u>25,052</u>	<u>(2,329)</u>	<u>193,337</u>
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	1,055	—	5,253	—	(6,308)	—
LONG-TERM DEBT	—	—	447,220	208,227	—	655,447
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES FOR DISPOSITIONS AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	—	—	111,817	—	—	111,817
PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS	73,511	—	(208)	—	—	73,303
OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	10,510	—	1,624	582	—	12,716
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLES	—	—	75,685	—	(75,685)	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>123,459</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>773,622</u>	<u>233,861</u>	<u>(84,322)</u>	<u>1,046,620</u>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	917,978	219,594	219,594	872,751	(1,311,939)	917,978
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 1,041,437</u>	<u>\$ 219,594</u>	<u>\$ 993,216</u>	<u>\$ 1,106,612</u>	<u>\$ (1,396,261)</u>	<u>\$ 1,964,598</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

22. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Rayonier Inc. (Parent Guarantor)	Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Issuer)	Subsidiaries of Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Non- guarantors)	All Other Subsidiaries (Non- guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Net income	\$ 174,269	\$ 54,928	\$ 56,996	\$ 140,159	\$ (252,083)	\$ 174,269
Non-cash items included in income:						
Equity in income from investments in subsidiaries	(194,882)	(56,996)	—	—	251,878	—
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	—	—	78,514	76,172	—	154,686
Non-cash cost of forest fire losses	—	—	—	10,411	—	10,411
Non-cash cost of real estate sales	—	—	6,810	3,197	(1,395)	8,612
Non-cash stock-based incentive compensation expense	5,526	—	7,952	—	—	13,478
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(2,649)	(446)	(5,362)	—	—	(8,457)
Excess tax benefits on stock-based compensation	—	—	(7,907)	—	—	(7,907)
Other	1,850	—	5,270	—	—	7,120
Dividends from investments in subsidiaries	153,250	66,750	—	—	(220,000)	—
Decrease in accounts receivable	374	—	16,175	2,690	—	19,239
Increase in inventory	—	—	(7,370)	—	—	(7,370)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(7,737)	—	1,539	(4,551)	2,247	(8,502)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	1,592	—	52	(359)	—	1,285
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	5,215	1,575	(11,712)	(5,431)	—	(10,353)
(Decrease) increase in other non-current liabilities	(8,067)	—	1,807	16,405	(16,402)	(6,257)
(Increase) decrease in non-current other assets	(12,788)	294	(13,196)	29	18,002	(7,659)
Change in intercompany accounts	23,922	—	(19,884)	(4,038)	—	—
Expenditures for dispositions and discontinued operations	—	—	(8,575)	—	—	(8,575)
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	139,875	66,105	101,109	234,684	(217,753)	324,020
INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Capital expenditures	—	—	(61,073)	(35,931)	—	(97,004)
Purchase of timberlands and wood chipping facilities	—	—	(6,421)	(49,751)	33,300	(22,872)
Purchase of real estate	—	—	(4,350)	—	—	(4,350)
Proceeds from the intercompany sale of timberlands	—	—	33,300	—	(33,300)	—
Increase in restricted cash	—	—	—	(8,812)	—	(8,812)
Investment In Subsidiaries	—	(258,818)	—	—	258,818	—
Other	—	—	4,481	2,572	—	7,053
CASH USED FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES	—	(258,818)	(34,063)	(91,922)	258,818	(125,985)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Issuance of debt	—	300,000	45,000	132,000	—	477,000
Repayment of debt	—	—	(153,505)	(234,421)	—	(387,926)
Dividends paid	(150,626)	—	—	—	—	(150,626)
Issuance of common shares	18,891	—	—	—	—	18,891
Excess tax benefits on stock-based compensation	—	—	7,907	—	—	7,907
Purchase of exchangeable note hedge	—	(33,480)	—	—	—	(33,480)
Proceeds from issuance of warrant	20,670	—	—	—	—	20,670
Debt issuance costs	—	(7,057)	—	—	—	(7,057)
Repurchase of common shares	(3,150)	—	—	—	—	(3,150)
Issuance of short-term intercompany notes	(50,000)	—	—	50,000	—	—
Distributions to / from Parent	—	(66,750)	192,068	(86,500)	(38,818)	—
CASH (USED FOR) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(164,215)	192,713	91,470	(138,921)	(38,818)	(57,771)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	—	—	646	—	—	646
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS						
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(24,340)	—	159,162	3,841	2,247	140,910
Balance, beginning of year	28,551	—	13,867	—	(2,247)	40,171
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 4,211</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 173,029</u>	<u>\$ 3,841</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 181,081</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

22. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2006					
	Rayonier Inc. (Parent Guarantor)	Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Issuer)	Subsidiaries of Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Non- guarantors)	All Other Subsidiaries (Non- guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Net income	\$ 176,469	\$ 69,157	\$ 69,157	\$ 249,423	\$ (387,737)	\$ 176,469
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	(5,335)	—	—	(5,335)
Non-cash items included in income:						
Equity in income from investments in subsidiaries	(181,637)	(69,157)	—	—	250,794	—
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	—	—	82,176	57,846	(3,527)	136,495
Non-cash cost of real estate sales	—	—	22,975	2,320	(12,933)	12,362
Non-cash stock-based incentive compensation expense	4,954	—	7,124	—	—	12,078
Gain on sale of New Zealand timber assets	—	—	(7,769)	—	—	(7,769)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	12,813	—	(32,082)	—	—	(19,269)
Excess tax benefits on stock-based compensation	—	—	(4,143)	—	—	(4,143)
Other	1,279	—	493	—	—	1,772
Dividends from investments in subsidiaries	137,000	37,000	—	—	(174,000)	—
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(50)	—	(12,487)	656	—	(11,881)
Decrease in inventory	—	—	2,742	—	—	2,742
Increase in accounts payable	5,813	—	5,440	2,343	(2,247)	11,349
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(14,083)	—	9,003	(106)	—	(5,186)
(Decrease) increase in accrued liabilities	(2,667)	—	12,307	1,466	—	11,106
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liabilities	1,284	—	72	(276)	—	1,080
(Increase) decrease in non-current other assets	(6,815)	—	(142,570)	829	153,403	4,847
Change in intercompany accounts	(9,357)	—	2,892	6,465	—	—
Expenditures for dispositions and discontinued operations	—	—	(9,789)	—	—	(9,789)
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	125,003	37,000	206	320,966	(176,247)	306,928
INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Capital expenditures	—	—	(73,940)	(31,522)	—	(105,462)
Purchase of timberlands	—	—	(82,741)	(195,037)	—	(277,778)
Purchase of real estate	—	—	(21,101)	—	—	(21,101)
Proceeds from the sale of NZ timberlands	—	—	21,770	—	—	21,770
Decrease in restricted cash	—	—	—	1,287	—	1,287
Other	—	—	(3,909)	—	—	(3,909)
CASH USED FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	—	—	(159,921)	(225,272)	—	(385,193)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Issuance of debt	—	—	115,000	143,000	—	258,000
Repayment of debt	—	—	(15,310)	(143,000)	—	(158,310)
Issuance of common shares	10,771	—	—	—	—	10,771
Excess tax benefits on stock based compensation	—	—	4,143	—	—	4,143
Dividends paid	(143,883)	—	—	—	—	(143,883)
Repurchase of common shares	(560)	—	—	—	—	(560)
Distributions to Parent	—	(37,000)	(37,000)	(100,000)	174,000	—
CASH (USED FOR) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(133,672)	(37,000)	66,833	(100,000)	174,000	(29,839)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	—	—	2,048	—	—	2,048
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS						
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(8,669)	—	(90,834)	(4,306)	(2,247)	(106,056)
Balance, beginning of year	37,220	—	104,701	4,306	—	146,227
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 28,551</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 13,867</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (2,247)</u>	<u>\$ 40,171</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands unless otherwise stated)

22. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2005						
	Rayonier Inc. (Parent Guarantor)	Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Issuer)	Subsidiaries of Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc. (Non- guarantor)	All Other Subsidiaries (Non- guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Net income	\$ 177,521	\$ 82,479	\$ 82,479	\$ 96,589	\$ (261,547)	\$ 177,521
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	24,956	—	—	24,956
Non-cash items included in income:						
Equity in income from investments in subsidiaries	(182,715)	(82,479)	—	—	265,194	—
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	—	—	88,440	58,948	—	147,388
Non-cash cost of real estate sales	—	—	13,057	2,040	(3,252)	11,845
Non-cash stock-based incentive compensation expense	4,791	—	6,895	—	—	11,686
Gain on sale of New Zealand timber assets	—	—	(36,968)	—	—	(36,968)
Deferred income tax benefit	(4,054)	—	(46,729)	—	—	(50,783)
Excess tax benefits on stock-based compensation	—	—	(6,178)	—	—	(6,178)
Other	1,035	—	(2,413)	—	—	(1,378)
Dividends from investments in subsidiaries	157,000	37,000	—	—	(194,000)	—
Increase in accounts receivable	(492)	—	(243)	(687)	—	(1,422)
Increase in inventory	—	—	(9,624)	—	—	(9,624)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	1,529	—	(2,525)	27	—	(969)
Decrease in other current assets	2,781	—	11,657	1,248	—	15,686
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	(9,160)	—	6	(133)	—	(9,287)
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liabilities	1,484	—	(879)	86	—	691
Decrease (increase) in non-current other assets	8,808	—	(17,553)	(1,182)	(395)	(10,322)
Change in intercompany accounts	29,688	—	(33,958)	4,270	—	—
Expenditures for dispositions and discontinued operations	—	—	(8,697)	—	—	(8,697)
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	188,216	37,000	61,723	161,206	(194,000)	254,145
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	—	—	7,762	—	—	7,762
INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Capital expenditures	—	—	(55,563)	(29,698)	—	(85,261)
Purchase of timberlands	—	—	—	(23,527)	—	(23,527)
Proceeds from the sale of NZ timberlands	—	—	186,771	—	—	186,771
Investment in NZ joint venture	(95,799)	—	(26,131)	—	—	(121,930)
Proceeds from the sale of other assets	—	—	13,054	—	—	13,054
Decrease in restricted cash	—	—	—	3,297	—	3,297
Other	—	—	3,853	—	—	3,853
CASH (USED FOR) PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(95,799)	—	121,984	(49,928)	—	(23,743)
CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	—	—	39,600	—	—	39,600
FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Issuance of debt	—	—	95,000	55,000	—	150,000
Repayment of debt	—	—	(193,575)	(55,000)	—	(248,575)
Dividends paid	(129,249)	—	—	—	—	(129,249)
Issuance of common shares	15,121	—	—	—	—	15,121
Payment on forward currency contract	(2,506)	—	—	—	—	(2,506)
Repurchase of common shares	(356)	—	—	—	—	(356)
Distributions to Parent	—	(37,000)	(37,000)	(120,000)	194,000	—
CASH USED FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(116,990)	(37,000)	(135,575)	(120,000)	194,000	(215,565)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	—	—	(89)	—	—	(89)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS						
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(24,573)	—	95,405	(8,722)	—	62,110
Balance, beginning of year	61,793	—	9,296	13,028	—	84,117
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 37,220</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 104,701</u>	<u>\$ 4,306</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 146,227</u>

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II—VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005
(In Thousands)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Charged to Cost and Expenses</u>	<u>Deductions (1)</u>	<u>Balance at End of Year</u>
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
Year ended December 31, 2007	\$ 560	\$ 117	\$ —	\$ 677
Year ended December 31, 2006	\$ 1,158	\$ (604)	\$ 6	\$ 560
Year ended December 31, 2005	\$ 1,271	\$ 298	\$ (411)	\$ 1,158

(1) Primarily collections, payments and adjustments to required reserves.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 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.

RAYONIER INC.

By: /s/ HANS E. VANDEN NOORT
Hans E. Vanden Noort
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

February 27, 2008

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ LEE M. THOMAS</u> Lee M. Thomas (Principal Executive Officer)	Chairman of the Board, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	February 27, 2008
<u>/s/ HANS E. VANDEN NOORT</u> Hans E. Vanden Noort (Principal Financial Officer)	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	February 27, 2008
<u>*</u> C. David Brown, II	Director	
<u>*</u> V. Larkin Martin	Director	
<u>*</u> James H. Hance, Jr.	Director	
<u>*</u> Richard D. Kincaid	Director	
<u>*</u> Paul G. Kirk, Jr.	Director	
<u>*</u> Thomas I. Morgan	Director	
<u>*</u> Carl S. Sloane	Director	
<u>*</u> Ronald Townsend	Director	

*By: /s/ HANS E. VANDEN NOORT
Hans E. Vanden Noort
Attorney-In-Fact

February 27, 2008

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
2.1	Contribution, Conveyance and Assumption Agreement dated December 18, 2003 by and among Rayonier Inc., Rayonier Timberlands Operating Company, L.P., Rayonier Timberlands, L.P., Rayonier Timberlands Management, LLC, Rayonier Forest Resources, LLC, Rayland, LLC, Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc., Rayonier Minerals, LLC, Rayonier Forest Properties, LLC, Rayonier Wood Products, LLC, Rayonier Wood Procurement, LLC, Rayonier International Wood Products, LLC, Rayonier Forest Operations, LLC, Rayonier Properties, LLC and Rayonier Performance Fibers, LLC	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's January 15, 2004 Form 8-K
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's May 22, 2007 Form 8-K
3.2	By-Laws	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's May 22, 2007 Form 8-K
4.1	Note Purchase Agreement dated as of October 25, 1999 between Rayonier Timberlands Operating Company, L.P. and Timber Capital Holdings LLC.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's September 30, 1999 Form 10-Q
4.2	Form S-4 Registration Statement	Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's April 26, 2004 S-4 Filing
4.3	Amendment No. 1 to Form S-4 Registration Statement	Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's May 6, 2004 S-4/A Filing
4.4	Purchase Agreement dated as of October 10, 2007 among Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc., Rayonier Inc. and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, as representative of the several purchasers named therein	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's October 17, 2007 Form 8-K
4.5	Indenture related to the 3.75% Senior Exchangeable Notes due 2012, dated as of October 16, 2007, among Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc., as issuer, Rayonier Inc., as guarantor, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's October 17, 2007 Form 8-K
4.6	Registration Rights Agreement, dated October 16, 2007 among Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc., Rayonier Inc. and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, as representative of the several purchasers named herein.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's October 17, 2007 Form 8-K
4.7	Convertible Bond Hedge Transaction Confirmation, dated October 10, 2007 between Credit Suisse Capital LLC, as dealer, represented by Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, as agent, and Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Registrant's October 17, 2007 Form 8-K
4.8	Convertible Bond Hedge Transaction Confirmation, dated October 10, 2007 between JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch and Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Registrant's October 17, 2007 Form 8-K
4.9	Issuer Warrant Transaction Confirmation dated October 10, 2007 between Credit Suisse Capital LLC, as dealer, represented by Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, as agent, and Rayonier Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Registrant's October 17, 2007 Form 8-K

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<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
4.10	Issuer Warrant Transaction Confirmation dated October 10, 2007 between JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch, as dealer, and Rayonier Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Registrant's October 17, 2007 Form 8-K
4.11	Issuer Warrant Transaction Amendment dated October 15, 2007 between Rayonier Inc. and Credit Suisse Capital LLC, as dealer, represented by Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, as agent.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Registrant's October 17, 2007 Form 8-K
4.12	Issuer Warrant Transaction Amendment dated October 15, 2007 between Rayonier Inc. and JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch, as dealer.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Registrant's October 17, 2007 Form 8-K
10.1	Rayonier 1994 Incentive Stock Plan, as amended*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's June 30, 2006 Form 10-Q
10.2	Form of Rayonier 1994 Incentive Stock Non-qualified Stock Option Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's December 31, 1995 Form 10-K
10.3	Rayonier Inc. Executive Severance Pay Plan (f/k/a Rayonier Supplemental Senior Executive Severance Pay Plan), as amended*	Filed herewith
10.4	Rayonier Investment and Savings Plan for Salaried Employees*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's December 31, 1997 Form 10-K
10.5	Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees of Rayonier Inc. effective as of March 1, 1994, Amended and Restated January 1, 2000 and Further Amended Through October 19, 2001*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's December 31, 2001 Form 10-K
10.6	Amendment to Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees effective as of January 1, 2002*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's December 31, 2003 Form 10-K
10.7	Amendment to Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees effective as of January 1, 2003*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's December 31, 2003 Form 10-K
10.8	Amendment to Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees effective as of January 1, 2004 dated October 10, 2003*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's December 31, 2003 Form 10-K
10.9	Amendment to Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees effective as of January 1, 2004 dated December 15, 2003*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's December 31, 2003 Form 10-K
10.10	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Rayonier Inc. and its Directors and Officers*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's December 31, 2006 Form 10-K
10.11	Rayonier Inc. Excess Benefit Plan, as amended*	Filed herewith
10.12	Amendment to Rayonier Inc. Excess Benefit Plan dated August 18, 1997*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's December 31, 1997 Form 10-K
10.13	Form of Rayonier Inc. Excess Savings and Deferred Compensation Plan Agreements*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Registrant's December 31, 1995 Form 10-K
10.14	Rayonier Inc. Excess Savings and Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended*	Filed herewith
10.15	Rayonier 2004 Incentive Stock and Management Bonus Plan, as amended*	Filed herewith
10.16	Form of Rayonier 2004 Incentive Stock and Management Bonus Plan Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Registrant's December 31, 2003 Form 10-K
10.17	Form of Rayonier 2004 Incentive Stock and Management Bonus Plan Restricted Share Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrant's December 31, 2003 Form 10-K

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<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
10.18	Description of 2004 Rayonier Incentive Stock and Management Bonus Plan Performance Share Awards*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Registrant's December 31, 2003 Form 10-K
10.19	Split-Dollar Life Insurance Agreement dated June 22, 1994 between Rayonier Inc. and Ronald M. Gross*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's June 30, 1994 Form 10-Q
10.20	Amendment to Split-Dollar Life Insurance Agreement, dated July 22, 1997*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's December 31, 1997 Form 10-K
10.21	Deferred Compensation / Supplemental Retirement Agreement dated June 28, 1994 between Rayonier Inc. and Ronald M. Gross*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's June 30, 1994 Form 10-Q
10.22	Amendment to Deferred Compensation / Supplemental Retirement Agreement, dated July 22, 1997*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's December 31, 1997 Form 10-K
10.23	Form of Rayonier Outside Directors Compensation Program/Cash Deferral Option Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Registrant's December 31, 2006 Form 10-K
10.24	Retention Agreement dated March 21, 2006 with Paul G. Boynton*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's March 24, 2006 Form 8-K
10.25	Trust Agreement for the Rayonier Inc. Legal Resources Trust*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Registrant's December 31, 2001 Form 10-K
10.26	Description of Rayonier Key Executive Insurance Program f/k/a Rayonier Split-Dollar Life Insurance/Deferred Compensation Retention Benefit Program*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Registrant's December 31, 2002 Form 10-K
10.27	Annual Corporate Bonus Program*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's December 13, 2007 Form 8-K
10.28	Master Shareholder Agreement in Relation to Matariki Forests, dated July 15, 2005, by and among SAS Trustee Corporation, Deutsche Asset Management (Australia) Limited, Rayonier Canterbury LLC, Rayonier New Zealand Limited, Cameron and Company Limited, Matariki Forests Australia Pty Limited, Matariki Forestry Group and Matariki Forests	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to the Registrant's June 30, 2005 Form 10-Q
10.29	Agreement for the Sale and Purchase of Assets, dated July 15, 2005, between Rayonier New Zealand Limited, as seller, and Matariki Forests, as purchaser	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to the Registrant's June 30, 2005 Form 10-Q
10.30	Description of Rayonier 2008 Performance Share Award Program*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's December 13, 2007 Form 8-K
10.31	Five Year Revolving Credit Agreement among Rayonier Inc., Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc., and Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P. as borrowers, and the lenders and issuing banks from time to time parties thereto	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's August 10, 2006 Form 8-K
10.32	Compensation Arrangement for Lee M. Thomas	Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's February 28, 2007 Form 8-K
12	Statements re computation of ratios	Filed herewith
21	Subsidiaries of the registrant	Filed herewith
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Filed herewith
24	Powers of Attorney	Filed herewith
31.1	Chief Executive Officer's Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) and pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith

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<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
31.2	Chief Financial Officer's Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) and pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
32	Certification of Periodic Financial Reports Under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Furnished herewith
*	Management contract or compensatory plan.	

