
FORM 10-Q
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005

- 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 1-6075

UNION PACIFIC CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

UTAH
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-2626465
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1400 DOUGLAS STREET, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

(Address of principal executive offices)

68179
(Zip Code)

(402) 544-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES NO

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

YES NO

As of October 31, 2005, there were 264,940,105 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

Union Pacific Corporation and Subsidiary Companies

<i>Millions, Except Per Share Amounts, For the Three Months Ended September 30,</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Operating revenue.....	\$3,461	\$3,076
Operating expenses:		
Salaries, wages, and employee benefits	1,093	1,057
Equipment and other rents.....	356	354
Depreciation	294	278
Fuel and utilities.....	673	459
Materials and supplies.....	140	122
Casualty costs	109	71
Purchased services and other costs.....	315	317
Total operating expenses	2,980	2,658
Operating income	481	418
Other income	42	30
Interest expense.....	(124)	(132)
Income before income taxes.....	399	316
Income taxes.....	(30)	(114)
Net income	\$ 369	\$ 202
Share and Per Share		
Earnings per share - basic	\$ 1.40	\$ 0.78
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 1.38	\$ 0.77
Weighted average number of shares - basic	264.0	259.0
Weighted average number of shares - diluted.....	267.1	261.6
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

Union Pacific Corporation and Subsidiary Companies

<i>Millions, Except Per Share Amounts, For the Nine Months Ended September 30,</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Operating revenue.....	\$9,957	\$8,998
Operating expenses:		
Salaries, wages, and employee benefits	3,267	3,116
Equipment and other rents.....	1,049	1,043
Depreciation	875	829
Fuel and utilities.....	1,809	1,283
Materials and supplies.....	403	359
Casualty costs	308	336
Purchased services and other costs.....	984	941
Total operating expenses	8,695	7,907
Operating income	1,262	1,091
Other income	91	66
Interest expense.....	(384)	(397)
Income before income taxes.....	969	760
Income taxes.....	(239)	(235)
Net income	\$ 730	\$ 525
Share and Per Share		
Earnings per share - basic	\$ 2.78	\$ 2.03
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.00
Weighted average number of shares - basic	262.7	258.9
Weighted average number of shares - diluted.....	265.7	261.9
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.90

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited)

Union Pacific Corporation and Subsidiary Companies

Millions of Dollars	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and temporary investments	\$ 337	\$ 977
Accounts receivable, net.....	736	538
Materials and supplies.....	377	309
Current deferred income taxes.....	407	288
Other current assets	204	178
Total current assets	2,061	2,290
Investments:		
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies	762	742
Other investments	18	25
Total investments.....	780	767
Properties:		
Road	33,422	31,948
Equipment	7,730	7,733
Other	220	226
Total cost.....	41,372	39,907
Accumulated depreciation.....	(9,551)	(8,893)
Net properties.....	31,821	31,014
Other assets.....	509	518
Total assets.....	\$35,171	\$34,589
Liabilities and Common Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 701	\$ 590
Accrued wages and vacation.....	417	384
Accrued casualty costs.....	505	419
Income and other taxes.....	212	208
Dividends and interest	218	256
Debt due within one year.....	143	150
Equipment rents payable	134	130
Other current liabilities.....	441	379
Total current liabilities.....	2,771	2,516
Debt due after one year.....	7,323	7,981
Deferred income taxes	9,421	9,180
Accrued casualty costs.....	873	884
Retiree benefits obligation	880	893
Other long-term liabilities	532	480
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Total liabilities.....	21,800	21,934
Common shareholders' equity:		
Common shares, \$2.50 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized; 275,800,511 and 275,694,761 shares issued, respectively	689	689
Paid-in-surplus.....	3,899	3,917
Retained earnings	9,716	9,222
Treasury stock	(698)	(936)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(235)	(237)
Total common shareholders' equity	13,371	12,655
Total liabilities and common shareholders' equity	\$35,171	\$34,589

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

Union Pacific Corporation and Subsidiary Companies

<i>Millions of Dollars, For the Nine Months Ended September 30,</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 730	\$ 525
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	875	829
Deferred income taxes.....	152	331
Net gain from asset sales	(84)	(44)
Cash paid to fund pension plan.....	-	(50)
Other, net	40	17
Changes in current assets and current liabilities, net	(18)	114
Cash provided by operating activities	1,695	1,722
Investing Activities		
Capital investments	(1,676)	(1,348)
Proceeds from asset sales	132	76
Other investing activities, net	(74)	(42)
Cash used in investing activities	(1,618)	(1,314)
Financing Activities		
Dividends paid.....	(235)	(232)
Debt repaid	(662)	(427)
Cash received from exercise of stock options	195	54
Other financings activities, net	(15)	584
Cash used in financing activities.....	(717)	(21)
Net change in cash and temporary investments	(640)	387
Cash and temporary investments at beginning of period	977	527
Cash and temporary investments at end of period.....	\$ 337	\$ 914
Changes in Current Assets and Current Liabilities, Net		
Accounts receivable, net.....	\$ (190)	\$ (85)
Materials and supplies.....	(68)	(15)
Other current assets.....	(22)	76
Accounts, wages, and vacation payable.....	144	113
Other current liabilities.....	118	25
Total	\$ (18)	\$ 114
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Non-cash financing activity, cash dividends declared but not yet paid	\$ 78	\$ 76
Cash (paid) received during the period for:		
Interest, net of amount capitalized.....	(419)	(408)
Income taxes, net	(67)	186

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Common Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)
Union Pacific Corporation and Subsidiary Companies

<i>Millions of Dollars</i> <i>Thousands of Shares</i>	<i>Common Shares</i>	<i>Treasury Shares</i>	<i>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)</i>							<i>Total</i>
			<i>Common Shares</i>	<i>Paid-in-Surplus</i>	<i>Retained Earnings</i>	<i>Treasury Stock</i>	<i>Minimum Pension Liability Adj.</i>	<i>Foreign Currency Trans. Adj.</i>	<i>Derivative Adj.</i>	
Balance at January 1, 2005	275,695	(15,175)	\$689	\$3,917	\$9,222	\$(936)	\$(212)	\$(18)	\$(7)	\$12,655
Comprehensive income/(loss):										
Net income.....			-	-	730	-	-	-	-	730
Other comp. income/(loss) [a]			-	-	-	-	(2)	3	1	2
Total comprehensive income/(loss)			-	-	730	-	(2)	3	1	732
Conversion, exercises of stock options, forfeitures, and other	106	4,121	-	(18)	-	238	-	-	-	220
Dividends declared (\$0.90 per share)	-	-	-	-	(236)	-	-	-	-	(236)
Balance at September 30, 2005	275,801	(11,054)	\$689	\$3,899	\$9,716	\$(698)	\$(214)	\$(15)	\$(6)	\$13,371

[a] Net of tax of \$(2).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNION PACIFIC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

For purposes of this report, unless the context otherwise requires, all references herein to the “Corporation”, “UPC”, “we”, “us”, and “our” mean Union Pacific Corporation and its subsidiaries, including Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be separately referred to herein as “UPRR” or the “Railroad”.

1. Responsibilities for Financial Statements – Our Consolidated Financial Statements are unaudited and reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments) that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and operating results for the interim periods presented. Our Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2004 is derived from audited financial statements. This quarterly report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto contained in our 2004 annual report on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the entire year ending December 31, 2005. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2005 financial statement presentation.

2. Stock-Based Compensation – We have several stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described in note 7 to our Consolidated Financial Statements, Item 8, in our 2004 annual report on Form 10-K. We account for those plans under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock option grants is reflected in net income as all options granted under those plans had a grant price equal to the market value of our common stock on the date of grant. Stock-based compensation expense related to retention shares, stock units, and other incentive plans is reflected in net income. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (FAS 123), to stock-based employee compensation. See note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of FASB Statement No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment (FAS 123(R))*. See note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per share.

<i>Millions of Dollars, Except Per Share Amounts</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Net income, as reported	\$ 369	\$ 202	\$ 730	\$ 525
Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of tax.....	3	3	11	9
Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards, net of tax [a].....	(7)	(9)	(36)	(26)
Pro forma net income.....	\$ 365	\$ 196	\$ 705	\$ 508
EPS – basic, as reported.....	\$1.40	\$0.78	\$2.78	\$2.03
EPS – basic, pro forma.....	\$1.38	\$0.76	\$2.68	\$1.96
EPS – diluted, as reported	\$1.38	\$0.77	\$2.75	\$2.00
EPS – diluted, pro forma	\$1.37	\$0.75	\$2.65	\$1.94

[a] *Stock options for executives granted in 2002 and 2003 included a reload feature. This reload feature allows executives to exercise their options using shares of Union Pacific Corporation common stock that they already own and obtain a new grant of options in the amount of the shares used for exercise plus any shares withheld for tax purposes. The reload feature of these option grants may only be exercised if the price of our common stock increases at least 20% from the price at the time of the reload grant. During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, reload option grants represented \$12 million of the pro forma expense noted above. For the three months ended September 30, 2005, there were no reload option grants. There were no reload option grants during 2004. Stock options exercised after the effective date of FAS 123(R) will not be eligible for the reload feature.*

The fair value of each option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following weighted-average assumptions for options granted during 2005 and 2004 were unchanged for each quarter of each respective year:

	2005	2004
Risk-free interest rates	3.7%	3.3%
Dividend yield.....	1.9%	1.7%
Expected lives (years)	4.8	5.6
Volatility.....	21.0%	25.9%

The weighted-average fair value of options granted was \$11.50 and \$14.22 for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and \$12.30 and \$16.38 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

3. Operations and Segmentation – The Railroad, along with its subsidiaries and rail affiliates, is our one reportable business segment.