**Rayonier Inc.
Executive Severance Pay Plan**

**Human Resources
December 2007**

EXECUTIVE SEVERANCE PAY PLAN

1. Purpose

The Compensation and Management Development Committee of the Board of Directors of Rayonier Inc. recognizes that, as with many publicly held corporations, there exists the possibility of a Change in Control of the Company. This possibility and the uncertainty it creates may result in the loss or distraction of senior executives of the Company, to the detriment of the Company and its shareholders.

Accordingly, the Committee has determined that appropriate steps should be taken to assure the Company of the continued employment, attention and dedication to duty of its senior executives-including maintaining professionalism, indifference and objectivity in negotiating with a potential acquirer and to seek to ensure the availability of their continued service, notwithstanding the possibility, threat, or occurrence of a Change in Control.

Therefore, in order to fulfill the above purposes, this Executive Severance Pay Plan is adopted effective as specified in Section 17.

The definitions of capitalized terms are located in Section 8.

2. Covered Employees

Covered employees under this Plan are those full-time, regular executive salaried employees of the Company, who are identified and designated as Tier I or Tier II on Appendix A attached hereto (each an “Executive”), as such Appendix A may be amended by the Committee from time to time prior to a Change in Control.

An Executive shall cease to be a participant in this Plan only as a result of termination or amendment of this Plan complying with Section 13, or when he or she ceases to be a full time employee of the Company, unless, at the time he or she ceases to be an employee, such Executive is entitled to payment of Separation Benefits as provided in this Plan or there has been an event or occurrence that constitutes Good Reason after a Change in Control that would enable Executive to terminate his or her employment and receive Separation Benefits. An Executive entitled to payment of Separation Benefits under the Plan shall remain a participant in the Plan until the full amount of the Separation Benefits has been paid to Executive.

3. Upon a Qualifying Termination

- A. Qualifying Termination. If, within two years following a Change in Control, (a) an Executive terminates his or her full time employment for Good Reason, or (b) the Company terminates an Executive's full time employment, the Executive shall be provided Scheduled Severance Pay and Additional Severance (collectively, "Separation Benefits") in accordance with the terms of this Plan, except that Separation Benefits shall not be payable where Executive:
- is terminated for Cause;
 - voluntarily resigns (including normal retirement), other than for Good Reason;
 - voluntarily fails to return from an approved leave of absence (including a medical leave of absence); or
 - terminates employment as a result of Executive's death or Disability.

Any non-expected termination is a "Qualifying Termination."

- B. Definitions Related to Qualifying Termination. For purposes of this Section 3, the following terms have the indicated definitions:

"Cause" shall mean with respect to any Executive: (i) the willful and continued failure of Executive for a period of ninety (90) days to perform substantially Executive's duties with the Company (other than any such failure resulting from incapacity due to physical or mental illness), after a written demand for substantial performance is delivered to Executive by the Board of Directors of the Company that specifically identifies the manner in which the Board believes that Executive has not substantially performed Executive's duties, or (ii) the engaging by Executive in illegal conduct or gross misconduct that is demonstrably injurious to the Company. For purposes of this definition, no act or failure to act on the part of Executive shall be considered "willful" unless it is done, or omitted to be done, by Executive without reasonable belief that Executive's action or omission was in the best interests of the Company. Any act or failure to act based upon authority given pursuant to a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Directors or upon the instructions of the Chief Executive Officer or a senior officer of the Company or based upon the advice of counsel for the Company shall be conclusively presumed to be done, or omitted to be done, by Executive in good faith and, in the best interests of the Company. An Executive shall be deemed to have engaged in illegal conduct and shall be subject to termination for Cause if Executive has been indicted or charged by any prosecuting agency with the commission of a felony.

"Disability" shall mean an illness or injury that has prevented Executive from performing his or her duties (as they existed immediately prior to the illness or injury) on a full-time basis for 180 consecutive business days.

“Good Reason” shall mean, with respect to any Executive: (i) the assignment to Executive of any duties inconsistent in any respect with Executive’s position (including status, offices, titles and reporting requirements), authority, duties or responsibilities immediately before the Change in Control, or any other action by the Company that results in a significant diminution in such position, authority, duties or responsibilities, excluding for this purpose an isolated, insubstantial and inadvertent action not taken in bad faith and which is remedied by the Company promptly after receipt of notice thereof given by Executive; (ii) any material reduction in Executive’s Base Pay, opportunity to earn annual bonuses or other compensation or employee benefits, other than as a result of an isolated and inadvertent action not taken in bad faith and that is remedied by the Company promptly after receipt of notice thereof given by Executive; (iii) the Company’s requiring Executive to relocate his or her principal place of business to a place which is more than thirty-five (35) miles from his or her previous principal place of business; or (iv) any purported termination of this Plan otherwise than as expressly permitted by this Plan. For purposes of this Plan, any good faith determination of Good Reason made by Executive shall be conclusive.

4. Plan Benefits

For purposes of this Plan, “Plan Benefits” consist of (i) Scheduled Severance Pay calculated as provided in Section 4A, (ii) Additional Severance calculated as provided in Section 4B and Section 4C, (iii) the Single Trigger Benefits as provided in Section 4D, and (iv) certain additional amounts provided for in Section 7. The Company shall pay the Scheduled Severance Pay and Additional Severance to Executive in a lump sum not later than 10 days after the Effective Date of the Executive’s Qualifying Termination; provided that, no portion of the Scheduled Severance Pay or Additional Severance that is payable on account of an Executive’s Separation from Service shall be paid earlier than the end of the Separation Delay Period if the payment is on account of such Separation from Service and at that date the Executive is a Specified Employee; provided that, such delay in payment shall not apply to any portion of the Scheduled Severance Pay or Additional Severance that is excepted from such delay under the Code Section 409A Rules as a Short-Term Deferral or Separation Pay. The Company shall pay the Single Trigger Benefits as provided in Section 4D upon a Change in Control and, if applicable, the additional amounts as provided in Section 7; provided that, if any such additional amount is payable as a result of the Executive’s Separation from Service, it shall not be paid prior to the end of the Separation Delay Period if on the date of such Separation from Service the Executive was a Specified Employee; and provided further that, such delay in payment shall not apply to any such additional amounts that are excepted from such delay under the Code Section 409A Rules as Short-Term Deferrals or Separation Pay.

A. An Executive’s “Scheduled Severance Pay” is the product of the Executive’s Base Pay times the Executive’s Applicable Tier Multiplier.

- B. An Executive's "Additional Severance" is the sum of the Executive's Benefits Continuation Amount, calculated as provided in Section 4C below, and the Executive's Bonus Severance, calculated as provided in this Section 4B.
- (i) An Executive's "Bonus Severance" is the product of the Executive's Applicable Bonus times the Executive's Applicable Tier Multiplier, together with an additional amount equal to the Executive's Current Pro-rata Bonus.
- (1) An Executive's "Applicable Bonus" is the greatest of (A) the highest bonus amount actually paid to the Executive under the Rayonier annual incentive bonus plan (the "Bonus Plan") in the three year period comprised of the year of the Qualifying Termination and the two immediately preceding calendar years, (B) the Executive's Target Bonus Award under the Bonus Plan for the year in which the Change in Control takes place or (C) the Executive's Target Bonus Award under the Bonus Plan in the year of Qualifying Termination. The Executive's Applicable Bonus shall be determined without regard to any election the Executive may have made to defer receipt of all or any portion thereof as if there had been no deferral election in effect.
- (2) An Executive's "Current Pro-rata Bonus" is equal to the product of the Executive's Applicable Bonus times a fraction the numerator of which is the number of months or portion thereof lapsed in the then current year prior to the Qualifying Termination and the denominator of which is twelve.
- C. Benefits Continuation Amounts. The Executive's Benefits Continuation Amount is the sum of the Executive's Retirement Savings Adjustment and Other Benefits Adjustment. The Executive's Retirement Savings Adjustment shall be in addition to amounts to which Executive is entitled under the Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees of Rayonier Inc., the Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees of ITT Corporation, the Rayonier Investment and Savings Plan for Salaried Employees and the Supplemental Plans (collectively, the "Retirement Plans"), in effect on the Effective Date of the Qualifying Termination. (Capitalized terms in this Section 4C that are not otherwise defined here or elsewhere in this Plan shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the applicable Retirement Plans.)
- (i) An Executive's "Retirement Savings Adjustment" is an amount equal to the excess of (X) over (Y), where (X) is the "Equivalent Actuarial Value" of the benefit to which Executive would have been entitled under the terms of the Retirement Plans, without regard to "vesting" thereunder, had Executive accumulated an additional 3 years of eligibility service as a fully vested participant in the Retirement Plans and an additional 3 years of benefit service in all the Retirement Plans other than the Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees of ITT Corporation and the ITT Supplemental Plans and as if Executive were 3 years

older, solely for purposes of benefit eligibility and determining the amount of reduction in benefit on account of payment commencing prior to the Executive's normal retirement date, and by defining Executive's "Final Average Compensation" as equal to the greater of Executive's Base Pay on the Effective Date of Executive's Qualifying Termination or Executive's Final Average Compensation as determined under the terms of the Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees of Rayonier Inc., and (Y) is the Equivalent Actuarial Value of the amounts otherwise actually payable to Executive under the Retirement Plans. The Equivalent Actuarial Value shall be determined using the same assumptions utilized under the Rayonier Inc. Excess Benefit Plan upon the date of payment of the Benefits Continuation Amount and based on Executive's age on such date.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, for purposes of calculating the Retirement Savings Adjustment, Executive shall not be required to contribute to the Rayonier Investment and Savings Plan for Salaried Employees (the "Savings Plan") or the Rayonier Inc. Excess Savings and Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Excess Plan") as a condition to receiving the Retirement Savings Adjustment nor shall the Company be required to include in the Retirement Savings Adjustment amounts attributable to contributions Executive would have made under the Savings Plan or the Excess Plan had Executive continued to participate in those plans. The Company shall only be obligated to include in the Retirement Savings Adjustment the Company contributions that would have been made under the Savings Plan and the Excess Plan had Executive continued to participate in those plans at the level of compensation and rate of contribution in effect as of the pay date immediately preceding the Effective Date of the Qualifying Termination, without allocating any deemed earnings to said Company contributions.

- (ii) Other Benefits Adjustment. The "Other Benefits Adjustment" is an amount equal to the sum of the Medical Benefits Payment, the Executive Tax Services Payment and the Outplacement Services, determined as provided in subsections (1) - (3) below.
- (1) An Executive's "Medical Benefits Payment" is the product of the employer contribution component of the health and welfare plans maintained for the Executive as of the Change in Control under the applicable employee welfare benefit plan (within the meaning of Section 3(1) of ERISA) maintained by the Company for the benefit of the Company's employees at such date, times the Executive's Applicable Tier Multiplier, discounted for present value applying a 4% discount rate.
 - (2) An Executive's "Executive Tax Services Payment" means \$10,000 in the case of a Tier II Executive and, in the case of a Tier I Executive, the amount that otherwise would be payable for one year under the Company's Senior Executive Tax Plan (or any successor thereto), as

applicable to the Executive immediately prior to the Change in Control, together with an amount equal to any Senior Executive Tax Plan benefits accrued but unpaid as of the Effective Date of the Qualifying Termination.

- (3) “Outplacement Services” means the cost of outplacement services, the scope and provider of which shall be selected by Executive in his or her sole discretion, for a period not to extend beyond twelve (12) months after the Effective Date of Executive’s Qualifying Termination, in an amount not to exceed \$30,000 in the aggregate.

D. Single Trigger Benefits. Company shall provide to Executive the following additional benefits upon a Change in Control, and without regard to whether or not there has been, or there subsequently occurs, a Qualifying Termination with respect to the Executive, to the extent not actually provided under an Applicable Incentive Stock Plan of the Company (collectively, the “Single Trigger Benefits”). Terms used in this Section 4D not otherwise defined in this Plan shall have the meaning assigned in the Applicable Incentive Stock Plan.

- (i) Options. The Company shall cause (a) all of the options to purchase the Common Shares of the Company (“Stock Options”) granted to Executive prior to the Change in Control by the Company to become immediately exercisable in full in accordance with the terms of the Applicable Incentive Stock Plan pursuant to which they were issued (provided that no Stock Option shall be exercisable after the termination date of such Stock Option), and (b) Limited Stock Appreciation Rights as such term is defined in the Applicable Incentive Stock Plan to be provided in respect of such Stock Options in accordance with the Applicable Incentive Stock Plan to the same extent and in the same amount as provided for under such Incentive Stock Plan as in effect immediately prior to the Change in Control.
- (ii) Restricted Stock. The Company shall (a) cause Executive to immediately vest in all outstanding shares of Restricted Stock that were the subject of an Award under an Incentive Stock Plan of the Company which Restricted Stock is held by or for the benefit of the Executive immediately prior to the Change in Control without any remaining restrictions other than those imposed by applicable securities laws, (b) issue stock certificates in respect thereof to Executive without a restrictive legend and (c) permit Executive to tender within 60 days of the Change in Control all such Restricted Stock to the Company and in the event of such a tender forthwith pay to the Executive the Formula Price therefore.
- (iii) Performance Share Awards. In the event of a Change in Control, Awards of “Performance Shares” under all “Performance Share Award Programs” shall be settled as follows: (a) with respect to any Award for which the applicable Performance Period is more than 50% completed, the Performance Period shall be

deemed to end as of the Change in Control and the Executive shall receive the greater of (1) the Award resulting from utilizing the Formula Price in calculating total shareholder return for the Company for purposes of measuring Company performance with that of the comparison group under the applicable program, and (2) the Award at 100% of target performance under the applicable program; and (b) with respect to any Award as to which the applicable Performance Period is not more than 50% completed, the Executive shall receive the Award at 100% of target performance under the applicable program. Performance Shares due hereunder shall be settled in cash and paid on the basis of the Formula Price.

- (iv) Coordination with Incentive Stock Plans. Any amounts paid hereunder shall be an offset against amounts otherwise due from the Company under the Applicable Incentive Stock Plan in respect of the same Award covered herein.
- (v) Coordination with Section 409A. If at any time the payment of a Single Trigger Benefit would be deemed to be payable to an Executive as a result of the Executive's Separation from Service, payment of such Single Trigger Benefit shall not be made earlier than the end of the Separation Delay Period where on the date of the Separation from Service the Executive was a Specified Employee; provided that, such delay in payment shall not apply to any portion of the Single Trigger Benefit that is excepted from such delay under the Code Section 409A Rules as a Short-Term Deferral, Separation Pay or otherwise

5. **Dispute Resolution.**

- A. If there has been a Change in Control and any dispute arises between Executive and the Company as to the validity, enforceability and/or interpretation of any right or benefit afforded by this Plan, at Executive's option such dispute shall be resolved by binding arbitration proceedings in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association. The arbitrators shall presume that the rights and/or benefits afforded by this Plan which are in dispute are valid and enforceable and that Executive is entitled to such rights and/or benefits. The Company shall be precluded from asserting that such rights and/or benefits are not valid, binding and enforceable and shall stipulate before such arbitrators that the Company is bound by all the provisions of this Plan. The burden of overcoming by clear and convincing evidence the presumption that Executive is entitled to such rights and/or benefits shall be on the Company. The results of any arbitration shall be conclusive on both parties and shall not be subject to judicial interference or review on any ground whatsoever, including without limitation any claim that the Company was wrongfully induced to enter into this agreement to arbitrate such a dispute.

The Company shall pay the cost of any arbitration proceedings under this Plan. Executive shall be entitled (within two (2) business days of requesting such advance) to an advance of the actual legal fees and expenses incurred by such Executive in connection with such proceedings and Executive shall be obligated to reimburse the Company for such fees

and expenses in connection with such arbitration proceedings only if it is finally and specifically determined by the arbitrators that Executive's position in initiating the arbitration was frivolous and completely without merit.

- B. In the event Executive is required to defend in any legal action or other proceeding the validity or enforceability of any right or benefit afforded by this Plan, the Company will pay any and all actual legal fees and expenses incurred by such Executive regardless of the outcome of such action and, if requested by Executive, shall (within two business days of such request) advance such expenses to Executive. The Company shall be precluded from asserting in any judicial or other proceeding commenced with respect to any right or benefit afforded by this Plan that such rights and benefits are not valid, binding and enforceable and shall stipulate in any such proceeding that the Company is bound by all the provisions of this Plan.
- C. Amounts payable by the Company under this Section 5 shall in the first instance be paid by the trustee under the trust established by that certain Trust Agreement, known as the "Legal Resources Trust" authorized by the Compensation and Management Development Committee on July 20, 2001, to the extent such amounts were previously transferred by the Company to the trustee of the Legal Resources Trust.

6. Covenants of Executive.

- A. As a condition to the receipt of a portion of the Single Trigger Benefits if there has been no Qualifying Termination, and the other Plan Benefits if there has been a Qualifying Termination, in either case payable in cash (such portion, the "Covenant Amount") and in consideration thereof, Executive shall be deemed to have made and be bound by the "Change in Control Covenants" (defined below), which at the request of the Company shall be acknowledged by Executive in a simple declarative statement "I hereby confirm that I am bound by the Change in Control Covenants" attested to in writing by the Executive. The Covenant Amount shall be equal to so much of the identified amount payable in cash as the Company shall designate in a written notice to Executive given within thirty (30) days of the Change in Control and as may be adjusted upon a subsequent Qualifying Termination; provided that, the Covenant Amount shall not exceed an amount equal to the Base Pay of Executive immediately before the Change in Control times the Executive's Applicable Tier Multiplier (without regard to whether or not there is a Qualifying Termination) and determined by the Company in good faith to be reasonable compensation for the Change in Control Covenants. The intention is that the amount be allocated so as to minimize the additional amounts payable by the Company pursuant to Section 7.
- B. The Executive's "Change in Control Covenants" are the Non-compete Covenants and the Confidentiality Covenants as set forth in this Section 6B.
 - (i) Non-compete Covenants. While employed by the Company following a Change in Control, and for a period (the "Covenant Period") equal to the shorter of (a)

two years from the Change in Control or (b) one year following a Qualifying Termination, Executive covenants that Executive shall not, without the prior authorization of the Company (which shall not be unreasonably withheld):

- (1) accept or maintain employment with, or act as a principal of, or advisor or consultant to, or otherwise act as an agent of, any person, firm, corporation or other entity that competes directly with the timberland management or performance fibers businesses of the Company immediately before the Change in Control (collectively, the "Businesses"); or
 - (2) solicit any client having a relationship with the Businesses, to terminate or reduce in a way materially adverse to the Businesses any relationship such client has with the Businesses; or
 - (3) solicit for employment any individual that was employed by the Businesses within sixty (60) days preceding the Change in Control and who was employed in the Businesses during the Covenant Period and within sixty (60) days prior to such solicitation; or
 - (4) except as permitted or compelled by law, orally or in writing, disparage, demean or deprecate the Company or any products of the Businesses.
- (ii) Confidentiality Covenants. While employed by the Company following the Change in Control, and for a period of three (3) years from the Change in Control, or two (2) years following a Qualifying Termination, whichever is longer (the "Confidential Information Period"), Executive covenants that Executive shall not disclose or make available to any person or entity any "Confidential Information" (as defined below) and shall not use or cause to be used any Confidential Information for any purpose other than fulfilling Executive's employment obligations to the Company, without the express prior written authorization of the Company. For this purpose, "Confidential Information" means all information about the Company relating to any of its products or services or any phase of operations, including, without limitation, business plans and strategies, trade secrets, know-how, contracts, financial statements, pricing strategies, costs, customers and potential customers, vendors and potential vendors, marketing and distribution information, business results, software, hardware, databases, processes, procedures, technologies, designs, concepts, ideas, and methods not generally known through legitimate means to any of its competitors with which Executive became acquainted during the term of employment by the Company. Confidential Information also includes confidential information of third parties made available to the Company on a confidential basis, but does not include information which is generally known to the public without breach by Executive, (b) was given to Executive by a third party without any obligation of confidentiality, or (c) was obtained or independently developed by Executive prior to or following employment by the Company without the use of information that is otherwise Confidential Information.

(iii) Certain Public Company Employment. Executive will not be considered to have violated the covenant in Section 6B(i)(1) above by employment with a public company that competes with the Company as long as no competing division of the public company reports to Employee.

- C. Remedies Limited to Equitable Relief. By accepting payment of the Covenant Amount, Executive shall be deemed (a) to have acknowledged that in the event Executive breaches any of the Change in Control Covenants, the damages to the Company would be irreparable and that the Company shall have the right to seek injunctive and/or other equitable relief in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the Change in Control Covenants and (b) to have consented to the issuance of a temporary restraining order to maintain the status quo pending the outcome of any proceeding. The foregoing shall be the exclusive remedy of the Company for a breach of the Change in Control Covenants and under no circumstances shall the Company be entitled to seek return of all or any portion of the Covenant Amount or of any other amount payable hereunder, nor shall the Company be awarded or accept monetary damages for any such breach.

7. Certain Additional Payments by the Company

- A. Anything in this Plan to the contrary notwithstanding and except as set forth below, in the event it shall be determined that any payment or distribution by the Company to or for the benefit of any Executive (whether paid or payable or distributed or distributable pursuant to the terms of this Plan or otherwise, but determined without regard to any additional payments required under this Section 7, a "Payment") would be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code, or any interest or penalties are incurred by Executive with respect to such excise tax (such excise tax, together with any such interest and penalties, are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Excise Tax"), then Executive shall be entitled to receive an additional payment (a "Gross-Up Payment") in an amount such that after payment by the Executive of all taxes (including any income taxes and interest or penalties imposed with respect to any such taxes), and the Excise Tax imposed upon the Gross-Up Payment, Executive retains an amount of the Gross-Up Payment equal to the Excise Tax imposed upon the Payments.
- B. Subject to the provisions of Section 7C, all determinations required to be made under this Section 7, including whether and when a Gross-Up Payment is required and the amount of such Gross-Up Payment and the assumptions to be utilized in arriving at such determination, shall be made by such nationally recognized certified public accounting firm as may be designated by Executive (the "Accounting Firm"), which shall provide detailed supporting calculations both to the Company and Executive within fifteen (15) business days of the receipt of notice from Executive that there has been a Payment, or such earlier time as is requested by the Company. In the event that the Accounting Firm

is serving as accountant or auditor for the individual, entity, or group effecting the Change of Control, Executive shall appoint another nationally recognized accounting firm to make the determinations required hereunder (which accounting firm shall then be referred to as the Accounting Firm hereunder). All fees and expenses of the Accounting Firm shall be borne solely by the Company. Any Gross-Up Payment, as determined pursuant to this Section 7, shall be paid by the Company to Executive within five (5) days of the receipt of the Accounting Firm's determination. Any determination by the Accounting Firm shall be binding upon the Company and Executive. As a result of the uncertainty in the application of Section 4999 of the Code at the time of the initial determination by the Accounting Firm hereunder, it is possible that Gross-Up Payments that should have been made by the Company will not have been made by the Company (an "Underpayment"), consistent with the calculations required to be made hereunder. In the event that the Company exhausts its remedies pursuant to Section 7C and Executive thereafter is required to make a payment of any Excise Tax, the Accounting Firm shall determine the amount of the Underpayment that has occurred and any such Underpayment shall be promptly paid by the Company to or for the benefit of Executive.

- C. Executive shall notify the Company in writing of any claim by the Internal Revenue Service that, if successful, would require the payment by the Company of the Gross-Up Payment. Such notification shall be given as soon as practicable but no later than ten (10) business days after Executive is informed in writing of such claim and shall apprise the Company of the nature of such claim and the date on which such claim is requested to be paid. Executive shall not pay such claim prior to the expiration of the thirty (30)-day period following the date on which it gives such notice to the Company (or such shorter period ending on the date that any payment of taxes with respect to such claim is due). If the Company notifies Executive in writing prior to the expiration of such period that it desires to contest such claim, Executive shall:
- (i) give the Company any information reasonably requested by the Company relating to such claim;
 - (ii) take such action in connection with contesting such claim as the Company shall reasonably request in writing from time to time, including, without limitation, accepting legal representation with respect to such claim by an attorney reasonably selected by the Company;
 - (iii) cooperate with the Company in good faith in order effectively to contest such claim; and
 - (iv) permit the Company to participate in any proceedings relating to such claim; provided, however, that the Company shall bear and pay directly all costs and expenses (including additional interest and penalties) incurred in connection with such contest and shall indemnify and hold Executive harmless, on an after-tax basis, for any Excise Tax or income tax (including interest and penalties with

respect thereto) imposed as a result of such representation and payment of costs and expenses. Without limitation on the foregoing provisions of this Section 7C, the Company shall control all proceedings taken in connection with such contest and, at its sole option, may pursue or forgo any and all administrative appeals, proceedings, hearings and conferences with the taxing authority in respect of such claim and may, at its sole option either direct Executive to pay the tax claimed and sue for a refund or contest the claim in a permissible manner, and the Executive agrees to prosecute such contest to a determination before any administrative tribunal, in a court of initial jurisdiction and in one or more appellate courts as the Company shall determine; provided, however, that if the Company directs Executive to pay such claim and sue for a refund, the Company shall advance the amount of such payment to Executive on an interest-free basis and shall indemnify and hold Executive harmless, on an after-tax basis, from any Excise Tax or income tax (including interest or penalties with respect thereto) imposed with respect to such advance or with respect to any imputed income with respect to such advance and further provided that an extension of the statute of limitations relating to payment of taxes for the taxable year of Executive with respect to which such contested amount is claimed to be due is limited solely to such contested amount. Furthermore, the Company's control of the contest shall be limited to issues with respect to which a Gross-Up Payment would be payable hereunder and Executive shall be entitled to settle or contest, as the case may be, any other issue raised by the Internal Revenue Service or any other taxing authority.

- D. If, after the receipt by Executive of an amount advanced by the Company pursuant to Section 7C, Executive becomes entitled to receive any refund with respect to such claim, Executive shall (subject to the Company's complying with the requirements of Section 7C) promptly pay to the Company the amount of such refund (together with any interest paid or credited thereon after taxes applicable thereto). If, after the receipt by Executive of an amount advanced by the Company pursuant to Section 7C, a determination is made that Executive shall not be entitled to any refund with respect to such claim and the Company does not notify Executive in writing of its intent to contest such denial of refund prior to the expiration of thirty (30) days after such determination, then such advance shall be forgiven and shall not be required to be repaid and the amount of such advance shall offset, to the extent thereof, the amount of Gross-Up Payment required to be paid.
- E. Payments under this Section 7 will be made not later than the end of the Executive's taxable year in which the Executive remits the related taxes.

8. Definitions

The following terms used in this Plan have the indicated meaning:

“Additional Severance” with respect to an Executive means the sum of Executive’s Benefits Continuation Amount and Executive’s Bonus Severance as set forth in Section 4B.

“Applicable Bonus” has the definition set forth in Section 4B(i)(1).

“Applicable Incentive Stock Plan” means the 2004 Rayonier Incentive Stock and Management Bonus Plan, as amended, or the 1994 Rayonier Incentive Stock Plan, as amended, as the context dictates, as in effect immediately prior to a Change in Control.

“Applicable Tier Multiplier” means three (3) for Tier I Executives and two (2) for Tier II Executives.

“Award” has the meaning set forth in the Applicable Incentive Stock Plan, as the context requires.

“Base Pay” means the annual base salary rate payable to Executive at the Effective Date of the Qualifying Termination, including compensation converted to other benefits under a flexible pay arrangement maintained by the Company or deferred pursuant to a written plan or agreement with the Company, provided that, such annual base salary rate shall in no event be less than the highest annual base salary rate paid to Executive at any time during the twenty-four (24) month period immediately preceding the Change in Control.

“Benefits Continuation Amount” with respect to an Executive means the amount calculated as provided in Section 4C and payable upon a Qualifying Termination.

“Bonus Plan” has the definition set forth in Section 4B(i)(1).

“Bonus Severance” with respect to an Executive means the sum of the amount calculated under Section 4B(i)(1) and the Current Pro-rata Bonus calculated under Section 4B(i)(2), and payable upon a Qualifying Termination.

“Businesses” has the definition set forth in Section 6B(i)(1).

“Cause” has the definition provided in Section 3B.

“Change in Control” has the definition set forth in the Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees of Rayonier Inc. as amended October 19, 2001, and as the same may be hereafter amended from time to time prior to the occurrence of a Change in Control.

“Code” shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and “Code Section 409A Rules” shall mean Section 409A of the Code and the final regulations and other IRS guidance promulgated thereunder, as in effect from time to time.

“Committee” means the Compensation and Management Development Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company.

“Company” means Rayonier Inc. and any successor to, or assignee of, the business or assets thereof that becomes bound by this Plan as provided in Section 10.

“Confidentiality Covenants” with respect to an Executive are the covenants set forth in Section 6B(ii) and for which purpose “Confidential Information” has the definition set forth in Section 6 B(ii).

“Covenant Amount” with respect to an Executive is the cash portion of Plan Benefits designated as provided in Section 6A.

“Covenant Period” is the period determined under Section 6B(i) during which an Executive is bound by the Non-compete Covenants.

“Current Pro-rata Bonus” has the definition set forth in Section 4B(i)(2).

“Disability” has the definition provided in Section 3B.

“Effective Date of the Qualifying Termination” is the date the Company selects as the Executive’s last day of active full-time employment.

“Equivalent Actuarial Value” has the definition applicable under the Retirement Plans.

“Executive Tax Services Payment” means the amount calculated in accordance with Section 4C(ii)(2).

“Excess Plan” has the definition provided in Section 4C(i).

“Executive” means a person identified on Appendix A, as amended from time to time by the Committee prior to a Change in Control.

“Final Average Compensation” has the meaning applicable under the Retirement Plans.

“Formula Price” has the meaning set forth in the Applicable Incentive Stock Plan.

“Good Reason” has the definition provided in Section 3B.

“Gross-Up Payment” and the associated terms “Payment,” “Excise Tax,” “Accounting Firm” and “Underpayment” have the definitions set forth in Section 7.

“Legal Resources Trust” has the definition provided in Section 5C.

“Medical Benefits Payment” means the amount calculated in accordance with Section 4C(ii)(1).

“Non-compete Covenants” with respect to an Executive are the covenants set forth in Section 6(B)(i).

“Other Benefits Adjustment” has the definition in Section 4C(ii).

“Outplacement Services” has the definition set forth in Section 4C(ii)(3).

“Performance Shares” and “Performance Share Award Programs” mean the right to receive contingent performance shares or performance shares (or other Awards) to be made at the end of a performance period under programs adopted by the Committee under Section 6 of the Applicable Incentive Stock Plan under which such program was authorized, upon attainment of the comparative performance measures provided for in such program.

“Plan Benefits” has the definition provided in Section 4.

“Plan Change” has the definition set forth in Section 13

“Plan” means this Executive Severance Pay Plan effective as provided in Section 17.

“Qualifying Termination” has the definition provided in Section 3A.

“Retirement Plans” has the definition provided in Section 4C.

“Retirement Savings Adjustment” with respect to an Executive means the amount calculated in accordance with Section 4C(i), for which purpose “normal retirement date” means the first of the month that coincides with or follows Executive’s 65th birthday.

“Savings Plan” has the definition set forth in Section 4C(i).

“Scheduled Severance Pay” with respect to an Executive means the amount calculated as provided in Section 4A and payable upon a Qualifying Termination.

“Separation Benefits” as provided in Section 3A means with respect to an Executive means the sum of the Executive’s Scheduled Severance Pay and Additional Severance payable in respect of a Qualifying Termination.

“Separation Delay Period” shall mean the six month period following the date of a Executive’s Separation from Service (or such other applicable period as may be provided for by Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code as in effect at the time), or earlier upon the death of the Executive, such that any payment delayed during the Separation Delay Period is to be paid on the first business day of the seventh month following the Separation from Service or, if earlier, such Executive’s death.

“Separation from Service” and “Separation Pay” and “Short-Term Deferral” and “Specified Employee” shall have the respective meanings assigned such terms under the Code Section 409A Rules.

“Severance Trust” has the definition provided in Section 11.

“Single Trigger Benefits” with respect to an Executive means the Plan Benefits payable as provided in Section 4D upon a Change in Control without regard to whether or not the

Executive is terminated, for which purpose “Performance Period”, “Limited Stock Appreciation Rights”, “Stock Options” and “Restricted Stock” have the meanings set forth in the Applicable Incentive Stock Plan and the programs thereunder, and “Limited Stock Appreciation Rights” “Formula Price”, “Stock Options”, “Restricted Stock” and “Award.”.

“Supplemental Plans” means any excess benefit plan, within the meaning of Section 3(36) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and the regulations thereunder (“ERISA”), or any supplemental executive retirement plan or other employee pension benefit plan, within the meaning of Section 3(2) of ERISA, not intended to be qualified under Section 401 (a) of the Code, maintained by the Company or by ITT Corporation, subject to the terms and conditions of such plans, in which the Executive is entitled to benefits by virtue of his employment with the Company or prior employment by ITT Corporation.

“Target Bonus Award” means the standard bonus target percentages of base salaries, as defined under the Bonus Plan for the respective executive salary grades as determined pursuant to Company base salary compensation schedules in effect for eligible executives at a 100 percent performance factor as of December 31 of the year in which the Change in Control takes place.

“Tier I” or “Tier II” means the designation assigned to an Executive on Appendix A as adopted and in effect immediately prior to a Change in Control.

9. Release

No Separation Benefits will be provided under this Plan unless Executive executes and delivers to the Company a mutual release, satisfactory to the Company, in which Executive discharges and releases the Company and the Company’s directors, officers, employees, and employee benefit plans from all claims (other than for benefits, to which Executive is entitled under this Plan or any Company employee benefit plan) arising out of Executive’s employment or termination of employment and the Company discharges and releases Executive from any and all claims arising out of Executive’s employment or termination of employment with the Company.

10. Successor to Company

This Plan shall bind any successor of the Company, its assets, or its businesses (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation, or otherwise), in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be obligated under this Plan if no succession had taken place.

In the case of any transaction in which a successor would not by the foregoing provision or by operation of law be bound by this Plan, the Company shall require such successor expressly and unconditionally to assume and agree to perform the Company’s obligations under this Plan, in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform if no such succession had taken place.

11. Administration of Plan/Coordination with Severance Trust

The Company is the Named Fiduciary for the Plan under ERISA. The Committee is the Plan Administrator, which shall have the exclusive right to interpret this Plan, adopt any rules and regulations for carrying out this Plan as may be appropriate and, except as otherwise provided in this Plan, decide any and all matters arising under this Plan. All interpretations and decisions by the Committee shall be final, conclusive and binding on all parties affected thereby.

Amounts payable by the Company under this Plan (except under Section 5) may be made by direction of the Company to the trustee under the trust established by that certain Trust Agreement for the Rayonier Inc. Supplemental Senior Executive Pay Plan and for the Change in Control Agreement for W. Lee Nutter authorized by the Compensation and Management Development Committee on July 20, 2001 (the "Severance Trust"), to the extent such amounts were previously transferred by the Company to the trustee of the Severance Trust, but shall be deemed to have been paid only upon receipt by the Executive.

12. Claims Procedure

If an employee or former employee makes a written request alleging a right to receive benefits under this Plan or alleging a right to receive an adjustment in benefits being paid under the Plan, the Company shall treat it as a claim for benefit. All claims for benefit under the Plan shall be sent to the Company's Senior Vice President, Administration, or such other officer as may be designated by the Committee, and must be received within thirty (30) days after termination of employment. If the Company determines that any individual who has claimed a right to receive benefits, or different benefits, under the Plan is not entitled to receive all or any part of the benefits claimed, it will inform the claimant in writing of its determination and the reasons therefor in terms calculated to be understood by the claimant. The notice will be sent within ninety (90) days of the claim unless the Company determines additional time, not exceeding ninety (90) days, is needed. The notice shall make specific reference to the pertinent Plan provisions on which the denial is based, and describe any additional material or information as necessary. Such notice shall, in addition, inform the claimant what procedure the claimant should follow to take advantage of the review procedures set forth below in the event the claimant desires to contest the denial of the claim. The claimant may within ninety (90) days thereafter submit in writing to the Company a notice that the claimant contests the denial of his or her claim by the Company and desires a further review. The Company shall within sixty (60) days thereafter review the claim and authorize the claimant to appear personally and review pertinent documents and submit issues and comments relating to the claim to the persons responsible for making the determination on behalf of the Company. The Company will render its final decision with specific reasons therefor in writing and will transmit it to the claimant within sixty (60) days of the written request for review, unless the Company determines additional time, not exceeding sixty (60) days, is needed, and so notifies the employee. If the Company fails to respond to a claim filed in accordance with the foregoing within sixty (60) days or any such extended period, the Company shall be deemed to have denied the claim. If the appeal is denied, the Committee's written notification to the claimant shall set forth: (1) the specific reason for the adverse

determination; (2) specific reference to pertinent provisions on which the Committee based its adverse determination; (3) a statement that the claimant is entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies, of, all documents, records and other information relevant to the claimant's claim for benefits; and (4) a statement that the claimant has a right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA.