4. Financial Instruments

Strategy and Risk – We may use derivative financial instruments in limited instances for other than trading purposes to assist in managing risk related to changes in fuel prices and to achieve our interest rate objectives. We are not a party to leveraged derivatives and, by policy, do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting must maintain a specified level of effectiveness between the hedging instrument and the item being hedged, both at inception and throughout the hedged period. We formally document the nature and relationships between the hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as our risk-management objectives, strategies for undertaking the various hedge transactions, and method of assessing hedge effectiveness. We may use swaps, collars, futures, and/or forward contracts to mitigate the downside risk of adverse price movements and to hedge the exposure to variable cash flows. The use of these instruments also limits future benefits from favorable movements. The purpose of these programs is to assist in protecting our operating margins and overall profitability from adverse fuel price changes or interest rate fluctuations.

Market and Credit Risk – We address market risk related to derivative financial instruments by selecting instruments with value fluctuations that highly correlate with the underlying hedged item. Credit risk related to derivative financial instruments, which is minimal, is managed by requiring high credit standards for counterparties and periodic settlements. At September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, we were not required to provide collateral, nor had we received collateral, relating to our hedging activities.

Determination of Fair Value – The fair values of our derivative financial instrument positions at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were determined based upon current fair values as quoted by recognized dealers or developed based upon the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the applicable U.S. Treasury rate, London Interbank Offered Rates (LIBOR), or swap spread.

Interest Rate Fair Value Hedges – We manage our overall exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by adjusting the proportion of fixed and floating rate debt instruments within our debt portfolio over a given period. The mix of fixed and floating rate debt is largely managed through the issuance of targeted amounts of each as debt matures or as incremental borrowings are required. Derivatives are used as one of the tools to obtain the targeted mix. In addition, we also obtain flexibility in managing interest costs and the interest rate mix within our debt portfolio by evaluating the issuance and management of outstanding callable fixed-rate debt securities.

Swaps allow us to convert debt from fixed rates to variable rates and thereby hedge the risk of changes in the debt's fair value attributable to the changes in the benchmark interest rate (LIBOR). The swaps have been accounted for using the short-cut method as allowed by FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*; therefore, no ineffectiveness has been recorded within our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following is a summary of our interest rate derivatives qualifying as fair value hedges:

<i>Millions of Dollars, Except Percentages</i>	<i>September 30, 2005</i>	<i>December 31, 2004</i>
Interest rate fair value hedging:		
Amount of debt hedged	\$ 750	\$ 750
Percentage of total debt portfolio.....	10%	9%
Gross fair value asset position.....	\$ 2	\$ 8
Gross fair value liability position.....	\$ (13)	\$ (4)

Interest Rate Cash Flow Hedges – Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income until earnings are affected by the hedged item.

In 2004, we entered into treasury lock transactions that are accounted for as cash flow hedges. These treasury lock transactions resulted in a payment of \$11 million that is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years, ending September 30, 2014. The unamortized portion of the payment is recorded as a \$6 million after-tax reduction to common shareholders' equity as part of accumulated other comprehensive loss at September 30, 2005. As of September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, we had no interest rate cash flow hedges outstanding.

Fuel Hedges – Fuel costs are a significant portion of our total operating expenses. In 2005 and 2004, our primary means of mitigating the impact of adverse fuel price changes has been our fuel surcharge program. However, we may use swaps, collars, futures, and/or forward contracts to further mitigate the impact of adverse fuel price changes. We hedged 120 million gallons of fuel during 2004 using collars with average cap, floor, and ceiling prices of \$0.74, \$0.64, and \$0.86 per gallon, respectively. We did not have any fuel hedges in place during the first nine months of 2005, and at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 there were no fuel hedges outstanding.

Earnings Impact – Our use of derivative financial instruments had the following impact on pre-tax income:

<i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>September 30, 2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>September 30, 2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Decrease in interest expense from interest rate hedging.....	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$20
Decrease in fuel expense from fuel hedging.....	-	4	-	11
Increase in pre-tax income.....	\$ -	\$10	\$ 5	\$31

Sale of Receivables – The Railroad transfers most of its accounts receivable to Union Pacific Receivables, Inc. (UPRI), a bankruptcy-remote subsidiary, as part of a sale of receivables facility. UPRI sells, without recourse, an undivided interest in such accounts receivable to investors. The total capacity to sell undivided interests to investors under the facility was \$600 million at September 30, 2005. The value of the outstanding undivided interest held by investors under the facility was \$600 million and \$590 million at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively. The value of the outstanding undivided interest held by investors is not included in our Consolidated Financial Statements. The value of the undivided interest held by investors was supported by \$1,189 million and \$1,089 million of accounts receivable held by UPRI at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively. At September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, the value of the interest retained by UPRI was \$589 million and \$499 million, respectively. This retained interest is included in accounts receivable in our Consolidated Financial Statements. The interest sold to investors is sold at carrying value, which approximates fair value, and there is no gain or loss recognized from the transaction.

The value of the outstanding undivided interest held by investors could fluctuate based upon the availability of eligible receivables and is directly affected by changing business volumes and credit risks, including default and dilution. If default or dilution percentages were to increase one percentage point, the amount of eligible receivables would decrease by \$6 million. Should our credit rating fall below investment grade, the value of the outstanding undivided interest held by investors would be reduced, and, in certain cases, the investors would have the right to discontinue the facility.

The Railroad has been designated to service the sold receivables; however, no servicing asset or liability has been recognized as the servicing fees adequately compensate the Railroad for its responsibilities. The Railroad collected approximately \$10 billion and \$9 billion during the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and UPRI used such proceeds to purchase new receivables under the facility.

The costs of the sale of receivables program are included in other income and were \$6 million and \$3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and \$16 million and \$7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The costs include interest, program fees paid to banks, commercial paper issuance costs, and fees for unused commitment availability.

The investors have no recourse to the Railroad's other assets except for customary warranty and indemnity claims. Creditors of the Railroad have no recourse to the assets of UPRI.

On August 11, 2005, the sale of receivables program was renewed for an additional 364-day period without any significant changes in terms.

5. Debt

Credit Facilities – On September 30, 2005, we had \$2 billion in revolving credit facilities available, including \$1 billion under a five-year facility expiring in March 2009 and \$1 billion under a five-year facility expiring in March 2010 (collectively, the "facilities"). The facilities are designated for general corporate purposes and support the issuance of commercial paper. Neither of the facilities were drawn as of September 30, 2005. The five-year facility expiring in March 2010 replaced a \$1 billion 364-day revolving credit facility that expired in March 2005, while the five-year facility expiring in March 2009 was put in place in 2004 to replace a five-year revolving credit facility that was due to expire in March 2005. Commitment fees and interest rates payable under the facilities are similar to fees and rates available to comparably rated investment-grade borrowers. These facilities allow for borrowings at floating (LIBOR-based) rates, plus a spread, depending upon our senior unsecured debt ratings. The facilities require the maintenance of a minimum net worth and a debt to net worth coverage ratio. At September 30, 2005, we were in compliance with these covenants. The facilities do not include any other financial restrictions, credit rating triggers (other than rating-dependent pricing) or any other provision that could require the posting of collateral.

In addition to the revolving credit facilities discussed above, we also had \$150 million in uncommitted lines of credit that were unused at September 30, 2005. A \$75 million uncommitted line was put into place in May 2005 and expires in May 2006. We established an additional \$75 million uncommitted line of credit in July 2005, which will expire in July 2006.

To the extent we have long-term credit facilities available, we have reclassified certain short-term debt to a long-term basis. At September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, approximately \$275 million and \$440 million, respectively, of short-term borrowings that we intend to refinance were reclassified as long-term debt. This reclassification reflects our ability and intent to refinance these short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term debt on a long-term basis.

Dividend Restrictions – We are subject to certain restrictions related to the payment of cash dividends to our shareholders due to minimum net worth requirements under the credit facilities referred to above. The amount of retained earnings available for dividends was \$5.9 billion and \$5.2 billion at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively. We do not expect that these restrictions will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

Shelf Registration Statement – Under a current shelf registration statement, we may issue any combination of debt securities, preferred stock, common stock, or warrants for debt securities or preferred stock in one or more offerings. At September 30, 2005, we had \$500 million remaining for issuance under the current shelf registration statement. We have no immediate plans to issue equity securities; however, we will continue to explore opportunities to replace existing debt or access capital through issuances of debt securities under this shelf registration.

Debt Redemption – On May 1, 2005, we redeemed approximately \$113 million of 8.35% debentures with a maturity date of May 1, 2025. The early redemption resulted in a charge to other income of approximately \$4 million in the second quarter of 2005.