13. Termination or Amendment

The Committee or the Company's Board of Directors may amend or terminate this Plan (a "Plan Change") at any time, except that no such Plan Change may reduce or adversely affect Separation Benefits for any Executive who has a Qualifying Termination within two years of the effective date of such Plan Change provided that Executive was a Covered Employee under this Plan on the date of the Plan Change; provided that (a) a change in Appendix A prior to a Change in Control shall not be deemed to be an Plan Change and (b) an Executive by accepting any benefit under this Plan that was introduced prior to a Change in Control and not available prior to the Plan Change, shall be deemed to have waived the two-year limitation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for two years after the occurrence of a Change in Control event, this Plan may not be terminated or amended until after all Executives who become entitled to any payments hereunder shall have received such payments in full. Any extension, amendment, or termination of this Plan in accordance with the foregoing shall be made in accordance with the Company's charter and bylaws and applicable law, and shall be evidenced by a written instrument signed by a duly authorized officer of the Company, certifying that such action has been taken.

14. Plan Supersedes Prior Plans

This Plan supersedes and replaces all prior severance policies, plans, or practices maintained by the Company with respect to all Covered Employees other than individualized written agreements executed by the Company and Executive.

15. Unfunded Plan Status

This Plan is intended to be an unfunded plan maintained primarily for the purpose of providing deferred compensation for a select group of management or highly compensated employees, within the meaning of Section 401 of ERISA. All payments pursuant to the Plan shall be made from the general funds of the Company and no special or separate fund shall be established or other segregation of assets made to assure payment. No Executive or other person shall have under any circumstances any interest in any particular property or assets of the Company as a result of participating in the Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company may but shall not be obligated to create one or more grantor trusts, such as the Legal Resources Trust and the Severance Trust, the assets of which are subject to the claims of the Company's creditors, to assist it in accumulating funds to pay its obligations under the Plan.

16. Miscellaneous

Except as provided in this Plan, Executive shall not be entitled to any notice of termination or pay in lieu thereof.

In cases where Severance Pay is provided under this Plan, pay in lieu of any unused current year vacation entitlement will be paid to Executive in a lump sum.

This Plan is not a contract of employment, does not guarantee any Executive employment for any specified period and does not limit the right of the Company to terminate the employment of any Executive at any time.

The section headings contained in this Plan are included solely for convenience of reference and shall not in any way affect the meaning of any provision of this Plan.

If, for any reason, any one or more of the provisions or part of a provision contained in this Plan shall be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability shall not affect any other provision or part of a provision of this Plan not held so invalid, illegal or unenforceable, and each other provision or part of a provision shall to the full extent consistent with law remain in full force and effect.

17. Adoption Date and Amendment

This Plan was first adopted effective March 1, 1994. On May 16, 1997, changes to the Plan were approved effective as of June 1, 1997. Subsequently on July 18, 1997, additional changes to the Plan were approved effective retroactive to June 1, 1997.

On September 2, 2005, this amended and restated Plan was approved and adopted and renamed the Rayonier Inc. Executive Severance Pay Plan, effective as of that date, and on December 6, 2007, the Plan was amended to make certain changes to reflect the Code Section 409A Rules.

RAYONIER INC.

EXCESS BENEFIT PLAN

As Amended and Restated as of December 31, 2007

INTRODUCTION

This Excess Benefit Plan has been authorized by the Board of Directors of Rayonier Inc. to be applicable effective on and after March 1, 1994 to pay supplemental benefits to employees who have qualified or may qualify for benefits under the Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees of Rayonier Inc.

All benefits payable under this Plan, which is intended to constitute both an unfunded excess benefit plan under Sections 3(36) and 4(b)(5) of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), and an unfunded deferred compensation plan for a select group of management or highly compensated employees under Title I of ERISA, shall be paid out of the general assets of the Company. The Company may establish and fund a trust in order to aid it in providing benefits due under the Plan. The Plan is not intended to meet the qualification requirements of Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

**RAYONIER INC.
EXCESS BENEFIT PLAN**

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**RAYONIER INC.
EXCESS BENEFIT PLAN**

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS

- 1.01 Definitions. The following terms when capitalized herein shall have the meanings assigned below.
- 1.02 Associated Company shall mean any Associated Company, as defined in the Retirement Plan, not participating in the Plan.
- 1.03 Board of Directors shall mean the Board of Directors of Rayonier Inc.
- 1.04 Change in Control shall have the same meaning as a “change in control event” under the provisions of Treasury Regulation §1.409A-3(i)(5)(i).
- 1.05 Code shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and Code Section 409A Rules shall mean Section 409A of the Code and the final regulations and other IRS guidance promulgated thereunder, as in effect from time to time.
- 1.06 Committee shall mean the Plan Administration Committee.
- 1.07 Company shall mean Rayonier Inc. or any successor by merger, purchase or otherwise, with respect to its employees and those of its subsidiaries and affiliated companies which are designated as Participating Units, as that term is defined in the Retirement Plan.
- 1.08 Compensation shall mean a Participant’s Compensation, as that term is defined in the Retirement Plan.

- 1.09 ERISA shall mean the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended from time to time.
- 1.10 Excess Benefit Portion shall mean the portion of the Plan which is intended to constitute an unfunded excess benefit plan under Sections 3(36) and 4(b)(5) of Title I of ERISA.
- 1.11 ITT Retirement Plan shall mean the ITT Industries Salaried Retirement Plan as in effect on December 19, 1995 or any successor thereto.
- 1.12 Participant shall mean a Member of the Retirement Plan who is participating in the Plan pursuant to Section 2.01 hereof.
- 1.13 Plan shall mean the Rayonier Inc. Excess Benefit Plan, as set forth herein or as amended from time to time.
- 1.14 Plan Year shall mean the calendar year.
- 1.15 Retirement Plan shall mean the Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees of Rayonier Inc., as amended from time to time.
- 1.16 Select Management Portion shall mean the portion of the Plan which is intended to constitute an unfunded deferred compensation plan for a select group of management or highly compensated employees under Title I of ERISA.
- 1.17 Separation Delay Period shall mean the six month period following the date of a Participant's Separation from Service (or such other applicable period as may be provided for by Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code as in effect at the time), or earlier upon the death of the Participant, such that any payment delayed during the Separation Delay Period is to be paid on the first business day of the seventh month following the Separation from Service or, if earlier, such Participant's death.

1.18 Separation from Service and Short-Term Deferral and Specified Employee shall have the respective meanings assigned such terms under the Code Section 409A Rules.

1.19 Timely Election means a written election to receive payments at a different time and/or in a different form than specified in Section 2.04, which election has been authorized by the Committee, which may withhold authorization in its sole discretion, and which election is made pursuant to a form preapproved by the Committee, and is properly made in a timely manner as required by the provisions of Section 409A of the Code with respect to such elections.

ARTICLE II

PARTICIPATION; AMOUNT AND PAYMENT OF BENEFITS

2.01 Participation. Each Member of the Retirement Plan whose annual benefit at the time of payment exceeds the limitations imposed by Code Section 415(b) or 415(e) (as in effect prior to January 1, 2000) shall participate in the Excess Benefit Portion of the Plan. Each Member of the Retirement Plan whose annual benefit at the time of payment is limited by reason of the Code Section 401(a)(17) limitation on Compensation or is reduced as a result of deferrals of Compensation under the Rayonier Inc. Excess Savings and Deferred Compensation Plan shall participate in the Select Management Portion of the Plan. A Participant's participation in the Plan shall terminate upon the Participant's death or other termination of employment with the Company unless a benefit is payable under the Plan with respect to the Participant or his beneficiary under the provisions of this Article II.

- 2.02 Amount of Benefits. The benefits under this Article II with respect to a Participant shall be a monthly payment for the life of the Participant equal to the excess, if any, of (a) the monthly retirement income which would have been payable to the Participant over his lifetime under Section 4.01, 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, 4.05, 8.06(c), or 8.06(d) of the Retirement Plan, whichever is applicable, prior to the application of the offset determined pursuant to Section 4.01(b)(i)(4) or Section 4.09 of the Retirement Plan beginning at the Participant's Annuity Starting Date, as defined in Section 1.02 of the Retirement Plan, determined without regard to the provisions contained in Section 4.08 of the Retirement Plan relating to the maximum limitation on pensions (the Excess Benefit Portion), without regard to the limitation on Compensation set forth in Code Section 401(a)(17) and contained in Section 1.11 of the Retirement Plan, and without regard to deferrals of Compensation under the Rayonier Inc. Excess Savings and Deferred Compensation Plan (the Select Management Portion), over (b) the sum of the following amounts:
- (i) the amount actually payable to the Participant under the Retirement Plan;
 - (ii) the amount of the benefit payable to the Participant under the ITT Retirement Plan or any other defined benefit plan maintained by ITT Industries, Inc. as constituted on January 1, 2000 (or any successor thereto), the Company or any Associated Company with respect to any service which is recognized as Benefit Service for purposes of the computation of benefits under the Retirement Plan; and
 - (iii) the amount of the benefit payable to the Participant under any nonqualified defined benefit plan maintained by ITT Industries, Inc. as constituted on January 1, 2000 (or any successor thereto), the Company or any Associated Company with respect to any service which is recognized as Benefit Service for purposes of the computation of benefits under the Retirement Plan.

For purposes of this Section 2.02, if any benefit described in (b) above is payable in a form other than a single life annuity commencing on the Participant's Annuity Starting Date, as defined in Section 1.02 of the Retirement Plan, such benefit shall be converted to a single life annuity, commencing on such date, of equivalent actuarial value, and "equivalent actuarial value" shall be computed on the basis set forth in Section 1.16 of the Retirement Plan.

2.03 Vesting

- (a) A Participant shall be vested in, and have a nonforfeitable right to, the benefit payable under this Article II to the same extent as the Participant is vested in his Accrued Benefit under Section 4.05 of the Retirement Plan.
- (b) Notwithstanding any provision of this Plan to the contrary, in the event of a Change in Control, all Participants shall become fully vested in the benefits provided under this Plan.

2.04 Payment of Benefits

- (a) Following a Participant's retirement or other termination of employment with the Company, other than by reason of death, the Participant shall receive the benefit payable under Section 2.02 above to the extent vested pursuant to Section 2.03 above, as an annuity over the life of the Participant calculated in the same manner as under the Retirement Plan, unless an approved Timely Election has been accepted, in which case the form and timing of payment shall be made pursuant to such Timely Election. If the participant is not eligible to commence payments under the Retirement Plan, the benefit will be calculated based on the equivalent actuarial value as defined under the

Retirement Plan. If the form of payment is other than an annuity over the life of the Participant, such benefit shall be adjusted as provided in Section 4.06 of the Retirement Plan to reflect such different payment form.

- (b) In the event a Participant dies while in active service with the Company, the Participant's beneficiary for purposes of Section 4.07 of the Retirement Plan, if any, shall receive a monthly payment for the life of the beneficiary commencing at the same time the beneficiary receives a benefit under Section 4.07 of the Retirement Plan. The amount of benefit payable to such beneficiary shall be equal to the excess, if any, of (i) the monthly income which would have been payable to such beneficiary under Section 4.07 of the Retirement Plan based on the hypothetical retirement benefit as calculated under clause (a) of Section 2.02 hereof over (ii) the sum of the following amounts:
- (A) the amount actually payable to such beneficiary under the Retirement Plan;
 - (B) the amount payable to such beneficiary under the ITT Retirement Plan or any other defined benefit plan maintained by ITT Industries, Inc. as constituted on January 1, 2000 (or any successor thereto), the Company or any Associated Company with respect to any service which is recognized as Benefit Service for purposes of the computation of benefits under the Plan; and
 - (C) the amount payable to such beneficiary under any nonqualified defined benefit plan maintained by ITT Industries, Inc. as constituted on January 1, 2000 (or any successor thereto), the Company or any Associated Company with respect to any service which is recognized as Benefit Service for purposes of the computation of benefits under the Retirement Plan.

- (c) Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Section 2.04, if the lump sum value of the benefits payable to or on behalf of a Participant under this Article II, determined by using the interest rate assumption used by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation for valuing benefits for single employer plans that terminate in the month in which his applicable retirement date under the Retirement Plan is effective, and the 1984 George B. Buck Unisex Mortality Table, 75 percent male, 25 percent female, is less than \$15,000, then such lump sum amount shall be paid to such Participant, or such Participant's beneficiary, as the case may be, as soon as practicable following the date such benefits would otherwise have commenced, in lieu of any other form of benefit. If the Participant has not attained age 55 at the time the lump sum is payable, the lump sum shall be the value of the benefit that would have been payable to the Participant at age 55 if the Participant had received a single life annuity. If the Participant has attained age 55 at the time the lump sum is payable, the lump sum shall be the value of the benefit that would have been payable immediately to the Participant in the form of a single life annuity.
- (d) No distribution under this Section 2.04 that is made on account of a Participant's Separation from Service shall be made earlier than the end of the Separation Delay Period if the distribution is on account of such Separation from Service and at that date the Participant is a Specified Employee; provided that, such delay in payment shall not apply to any portion of a distribution that is excepted from such delay under the Code Section 409A Rules as a Short-Term Deferral.

2.05 Change of Beneficiary. In the event a benefit commences to be paid under this Article II to the Participant in a form other than an annuity for the life of the Participant only following the

Participant's retirement or other termination of employment with the Company, other than by reason of death, the Participant may, at any time, upon written notice to the Committee, change the beneficiary under this Plan to anyone, including his estate. In the event of a change of beneficiary hereunder, no consent of the beneficiary previously designated will be required. However, payments under this Plan to any beneficiary named by the Participant shall be payable in the same amount and for the same duration as the benefits that would have been payable to the person named as beneficiary by the Participant when his benefits under the Plan commenced to be paid.

- 2.06 Restoration to Service. If permitted by the Code Section 409A Rules as in effect at the time, at the Company's election if a Participant who retired or otherwise terminated employment with the Company is restored to service, any payment of a benefit hereunder (a) shall cease and (b) upon his subsequent retirement or termination, his benefits hereunder shall be recomputed in accordance with the provisions of this Article II and reduced by the equivalent actuarial value (as determined in accordance with the restoration of service provisions in Section 4.11(c) of the Retirement Plan), of the benefit payments previously paid under the Plan, if any; provided that, the timing of the payments at that time shall be made in accordance with Section 2.04 with respect to the then Separation from Service so as to comply with the Code Section 409A Rules.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.01 Funding

- (a) All amounts payable in accordance with this Plan shall constitute a general unsecured obligation of the Company. Such amounts, as well as any administrative costs relating to the Plan, shall be paid out of the general assets of the Company, to the extent not paid from the assets of any trust established pursuant to paragraph (b) below.
- (b) The Company may, for administrative reasons, establish a grantor trust for the benefit of Participants in the Plan. The assets placed in said trust shall be held separate and apart from other Company funds, and shall be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in the Plan and the applicable trust agreement, subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) the creation of said trust shall not cause the Plan to be other than “unfunded” for purposes of Title I of ERISA;
 - (ii) the Company shall be treated as “grantor” of said trust for purposes of Section 677 of the Code; and
 - (iii) the agreement of said trust shall provide that its assets may be used upon the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company to satisfy claims of the Company’s general creditors, and that the rights of such general creditors are enforceable by them under federal and state law.

3.02 Duration of Benefits. Benefits shall accrue under the Plan on behalf of a Participant only for so long as the provisions of Section 415 or 401(a)(17) of the Code limit the retirement benefits that are payable under the Retirement Plan or deferrals of Compensation under the Rayonier Inc. Excess Savings and Deferred Compensation Plan reduce such retirement benefits.

ARTICLE IV

ADMINISTRATION

- 4.01 Discontinuance, Amendment, and Termination. The Compensation and Management Development Committee of the Board of Directors reserves the right to modify, amend, in whole or in part, discontinue benefit accrual under, or terminate the Plan at any time. However, no modification or amendment shall be made to Section 4.02, and no modification, discontinuance, amendment or termination shall adversely affect the right of any Participant to receive the benefits accrued as of the date of such modification, discontinuance, amendment, or termination.
- 4.02 Vesting Upon Termination or Discontinuance. If the Company terminates the Plan, or discontinues benefit accruals thereunder, each Participant shall be fully vested in his accrued benefit; for purposes of the foregoing, "accrued benefit" shall mean the value of a Participant's benefit under the Plan, as of the date of termination or discontinuance, based upon the Participant's Compensation and Credited Service (as that term is defined in the Retirement Plan) accrued as of such date. Benefits under the Plan shall be paid in the manner and at the times indicated in Article II, unless the Compensation and Management Development Committee of the Board of Directors shall determine otherwise, in accordance with Code Section 409A Rules. The Plan will be deemed to be terminated when all the liabilities of the Plan have been discharged.
- 4.03 Special Provisions Upon Change in Control. Notwithstanding any provision of this Plan to the contrary, upon the occurrence of a Change in Control the benefit that would become payable to or on behalf of a Participant under Article II as if the Participant terminated employment with the Company on the date of the Change in Control shall become payable. All benefits previously

payable and the benefits that become payable under this Section 4.03 shall be paid in a lump sum determined in accordance with Section 2.04(c), but subject to delay as provided in Section 2.04(d). If the Participant has already commenced receipt of benefits at the time the lump sum becomes payable, the lump sum shall be the remaining unpaid value of the benefit in the form of payment elected by the Participant.

- 4.04 Administration and Interpretation. Full power and authority to construe, interpret and administer the Plan shall be vested in the Committee. Any interpretation of the Plan by the Committee or any administrative act by the Committee shall be final and binding on all Participants and beneficiaries. All rules relating to the quorum of the Committee and to the conduct of its business shall also apply to the Committee in administering this Plan.
- 4.05 Appointment of Subcommittees. The members of the Committee may appoint from their number such committees with such powers as they shall determine, may authorize one or more of their number or any agent to execute or deliver any instrument or instruments in their behalf, and may employ such counsel, agents and other services as they may require in carrying out their duties. Subject to the limitations of the Plan, the Committee shall, from time to time, establish rules and regulations for the administration of the Plan and the transaction of its business and shall maintain or cause to be maintained all records which it shall deem necessary for purposes of the Plan.
- 4.06 No Contract of Employment. The establishment of the Plan shall not be construed as conferring any legal rights upon any person for a continuation of employment, nor shall it interfere with the rights of the Company to discharge any employee and to treat him without regard to the effect which such treatment might have upon him as a Participant in the Plan.

- 4.07 Facility of Payment. In the event that the Committee shall find that a Participant is unable to care for his affairs because of illness or accident, the Committee may direct that any benefit payment due him, unless claim shall have been made therefor by a duly appointed legal representative, be paid to his spouse, a child, a parent or other blood relative, or to a person with whom he resides, and any such payment so made shall be a complete discharge of the liabilities of the Company and the Plan therefor.
- 4.08 Withholding Taxes. The Company shall have the right to deduct from each payment to be made under the Plan and any trust any required withholding taxes.
- 4.09 Nonalienation. Subject to any applicable law, no benefit under the Plan shall be subject in any manner to anticipation, alienation, sale, transfer, assignment, pledge, encumbrance or charge, and any attempt to do so shall be void, nor shall any such benefit be in any manner liable for or subject to garnishment, attachment, execution or levy, or liable for or subject to the debts, contracts, liabilities, engagements or torts of a Participant.
- 4.10 Forfeiture for Cause. In the event that a Participant shall at any time be convicted of a crime involving dishonesty or fraud on the part of such Participant in his relationship with the Company, all benefits that would otherwise be payable to him or to a beneficiary under the Plan shall be forfeited.