6. Retirement Plans

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

Pension Plans – We provide defined benefit retirement income to eligible non-union employees through qualified and non-qualified (supplemental) pension plans. Qualified and non-qualified pension benefits are based on years of service and the highest compensation during the latest years of employment, with specific reductions made for early retirements.

Other Postretirement Benefits (OPEB) – We provide defined contribution medical and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees. These benefits are funded as medical claims and life insurance premiums are paid.

Expense

Both pension and OPEB expense are determined based upon the annual service cost of benefits (the actuarial cost of benefits earned during a period) and the interest cost on those liabilities, less the expected return on plan assets. With respect to the value of pension plan assets, the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is applied to a calculated value of plan assets that recognizes changes in fair value over a five-year period. This practice is intended to reduce year-to-year volatility in pension expense, but it can have the effect of delaying the recognition of differences between actual returns on assets and expected returns based on long-term rate of return assumptions. Differences in actual experience in relation to assumptions are not recognized immediately, but are deferred and, if necessary, amortized as pension or OPEB expense.

The components of our net periodic pension costs were as follows:

<i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Pension</i>			
	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Service cost.....	\$ 6	\$ 7	\$ 23	\$ 22
Interest cost.....	28	31	87	89
Expected return on plan assets	(33)	(34)	(100)	(103)
Amortization of:				
Transition obligation.....	(1)	-	(1)	(1)
Prior service cost.....	1	2	5	6
Actuarial loss.....	-	1	5	3
Total net periodic benefit cost.....	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 19	\$ 16

The components of our net periodic OPEB costs were as follows:

<i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>OPEB</i>			
	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Service cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 4
Interest cost	6	7	19	24
Amortization of:				
Prior service cost (credit).....	(9)	(7)	(21)	(16)
Actuarial loss.....	4	5	10	13
Total net periodic benefit cost.....	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 11	\$ 25

Cash Contributions

We currently do not have minimum funding requirements as set forth in employee benefit and tax laws and do not anticipate contributing to our pension plans during 2005. We voluntarily contributed \$50 million to our pension plans during the first quarter of 2004 and an additional \$50 million during the fourth quarter of 2004.

7. Earnings Per Share – The following table provides a reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per share:

<i>Millions, Except Per Share Amounts</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 369	\$ 202	\$ 730	\$ 525
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic.....	264.0	259.0	262.7	258.9
Dilutive effect of stock options	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.1
Dilutive effect of retention shares, stock units, and restricted stock.....	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9
Diluted.....	267.1	261.6	265.7	261.9
Earnings per share – basic.....	\$1.40	\$0.78	\$2.78	\$2.03
Earnings per share – diluted	\$1.38	\$0.77	\$2.75	\$2.00

Common stock options totaling 0.1 million shares and 1.7 million shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively, and 4.5 million and 3.7 million shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, respectively, were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise prices of these options exceeded the average market price of our common stock for the respective periods, and the effect of their inclusion would be antidilutive.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Unasserted Claims – Various claims and lawsuits are pending against us and certain of our subsidiaries. It is not possible at this time for us to determine fully the effect of all unasserted claims on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity; however, to the extent possible, where unasserted claims can be estimated and where such claims are considered probable, we have recorded a liability. We do not expect that any known lawsuits, claims, environmental costs, commitments, contingent liabilities, or guarantees will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity after taking into account liabilities previously recorded for these matters.

Personal Injury – The cost of personal injuries to employees and others related to our activities is charged to expense based on estimates of the ultimate cost and number of incidents each year. We use third-party actuaries to assist us in properly measuring the expense and liability, including unasserted claims. Compensation for work-related accidents is governed by the Federal Employers' Liability Act (FELA). Under FELA, damages are assessed based on a finding of fault through litigation or out-of-court settlements.

Our personal injury liability activity was as follows:

<i>Financial Activity</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>
<i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Beginning balance.....	\$ 639	\$ 617
Accruals.....	199	222
Payments.....	(204)	(168)
Ending balance at September 30.....	\$ 634	\$ 671

Our personal injury liability is discounted to present value using applicable U.S. Treasury rates. At both September 30, 2005, and December 31, 2004, we had \$274 million, respectively, recorded in current liabilities as accrued casualty costs. Personal injury accruals were higher in 2004 due to a 1998 crossing accident verdict upheld in the first quarter of 2004 and a 2004 derailment near San Antonio.

Our personal injury claims activity was as follows:

<i>Claims Activity</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Open claims, beginning balance	4,028	4,085
New claims	3,449	3,326
Settled or dismissed claims.....	(3,346)	(3,292)
Open claims, ending balance at September 30.....	4,131	4,119

Asbestos – We are a defendant in a number of lawsuits in which current and former employees allege exposure to asbestos. Additionally, we have received claims for asbestos exposure that have not been litigated. The claims and lawsuits (collectively referred to as “claims”) allege occupational illness resulting from exposure to asbestos-containing products. In most cases, the claimants do not have credible medical evidence of physical impairment resulting from the alleged exposures. Additionally, most claims filed against us do not specify an amount of alleged damages.

The greatest potential for asbestos exposure in the railroad industry existed while steam locomotives were used. The railroad industry, including UPRR and its predecessors, phased out steam locomotives between 1955 and 1960. The use of asbestos-containing products in the railroad industry was substantially reduced after steam locomotives were discontinued, although it was not completely eliminated. Some asbestos-containing products were still manufactured in the building trade industry and were used in isolated component parts on locomotives and railroad cars during the 1960s and 1970s. By the early 1980s, manufacturers of building materials and locomotive component parts developed non-asbestos alternatives for their products and ceased manufacturing asbestos-containing materials.

Prior to 2004, we concluded it was not possible to reasonably estimate the cost of disposing of asbestos-related claims that might be filed against us in the future, due to a lack of sufficient comparable history from which to reasonably estimate unasserted asbestos-related claims. As a result, we recorded a liability for asbestos-related claims only when the claims were asserted.

During 2004, we determined we could reasonably estimate our liability for unasserted asbestos-related claims because we had sufficient comparable loss data and there was no immediate legislative solution to asbestos litigation. During 2004, we engaged a third-party with extensive experience in estimating resolution costs for asbestos-related claims to assist us in assessing the number and value of these unasserted claims through 2034, based on our average claims experience over a multi-year period. As a result, we increased our liability for asbestos-related claims in the fourth quarter of 2004. The liability for resolving both asserted and unasserted claims was based on the following assumptions:

- The number of claims received in 2005 will be consistent with average claims received between 2000 and 2003.
- The number of claims to be filed against us will decline each year after 2005.
- The average settlement values for asserted and unasserted claims will be equivalent to those experienced between 2002 and 2004.
- The percentage of claims dismissed between 2002 and 2004 will continue through 2034.

Our asbestos-related liability activity was as follows:

<i>Financial Activity</i> <i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Beginning balance.....	\$324	\$51
Accruals.....	-	4
Payments.....	(9)	(8)
Ending balance at September 30.....	\$315	\$47

Our liability for asbestos-related claims is not discounted to present value due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing of future payments. At September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, \$17 million was classified in current liabilities as accrued casualty costs, while the remainder was classified as long-term accrued casualty costs. Approximately 16% of the recorded liability related to asserted claims, and approximately 84% related to unasserted claims. These claims are expected to be paid out over the next 30 years. During the third quarter of 2005, our third-party assisted us in reviewing our actual asbestos claim experience through the first half of 2005 compared to the assumptions used in the 2004 estimate and we determined that no adjustment to our estimate was necessary at this time. We will continue to review actual experience and adjust our estimate as warranted.

Our asbestos-related claims activity was as follows:

<i>Claims Activity</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Open claims, beginning balance.....	2,316	2,560
New claims.....	629	398
Settled or dismissed claims.....	(431)	(550)
Open claims, ending balance at September 30.....	2,514	2,408

Insurance coverage reimburses us for a portion of the costs incurred to resolve asbestos-related claims and we have recognized an asset for estimated insurance recoveries.

We believe that our liability estimates for asbestos-related claims and the estimated insurance recoveries reflect reasonable and probable estimates. The amounts recorded for asbestos-related liabilities and related insurance recoveries were based on currently known facts. However, future events, such as the number of new claims to be filed each year, average settlement costs, and insurance coverage issues could cause the actual costs and insurance recoveries to be higher or lower than the projected amounts. Estimates may also vary due to changes in the litigation environment, federal and state law governing compensation of asbestos claimants, and the level of payments made to claimants by other defendants.

Environmental Costs – We are subject to federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations. We have identified approximately 384 sites at which we are or may be liable for remediation costs associated with alleged contamination or for violations of environmental requirements. This includes 42 sites that are the subject of actions taken by the U.S. government, 23 of which are currently on the Superfund National Priorities List. Certain federal legislation imposes joint and several liability for the remediation of identified sites; consequently, our ultimate environmental liability may include costs relating to activities of other parties, in addition to costs relating to our own activities at each site.

When an environmental issue has been identified with respect to property owned, leased, or otherwise used in the conduct of our business, we and our consultants perform environmental assessments on the property. We expense the cost of the assessments as incurred. We accrue the cost of remediation where our obligation is probable and such costs can be reasonably estimated. We do not discount our environmental liabilities when the timing of the anticipated cash payments is not fixed or readily determinable.

Our environmental liability activity was as follows:

<i>Financial Activity</i> <i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Beginning balance.....	\$201	\$187
Accruals.....	33	23
Payments.....	(26)	(25)
Ending balance at September 30.....	\$208	\$185

At September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, we had \$49 million and \$50 million, respectively, recorded in current liabilities as accrued casualty costs. The liability includes costs for remediation and restoration of sites, as well as for ongoing monitoring costs, but excludes any anticipated recoveries from third parties. Cost estimates are based on information available for each site, financial viability of other potentially responsible parties, and existing technology, laws, and regulations. We believe that we have adequately accrued for our ultimate share of costs at sites subject to joint and several liability. However, the ultimate liability for remediation is difficult to determine because of the number of potentially responsible parties involved, site-specific cost sharing arrangements with other potentially responsible parties, the degree of contamination by various wastes, the scarcity and quality of volumetric data related to many of the sites, and the speculative nature of remediation costs. Estimates may also vary due to changes in federal, state, and local laws governing environmental remediation. We do not expect current obligations to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Purchase Obligations and Guarantees – We periodically enter into financial and other commitments in connection with our business. We do not expect that these commitments or guarantees will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

At September 30, 2005, we were contingently liable for \$466 million in guarantees and \$55 million in letters of credit. We entered into these contingent guarantees in the normal course of business and they include guaranteed obligations of affiliated operations. None of the guarantees individually is significant, and we recorded a liability of \$6 million for the fair value of these obligations as of September 30, 2005. The final guarantee expires in 2022. We are not aware of any existing event of default that would require us to satisfy these guarantees.

Income Taxes – As previously reported in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, the Corporation had undertaken an analysis of the impact that final settlements of tax liabilities for pre-1995 tax years with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) had on previously recorded estimates of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The completed analysis of the final settlements for pre-1995 tax years, along with IRS Examination Reports for tax years 1995 through 2002 has been considered, among other things, in a review and re-evaluation of the Corporation's estimated deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2005, resulting in an income tax expense reduction of \$118 million in the third quarter of 2005.

As reported in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, the IRS issued a notice of deficiency for tax years 1995 through 1998. During the third quarter of 2005, the IRS issued a notice of deficiency for tax years 1999 through 2002. We dispute many of the proposed adjustments and will contest the associated additional tax liability through applicable IRS procedures, and, if necessary, litigation. We do not expect that the ultimate resolution of these examinations will have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition, or liquidity. In addition, the IRS began its examination of tax years 2003 and 2004 during the third quarter of 2005.

Insurance Subsidiaries – We have two consolidated, wholly-owned subsidiaries that provide insurance coverage for certain risks including physical loss or property damage and certain other claims that are subject to reinsurance. At September 30, 2005, current accounts receivable and current accrued casualty costs included \$90 million of reinsurance receivables and reinsured liability, respectively, held by one of our insurance subsidiaries related to losses sustained during the West Coast storm in January 2005. This amount may change in the future as facts and circumstances surrounding the claim and the reinsurance are finalized and settled.

9. Other Income – Other income included the following for the three and nine months ended September 30:

<i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>September 30,</i>		<i>September 30,</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Net gain from asset sales.....	\$42	\$23	\$84	\$44
Rental income	14	14	41	38
Interest income	2	3	13	6
Asset sale of technology subsidiary	-	-	-	9
Early extinguishment of debt	(1)	-	(5)	(5)
Sale of receivables fees	(6)	(3)	(16)	(7)
Other, net	(9)	(7)	(26)	(19)
Total.....	\$42	\$30	\$91	\$66

10. Accounting Pronouncements – In December 2004, the FASB issued FAS 123(R). This statement requires that companies recognize compensation expense equal to the fair value of stock options or other share-based payments. On April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission deferred the effective date to January 1, 2006. We will adopt FAS 123(R) on a modified prospective basis, recognizing compensation expense for 1) new awards granted on or after January 1, 2006, and 2) any portion of awards that have not vested as of that date. The Company has determined that it will use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to calculate the fair value of its stock options. Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements illustrates the effects on net income and earnings per share if the Company had adopted FAS 123 using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

In July 2005, the FASB issued an exposure draft, *Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. If finalized as drafted, the Interpretation will require companies to recognize the best estimate of the impact of a tax position only if that position is probable of being sustained during a tax audit. The FASB expects to issue a final Interpretation in the first quarter of 2006. We will review the finalized Interpretation, when it is available, to determine the impact it may have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2005, the FASB issued an exposure draft, *Earnings per Share, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 128*. The draft clarifies guidance for the treasury stock method, contracts that may be settled in cash or shares, and contingently issuable shares. We are currently reviewing this proposed Statement to determine the impact it may have on our calculation of earnings per share.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

UNION PACIFIC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 Compared to Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004

For purposes of this report, unless the context otherwise requires, all references herein to the "Corporation", "UPC", "we", "us", and "our" mean Union Pacific Corporation and its subsidiaries, including Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be separately referred to herein as "UPRR" or the "Railroad".

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and applicable notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Item 1, and other information included in this report.

The Railroad, along with its subsidiaries and rail affiliates, is our one reportable business segment.

Available Information

Our Internet website is www.up.com. We make available free of charge on our website (under the "Investors" caption link) our annual reports on Form 10-K; our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q; our current reports on Form 8-K; our proxy statements; Forms 3, 4, and 5, filed on behalf of directors and executive officers; and amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). We also make available on our website previously filed SEC reports and exhibits via a link to EDGAR on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov. Additionally, our corporate governance materials, including Board Committee charters, governance guidelines and policies, and codes of conduct and ethics for directors, officers, and employees may be found on our website at www.up.com/investors. From time to time, the corporate governance materials on our website may be updated as necessary to comply with rules issued by the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange or as desirable to promote the effective and efficient governance of our company. Any security holder wishing to receive, without charge, a copy of any of our SEC filings or corporate governance materials should send a written request to: Secretary, Union Pacific Corporation, 1400 Douglas Street, Omaha, NE 68179.

References to our website address and any other references to the website contained in this report, including references in this Item 2, are provided as a convenience and do not constitute, and should not be deemed, an incorporation by reference of the information contained on the website. Therefore, such information should not be considered part of this report.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires estimation and judgment that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets, and liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. If these estimates differ materially from actual results, the impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements may be material. Our critical accounting policies are available in our 2004 annual report on Form 10-K, Item 7. There have been no significant changes with respect to these policies during the first nine months of 2005.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Summary

We reported earnings of \$1.38 per diluted share, or net income of \$369 million, in the third quarter of 2005 compared to earnings of \$0.77 per diluted share, or net income of \$202 million for the third quarter of 2004. Year-to-date net income was \$730 million versus \$525 million for the same period in 2004. Third quarter and year-to-date earnings increased \$118 million due to a non-cash income tax expense reduction we recognized in the third quarter.

Operating income grew 15% to \$481 million in the third quarter of 2005 driven by price increases, fuel surcharges, increased demand, and improved network operations. This operating income growth was partially offset

by the impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, as well as record high fuel prices. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit the New Orleans and Houston areas in August and September, respectively. Hurricane Katrina caused minimal damage to our rail system. However, Hurricane Rita and the related widespread shut down of operations by us and more than 150 of our customers in advance of the hurricane impacted roughly 2,500 miles of track, 17 operating subdivisions, five classification yards, and the Houston terminal complex. Customer embargoes in and out of this region and line outages resulted in lost revenue and higher operating expenses. Coal shipments from the Wyoming Southern Powder River Basin (SPRB) were lower for the third quarter versus the comparable period in 2004. Shipments have been disrupted since mid-May due to track conditions on the SPRB Joint Line (track jointly owned by UPRR and Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) but maintained by BNSF) and a remedial maintenance program.

Operating income improved 16% for the first nine months of 2005, primarily driven by price increases and fuel surcharges, which helped offset the higher fuel prices. The West Coast storm in January of 2005, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and reduced SPRB coal shipments limited further financial improvement.

Two of the Railroad's three key operating metrics, as reported to the Association of American Railroads, improved in the third quarter of 2005 versus the third quarter of 2004. Average terminal dwell time decreased 7%, from 30.1 hours to 28.1 hours, and average rail car inventory was reduced by 1% to 318,626 cars. Average third quarter train speed fell slightly from 21.8 mph in 2004 to 21.6 mph in 2005, but was up 2% from our 2005 second quarter average train speed of 21.2 mph. Further improvement was hampered by the business disruptions caused by Hurricane Rita.

On October 1, a severe storm hit northeastern Kansas. The storm produced 10 to 12 inches of rain causing track washouts, bridge damage, and erosion damage to four main lines in this region. These are major corridors for us, serving as the primary connection to the East and South from the western part of our system. Through the first two weeks of October, carloads were approximately 5% below forecasted levels with energy shipments driving a large part of the variance. Average train speed fell 1 mph compared to September's average and our terminal dwell time deteriorated 5% from September levels.

Implementation of the Unified Plan has progressed during the third quarter. We have completed implementation of the manifest, automotive, and intermodal phases of the Plan. Benefits include improved network capacity at targeted locations, reduced switching events, and improved terminal dwell time. Changes to other network terminals and specified routes are currently underway. We will continue to implement industrial engineering initiatives in our terminals to help create capacity by removing process bottlenecks and improving fluidity within the terminals. We also will continue the rollout of our Customer Inventory Management System in certain network locations, which allows us to proactively manage inventory with our customers.