4.11 Claims Procedure. The Committee shall provide adequate notice in writing to any Participant, former Participant or beneficiary whose claim for a benefit under this Plan has been denied, setting forth the specific reasons for such denial. Pursuant to the Claims Procedure, initially as provided in Annex I hereto and made a part hereof, the Committee shall afford a reasonable opportunity to any such Participant, former Participant or beneficiary for a full and fair review by the Committee of a decision denying the claim. The Committee's decision on any such review shall be final and binding on the Participant, former Participant or beneficiary and all other interested persons.

4.12 Construction

- (a) The Plan shall be construed, regulated and administered under the laws of the State of Florida, to the extent not preempted by ERISA or other federal law.
- (b) When used herein, the masculine pronoun shall include the feminine pronoun, and the singular shall include the plural, where appropriate.

RAYONIER INC.

Attest:

By: _____

W. Edwin Frazier

Title: _____

Title: Senior Vice President, Administration

Claims Procedure

(a) Initial Review and Decision. Any claim for benefits under, or other relief with respect to, this Plan shall be submitted in writing to the Committee's delegee or in such manner or to such person or other entity as the Committee may from time to time provide. If any claim is wholly or partially denied, the claimant shall be given notice in writing within a reasonable period of time after receipt of the claim by the Plan (not to exceed 90 days after receipt of the claim or, if special circumstances require an extension of time, written notice of the extension shall be furnished to the claimant prior to the end of the initial 90-day period and an additional 90 days will be granted to consider the claim). The notice of denial shall be written in a manner calculated to be understood by the claimant and shall set forth the following information:

- (i) The specific reasons for such denial;
- (ii) Specific reference to pertinent Plan provisions on which the denial is based;
- (iii) A description of any additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary; and
- (iv) A statement that any appeal the claimant wishes to make of the denial must be in writing to the Committee within sixty (60) days after receipt of the notice of the denial of benefits. The notice must further advise the claimant of his or her right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA following an adverse benefit determination on review.

(b) Review and Decision on Appeal. Any appeal of a claim for benefits under the Plan shall be submitted to the Committee. Any such appeal shall be submitted in writing or in such other manner as the Committee may from time to time provide. If a claimant should appeal, he or she, or his or her duly authorized representative, may submit to the Committee written comments, documents, records and other information relating to the claim. The claimant, or his or her duly authorized representative, may review all documents, records and other information relevant to the claimant's claim.

The Committee shall reexamine all facts to the appeal taking into account all comments, documents, records and other information submitted by the claimant relating to the claim, regardless of whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial benefit determination, and make a final determination as to whether the denial is justified under the circumstances.

With respect to the Committee's review of the appeal, the following shall apply:

If the Committee holds regularly scheduled meetings at least quarterly, the Committee shall consider a claimant's written request for review at its next regularly scheduled meeting following receipt of the claimant's request, provided, however, that, if the claimant's request is received less than 30 days before the Committee's next regularly scheduled meeting, such request shall be

considered at the second regularly scheduled Committee meeting following receipt of the claimant's written request for review. If the Committee determines that an extension of time for processing is required, written notice of extension shall be furnished to the claimant prior to the termination of the initial period. In no event shall the Committee render a decision respecting a denial for a claim later than the third regularly scheduled Committee meeting following receipt of the claimant's written request for review.

If the Committee does not have a meeting scheduled within 90 days of receipt of a claimant's written request for review, the Committee shall advise the claimant of its decision within 60 days of receipt of the claimant's request, unless special circumstances would make rendering a decision within such 60 days unfeasible. If the Committee determines that an extension of time for processing is required, written notice of extension shall be furnished to the claimant prior to the termination of the initial 60-day period. In no event shall the Committee render a decision respecting a denial for a claim for benefits later than 120 days after its receipt of a request for review.

If the appeal is denied, the Committee's written notification to the claimant shall set forth:

- (1) The specific reason for the adverse determination;
- (2) Specific reference to pertinent Plan provisions on which the Committee based its adverse determination;
- (3) A statement that the claimant is entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies, of, all documents, records and other information relevant to the claimant's claim for benefits; and
- (4) A statement that the claimant has a right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA.

A decision of the Committee shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

**Rayonier Inc. Excess Savings
and Deferred Compensation Plan**

(Amended and Restated Effective December 31, 2007)

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ARTICLE I The Plan

1.1 Establishment of the Plan

Rayonier Inc. heretofore established and presently maintains an unfunded supplemental retirement plan for eligible salaried Employees, first effective as of March 1, 1994, known as the "Rayonier Inc. Excess Savings and Deferred Compensation Plan" (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan"). This amendment and restatement of the Plan is effective December 31, 2007.¹

1.2 Purpose

The Plan is intended to provide Employees with contributions lost due to restrictions on defined contribution plans under Sections 401(a)(17), 401(k), 401(m), 402(g), and 415 of the Code, which primarily affect higher-paid Employees. The intent is to provide these Employees with allocations under this Plan that, when added to such Employees' contributions under the Rayonier Investment and Savings Plan for Salaried Employees, will be similar to contributions other Employees can receive under such plan. The Plan also provides eligible Employees with the opportunity to defer a portion of their salary and all or any portion of their bonuses otherwise payable for a Plan Year. The Plan is intended to be an unfunded plan under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, that is maintained for the purpose of providing deferred compensation for a select group of management or highly compensated Employees.

ARTICLE II Definitions

2.1 Definitions

Capitalized terms used in the Plan shall have the respective meanings set forth below:

- (a) **"Accounts"** shall mean a Participant's Excess Savings Account (comprised of an Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Account, an Excess Regular Matching Contribution Account, an Excess Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution Account and an Excess Profit Sharing Account), an Excess Base Salary Deferral Account, and a Bonus Deferral Account.

¹ Effective September 1, 1995, the Plan was amended to provide Employees with an opportunity to defer that portion of the Employee's Base Salary in excess of the qualified plan limitation under Section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code") which primarily impacts higher-paid Employees. Effective January 1, 2002, the Plan was amended to authorize participation by Employees who are members of a select group of management or highly compensated employees, as determined by the Plan Administrator, and whose salary exceeds \$170,000. Effective December 31, 2007 the Plan is amended to comply with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code.

- (b) **“Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution”** shall have the meaning set forth in the Qualified Plan.
- (c) **“Base Salary”** shall mean an Employee’s compensation from the Company at the Employee’s base rate, determined prior to any election by the Participant pursuant to Section 401(k) or 125 of the Code, excluding any overtime, bonus, foreign service allowance, or any other form of compensation.
- (d) **“Beneficiary”** shall mean the person designated under Section 4.11.
- (e) **“Bonus Deferral”** shall mean the amount of annual bonus that the Participant elects to defer under Section 4.3.
- (f) **“Bonus Deferral Account”** shall mean the account established for the Participant on the books of the Company under Section 4.1.
- (g) **“Bonus Deferral Agreement”** shall mean a written agreement between the Company and the Participant to defer all or a portion of the Participant’s annual bonus, as described in Section 4.3.
- (h) **“Change of Control”** shall have the same meaning as a “change in control event” under the provisions of Treasury Regulation §1.409A-3(i)(5)(i)) under Section 409A(a)(2)(A)(v) of the Code.
- (i) **“Code”** shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and “Code Section 409A Rules” shall mean Section 409A of the Code and the final regulations and other IRS guidance promulgated thereunder, as in effect from time to time.
- (j) **“Company”** shall mean Rayonier, Inc.
- (k) **“Employee”** shall have the meaning set forth in the Qualified Plan.
- (l) **“Excess Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution”** shall mean the amount credited to the Participant under Section 4.5.
- (m) **“Excess Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution Account”** shall mean the account established for the Participant on the books of the Company under Section 4.1.
- (n) **“Excess Base Salary Deferral Account”** shall mean the account established for the Participant on the books of the Company under Section 4.1.

- (o) **“Excess Base Salary Deferral Agreement”** shall mean a written agreement between the Company and the Participant to defer all or a portion of the Participant’s Base Salary, as described in Section 4.2(b).
- (p) **“Excess Base Salary Deferrals”** shall mean the amount of Base Salary that the Participant elects to defer, as described in Section 4.2(b).
- (q) **“Excess Regular Matching Contribution”** shall mean the amount credited to the Participant under Section 4.4.
- (r) **“Excess Regular Matching Contribution Account”** shall mean the account established for the Participant on the books of the Company under Section 4.1.
- (s) **“Excess Profit Sharing Contribution Account”** shall mean the account established for the Participant on the books of the Company under Section 4.6
- (t) **“Excess Savings Account”** shall mean an account comprised of an Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Account, an Excess Regular Matching Contribution Account, and an Excess Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution Account.
- (u) **“Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution”** shall mean those amounts deferred by the Participant under Section 4.2(a).
- (v) **“Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Account”** shall mean an account established for the Participant on the books of the Company under Section 4.1 to which the Participant’s Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions are credited.
- (w) **“Participant”** shall mean an Employee who participates in the Plan pursuant to Article III.
- (x) **“Plan Administrator”** shall mean the entity described in Article VI.
- (y) **“Plan Year”** shall mean the plan year of the Qualified Plan.
- (z) **“Profit Sharing Contribution”** shall have the meaning set forth in the Qualified Plan.
- (aa) **“Qualified Plan”** shall mean the Rayonier Investment and Savings Plan for Salaried Employees, which is intended to be qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code.
- (bb) **“Regular Matching Contribution”** shall have the meaning set forth in the Qualified Plan.

- (cc) **“Separation Delay Period”** shall mean the six month period following the date of a Participant’s Separation from Service (or such other applicable period as may be provided for by Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code as in effect at the time), or earlier upon the death of the Participant, such that any payment delayed during the Separation Delay Period is to be paid on the first business day of the seventh month following the Separation from Service or, if earlier, such Participant’s death.
- (dd) **“Separation from Service”** and **“Short-Term Deferral”** and **“Specified Employee”** shall have the respective meanings assigned such terms under the Code Section 409A Rules.
- (ee) **“Tax-Deferred Contribution”** shall have the meaning set forth in the Qualified Plan.
- (ff) **“Valuation Date”** shall have the meaning set forth in the Qualified Plan.

2.2 Gender and Number

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the masculine pronoun whenever used shall include the feminine and neuter pronoun, and the singular shall include the plural.

ARTICLE III Participation

3.1 Eligibility

With respect to a Plan Year, each management Employee or highly compensated Employee designated by the Plan Administrator who participates in the Qualified Plan and whose Base Salary exceeds the annual indexed amount under Section 401(a)(17) of the Code shall be eligible to participate in respect of the Excess Savings Account provisions of the Plan and each management Employee or highly compensated Employee designated by the Plan Administrator who whose Base Salary is expected to exceed \$170,000 as of the beginning of the Plan Year or at the time of hire shall be eligible to participate in respect of the Excess Base Salary Deferral Account and Bonus Deferral Account provisions of the Plan.

3.2 Commencement

Each Employee shall become a Participant on the first day of the month coincident with or next following the date he satisfies the eligibility requirements of Section 3.1.

3.3 Termination of Eligibility

An individual shall cease to be a Participant as of the date such individual ceases to meet all of the applicable requirements of Section 3.1 above; provided, however, that benefits accrued as of such date shall not be reduced and shall be paid as provided herein.

ARTICLE IV Excess Savings and Contributions

4.1 Accounts

The Company shall establish and maintain as a bookkeeping entry an Excess Savings Account (with separate bookkeeping entries for the Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Account, the Excess Regular Matching Contribution Account, the Excess Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution Account and the Excess Profit Sharing Account), an Excess Base Salary Deferral Account, and a Bonus Deferral Account for each Participant. During each Plan Year, the Company shall credit to the appropriate Account the amounts described in this Article IV. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan, all Employee deferrals and Company credits to any Account provided in this Article IV shall be limited as necessary to comply with any applicable limitations of 1.409A-2(a)(9) and 1.409A-3(j)(5) of the Code Section 409A Rules.

4.2 Base Salary

- (a) **Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions.** Each Employee described in Section 3.1 whose Base Salary exceeds the annual indexed amount under Section 401(a)(17) of the Code may enter into an Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Agreement with the Company under which the Participant elects to defer an amount equal to the excess of up to 6 percent of the Base Salary that would otherwise be payable to him each payroll period during each subsequent Plan Year over the Tax-Deferred Contributions made for such Participant to the Qualified Plan for the corresponding payroll period. Such election shall be irrevocable and shall remain in effect for such Plan Year and all subsequent Plan Years unless the Participant, prior to the beginning of a Plan Year, elects to revoke or amend the Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Agreement. An Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Agreement may be reinstated or amended prior to the beginning of any Plan Year for Excess Base Salary payable in that Plan Year. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Employee who becomes eligible during a Plan Year to participate in the Plan may execute an Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Agreement with respect to unearned Base Salary within 30 days of becoming eligible. The Company shall credit the Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions to the Participant's Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Account as of the payroll period to which the Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions relate.

- (b) **Excess Base Salary Deferral.** Each Employee described in Section 3.1 may enter into an Excess Base Salary Deferral Agreement with respect to any Plan Year. Prior to the beginning of such Plan Year or at the time of hire, the Employee may elect to defer all or any portion of the Employee's excess Base Salary otherwise payable to him during that Plan Year; provided, however, that such deferral shall be reduced by the amount of any Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions made under Section 4.2(a) with respect to such Excess Base Salary. Such Excess Base Salary Deferral Agreement shall remain in effect for such Plan Year and shall be irrevocable. The Company shall credit the Excess Base Salary Deferral to the Participant's Excess Base Salary Deferral Account as of the payroll period to which the Excess Base Salary Deferral relates.

4.3 Bonus Deferral

An Employee described in Section 3.1 may enter into a Bonus Deferral Agreement with the Company under which the Participant elects to defer all or any portion of any bonus that would otherwise be payable to him in respect of a Plan Year. Such Bonus Deferral Agreement shall be entered into by the Participant and the Company on or prior to the December 1 preceding the beginning of the Plan Year for which services are rendered with respect to the bonus, shall remain in effect for the Plan Year, and shall be irrevocable. The Company shall credit the above amounts to the Participant's Bonus Deferral Account as of the payroll period to which the deferral relates. In addition, the Plan Administrator may, from time to time, and in its sole discretion and subject to such rules as may be required by the Code Section 409A Rules, permit Participants to elect to defer other extraordinary amounts of compensation to the Plan in addition to the deferrals permitted under Section 4.2 and 4.3. Any amounts deferred pursuant to this Section 4.3 shall be contributed to the Participant's Account and shall be subject to the provisions of this Plan.

4.4 Excess Regular Matching Contribution Account

During each Plan Year, the Company shall credit to a Participant's Excess Regular Matching Contribution Account an amount that is equal to 60 percent of Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions for that Plan Year, but in no event more than an amount equal to 3.6 percent of Base Salary over the Regular Matching Contributions made for such Participant under the Qualified Plan for such Plan Year. The Excess Regular Matching Contribution shall be credited to the Participant's Excess Regular Matching Contribution Account as of the same date or dates that the Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions are allocated to the Participant's Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions Account.

4.5 Excess Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution Account

During each Plan Year that an Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution is made under the Qualified Plan, the Company shall credit to a Participant's Excess Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution Account an amount that is equal to the Additional Discretionary

Matching Contribution percentage under the Qualified Plan multiplied by the Participant's Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions for that Plan Year. The Excess Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution shall be credited to the Participant's Excess Additional Discretionary Matching Contribution Account as of the same date or dates that the Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions are allocated to the Participant's Excess Tax-Deferred Contributions Account.

4.6 Excess Profit Sharing Contribution Account

During each Plan Year, the Company shall credit to a Participant's Excess Profit Sharing Contribution Account an amount that is equal to the Profit Sharing Contribution that would have been made under the Qualified Plan without giving affect to the limitation on annual compensation imposed by Section 401(a)(17) of the Code over the actual Profit Sharing Contribution made for such Participant under the Qualified Plan for such Plan Year.

4.7 Adjustment to Accounts

As of each Valuation Date, the Excess Base Salary Deferral Account and the Bonus Deferral Account of each Participant shall be credited or debited on the books of the Company with a gain or loss equal to the adjustment that would be made if assets equal to each such Account had been invested with a rate of return equal to the rate of return of 10-Year Treasury Notes (adjusted monthly) plus 1.5 percent. As of each Valuation Date, the Excess Savings Account of each Participant shall be credited or debited on the books of the Company with a gain or loss equal to the adjustment that would be made if assets equal to such Account had been invested with a rate of return equal to 120% of the long-term Applicable Federal Rate (adjusted monthly).

4.8 Vesting

Except as provided in Section 4.10, a Participant shall have a nonforfeitable right to amounts credited to the Participant's Accounts.

4.9 Date of Payment

A Participant's Excess Savings Account shall be payable upon the Participant's termination of employment. At the time the Participant executes the Excess Base Salary Deferral Agreement and the Bonus Deferral Agreement, the Participant shall designate the date upon which the amounts deferred under such agreements shall become payable. Such amounts may be made payable either before, after, or upon the Participant's termination of employment; provided, however, that, subject to the provisions of Section 4.10, such election shall be irrevocable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any amounts attributable to deferrals made after December 31, 2004 that are payable under this Section 4.9 on account of a Participant's Separation from Service shall be made earlier than the end of the Separation Delay Period if the distribution is on account of such Separation from Service and at that date the Participant is a Specified Employee; provided that, such delay in payment shall not apply to any portion of a distribution that is excepted from such delay under the Code Section 409A Rules as a Short-Term Deferral.

4.10 Form of Payment

(a) **Excess Base Salary and Bonus Deferral.** At the time the Participant executes the Excess Base Salary Deferral Agreement and the Bonus Deferral Agreement, the Participant shall elect one of the following forms of payment for amounts credited to the Excess Base Salary Deferral Account and one of the following forms of payment for amounts credited to the Bonus Deferral Account:

- (1) **Lump Sum.** The Participant shall receive a single sum cash payment equal to the amount credited to such Account.
- (2) **Installments.** The Participant shall receive the amount credited to such Account in annual installments payable over a period not exceeding 15 years. Earnings shall continue to be credited on the unpaid amounts.

In the event the Participant changes any of the foregoing elections prior to the date of payment or changes the time of payment elected under Section 4.9, then, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 4.8 and except as provided in Section 4.12, the Participant shall forfeit 6 percent of the amount otherwise payable to the Participant under such election, and such forfeited amount shall cease to be an obligation of the Company and the Plan. No change of election may be made with respect to any amounts attributable to deferrals made after December 31, 2004.

(b) **Excess Savings Account.** At the time the Participant executes the Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Agreement, the Participant shall elect one of the following forms of payment for amounts credited to the Excess Savings Account:

- (1) **Lump Sum.** The Participant shall receive a single sum cash payment equal to the amount credited to the Excess Savings Account.
- (2) **Installments.** The Participant shall receive the amount credited to the Excess Savings Account in annual installments payable over a period not exceeding 15 years. Earnings shall continue to be credited on the unpaid amounts.