Operating Revenue

<i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i>			<i>Nine Months Ended</i>		
	<i>September 30, 2005</i>	<i>September 30, 2004</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>September 30, 2005</i>	<i>September 30, 2004</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Commodity revenue.....	\$3,302	\$2,944	12%	\$9,502	\$8,622	10%
Other revenue	159	132	20	455	376	21
Total operating revenue	\$3,461	\$3,076	13%	\$9,957	\$8,998	11%

Operating revenue includes commodity revenue and other revenue. Other revenue consists primarily of revenue from our subsidiaries, revenue from our commuter rail operations, and accessorial revenue, which we earn when customers retain equipment owned or controlled by the Railroad. We recognize commodity revenue on a percentage-of-completion basis as freight moves from origin to destination. We allocate revenue between reporting periods based on the relative transit time in each reporting period. We recognize other revenue as service is performed or contractual obligations are met.

Commodity revenue improved in all groups during the third quarter with particularly strong growth in the agricultural, industrial products, intermodal, and chemical groups. Fuel surcharges, price increases, and index-based contract escalators, which are formulas in our shipping contracts that correlate price adjustments to certain economic indexes, all contributed to the increase in the average revenue per car (ARC) during the third quarter of 2005. For the third quarters of 2005 and 2004, our fuel surcharge programs generated \$266 and \$90 million in commodity revenue, respectively, which represents 70% and 53% of the additional expense incurred above the base fuel price at which our fuel surcharge programs begin (currently, \$0.75/gallon). Although volume grew 1% during

the third quarter, Hurricane Rita, reduced coal shipments from the SPRB, and lower automotive shipments limited overall volume growth.

Year-to-date commodity revenue growth was driven by fuel surcharges, price increases, and index-based contract escalators. The effects of the January West Coast storm, Hurricane Rita, disruptions on the SPRB Joint Line, and lower automotive shipments all constrained volume growth during 2005. For the first nine months of 2005 and 2004, our fuel surcharge programs generated \$663 and \$193 million of commodity revenue, respectively, which represents 72% and 48% of the additional expense incurred above the base fuel price at which our fuel surcharge programs begin (currently, \$0.75/gallon).

Subsidiary and accessorial revenue increased other revenue in both the third quarter and year-to-date period, mainly driven by higher volumes. In addition, we generated higher subsidiary revenue from the acquisition of Bay Pacific Financial L.L.C. (Bay Pacific) in July 2005. Bay Pacific is an intermodal equipment leasing entity in which we had a 50% ownership prior to the July acquisition.

The following tables summarize the year-over-year changes in commodity revenue, revenue carloads, and average revenue per car by commodity type:

<i>Commodity Revenue</i> <i>Millions, Except for Percent Changes</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>			<i>Nine Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>%</i> <i>Change</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>%</i> <i>Change</i>
Agricultural.....	\$ 502	\$ 394	27%	\$1,413	\$1,204	17%
Automotive.....	300	287	4	922	910	1
Chemicals.....	474	433	9	1,374	1,272	8
Energy.....	651	629	4	1,948	1,812	8
Industrial products.....	724	622	16	2,073	1,791	16
Intermodal.....	651	579	13	1,772	1,633	9
Total.....	\$3,302	\$2,944	12%	\$9,502	\$8,622	10%

<i>Revenue Carloads</i> <i>Thousands, Except for Percent Changes</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>			<i>Nine Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>%</i> <i>Change</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>%</i> <i>Change</i>
Agricultural.....	224	209	7%	655	655	-%
Automotive.....	185	195	(5)	588	615	(4)
Chemicals.....	230	240	(4)	694	702	(1)
Energy.....	546	561	(3)	1,645	1,642	-
Industrial products.....	385	395	(2)	1,141	1,147	-
Intermodal.....	862	808	7	2,400	2,303	4
Total.....	2,432	2,408	1%	7,123	7,064	1%

<i>Average Revenue</i> <i>Per Car, Except for Percent Changes</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>			<i>Nine Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>%</i> <i>Change</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>%</i> <i>Change</i>
Agricultural.....	\$2,236	\$1,883	19%	\$2,156	\$1,838	17%
Automotive.....	1,611	1,474	9	1,566	1,480	6
Chemicals.....	2,055	1,803	14	1,979	1,811	9
Energy.....	1,192	1,120	6	1,184	1,104	7
Industrial products.....	1,881	1,578	19	1,817	1,563	16
Intermodal.....	757	716	6	739	709	4
Total.....	\$1,357	\$1,223	11%	\$1,334	\$1,221	9%

Agricultural – Solid pricing gains and fuel surcharges increased agricultural commodity revenue in both the third quarter and year-to-date period. Total carloads during the third quarter outpaced 2004 due to considerable growth of demand for Gulf exports of wheat, dry feed ingredients to Mexico, and beer imported from Mexico. Although carloads of dry feed ingredients increased during 2005, reduced volumes of wheat for export to the Gulf of Mexico, as well as lower corn and feed grain shipments, partially offset these gains. The ARC improvement for the three and nine-month periods resulted from price increases, fuel surcharges, and the positive impact of a larger percentage of carloads with longer average lengths of haul.

Automotive – Third quarter and year-to-date revenue increased in 2005 compared to 2004 primarily due to fuel surcharges and price increases, which also drove ARC improvements in both periods. Carloads decreased for the third quarter and year-to-date period due to lower shipments of domestically manufactured finished vehicles and automobile parts and materials.

Chemicals – Revenue increased for the third quarter and year-to-date period due to price increases, fuel surcharges, and higher shipments of potash for export via the Eastport gateway. Fewer carloads in the third quarter resulted from declines in liquid and dry chemicals, plastics, and petroleum shipments, in part caused by the business interruptions caused by Hurricane Rita. For the third quarter and year-to-date period, ARC improved due to price increases and fuel surcharges.

Energy – Third quarter revenue growth was driven by higher prices, higher fuel surcharges, and index-based contract escalators. Third quarter carloadings decreased from 2004, primarily due to continued track repairs on the SPRB Joint Line and network disruptions resulting from Hurricane Rita. Fuel surcharges and index-based contract escalators contributed to higher year-to-date revenue and ARC in 2005. Carloads for the year were flat as the SPRB Joint Line repairs in the second and third quarters and the impact of Hurricane Rita combined to offset volume growth in the first quarter.

Industrial Products – Revenue increased in both the third quarter and year-to-date period compared to 2004 due to price increases and fuel surcharges. In both periods, revenue from lumber shipments grew from solid pricing and fuel surcharges. Volume declined in the third quarter but remained flat for the year-to-date period. Third quarter carloads declined as softening markets and higher inventories caused a reduction in newsprint and fiber, steel, cement, and government shipments, and due to business interruptions forced by Hurricane Rita. These volume reductions were partially offset by double digit growth in stone shipments due to strong construction demand, larger train sizes, and improved car cycle times. Third quarter revenue gains were also driven by more hazardous waste shipments, reflecting strong market demand and price increases. Carloads were flat in the year-to-date period compared to 2004 as substantial growth in stone shipments was offset by reduced steel, newsprint and fiber, cement and government shipments.

Intermodal – Third quarter and year-to-date revenue improved due to increased carloads resulting from strong imports, primarily from China and the rest of Asia. However, business interruption during the first quarter of 2005 due to the West Coast storm limited revenue growth during the year-to-date period. ARC improved in both the three and nine-month periods versus 2004 due to price increases, fuel surcharges, and index-based contract escalators.

Mexico Business – Included in our total commodity revenue reported above is revenue from shipments to and from Mexico, which increased 15% to \$272 million for the third quarter and 14% to \$804 million for the year-to-date period over the comparable periods of 2004. Growth in the Mexico business was driven primarily by price increases and fuel surcharges. Third quarter carloads decreased 1% primarily due to fewer auto parts shipments, while year-to-date carloads were flat versus 2004.

Operating Expenses

<i>Millions, Except for Percent Changes</i>	<i>Three Months Ended</i>			<i>Nine Months Ended</i>		
	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>September 30,</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>Change</i>
Salaries, wages, and employee benefits.....	\$1,093	\$1,057	3%	\$3,267	\$3,116	5%
Equipment and other rents.....	356	354	1	1,049	1,043	1
Depreciation	294	278	6	875	829	6
Fuel and utilities	673	459	47	1,809	1,283	41
Materials and supplies.....	140	122	15	403	359	12
Casualty costs.....	109	71	54	308	336	(8)
Purchased services and other costs.....	315	317	(1)	984	941	5
Total	\$2,980	\$2,658	12%	\$8,695	\$7,907	10%

Operating expenses increased \$322 million in the third quarter of 2005 versus 2004 with significantly higher fuel prices accounting for \$211 million of this increase, or 66%. Higher casualty costs along with wage and benefit inflation resulted in most of the additional increase. For the nine months ended September of 2005, higher operating expenses were also driven by increased contract services and clean-up and restoration costs associated with the West Coast storm in January of 2005.

Salaries, Wages, and Employee Benefits – Higher employment expenses in the third quarter and throughout 2005 are attributable to several factors. General wage and benefit inflation continue to increase expenses, reflecting higher salaries and wages and the year-over-year impact of higher healthcare and other benefits costs. Higher workforce and demand levels in the third quarter and the year-to-date period also contributed to the increases. Additionally, labor expenses increased due to the hurricanes in the third quarter and the West Coast storm in the first quarter. Reduced severance costs, increased network efficiency, and reduced training expenses partially offset these increases.

Equipment and Other Rents – Equipment and other rents primarily includes rent the Railroad pays for freight cars owned by other railroads or private companies; freight car, intermodal, and locomotive leases; other specialty equipment leases; and office and other rentals. Expenses grew in both periods due to increases in the number of leased locomotives and freight cars and other equipment rentals. Lower short-term freight car rental expense, due primarily to improved car cycle times, and lower office rental expense offset most of the expense increase.

Depreciation – The majority of depreciation relates to track structure, including rail, ties, and other track material. A higher depreciable asset base increased our depreciation expense for both periods.

Fuel and Utilities – Fuel and utilities include locomotive fuel, utilities other than telephone, and gasoline and other fuels. Expenses grew in the third quarter of 2005 due to higher diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$1.88 per gallon (including taxes and transportation costs) compared to \$1.25 per gallon in the third quarter of 2004. Higher prices increased diesel fuel expenses \$211 million quarter over quarter, which was minimally offset by \$8 million of savings due to a 2% improvement in our fuel consumption rate. For the year-to-date period, diesel fuel prices averaged \$1.66 in 2005 versus \$1.14 during the same period in 2004, increasing fuel expense by \$528 million. A 3% improvement in our year-to-date consumption rate produced fuel savings of \$33 million in 2005 versus the same period in 2004. This improvement was partially offset by a 1% increase in gross ton-miles, resulting in \$8 million of additional fuel expenses for the year-to-date period in 2005. The Railroad did not have any fuel hedges in place during the first nine months of 2005. In the third quarter and year-to-date period in 2004, our fuel hedges decreased fuel costs by \$4 million and \$11 million, respectively. Gasoline, utilities, and propane expenses increased \$8 million in the third quarter of 2005 and \$16 million during the first nine months compared to 2004 due to higher prices.

Materials and Supplies – Materials used to maintain the Railroad's lines, structures, and equipment are the principal components of materials and supplies expense. This expense item also includes small tools, office supplies, other materials, and the costs of freight services to ship Railroad supplies and materials. During the third quarter and year-to-date period, materials and supplies expense increased primarily due to locomotive and freight car maintenance. We used more repair materials to maintain a larger fleet of locomotives that includes a growing number of units not covered by warranties. Additionally, costs for car wheel sets, traction motors, and lube oil all increased.

Casualty Costs – Personal injury expense, freight and property damage, insurance, and environmental costs are the primary components of casualty costs. Third quarter casualty costs were higher in 2005 than 2004 due to higher personal injury expenses, which included two adverse jury verdicts in 2005. Additionally, an insurance reimbursement reduced casualty costs for the third quarter of 2004. Year-to-date casualty costs were lower than 2004 primarily due to expenses incurred in 2004 for a derailment near San Antonio in June, and recognition of a verdict for a 1998 crossing accident. Lower year-to-date casualty costs also reflect lower freight loss and damage expense and lower costs for destruction of foreign equipment. Destruction of foreign equipment expense is incurred when equipment owned by other railroads is damaged while in our possession.

Purchased Services and Other Costs – Purchased services and other costs include the costs of services purchased from outside contractors, state and local taxes, net costs of operating facilities jointly used by UPRR and other railroads, transportation and lodging for train crew employees, trucking and contracting costs for intermodal containers, leased automobile maintenance expenses, telephone and cellular phone expense, employee travel expense, and computer and other general expenses. Third quarter costs were flat in comparison with 2004 because increases in crew transportation and lodging costs due to demand levels and Hurricane Rita were mostly offset by lower state and local taxes and relocation costs. Expenses increased for the year-to-date period due to higher contract service costs for freight car and locomotive maintenance, crew transportation and lodging, trucking services provided by intermodal carriers, and state and local taxes. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita also drove expenses higher for the third quarter, while the West Coast storm in January negatively impacted expenses for the year-to-date period.

Non-Operating Items

Millions of Dollars	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Other income	\$ 42	\$ 30	\$ 91	\$ 66
Interest expense.....	(124)	(132)	(384)	(397)
Income taxes	(30)	(114)	(239)	(235)

Other Income – For the third quarter and year-to-date period of 2005, the increase in other income compared to 2004 was primarily a result of higher gains from real estate sales partially offset by higher expenses due to rising interest rates associated with our sale of receivables program. The nine-month period of 2004 included the sale of assets of a technology subsidiary.

Interest Expense – The improvement in interest expense in the third quarter and year-to-date period of 2005 was primarily driven by lower weighted-average debt levels of \$7.6 billion and \$7.8 billion in 2005, respectively, compared to \$8.2 billion and \$8.1 billion in 2004, respectively. For the third quarter of 2005, a higher effective interest rate of 6.5% versus 6.4% in 2004 partially offset the effects of a lower debt level, while the year-to-date effective interest rate of 6.5% was unchanged from the same period in 2004.

Income Taxes – As previously reported in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, the Corporation had undertaken an analysis of the impact that final settlements of tax liabilities for pre-1995 tax years with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) had on previously recorded estimates of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The completed analysis of the final settlements for pre-1995 tax years, along with IRS Examination Reports for tax years 1995 through 2002 has been considered, among other things, in a review and re-evaluation of the Corporation's estimated deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2005, resulting in an income tax expense reduction of \$118 million in the third quarter of 2005. This reduction was partially offset by higher 2005 pre-tax income. For the year-to-date period, income taxes were slightly higher than 2004 as the deferred income tax liability reduction was more than offset by higher 2005 pre-tax income. In 2004, our state income tax liability decreased as a result of a deferred state income tax liability reduction, which was primarily attributable to relocating support operations to Omaha, Nebraska, and state income tax credits earned in 2004, also in connection with the new headquarters building in Omaha.

OTHER OPERATING AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

We report key Railroad performance measures weekly to the American Association of Railroads, including carloads, average train speed, average daily inventory of rail cars on our system, and average terminal dwell time. The operating data is available on our website at www.up.com/investors/reports/index.shtml.

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	September 30,		%	September 30,		%
	2005	2004	Change	2005	2004	Change
Average train speed (miles per hour)	21.6	21.8	(1)%	21.3	21.7	(2)%
Average terminal dwell time (hours)	28.1	30.1	(7)	28.3	30.3	(7)
Gross ton-miles (billions)	263.4	262.8	-	781.8	775.3	1
Revenue ton-miles (billions)	138.2	138.6	-	412.5	409.3	1
Average rail car inventory (thousands).....	318.6	322.3	(1)	319.5	323.0	(1)
Average full-time equivalent employees	49,388	49,021	1	49,423	48,081	3

Average Train Speed – Average train speed is calculated by dividing train miles by hours operated on our main lines between terminals. Disruptions on the SPRB Joint Line and business interruptions caused by Hurricane Rita hampered efforts to improve our average train speed.

Average Terminal Dwell Time – Average terminal dwell time is the average time that a rail car spends at our terminals. Lower average terminal dwell time is favorable. The 7% improvement in dwell time in the third quarter of 2005 resulted from strategic network management initiatives and directed efforts to more timely deliver rail cars to our interchange partners and customers.

Gross and Revenue Ton-Miles – Gross ton-miles are calculated by multiplying the weight of loaded or empty freight cars by the number of miles hauled. Revenue ton-miles are based on tariff miles and do not include the

weight of freight cars. For the third quarter of 2005, gross and revenue ton-miles were flat with 2004, while carloadings were up 1%, primarily due to a decrease in energy and chemical shipments, which are higher density commodity groups, and an increase in lower density intermodal shipments. For the year-to-date period, gross and revenue ton-miles grew 1% in relation to the 1% growth in carloadings.

Average Rail Car Inventory – Average rail car inventory is the number of freight cars on-line throughout our system. Lower average rail car inventory is desirable for network fluidity. Our average rail car inventory improved 1% in the third quarter and year-to-date period as we continued to focus on network management initiatives.

Average Full-Time Equivalent Employees – The third quarter increase was driven by the addition of employees needed to handle increased track repair and replacement programs and the hiring of operations management personnel, including an expanded management training program. For the year-to-date period, we have also increased train crew personnel to handle the increased demand and to improve service.