In the event the Participant changes the foregoing election prior to the date of payment, then, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 4.8 and except as provided in Section 4.12, the Participant shall forfeit 6 percent of the amount otherwise payable to the Participant under such election, such forfeited amount shall cease to be an obligation of the Company and the Plan, and no subsequent changes may be made by the Participant. No change of election may be made with respect to any amounts attributable to deferrals made after December 31, 2004.

4.11 Death Benefits

At the time the Participant executes the Excess Tax-Deferred Contribution Agreement, the Excess Base Salary Deferral Agreement, and the Bonus Deferral Agreement, the Participant shall designate a Beneficiary to receive death benefits payable under this Section 4.11. In the event of the death of the Participant prior to full payment of amounts credited to the Participant's Accounts, the unpaid amounts shall be paid within 90 days of the participant's death in a single sum cash payment to the Beneficiary. If no Beneficiary is designated or if no Beneficiary survives the Participant, the Participant's surviving spouse or, in the case of an unmarried Participant, the designated Beneficiary under the Rayonier Salaried Life Insurance Plan shall be the Beneficiary. In the event that no spouse survives the Participant or, in the case of an unmarried Participant, that the life insurance benefits have been assigned or that no Beneficiary has been designated under the Rayonier Salaried Life Insurance Plan, the Beneficiary shall be the Participant's estate.

4.12 Hardship Withdrawals

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 4.10, a Participant may, prior to the date payment of his Accounts is otherwise to be made, request a financial hardship withdrawal from any of his Accounts. A hardship withdrawal shall be available only upon a determination by the Company's Senior Vice President, Administration, that the Participant has suffered a severe and unanticipated emergency caused by an event that is beyond the control of the Participant. The amount of the withdrawal shall be limited to the amount necessary to satisfy the hardship. The Company's Senior Vice President, Administration, shall examine all relevant facts and circumstances to determine whether the Participant has a financial hardship and may require a Participant to submit any and all documentation that he deems necessary to substantiate the existence of a financial hardship.

4.13 Change of Control

Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 4.9 and 4.10, upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, a Participant shall receive a single sum cash payment equal to the amount credited to the Participant's Accounts; provided that, any distribution described in the last sentence of Section 4.9 with respect to a Participant who is a Specified Employee shall not be paid prior to the end of the Separation Delay Period.

ARTICLE V Rights of Participants

5.1 Contractual Obligation

It is intended that the Company is under a contractual obligation to make payments under this Plan when due. The benefits under this Plan shall be paid out of the general assets of the Company.

5.2 Unsecured Interest

No special or separate fund shall be established and no segregation of assets shall be made to assure the payment of benefits hereunder. No Participant hereunder shall have any right, title, or interest whatsoever in any specific asset of the Company. Nothing contained in this Plan and no action taken pursuant to its provisions shall create or be construed to create a trust of any kind, or a fiduciary relationship, between the Company and a Participant or any other person. To the extent that any person acquires a right to receive payments under this Plan, such right shall be no greater than the right of any unsecured general creditor of the Company. It is the intention of the Company that this Plan be unfunded for tax purposes and for purposes of Title I of ERISA and any trust created by the Company and any assets held by such trust to assist the Company in meeting its obligations under the Plan shall meet the requirements necessary to retain such unfunded status.

ARTICLE VI Administration

6.1 Administration

The Plan shall be administered by the Company as Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator may appoint one or more individuals and delegate such of its powers and duties described herein as it deems desirable to any such individual, in which case every reference herein made to the Plan Administrator shall be deemed to mean or include the individuals as to matters within their jurisdiction; provided, however, that in the absence of any contrary appointment or delegation, the authority, powers, and duties herein shall be assigned to the Company's Senior Vice President, Administration. The Plan Administrator shall, in its sole discretion, be authorized to construe and interpret all provisions of the Plan, to adopt rules and practices concerning the administration of the same, and to make any determinations and calculations necessary or appropriate hereunder. The determination of the Plan Administrator as to any disputed question arising under this Plan, including questions of construction and interpretation, shall be final, binding, and conclusive on all persons.

6.2 Indemnification

To the extent permitted by law, all agents and representatives of the Plan Administrator shall be indemnified by the Company and saved harmless against any claims, and the expenses of defending against such claims, resulting from any action or conduct relating to the administration of the Plan, except claims arising from gross negligence, willful neglect, or willful misconduct.

6.3 Expenses

The cost of benefit payments from this Plan and the expenses of administering the Plan shall be borne by the Company.

6.4 Tax Withholding

The Company may withhold from a payment any federal, state, or local taxes required by law to be withheld with respect to such payment and such sums as the Company may reasonably estimate are necessary to cover any taxes for which the Company may be liable and which may be assessed with regard to such payment.

6.5 Claims Procedure

- (a) **Submission of Claims.** Claims for benefits under the Plan shall be submitted in writing to the Plan Administrator or to an individual designated by the Plan Administrator for this purpose.
- (b) **Denial of Claim.** If any claim for benefits is wholly or partially denied, the claimant shall be given written or electronic notice within 90 days following the date on which the claim is filed, which notice shall set forth —
- (1) the specific reason or reasons for the denial;
 - (2) specific reference to pertinent Plan provisions on which the denial is based;
 - (3) a description of any additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary; and
 - (4) an explanation of the Plan's claim review procedures and time limits applicable to such procedures, including a statement that the claimant has a right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA following an adverse benefit determination on review.

If special circumstances require an extension of time for processing the claim, written notice of an extension shall be furnished to the claimant prior to the end of the initial period of 90 days following the date on which the claim is filed. Such an extension may not exceed a period of 90 days beyond the end of said initial period.

- (c) **Claim Review Procedure.** The claimant or his authorized representative may submit a written request for review to the Plan Administrator no later than 60 days after the date on which written or electronic notification of the denial is received by the claimant (or, if applicable, within 60 days after the date on which such denial is deemed to have occurred).

The claim for review shall be given a full and fair review that takes into account all comments, documents, records and other information that relates to the claim, without regard to whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial benefit determination.

Not later than 60 days after receipt of the request for review, the Plan Administrator shall render and furnish to the claimant written or electronic notice of the decision on review, which notice shall set forth —

- (1) the specific reason or reasons for the decision;
- (2) specific reference to pertinent Plan provisions on which the decision is based;
- (3) a statement that the claimant has a right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA following an adverse benefit determination on review; and
- (4) a statement that the claimant is entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to and copies of, all documents, records and other information relevant to the claim for benefit. A document is relevant to the claim for benefits if it was relied upon in making the determination, was submitted, considered or generated in the course of making the determination or demonstrates that benefit determinations are made in accordance with the Plan and that Plan provisions have been applied consistently with respect to similarly situated claimants.

If special circumstances require an extension of time for processing the claim, the decision shall be rendered as soon as possible, but not later than 120 days after receipt of the request for review, provided that written notice and explanation of the delay are given to the claimant prior to commencement of the extension. Such decision by the Plan Administrator shall not be subject to further review.

- (d) **Exhaustion of Remedy.** No claimant shall institute any action or proceeding in any state or federal court of law or equity, or before any administrative tribunal or arbitrator, for a claim for benefits under the Plan, until the claimant has first exhausted the procedures set forth in this Section.

ARTICLE VII Miscellaneous

7.1 Nontransferability

In no event shall the Company make any payment under this Plan to any assignee or creditor of a Participant or of a Beneficiary, except as otherwise required by law. Prior to the time of a payment hereunder, a Participant or a Beneficiary shall have no rights by way of anticipation or otherwise to assign or otherwise dispose of any interest under this Plan, nor shall rights be assigned or transferred by operation of law.

7.2 Rights Against the Company

Neither the establishment of the Plan, nor any modification thereof, nor any payments hereunder, shall be construed to give any Participant the right to be retained in the employ of the Company or to interfere with the right of the Company to discharge the Participant at any time.

7.3 Amendment or Termination

The Plan may be amended, modified, or terminated at any time by the Company provided that, except as may be required in the reasonable judgment of the Company to comply with the 409A Rules, no such amendment, modification, or termination shall reduce or diminish without the consent of a Participant or Beneficiary, if applicable, such person's right to receive any benefit accrued hereunder prior to the date of such amendment, modification, or termination. Notice of such amendment, modification, or termination shall be given in writing to each Participant and Beneficiary of a deceased Participant having an interest in the Plan to whom the provision applies.

7.4 Applicable Law

This instrument shall be binding on all successors and assignees of the Company and shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of Florida, subject to the provisions of all applicable Federal laws.

7.5 Illegality of Particular Provision

The illegality of any particular provision of this document shall not affect the other provisions, and the document shall be construed in all respects as if such invalid provision were omitted.

In Witness Whereof, Rayonier Inc. has caused this instrument to be executed, effective December 31, 2007.

Rayonier, Inc.

By _____

W. Edwin Frazier, III
Senior Vice President, Administration
and Corporate Secretary

RAYONIER INC.

4,500,000 Common Shares

**2004 RAYONIER INCENTIVE STOCK
AND
MANAGEMENT BONUS PLAN**

PLAN INFORMATION

**THIS DOCUMENT CONSTITUTES PART OF A PROSPECTUS COVERING SECURITIES
THAT HAVE BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE
SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.**

The Prospectus covers such additional securities as may be issuable as a result of anti-dilution provisions contained in the instruments pursuant to which securities covered by the Prospectus are issued.

**THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES
AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS
THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES
COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THE
PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A
CRIMINAL OFFENSE.**

As amended December 6, 2007

2004 RAYONIER INCENTIVE STOCK AND MANAGEMENT BONUS PLAN

1. PURPOSE

The purposes of the 2004 Rayonier Incentive Stock and Management Bonus Plan are (a) to motivate and reward superior performance on the part of employees of Rayonier and its subsidiaries and to thereby attract and retain employees of superior ability and (b) to assist the Company in attracting and retaining outside directors with the requisite experience and ability. In addition, the Plan is intended to further opportunities for stock ownership by such employees and directors in order to increase their proprietary interest in Rayonier and, as a result, their interest in the success of the Company. Awards will be made, in the discretion of the Committee, to Key Employees (including officers and directors who are also employees) whose responsibilities and decisions directly affect the performance of any Participating Company and its subsidiaries. Such incentive awards may consist of stock options, stock appreciation rights payable in stock or cash, performance shares, restricted stock, performance bonus awards or any combination of the foregoing, as the Committee may determine. Awards of stock options or restricted stock or any combination thereof will be made to non-employee directors by the Board in its discretion.

2. DEFINITIONS

When used herein, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

“Award” means an award granted to any Key Employee in accordance with the provisions of the Plan in the form of Options, Rights, Performance Shares, Restricted Stock or Performance Bonus Awards, or any combination of the foregoing.

“Award Agreement” means the written agreement evidencing each Award, other than Performance Bonus Awards, granted to a Key Employee under the Plan.

“Beneficiary” means the estate of a Key Employee or such other beneficiary or beneficiaries lawfully designated pursuant to Section 11 to receive the amount, if any, payable under the Plan upon the death of a Key Employee.

“Board” means the Board of Directors of the Company.

“Change in Control” has the meaning specified in the Retirement Plan.

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as now in effect or as hereafter amended. (All citations to sections of the Code are to such sections as they may from time to time be amended or renumbered.)

“Committee” means the Compensation and Management Development Committee of the Board or such other committee as may be designated by the Board to administer the Plan.

“Company” means Rayonier Inc. and its successors and assigns.

“Fair Market Value”, unless otherwise indicated in the provisions of this Plan, means, as of any date, the composite closing price for one share of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange for the most recently completed trading day or, if no sales of Stock have taken place on such date, the composite closing price on the most recent date on which selling prices were quoted, the determination to be made in the discretion of the Committee.

“GAAP” means U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

“Incentive Stock Option” means a stock option qualified under Section 422 of the Code.

“Key Employee” means an employee (including any officer or director who is also an employee) of any Participating Company whose responsibilities and decisions, in the judgment of the Committee, directly affect the performance of the Company and its subsidiaries. References to the term “Key Employees” shall be read to include “Non-employee Directors” in the application of Sections 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10 through 17 of the Plan as the context may require in relationship to Awards to Non-employee Directors hereunder. Except as otherwise may be determined by the Board, a Non-employee Director’s ceasing to be a director of the Company shall be treated in the same manner as a voluntary termination of employment by a Key Employee on such date.

“Limited Stock Appreciation Right” means a stock appreciation right that shall become exercisable automatically upon the occurrence of a Change in Control as described in Section 10 of the Plan.

“Non-employee Director” means a member of the Board who is not otherwise an employee of the Company.

“Option” means an option awarded under Section 5 of the Plan to purchase Stock of the Company, which option may be an Incentive Stock Option or a nonqualified stock option.

“Participating Company” means the Company or any subsidiary or other affiliate of the Company; provided, however, for Incentive Stock Options only, “Participating Company” means the Company or any corporation that at the time such Option is granted qualifies as a “subsidiary” of the Company under Section 425(f) of the Code.

“Participant” means each Key Employee of the Participating Company selected by the Committee as eligible for a Performance Bonus Award who could potentially be described in Section 162(m)(3) of the Code, as well as, in the discretion of the Committee, the President and Chief Executive Officer and any Key Employee reporting directly to the President and Chief Executive Officer.

“Performance Bonus Award” means the right of a Participant to receive cash following the completion of a Performance Period based upon performance in respect of one or more of the Performance Goals during such Performance Period, as specified in Section 9.

“Performance Goals” means or may be expressed in terms of any, but not limited to, of the following business criteria: (i) net income, (ii) earnings per share, (iii) operating income, (iv) operating cash flow, (v) earnings before income taxes and depreciation, (vi) earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, (vii) operating margins (viii) reductions in operating expenses, (ix) sales or return on sales, (x) total stockholder return, (xi) return on equity, (xii) return on total capital, (xiii) return on invested capital, (xiv) return on assets, (xv) economic value added, (xvi) cost reductions and savings, (xvii) increase in surplus, (xviii) productivity improvements, and (xix) an executive’s attainment of personal objectives with respect to any of the foregoing criteria or other criteria such as growth and profitability, customer satisfaction, leadership effectiveness, business development, negotiating transactions and sales or developing long term business goals. A Performance Goal may be measured over a Performance Period on a periodic, annual, cumulative or average basis and may be established on a corporate-wide basis or established with respect to one or more operating units, divisions, subsidiaries, acquired businesses, minority investments, partnerships or joint ventures. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, the Performance Goals will be determined using GAAP consistently applied during a Performance Period by no later than the earlier of the date that is ninety days after the commencement of the Performance Period or the day prior to the date on which twenty-five percent of the Performance Period has elapsed.

“Performance Objective” means the level or levels of performance required to be attained with respect to specified Performance Goals in order that a Key Employee shall become entitled to specified rights in connection with a Performance Share or Performance Bonus Award.

“Performance Period” means the calendar year, or such other shorter or longer period designated by the Committee, during which performance will be measured in order to determine a Key Employee’s entitlement to receive payment of a Performance Share or Performance Bonus Award, respectively.

“Performance Share” means a performance share awarded under Section 6 of the Plan.

“Plan” means the 2004 Rayonier Incentive Stock and Management Bonus Plan, as the same may be amended, administered or interpreted from time to time.

“Plan Year” means the calendar year.

“Retirement” means eligibility to receive immediate retirement benefits under a Participating Company pension plan.

“Restricted Stock” means Stock awarded under Section 7 of the Plan subject to such restrictions as the Committee deems appropriate or desirable.

“Restricted Stock Unit” has the meaning set forth in Section 6 of the Plan.

“Retirement Plan” means the Retirement Plan for Salaried Employees of Rayonier Inc., as amended effective July 18, 1997, and as the same may be thereafter amended from time to time prior to the occurrence of a Change in Control.

“Right” means a stock appreciation right awarded in connection with an option under Section 5 of the Plan.

“Share Limit” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.

“Stock” means the common shares of the Company.

“Total Disability” means the complete and permanent inability of a Key Employee to perform all of his or her duties under the terms of his or her employment with any Participating Company, as determined by the Committee upon the basis of such evidence, including independent medical reports and data, as the Committee deems appropriate or necessary.

“Voting Securities” means any securities of the Company that vote generally in the election of directors.

3. SHARES SUBJECT TO THE PLAN

The aggregate number of shares of Stock that may be awarded under the Plan is 4.5 million.

No more than 2.66 million shares of Stock shall be available for Restricted Stock, Performance Share Awards, Performance Bonus Awards or settlement of Rights. In no event shall more than one million (1,000,000) shares of Stock be cumulatively available for Awards of incentive stock options under the Plan. For any Plan Year, no individual employee may receive an Award of Options, Performance Shares, Restricted Stock or Rights for more than four percent (4%) of the total number of shares authorized under the Plan (with respect to any Key Employee, his or her “Share Limit”). The number of shares available in each category hereunder shall be subject to adjustment as provided in Section 14 in connection with a Stock split, Stock dividend, or other extraordinary transaction affecting the Stock.

Subject to the above limitations, shares of Stock to be issued under the Plan may be made available from the authorized but unissued shares, or from shares purchased in the open market. For the purpose of computing the total number of shares of Stock available for Awards under the Plan, there shall be counted against the foregoing limitations the number of shares of Stock that equal the maximum number of Performance Share Awards issuable in any outstanding grant, in each case determined as at the dates on which such Awards are granted. If any Awards under the Plan are forfeited, terminated, expire unexercised, are settled in cash in lieu of Stock or are exchanged for other Awards, the shares of Stock that were theretofore subject to such Awards shall again be available for Awards under the Plan to the extent of such forfeiture or expiration of such Awards. Further, any shares that are exchanged (either actually or constructively) by optionees as full or partial payment to the Company of the purchase price of shares being acquired through the exercise of a stock option granted under the Plan will not be available for subsequent Awards.

4. GRANT OF AWARDS AND AWARD AGREEMENTS

(a) Subject to the provisions of the Plan, the Committee shall (i) determine and designate from time to time those Key Employees or groups of Key Employees to whom Awards are to be granted; (ii) determine the form or forms of Award to be granted to any Key Employee; (iii) determine the amount or number of shares of Stock subject to each Award; and (iv) determine the terms and conditions of each Award.

(b) The Board shall serve to administer and interpret the Plan with respect to any grants of Awards made to Non-employee Directors. Non-employee Directors shall only be eligible for Stock Options pursuant to Section 5 and/or Restricted Stock under Section 7. Non-employee Directors shall not be entitled to receive any Rights. Any such Awards, and all duties, powers and authority given to the Committee in this Plan, including those provided for in this Section 4, in Section 12 and elsewhere in the Plan, in connection with Awards to Participants shall be deemed to be given to the Board in its sole discretion in connection with Awards to Non-employee Directors. The Board may request of the Committee, its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee or of any other Board committee comprised of independent directors, its recommendation on the level of Awards for this purpose. Except as may be specifically provided by the Board at the time of grant or in the applicable Award Agreement, the provisions of Sections 10, 15 and 16 shall not apply in respect of Awards made to Non-employee Directors.

(c) Each Award, other than Performance Bonus Awards, granted under the Plan shall be evidenced by a written Award Agreement. Such agreement shall be subject to and incorporate the express terms and conditions, if any, required under the Plan or required by the Committee.