	<i>September 30, 2005</i>	<i>December 31, 2004</i>	<i>Change</i>
Debt to capital.....	35.8%	39.1%	(3.3) pt
Lease adjusted debt to capital.....	44.0%	45.1%	(1.1) pt

Debt to Capital/Lease Adjusted Debt to Capital – Debt to capital is computed by dividing total debt by total debt plus equity. Lease adjusted debt to capital is derived by dividing total debt plus the net present value of operating leases by total debt plus equity plus the net present value of operating leases. We believe these measures are important in managing our capital structure to allow efficient access to the debt market while minimizing our cost of capital. Our debt to capital ratio improved due to an increase in equity resulting from earnings, as well as reductions in our debt level. Our lease adjusted debt to capital improved to a lesser extent due to an increase in the present value of operating leases.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Financial Condition

<i>Cash Flows Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended September 30,</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Cash provided by operating activities.....	\$ 1,695	\$ 1,722
Cash used in investing activities.....	(1,618)	(1,314)
Cash used in financing activities.....	(717)	(21)
Net change in cash and temporary investments	\$ (640)	\$ 387

Cash Provided by Operating Activities – Although net income for the first nine months of 2005 was higher than 2004, cash provided from operating activities was lower. Higher receivables and materials and supplies balances negatively impacted 2005 cash from operations. In addition, the year-over-year decline in cash provided from operating activities reflects cash received in 2004 for income tax refunds. These declines in 2005 were partially offset by a \$50 million pension contribution made in 2004, as well as lower management incentive payments in 2005.

Cash Used in Investing Activities – Increased capital spending, partially offset by higher proceeds from asset sales in 2005, increased the amount of cash used in investing activities.

The following table details capital expenditures:

<i>Capital Expenditures</i> <i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Track.....	\$1,165	\$1,035
Locomotives.....	64	60
Freight cars.....	16	4
Facilities and other.....	431	249
Total.....	\$1,676	\$1,348

Cash Used in Financing Activities – The increase in cash used in financing activities in the first nine months of 2005 was driven by higher debt repayments (\$662 million in 2005 compared to \$427 million in 2004) and lower net financings (a \$15 million outflow in 2005 compared to \$584 million inflow in 2004). Proceeds from stock option exercises in 2005 were higher than 2004 and partially offset the cash used in debt repayments and net financing activities.

<i>Free Cash Flow</i> <i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended</i> <i>September 30,</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Cash provided by operating activities.....	\$ 1,695	\$ 1,722
Cash used in investing activities.....	(1,618)	(1,314)
Dividends paid.....	(235)	(232)
Free cash flow.....	\$ (158)	\$ 176

Free Cash Flow – Free cash flow is considered a non-GAAP financial measure by SEC Regulation G. We believe free cash flow is important in evaluating our financial performance and measures our ability to generate cash without incurring additional external financings. Free cash flow should be considered in addition to, rather than as a substitute for, cash provided by operating activities. The table above reconciles cash provided by operating activities (GAAP measure) to free cash flow (non-GAAP measure). In the first nine months of 2005, free cash flow was lower compared to 2004. Consistent with prior years, we anticipate that positive free cash flow will be generated in the fourth quarter.

Financing Activities

Credit Facilities – On September 30, 2005, we had \$2 billion in revolving credit facilities available, including \$1 billion under a five-year facility expiring in March 2009 and \$1 billion under a five-year facility expiring in March 2010 (collectively, the "facilities"). The facilities are designated for general corporate purposes and support the issuance of commercial paper. Neither of the facilities were drawn as of September 30, 2005. The five-year facility expiring in March 2010 replaced a \$1 billion 364-day revolving credit facility that expired in March 2005, while the five-year facility expiring in March 2009 was put in place in 2004 to replace a five-year revolving credit facility that was due to expire in March 2005. Commitment fees and interest rates payable under the facilities are similar to fees and rates available to comparably rated investment-grade borrowers. These facilities allow for borrowings at floating (LIBOR-based) rates, plus a spread, depending upon our senior unsecured debt ratings. The facilities require the maintenance of a minimum net worth and a debt to net worth coverage ratio. At September 30, 2005, we were in compliance with these covenants. The facilities do not include any other financial restrictions, credit rating triggers (other than rating-dependent pricing) or any other provision that could require the posting of collateral.

In addition to the revolving credit facilities discussed above, we also had \$150 million in uncommitted lines of credit that were unused at September 30, 2005. A \$75 million uncommitted line was established in May 2005 and expires in May 2006. We also established an additional \$75 million uncommitted line of credit in July 2005, which will expire in July 2006.

To the extent we have long-term credit facilities available, we have reclassified certain short-term debt to a long-term basis. At September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, approximately \$275 million and \$440 million, respectively, of short-term borrowings that we intend to refinance were reclassified as long-term debt. This reclassification reflects our ability and intent to refinance these short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term debt on a long-term basis.

Shelf Registration Statement – Under a current shelf registration statement, we may issue any combination of debt securities, preferred stock, common stock, or warrants for debt securities or preferred stock in one or more offerings. At September 30, 2005, we had \$500 million remaining for issuance under the current shelf registration statement. We have no immediate plans to issue equity securities; however, we will continue to explore opportunities to replace existing debt or access capital through issuances of debt securities under this shelf registration.

Debt Redemption – On May 1, 2005, we redeemed approximately \$113 million of 8.35% debentures with a maturity date of May 1, 2025. The early redemption resulted in a charge to other income of approximately \$4 million in the second quarter of 2005.

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges – For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, our ratio of earnings to fixed charges was 3.1 and 2.7, compared to 2.6 and 2.3 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004. Earnings represent net income, less equity earnings net of distributions, plus fixed charges and income taxes. Fixed charges represent interest charges, amortization of debt discount, and an estimated amount representing the interest portion of rental charges.

Operating Lease Activities – As of September 30, 2005, our total contractual obligations for operating leases were approximately \$4.8 billion. The Railroad has completed lease arrangements to finance its new equipment acquisition program for 2005. Through the date of this report, the Railroad, as lessee, entered into long-term operating lease arrangements covering 315 locomotives and approximately 2,600 freight cars. The lessors under these lease arrangements purchased these locomotives and freight cars from the Corporation in various financing transactions totaling approximately \$800 million. These new lease arrangements provide for minimum total rental payments of approximately \$1.1 billion, which are reflected in the contractual obligations table as of September 30, 2005.

The lessors financed the purchase of the locomotives and freight cars, in part, by the issuance of equipment notes that are non-recourse to the Railroad and are secured by an assignment of the underlying leases and a security interest in the equipment. Neither the Railroad nor UPC guarantees payment of the equipment notes. The Railroad's obligations to make operating lease payments under the leases are recourse obligations and are not recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

The Railroad has certain renewal and purchase options with respect to the locomotives and freight cars. If the Railroad does not exercise any such options, the equipment will be returned to the lessors at the end of the lease term.

On July 8, 2005, the Railroad completed the acquisition of its partner's interest in Bay Pacific Financial L.L.C., a joint venture established to assist in the acquisition of containers and chassis for use by the Railroad in intermodal service, for a purchase price of \$51 million. As a result of the purchase, the Railroad owns 100% of the joint venture. Total minimum rental payments for leases acquired in the acquisition were \$202 million at September 30, 2005.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Contractual Obligations, and Commercial Commitments

As described in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and as referenced in the tables below, we have contractual obligations and commercial commitments that may affect our financial condition. However, based on management's assessment of the underlying provisions and circumstances of the material contractual obligations and commercial commitments, including material sources of off-balance sheet and structured finance arrangements, there is no known trend, demand, commitment, event, or uncertainty that is reasonably likely to occur that would have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity. In addition, the commercial obligations, financings, and commitments that we make are customary transactions, similar to those of other comparable industrial corporations, particularly within the transportation industry.

The following tables identify material obligations and commitments as of September 30, 2005:

<i>Contractual Obligations</i> <i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Payments Due by Period</i>			
		<i>Less Than 1 Year</i>	<i>2-3 Years</i>	<i>4-5 Years</i>	<i>After 5 Years</i>
Debt [a]	\$10,149	\$ 418	\$2,226	\$1,549	\$ 5,956
Operating leases	4,769	520	912	747	2,590
Capital lease obligations [b]	2,120	200	362	320	1,238
Purchase obligations [c]	3,944	732	880	617	1,715
Pension and other postretirement benefits [d]	363	35	67	72	189
Total contractual obligations	\$21,345	\$1,905	\$4,447	\$3,305	\$11,688

[a] Excludes capital lease obligations of \$1,333 million, unamortized discount of \$104 million, and market value adjustments of \$(12) million for debt with qualifying hedges. Includes a fixed and estimated variable (4%) interest component of \$3,900 million.

[b] Includes interest component.

[c] Purchase obligations include locomotive maintenance contracts and purchase commitments for locomotives, freight cars, ties, ballast, track, and other goods and services.

[d] Includes actuarially estimated other postretirement benefits payments for the next ten years. No amounts are included for pension as no contributions are currently required.

<i>Other Commercial Commitments</i> <i>Millions of Dollars</i>	<i>Total Amounts Committed</i>	<i>Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period</i>			
		<i>Less Than 1 Year</i>	<i>2-3 Years</i>	<i>4-5 Years</i>	<i>After 5 Years</i>
Credit facilities [a]	\$2,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,000	\$ -
Sale of receivables [b]	600	600	-	-	-
Guarantees [c]	466	6	11	29	420
Standby letters of credit [d]	55	44	11	-	-
Total commercial commitments	\$3,121	\$650	\$22	\$2,029	\$420

[a] Amounts shown do not include two \$75 million uncommitted lines of credit expiring in May and July 2006. None of the credit facilities was used as of September 30, 2005.

[b] \$600 million of the facility was utilized at September 30, 2005.

[c] Includes guaranteed obligations of affiliated operations.

[d] None of the letters of credit was drawn upon as of September 30, 2005.

Sale of Receivables – The Railroad transfers most of its accounts receivable to Union Pacific Receivables, Inc. (UPRI), a bankruptcy-remote subsidiary, as part of a sale of receivables facility. UPRI sells, without recourse, an undivided interest in such accounts receivable to investors. The total capacity to sell undivided interests to investors under the facility was \$600 million at September 30, 2005. The value of the outstanding undivided interest held by investors under the facility was \$600 million and \$590 million at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively. The value of the outstanding undivided interest held by investors is not included in our Consolidated Financial Statements. The value of the undivided interest held by investors was supported by \$1,189 million and \$1,089 million of accounts receivable held by UPRI at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively. At September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, the value of the interest retained by UPRI was \$589 million and \$499 million, respectively. This retained interest is included in accounts receivable in our Consolidated Financial

Statements. The interest sold to investors is sold at carrying value, which approximates fair value, and there is no gain or loss recognized from the transaction.

The value of the outstanding undivided interest held by investors could fluctuate based upon the availability of eligible receivables and is directly affected by changing business volumes and credit risks, including default and dilution. If default or dilution percentages were to increase one percentage point, the amount of eligible receivables would decrease by \$6 million. Should our credit rating fall below investment grade, the value of the outstanding undivided interest held by investors would be reduced, and, in certain cases, the investors would have the right to discontinue the facility.

The Railroad has been designated to service the sold receivables; however, no servicing asset or liability has been recognized as the servicing fees adequately compensate the Railroad for its responsibilities. The Railroad collected approximately \$10 billion and \$9 billion during the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and UPRI used such proceeds to purchase new receivables under the facility.

The costs of the sale of receivables program are included in other income and were \$6 million and \$3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and \$16 million and \$7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The costs include interest, program fees paid to banks, commercial paper issuance costs, and fees for unused commitment availability.

The investors have no recourse to the Railroad's other assets except for customary warranty and indemnity claims. Creditors of the Railroad have no recourse to the assets of UPRI.

On August 11, 2005, the sale of receivables program was renewed for an additional 364-day period without any significant changes in terms.

OTHER MATTERS

Commitments and Contingencies – Various claims and lawsuits are pending against us and certain of our subsidiaries. We are also subject to various federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations, pursuant to which we are currently participating in the investigation and remediation of various sites. We do not expect that any known lawsuits, claims, environmental costs, commitments, contingent liabilities, or guarantees will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity after taking into account liabilities previously recorded for these matters.

Income Taxes – As previously reported in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, the Corporation had undertaken an analysis of the impact that final settlements of tax liabilities for pre-1995 tax years with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) had on previously recorded estimates of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The completed analysis of the final settlements for pre-1995 tax years, along with IRS Examination Reports for tax years 1995 through 2002 has been considered, among other things, in a review and re-evaluation of the Corporation's estimated deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2005, resulting in an income tax expense reduction of \$118 million in the third quarter of 2005.

As reported in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, the IRS issued a notice of deficiency for tax years 1995 through 1998. During the third quarter of 2005, the IRS issued a notice of deficiency for tax years 1999 through 2002. We dispute many of the proposed adjustments and will contest the associated additional tax liability through applicable IRS procedures, and, if necessary, litigation. We do not expect that the ultimate resolution of these examinations will have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition, or liquidity. In addition, the IRS began its examination of tax years 2003 and 2004 during the third quarter of 2005.

Insurance Subsidiaries – We have two consolidated, wholly-owned subsidiaries that provide insurance coverage for certain risks including physical loss or property damage and certain other claims that are subject to reinsurance. At September 30, 2005, current accounts receivable and current accrued casualty costs included \$90 million of reinsurance receivables and reinsured liability, respectively, held by one of our insurance subsidiaries related to losses sustained during the West Coast storm in January 2005. This amount may change in the future as facts and circumstances surrounding the claim and the reinsurance are finalized and settled.

Accounting Pronouncements – In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment (FAS 123(R))*. This statement requires that companies recognize compensation expense equal to the fair value of stock options or other share-based payments. On April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission deferred the effective date to January 1, 2006. We will adopt FAS 123(R) on a

modified prospective basis, recognizing compensation expense for 1) new awards granted on or after January 1, 2006, and 2) any portion of awards that have not vested as of that date. The Company has determined that it will use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to calculate the fair value of its stock options. Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements illustrates the effects on net income and earnings per share if the Company had adopted FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

In July 2005, the FASB issued an exposure draft, *Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. If finalized as drafted, the Interpretation will require companies to recognize the best estimate of the impact of a tax position only if that position is probable of being sustained during a tax audit. The FASB expects to issue a final Interpretation in the first quarter of 2006. We will review the finalized Interpretation, when it is available, to determine the impact it may have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2005, the FASB issued an exposure draft, *Earnings per Share, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 128*. The draft clarifies guidance for the treasury stock method, contracts that may be settled in cash or shares, and contingently issuable shares. We are currently reviewing this proposed Statement to determine the impact it may have on our calculation of earnings per share.

CAUTIONARY INFORMATION

Certain statements in this report, and statements in other material filed or to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (as well as information included in oral statements or other written statements made or to be made by us), are, or will be, forward-looking statements as defined by the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding: expectations as to operational or service improvements; statements concerning expectations of the effectiveness of steps taken or to be taken to improve operations, service, or to stabilize the rail system, including the hiring and training of train crews, acquisition of additional locomotives, infrastructure improvements, transportation plan modifications, and management of customer traffic on the system to meet demand; expectations as to the timing of completion and impact of ongoing track maintenance and restoration work being performed in the SPRB; expectations as to cost savings, revenue growth, and earnings; the time by which certain objectives will be achieved; statements or information concerning projections, predictions, expectations, estimates, or forecasts as to our business, financial and operational results, future economic performance, and general economic conditions; statements of management's goals and objectives; proposed new products and services; estimates of costs relating to environmental remediation and restoration; expectations that claims, lawsuits, environmental costs, commitments, contingent liabilities, labor negotiations or agreements, or other matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity; and any other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts.

Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times that, or by which, such performance or results will be achieved, including expectations as to operational, service, and network fluidity improvements. Forward-looking information is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements.

The following important factors, in addition to those discussed in "Risk Factors" in Item 7 of our 2004 annual report on Form 10-K, could affect our future results and could cause those results or other outcomes to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements:

- whether we are successful in implementing our financial and operational initiatives, including gaining new customers, retaining existing ones, and containing operating costs;
- whether we are successful in improving network operations and service by hiring and training additional train crews, acquiring additional locomotives, improving infrastructure, redesigning our transportation plan, and managing network volume;
- material adverse changes in economic and industry conditions, both within the United States and globally;
- the effects of adverse general economic conditions affecting customer demand and the industries and geographic areas that produce and consume commodities we carry;
- transportation industry competition, conditions, performance, and consolidation;

- legislative and regulatory developments, including possible enactment of initiatives to re-regulate the rail industry;
- legislative, regulatory, or legal developments involving taxation, including enactment of new federal or state income tax rates, revisions of controlling authority, and the outcome of tax claims and litigation;
- changes in securities and capital markets;
- natural events such as severe weather, fire, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, or other disruptions of our operating systems, structures, and equipment;
- any adverse economic or operational repercussions from terrorist activities and any governmental response thereto;
- war or risk of war;
- changes in fuel prices;
- changes in labor costs, including healthcare cost increases, and labor difficulties, including stoppages affecting either our operations or our customers' abilities to deliver goods to us for shipment; and
- the outcome of claims and litigation, including those related to environmental contamination, personal injuries, and occupational illnesses arising from hearing loss, repetitive motion, and exposure to asbestos and diesel fumes.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statement was made. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking information to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect thereto or with respect to other forward-looking statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in market risk from the information provided under "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in Item 7A of our 2004 annual report on Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Corporation carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation's management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Executive Vice President – Finance and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15. Based upon that evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them, in a timely manner, to material information relating to the Corporation (including its consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in the Corporation's periodic SEC filings.

Additionally, the CEO and CFO determined that there have been no significant changes to the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Environmental Matters

As previously reported in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2002, on April 26, 2002, we received written notice of a proposed \$250,000 penalty from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency relating to a collision between trains from Conrail and the Railroad. The collision occurred on March 23, 1999 near Momence, Illinois, when an eastbound Conrail train failed to stop at a signal and struck a UPRR train that was properly occupying a crossing. The collision resulted in a release of diesel fuel from the fuel tanks of our locomotive, which was promptly reported and remediated. We received notice in January 2003 that the amount of the proposed penalty, including oversight costs, had been reduced to \$127,000. On July 26, 2005, the Court entered the Consent Decree executed by the Railroad, Conrail and the Illinois Attorney General's Office ending the civil action. We made a \$10,000 payment towards resolution of the matter. The Railroad remains obligated to continue remediation, but does not expect future penalties as a result of this matter.

In December 2004, we were advised by the District Attorney of Riverside County, California, that the County intended to file either a criminal or civil action against the Railroad as a result of the Railroad's alleged unlawful disposal of hazardous waste. This claim arose out of an April 2004 incident in which a construction crew allegedly discarded hazardous waste into a dumpster that was subsequently taken to a landfill in Cathedral City, California. On September 13, 2005, a Judgment