5. STOCK OPTIONS AND RIGHTS

(a) With respect to Options and Rights, the Committee shall (i) authorize the granting of Incentive Stock Options, nonqualified stock options, or a combination of Incentive Stock Options and nonqualified stock options; (ii) authorize the granting of Rights that may be granted in connection with all or part of any Option granted under this Plan, either concurrently with the grant of the Option or at any time thereafter during the term of the Option; (iii) determine the number of shares of Stock subject to each Option or the number of shares of Stock that shall be used to determine the value of a Right; and (iv) determine the time or times when and the manner in which each Option or Right shall be exercisable and the duration of the exercise period.

(b) Any Option issued hereunder that is intended to qualify as an Incentive Stock Option shall be subject to such limitations or requirements as may be necessary for the purposes of Section 422 of the Code or any regulations and rulings thereunder to the extent and in such form as determined by the Committee in its discretion.

(c) Rights may be granted only to Key Employees who may be considered directors or officers of the Company for purposes of Section 16 of the Act.

(d) The exercise period for a nonqualified stock option and any related Right shall not exceed ten years from the date of grant, and the exercise period for an Incentive Stock Option and any related Right shall not exceed ten years from the date of grant.

(e) The Option price per share shall be determined by the Committee at the time any Option is granted and shall be not less than the Fair Market Value of one share of Stock on the date the Option is granted.

(f) No part of any Option or Right may be exercised until the Key Employee who has been granted the Award shall have remained in the employ of a Participating Company for such period after the date of grant as the Committee may specify, if any, and the Committee may further require exercisability in installments; provided, however, the period during which a Right is exercisable shall commence no earlier than six months following the date the Option or Right is granted.

(g) The purchase price of the shares as to which an Option shall be exercised shall be paid to the Company at the time of exercise either in cash or Stock already owned by the optionee having a total Fair Market Value equal to the purchase price, or a combination of cash and Stock having a total fair market value, as so determined, equal to the purchase price. The Committee shall determine acceptable methods for tendering Stock as payment upon exercise of an Option and may impose such limitations and prohibitions on the use of Stock to exercise an Option as it deems appropriate.

(h) Unless Section 10 shall provide otherwise, Rights granted to a director or officer shall terminate when such person ceases to be considered a director or officer of the Company subject to Section 16 of the Act.

(i) In case of termination of employment, the following provisions shall apply:

(A) If a Key Employee who has been granted an Option shall die before such Option has expired, his or her Option may be exercised in full by the person or persons to whom the Key Employee's rights under the Option pass by will, or if no such person has such right, by his or her executors or administrators, at any time, or from time to time, within five years after the date of the Key Employee's death or within such other period, and subject to such terms and conditions as the Committee may specify, but not later than the expiration date specified in Section 5(d) above.

(B) If the Key Employee's employment by any Participating Company terminates because of his or her Retirement or Total Disability, he or she may exercise his or her Options in full at any time, or from time to time, within five years after the date of the termination of his or her employment or within such other period, and subject to such terms and conditions as the Committee may specify, but not later than the expiration date specified in Section 5(d) above. Any such Options not fully exercisable immediately prior to such optionee's Retirement shall become fully exercisable upon such Retirement unless the Committee, in its sole discretion, shall otherwise determine.

(C) Except as provided in Section 10, if the Key Employee shall voluntarily resign before eligibility for Retirement or he or she is terminated for cause as determined by the Committee, the Options shall be cancelled coincident with the effective date of the termination of employment.

(D) If the Key Employee's employment terminates for any other reason, he or she may exercise his or her Options, to the extent that he or she shall have been entitled to do so at the date of the termination of his or her employment, at any time, or from time to time, within three months after the date of the termination of his or her employment or within such other period, and subject to such terms and conditions as the Committee may specify, but not later than the expiration date specified in Section 5(d) above.

(j) No Option or Right granted under the Plan shall be transferable other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution. During the lifetime of the optionee, an Option or Right shall be exercisable only by the Key Employee to whom the Option or Right is granted.

(k) With respect to an Incentive Stock Option, the Committee shall specify such terms and provisions as the Committee may determine to be necessary or desirable in order to qualify such Option as an "incentive stock option" within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code.

(l) With respect to the exercisability and settlement of Rights:

(i) Upon exercise of a Right, the Key Employee shall be entitled, subject to such terms and conditions as the Committee may specify, to receive upon exercise thereof all or a portion of the excess of (A) the Fair Market Value of a specified number of shares of Stock at the time of exercise, as determined by the Committee, over (B) a specified amount that shall not, subject to Section 5(e), be less than the Fair Market Value of such specified number of shares of Stock at the time the Right is granted. Upon exercise of a Right, payment of such excess shall be made as the Committee shall specify in cash, the issuance or transfer to the Key Employee of whole shares of Stock with a Fair Market Value at such time equal to any excess, or a combination of cash and shares of Stock with a combined Fair Market Value at such time equal to any such excess, all as determined by the Committee. The Company will not issue a fractional share of Stock and, if a fractional share would otherwise be issuable, the Company shall pay cash equal to the Fair Market Value of the fractional share of Stock at such time.

(ii) In the event of the exercise of such Right, the Company's obligation in respect of any related Option or such portion thereof will be discharged by payment of the Right so exercised.

6. PERFORMANCE SHARES

(a) Subject to the provisions of the Plan, the Committee shall (i) determine and designate from time to time those Key Employees or groups of Key Employees to whom Awards of Performance Shares are to be made, (ii) determine the Performance Period and Performance Objectives applicable to such Awards, (iii) determine the form of settlement of a Performance Share and (iv) generally determine the terms and conditions of each such Award. At any date, each Performance Share shall have a value equal to the Fair Market Value of a share of Stock at such date; provided that the Committee may limit the aggregate amount payable upon the settlement of any Award.

(b) The Committee shall determine a Performance Period of not less than two nor more than five years with respect to the award of Performance Shares. Performance Periods may overlap and Key Employees may participate simultaneously with respect to Performance Shares for which different Performance Periods are prescribed.

(c) The Committee shall determine the Performance Objectives of Awards of Performance Shares. Performance Objectives may vary from Key Employee to Key Employee and between groups of Key Employees and shall be based upon such Performance Goals as the Committee may deem appropriate. The Performance Objective shall be established by the Committee prior to, or reasonably promptly following the inception of, a Performance Period but, to the extent required by Section 162(m) of the Code, by no later than the earlier of the date that is ninety days after the commencement of the Performance Period or the day prior to the date on which twenty-five percent of the Performance Period has elapsed.

(d) Following the completion of each Performance Period, the Committee shall certify in writing, in accordance with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code to the extent applicable, whether the Performance Objective and other material terms for paying amounts in respect of each Performance Share Award related to that Performance Period have been achieved or met. Unless the Committee determines otherwise, Performance Share Awards shall not be settled until the Committee has made the certification specified under this Section 6(d).

(e) The Committee is authorized at any time during or after a Performance Period to reduce or eliminate the Performance Share Award of any Key Employee for any reason, including, without limitation, changes in the position or duties of any Key Employee with the Participating Company during or after a Performance Period, whether due to any termination of employment (including death, disability, retirement, voluntary termination or termination with or without cause) or otherwise. In addition, to the extent necessary to preserve the intended economic effects of the Plan to the Participating Company and the Key Employee, the Committee shall adjust Performance Objectives, the Performance Share Awards or both to take into account: (i) a change in corporate capitalization, (ii) a corporate transaction, such as any merger of the Company or any subsidiary into another corporation, any consolidation of the Company or any subsidiary into another corporation, any separation of the Company or any subsidiary (including a spin-off or the distribution of stock or property of the Company or any subsidiary), any reorganization of the Company or any subsidiary or a large, special and non-recurring dividend paid or distributed by the Company (whether or not such reorganization comes within the definition of Section 368 of the Code), (iii) any partial or complete liquidation of the Company or any subsidiary or (iv) a change in accounting or other relevant rules or regulations (any adjustment pursuant to this Clause (iv) shall be subject to the timing requirements of the last sentence of the definition of Performance Goal set forth in Section 2 of the Plan); *provided, however*, that no adjustment hereunder shall be authorized or made if and to the extent that the Committee determines that such authority or the making of such adjustment would cause the Performance Bonus Awards to fail to qualify as "qualified performance-based compensation" under Section 162(m) of the Code with respect to a particular Key Employee.

(f) At the beginning of a Performance Period, the Committee shall determine for each Key Employee or group of Key Employees the number of Performance Shares or the percentage of Performance Shares that shall be paid to the Key Employee or member of the group of Key Employees if Performance Objectives are met in whole or in part.

(g) If a Key Employee terminates service with all Participating Companies during a Performance Period because of death, Total Disability, Retirement, or under other circumstances where the Committee in its sole discretion finds that a waiver would be in the best interests of the Company, that Key Employee may, as determined by the Committee, be entitled to an Award of Performance Shares at the end of the Performance Period based upon the extent to which the Performance Objectives were satisfied at the end of such period, which Award, in the discretion of the Committee, may be maintained without change or reduced and prorated for the portion of the Performance Period during which the Key Employee was employed by any Participating Company; provided, however, the Committee may provide for an earlier payment in settlement of such Performance Shares in such amount and under such terms and conditions as the Committee deems appropriate or desirable, but only to the extent consistent with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code to the extent applicable in respect of such Key Employee. If a Key Employee terminates service with all Participating Companies during a Performance Period for any other reason, then such Key Employee shall not be entitled to any Award with respect to that Performance Period unless the Committee shall otherwise determine.

(h) Each Award of a Performance Share shall be paid in whole shares of Stock, or cash, or a combination of Stock and cash all as the Committee shall determine, with payment to be made as soon as practicable after the end of the relevant Performance Period but no earlier than following the determination made in Section 6(d) hereof and no later than March 15 following the Performance Period. Subject to the terms of the applicable program, the Award may also be paid in shares of Stock or Restricted Stock.

(i) With respect to Performance Shares that may be settled through the grant of Stock, a Key Employee shall not be granted Performance Shares for all of the Performance Periods commencing in a calendar year that permit the Key Employee to earn Stock covering more than the Share Limit in respect of such Key Employee. In addition, separate and apart from the limit in the previous sentence, with respect to Performance Share Awards to be settled in cash, a Key Employee shall not be granted Performance Share Awards for all of the Performance Periods commencing in a calendar year that permit the Key Employee in the aggregate to earn a cash payment in excess of the Fair Market Value of the Share Limit as of the first day of the first Performance Period commencing in such calendar year.

(j) Performance Share Awards may be structured in the form of Restricted Stock Units or any substantially similar instrument evidencing the right to receive a share of Stock, or a cash payment equal to the Fair Market Value of a share of Stock, at some future date upon the lapse of the applicable restrictions established by the Committee or upon the satisfaction of any applicable Performance Goals established by the Committee hereunder. To the extent provided for by the Committee, the rules of Section 7 shall apply to Restricted Stock Units payable in Stock.

7. RESTRICTED STOCK

(a) Restricted Stock shall be subject to a restriction period (after which restrictions will lapse), which shall mean a period commencing on the date the Award is granted and ending on such date as the Committee shall determine (the "Restriction Period"). The Committee may provide for the lapse of restrictions in installments where deemed appropriate.

(b) Except when the Committee determines otherwise pursuant to Section 7(d), if a Key Employee terminates employment with all Participating Companies for any reason before the expiration of the Restriction Period, all shares of Restricted Stock still subject to restriction shall be forfeited by the Key Employee and shall be reacquired by the Company.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this Section 7, no shares of Restricted Stock received by a Key Employee shall be sold, exchanged, transferred, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise disposed of during the Restriction Period.

(d) In cases of death, Total Disability or Retirement or in cases of special circumstances, the Committee may, in its sole discretion when it finds that a waiver would be in the best interests of the Company, elect to waive any or all remaining restrictions with respect to such Key Employee's Restricted Stock.

(e) The Committee may require, under such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate or desirable, that the certificates for Stock delivered under the Plan may be held in custody by a bank or other institution, or that the Company may itself hold such shares in custody until the Restriction Period expires or until restrictions thereon otherwise lapse, and may require, as a condition of any Award of Restricted Stock that the Key Employee shall have delivered a stock power endorsed in blank relating to the Restricted Stock.

(f) Nothing in this Section 7 shall preclude a Key Employee from exchanging any shares of Restricted Stock subject to the restrictions contained herein for any other shares of Stock that are similarly restricted.

(g) Subject to Section 7(e) and Section 8, each Key Employee entitled to receive Restricted Stock under the Plan shall be issued a certificate for the shares of Stock. Such certificate shall be registered in the name of the Key Employee, and shall bear an appropriate legend reciting the terms, conditions and restrictions, if any, applicable to such Award and shall be subject to appropriate stop-transfer orders.

8. CERTIFICATES FOR AWARDS OF STOCK

(a) The Company shall not be required to issue or deliver any certificates for shares of Stock prior to (i) the listing of such shares on any stock exchange on which the Stock may then be listed and (ii) the completion of any registration or qualification of such shares under any federal or state law, or any ruling or regulation of any government body that the Company shall, in its sole discretion, determine to be necessary or advisable.

(b) All certificates for shares of Stock delivered under the Plan shall also be subject to such stop-transfer orders and other restrictions as the Committee may deem advisable under the rules, regulations, and other requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any stock exchange upon which the Stock is then listed and any applicable federal or state securities laws, and the Committee may cause a legend or legends to be placed on any such certificates to make appropriate reference to such restrictions. The foregoing provisions of this Section 8(b) shall not be effective if and to the extent that the shares of Stock delivered under the Plan are covered by an effective and current registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, or if and so long as the Committee determines that application of such provisions is no longer required or desirable. In making such determination, the Committee may rely upon an opinion of counsel for the Company.

(c) Except for the restrictions on Restricted Stock under Section 7, each Key Employee who receives Stock in settlement of an Award of Stock, shall have all of the rights of a shareholder with respect to such shares, including the right to vote the shares and receive dividends and other distributions. No Key Employee awarded an Option, a Right or Performance Share shall have any right as a shareholder with respect to any shares covered by his or her Option, Right or Performance Share prior to the date of issuance to him or her of a certificate or certificates for such shares.

9. MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE BONUS AWARDS

(a) *Form of Award.* The Committee is authorized to grant Awards pursuant to this Section 9. An Award shall represent the conditional right of the Participant to receive cash, or at the discretion of the Committee (and subject to the limitations in Section 3), in whole or in part in shares of stock, based upon achievement of one or more pre-established Performance Objectives during a Performance Period, subject to the terms of this Section 9 and the other applicable terms of the Plan. Awards shall be subject to such conditions, including deferral of settlement, risks of forfeiture, restrictions on transferability and other terms and conditions as shall be specified by the Committee. The Performance Bonus Award hereunder may take the form of a percentage of a bonus pool the magnitude of which shall be determined in a manner consistent with the determination of individual Performance Bonus Awards based on individual Performance Objectives hereunder for all of the members in the pool, with the time period for establishing the magnitude of the pool and the fixing of the applicable percentage available to any individual determined in accordance with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code applicable to any such individuals in the pool.

(b) *Performance Objectives.* The Committee shall establish the Performance Objective for each Performance Bonus Award, consisting of one or more business criteria permitted as Performance Goals

hereunder, one or more levels of performance with respect to each such criteria, and the amount or amounts payable or other rights that the Participant will be entitled to upon achievement of such levels of performance. The Performance Objective shall be established by the Committee prior to, or reasonably promptly following the inception of, a Performance Period but, to the extent required by Section 162(m) of the Code, by no later than the earlier of the date that is ninety days after the commencement of the Performance Period or the day prior to the date on which twenty-five percent of the Performance Period has elapsed.

(c) *Additional Provisions Applicable to Performance Bonus Awards.* More than one Performance Goal may be incorporated in a Performance Objective, in which case achievement with respect to each Performance Goal may be assessed individually or in combination with each other. The Committee may, in connection with the establishment of Performance Objectives for a Performance Period, establish a matrix setting forth the relationship between performance on two or more Performance Goals and the amount of the Performance Bonus Award payable for that Performance Period. The level or levels of performance specified with respect to a Performance Goal may be established in absolute terms, as objectives relative to performance in prior periods, as an objective compared to the performance of one or more comparable companies or an index covering multiple companies, or otherwise as the Committee may determine. Performance Objectives shall be objective and shall otherwise meet the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code. Performance Objectives may differ for Performance Bonus Awards granted to any one Participant or to different Participants.

(d) *Duration of the Performance Period.* The Committee shall establish the duration of each Performance Period at the time that it sets the Performance Objectives applicable to that Performance Period. The Committee shall be authorized to permit overlapping or consecutive Performance Periods.

(e) *Certification.* Following the completion of each Performance Period, the Committee shall certify in writing, in accordance with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code, whether the Performance Objective and other material terms for paying amounts in respect of each Performance Bonus Award related to that Performance Period have been achieved or met. Unless the Committee determines otherwise, Performance Bonus Awards shall not be settled until the Committee has made the certification specified under this Section 9(e).

(f) *Adjustment.* The Committee is authorized at any time during or after a Performance Period to reduce or eliminate the Performance Bonus Award of any Participant for any reason, including, without limitation, changes in the position or duties of any Participant with the Participating Company during or after a Performance Period, whether due to any termination of employment (including death, disability, Retirement, voluntary termination or termination with or without cause) or otherwise. In addition, to the extent necessary to preserve the intended economic effects of the Plan to the Participating Company and the Participants, the Committee shall adjust Performance Objectives, the Performance Bonus Awards or both to take into account: (i) a change in corporate capitalization, (ii) a corporate transaction, such as any merger of the Company or any subsidiary into another corporation, any consolidation of the Company or any subsidiary into another corporation, any separation of the Company or any subsidiary (including a spin-off or the distribution of stock or property of the Company or any subsidiary), any reorganization of the Company or any subsidiary or a large, special and non-recurring dividend paid or distributed by the Company (whether or not such reorganization comes within the definition of Section 368 of the Code), (iii) any partial or complete liquidation of the Company or any subsidiary or (iv) a change in accounting or other relevant rules or regulations (any adjustment pursuant to this Clause (iv) shall be subject to the timing requirements of the last sentence of the definition of Performance Goal set forth in Section 2 of the Plan); *provided, however*, that no adjustment hereunder shall be authorized or made if and to the extent that the Committee determines that such authority or the making of such adjustment would cause the Performance Bonus Awards to fail to qualify as “qualified performance-based compensation” under Section 162(m) of the Code.

(g) *Timing of Payment.* Except as provided below, any amounts payable in respect of Performance Bonus Awards for a Performance Period will generally be paid as soon as practicable following the determination in respect thereof made pursuant to Section 9(e), but no later than March 15 of the year following the Performance Period.

(h) *Deferral of Payments.* Subject to such terms, conditions and administrative guidelines as the Committee shall specify from time to time, a Participant shall have the right to elect to defer receipt of part or all of any payment due with respect to a Performance Bonus Award.

(i) *Maximum Amount Payable Per Participant Under This Section 9.* A Participant shall not be granted Performance Bonus Awards for all of the Performance Periods commencing in a calendar year that permit the Participant in the aggregate to earn a payment in excess of 200% of the Participant's base salary in effect at the beginning of such calendar year.

(j) *Termination of Employment.* In the event a Participant terminates employment for any reason during a Performance Period or prior to the Performance Bonus Award payment, he or she (or his or her Beneficiary, in the case of death) shall not be entitled to receive any Performance Bonus Award for such Performance Period unless the Committee, in its sole and absolute discretion, elects to pay all or any part of a Performance Bonus Award to such Participant.

10. CHANGE IN CONTROL

Notwithstanding any provisions in this Plan to the contrary:

(a) Each outstanding Option granted under the Plan shall become immediately exercisable in full for the aggregate number of shares covered thereby and all related Rights shall also become exercisable upon the occurrence of a Change in Control and shall continue to be exercisable in full for cash for a period of 60 calendar days beginning on the date that such Change in Control occurs and ending on the 60th calendar day following that date; provided, however, that no Option or Right shall be exercisable beyond the expiration date of its original term.

(b) Options and Rights shall not terminate and shall continue to be fully exercisable for a period of seven months following the occurrence of a Change in Control in the case of an employee who is terminated other than for just cause or who voluntarily terminates his or her employment because he or she in good faith believes that as a result of such Change in Control he or she is unable effectively to discharge the duties of the position he or she occupied just prior to the occurrence of such Change in Control. For purposes of Section 10 only, termination shall be for "just cause" only if such termination is based on fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement on the part of the employee that results in a final conviction of a felony. Under no circumstances, however, shall any Option or Right be exercised beyond the expiration date of its original term.

(c) Any Right or portion thereof may be exercised for cash within the 60-calendar-day period following the occurrence of a Change in Control with settlement, except in the case of a Right related to an Incentive Stock Option, based on the "Formula Price" that shall mean the highest of (A) the Fair Market Value, or (B) the average composite daily selling prices of the Stock during the period beginning on the 30th calendar day prior to the date on which the Right is exercised and ending on the date such Right is exercised, or (C) the highest gross price paid for the Stock during the same period of time, as reported in a report on Schedule 13D filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or (D) the highest gross price paid or to be paid for a share of Stock (whether by way of exchange, conversion, distribution upon merger, liquidation or otherwise) in any of the transactions set forth in the definition of "Change in Control" in the Retirement Plan; provided that, if any of these alternative calculations is not a permitted calculation of "fair market value" under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(5)(iv) in the circumstances, it shall not be included.

(d) Upon the occurrence of a Change in Control, Limited Stock Appreciation Rights shall automatically be granted as to any Option with respect to which Rights are not then outstanding; provided, however, that Limited Stock Appreciation Rights shall be provided at the time of grant of any Incentive Stock Option subject to exercisability upon the occurrence of a Change in Control. Limited Stock Appreciation Rights shall entitle the holder thereof, upon exercise of such rights and surrender of the related Option or any portion thereof, to receive, without payment to the Company (except for applicable withholding taxes), an amount in cash equal to the excess, if any, of the Formula Price as that term is defined in Section 10 over the exercise price of the Stock as provided in such Option; provided that in the case of the exercise of any such Limited Stock Appreciation Right or portion thereof related to an Incentive Stock Option, the Fair Market Value of the Stock at the time of such exercise shall be substituted for the Formula Price. Each such Limited Stock Appreciation Right shall be exercisable only during the period

beginning on the first business day following the occurrence of such Change in Control and ending on the 60th calendar day following such date and only to the same extent the related Option is exercisable. Upon exercise of a Limited Stock Appreciation Right and surrender of the related Option, or portion thereof, such Option, to the extent surrendered, shall not thereafter be exercisable.

(e) The restrictions applicable to Awards of Restricted Stock issued pursuant to Section 7 shall lapse upon the occurrence of a Change in Control and the Company shall issue stock certificates without a restrictive legend. Key Employees holding Restricted Stock on the date of a Change in Control may tender such Restricted Stock to the Company that shall pay the Formula Price as that term is defined in Section 10; provided, such Restricted Stock must be tendered to the Company within 60 calendar days of the Change in Control.

(f) If a Change in Control occurs during the course of a Performance Period applicable to an Award of Performance Shares pursuant to Section 6, then the Key Employee shall be deemed to have satisfied the Performance Objectives and settlement of such Performance Shares shall be based on the Formula Price, as defined in this Section 10.

11. BENEFICIARY

The Beneficiary of a Key Employee shall be the Key Employee's estate, which shall be entitled to receive the Award, if any, payable under the Plan upon his or her death. A Key Employee may file with the Company a written designation of one or more persons as a Beneficiary in lieu of his or her estate, who shall be entitled to receive the Award, if any, payable under the Plan upon his or her death, subject to the enforceability of the designation under applicable law at that time. A Key Employee may from time-to-time revoke or change his or her Beneficiary designation, with or without the consent of any prior Beneficiary as required by applicable law, by filing a new designation with the Company. Subject to the foregoing, the last such designation received by the Company shall be controlling; provided, however, that no designation, or change or revocation thereof, shall be effective unless received by the Company prior to the Key Employee's death, and in no event shall it be effective as of a date prior to such receipt. If the Committee is in doubt as to the right of any person to receive such Award, the Company may retain such Award, without liability for any interest thereon, until the Committee determines the rights thereto, or the Company may pay such Award into any court of appropriate jurisdiction and such payment shall be a complete discharge of the liability of the Company therefore.

12. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN

(a) Each member of the Committee shall be both a member of the Board, a "non-employee director" within the meaning of Rule 16b-3(b)(3)(i) under the Act or successor rule or regulation and an "outside director" within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Code.

(b) All decisions, determinations or actions of the Committee made or taken pursuant to grants of authority under the Plan shall be made or taken in the sole discretion of the Committee and shall be final, conclusive and binding on all persons for all purposes.

(c) The Committee shall have full power, discretion and authority to interpret, construe and administer the Plan and any part thereof, and its interpretations and constructions thereof and actions taken thereunder shall be, except as otherwise determined by the Board, final, conclusive and binding on all persons for all purposes.

(d) The Committee's decisions and determinations under the Plan need not be uniform and may be made selectively among Key Employees, whether or not such Key Employees are similarly situated.

(e) The Committee may, in its sole discretion, delegate such of its powers as it deems appropriate; *provided, however*, that the Committee may not delegate its responsibility (i) to make Awards to executive officers of the Company; (ii) to make Awards that are intended to constitute "qualified performance-based compensation" under Section 162(m) of the Code; or (iii) to certify the satisfaction of Performance Objectives pursuant to Sections 6(d) or 9(e) in accordance with Section 162(m) of the Code. The Committee may also appoint agents to assist in the day-to-day administration of the Plan and may delegate the authority to execute documents under the Plan to one or more members of the Committee or to one or more officers of the Company.

(f) If a Change in Control has not occurred and if the Committee determines that a Key Employee has taken action inimical to the best interests of any Participating Company, the Committee may, in its sole discretion, terminate in whole or in part such portion of any Option (including any related Right) as has not yet become exercisable at the time of termination, terminate any Performance Share Award for which the Performance Period has not been completed or terminate any Award of Restricted Stock for which the Restriction Period has not lapsed.

13. AMENDMENT, EXTENSION OR TERMINATION

The Board may, at any time, amend or terminate the Plan and, specifically, may make such modifications to the Plan as it deems necessary to avoid the application of Section 162(m) of the Code and the Treasury regulations issued thereunder. However, no amendment shall, without approval by a majority of the Company's stockholders, (a) alter the group of persons eligible to participate in the Plan, (b) except as provided in Section 14 increase the maximum number of shares of Stock that are available for Awards under the Plan, or (c) except for adjustments pursuant to Section 14 or as otherwise provided for in the Plan, decrease the Option price for any outstanding Option after the date the Option is granted or accept the surrender of any outstanding Option as consideration for the grant of a new Option with a lower price than the Option being surrendered. If a Change in Control has occurred, no amendment or termination shall impair the rights of any person with respect to a prior Award.

14. ADJUSTMENTS IN EVENT OF CHANGE IN COMMON STOCK

In the event of any recapitalization, reclassification, split-up or consolidation of shares of Stock or stock dividend, merger or consolidation of the Company or sale by the Company of all or a portion of its assets, the Committee may make such adjustments in the Stock subject to Awards, including Stock subject to purchase by an Option, or the terms, conditions or restrictions on Stock or Awards, including the price payable upon the exercise of such Option, as the Committee deems equitable. With respect to Awards intended to qualify as "performance-based compensation" under Section 162(m) of the Code, such adjustments shall be made only to the extent that the Committee determines that such adjustments may be made without a loss of deductibility for such Awards under Section 162(m) of the Code.

15. FORFEITURE OF GAINS ON EXERCISE

Except following a Change in Control, if the Key Employee terminates employment in breach of any covenants and conditions subsequent set forth in Section 16 and becomes employed by a competitor of the Company within one year after the date of exercise of any Option or the receipt of any Award, the Key Employee shall pay to the Company an amount equal to any gain from the exercise of the Option or the value of the Award other than Options, in each case measured by the amount reported as taxable compensation to the Key Employee by the Company for federal income tax purposes and in the case of Options that are incentive stock options, in an amount equal to the amount that would have been reported as taxable income were such Options not incentive stock options, and in each case without regard to any subsequent fluctuation in the market price of the shares of common stock of the Company. Any such amount due hereunder shall be paid by the Key Employee within thirty days of becoming employed by a competitor. By accepting an Option or other Award hereunder, the Key Employee is authorizing the Company to withhold, to the extent permitted by law, the amount owed to the Company hereunder from any amounts that the Company may owe to the Key Employee in any capacity whatsoever.

16. CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT

Except after a Change in Control, the exercise of any Option or Right and the receipt of any Award shall be subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions subsequent: (i) that Key Employee refrain from engaging in any activity that in the opinion of the Committee is competitive with any activity of the Company or any Subsidiary, excluding any activity undertaken upon the written approval or request of the Company, (ii) that Key Employee refrain from otherwise acting in a manner inimical or in any way contrary to the best interests of the Company, and (iii) that the Key Employee furnish the Company such information with respect to the satisfaction of the foregoing conditions subsequent as the Committee shall reasonably request. In addition, except as may otherwise be excused by action of the Committee, the Key Employee by the exercise of the Option or the receipt of the Award agrees to remain in the employ of the Company, unless earlier terminated by the Company or by the Key Employee by reason of his or her death, disability or retirement.

17. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Except as provided in Section 10, nothing in this Plan or any Award granted hereunder shall confer upon any employee any right to continue in the employ of any Participating Company or interfere in any way with the right of any Participating Company to terminate his or her employment at any time. No Award payable under the Plan shall be deemed salary or compensation for the purpose of computing benefits under any employee benefit plan or other arrangement of any Participating Company for the benefit of its employees unless the Company shall determine otherwise. No Key Employee shall have any claim to an Award until it is actually granted under the Plan. To the extent that any person acquires a right to receive payments from the Company under this Plan, such right shall be no greater than the right of an unsecured general creditor of the Company. All payments to be made hereunder shall be paid from the general funds of the Company and no special or separate fund shall be established and no segregation of assets shall be made to assure payment of such amounts except as provided in Section 7(e) with respect to Restricted Stock.

(b) The Committee may cause to be made, as a condition precedent to the payment of any Award, or otherwise, appropriate arrangements with the Key Employee or his or her Beneficiary, for the withholding of any federal, state, local or foreign taxes.

(c) The Plan and the grant of Awards shall be subject to all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations and to such approvals by any government or regulatory agency as may be required.

(d) The terms of the Plan shall be binding upon the Company and its successors and assigns.

(e) Captions preceding the sections hereof are inserted solely as a matter of convenience and in no way define or limit the scope or intent of any provision hereof.

(f) To the extent Awards issued under the Plan are intended to be exempt from the application of Section 162(m) of the Code, which restricts under certain circumstances the Federal income tax deduction for compensation paid by a public company to named executives in excess of \$1 million per year, the Committee may, without stockholder approval, amend the Plan retroactively or prospectively to the extent it determines necessary in order to comply with any subsequent clarification of Section 162(m) of the Code required to preserve the Company's Federal income tax deduction for compensation paid pursuant to the Plan.

18. EFFECTIVE DATE, TERM OF PLAN AND SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL

The effective date of the Plan is January 1, 2004. The Plan will continue in effect for existing Awards as long as any such Award is outstanding. Unless the Company determines otherwise, Sections 6 and 9 of the Plan and the definition of "Performance Goal" shall be submitted to the Company's stockholders at the first stockholder meeting that occurs in the fifth year following the year in which the Plan was last approved by stockholders (or any earlier meeting designated by the Board), in accordance with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code.

RAYONIER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES
(Unaudited, thousands of dollars)

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Earnings:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 174,269	\$ 171,134	\$ 202,477	\$ 160,063	\$ 53,104
Add:					
Income tax expense (benefit)	23,759	19,085	(20,139)	(33,649)	6,083
Amortization of capitalized interest	1,871	2,004	1,876	2,408	2,501
	<u>199,899</u>	<u>192,223</u>	<u>184,214</u>	<u>128,822</u>	<u>61,688</u>
Adjustments to earnings for fixed charges:					
Interest and other financial charges	56,329	48,905	46,961	46,718	48,738
Interest factor attributable to rentals	496	636	722	476	288
	<u>56,825</u>	<u>49,541</u>	<u>47,683</u>	<u>47,194</u>	<u>49,026</u>
Earnings as adjusted	<u>\$ 256,724</u>	<u>\$ 241,764</u>	<u>\$ 231,897</u>	<u>\$ 176,016</u>	<u>\$ 110,714</u>
Fixed Charges:					
Fixed charges above	\$ 56,825	\$ 49,541	\$ 47,683	\$ 47,194	\$ 49,026
Capitalized interest	32	1,020	—	—	—
Total fixed charges	<u>\$ 56,857</u>	<u>\$ 50,561</u>	<u>\$ 47,683</u>	<u>\$ 47,194</u>	<u>\$ 49,026</u>
Ratio of earnings as adjusted to total fixed charges	<u>4.52</u>	<u>4.78</u>	<u>4.86</u>	<u>3.73</u>	<u>2.26</u>

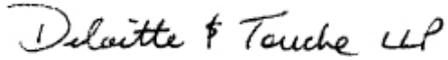
SUBSIDIARIES OF RAYONIER INC.

As of 12/31/2007

<u>Name of Subsidiary</u>	<u>State/Country of Incorporation/Organization</u>
Crandalton Development, LLC	Delaware
Forestal Rayonier Chile Ltd.	Delaware
Matariki Forests	New Zealand
Matariki Forests Group	New Zealand
Rayonier Canterbury, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier China Limited	Delaware
Rayonier Distribution Corp.	Delaware
Rayonier Far East Ltd.	Delaware
Rayonier Forest Management, Inc.	Delaware
Rayonier Forest Operations, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P.	Delaware
The Rayonier Foundation	New York
Rayonier HB Limited	New Zealand
Rayonier Industries LTD.	New York
Rayonier International Financial Services Limited	New Zealand
Rayonier International Wood Products, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier Minerals, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier New Zealand Limited	New Zealand
Rayonier New Zealand Services Company	Delaware
Rayonier NZ Management Limited	New Zealand
Rayonier Performance Fibers, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier Properties, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier Texas, L.P.	Texas
Rayonier Timberlands Management, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier TRS Holdings Inc.	Delaware
Rayonier TRS North Timber, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier TRS South Timber, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier Wood Procurement, LLC	Delaware
Rayonier Wood Products, L.L.C.	Delaware
Southern Wood Piedmont Company	Delaware
TerraPointe LLC	Delaware
TerraPointe Services Inc.	Delaware

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-148525, 333-143150 and 333-52857 on Form S-3, Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement No. 333-114858 on Form S-4, and in Registration Statement Nos. 333-136920, 333-129175 and 333-129176 on Forms S-8 of our reports dated February 27, 2008, relating to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of Rayonier Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph regarding the Company's adoption of FASB Staff Position No. AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*) and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Rayonier Inc. and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Handwritten signature of Deloitte & Touche LLP in cursive script.

Jacksonville, Florida
February 27, 2008

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Hans E. Vanden Noort, Michael R. Herman and W. Edwin Frazier, III his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact, with full power in each to act without the other and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to sign in the name of such person and in each of his offices and capacities with Rayonier Inc. (the "Company"), the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, together with any amendments thereto, and to file same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dated: January 28, 2008

/s/ C. David Brown, II

C. David Brown, II

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Hans E. Vanden Noort, Michael R. Herman and W. Edwin Frazier, III his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact, with full power in each to act without the other and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to sign in the name of such person and in each of his offices and capacities with Rayonier Inc. (the "Company"), the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, together with any amendments thereto, and to file same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dated: January 22, 2008

/s/ James H. Hance, Jr.

James H. Hance, Jr.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Hans E. Vanden Noort, Michael R. Herman and W. Edwin Frazier, III his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact, with full power in each to act without the other and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to sign in the name of such person and in each of his offices and capacities with Rayonier Inc. (the "Company"), the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, together with any amendments thereto, and to file same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dated: January 22, 2008

/s/ Richard D. Kincaid

Richard D. Kincaid

POWER OF ATTORNEY

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Dated: January 27, 2008

/s/ Paul G. Kirk, Jr.

Paul G. Kirk, Jr.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Hans E. Vanden Noort, Michael R. Herman and W. Edwin Frazier, III his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact, with full power in each to act without the other and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to sign in the name of such person and in each of his offices and capacities with Rayonier Inc. (the "Company"), the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, together with any amendments thereto, and to file same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dated: January 21, 2008

/s/ V. Larkin Martin

V. Larkin Martin

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Hans E. Vanden Noort, Michael R. Herman and W. Edwin Frazier, III his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact, with full power in each to act without the other and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to sign in the name of such person and in each of his offices and capacities with Rayonier Inc. (the "Company"), the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, together with any amendments thereto, and to file same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dated: January 27, 2008

/s/ Thomas I. Morgan

Thomas I. Morgan

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Hans E. Vanden Noort, Michael R. Herman and W. Edwin Frazier, III his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact, with full power in each to act without the other and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to sign in the name of such person and in each of his offices and capacities with Rayonier Inc. (the "Company"), the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, together with any amendments thereto, and to file same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dated: January 23, 2008

/s/ Carl S. Sloane

Carl S. Sloane

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Hans E. Vanden Noort, Michael R. Herman and W. Edwin Frazier, III his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact, with full power in each to act without the other and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to sign in the name of such person and in each of his offices and capacities with Rayonier Inc. (the "Company"), the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, together with any amendments thereto, and to file same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dated: January 24, 2008

/s/ Ronald Townsend

Ronald Townsend

CERTIFICATION

I, Lee M. Thomas, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Rayonier Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 28, 2008

/s/ Lee M. THOMAS

Lee M. Thomas

Chairman, President and

Chief Executive Officer, Rayonier Inc.

CERTIFICATION

I, Hans E. Vanden Noort, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Rayonier Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 28, 2008

/s/ HANS E. VANDEN NOORT

Hans E. Vanden Noort

Senior Vice President and

Chief Financial Officer, Rayonier Inc.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned hereby certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to our knowledge:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of Rayonier Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2007 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

February 28, 2008

/s/ Lee. M. THOMAS

Lee. M. Thomas
*Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer*

/s/ HANS E. VANDEN NOORT

Hans E. Vanden Noort
*Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer*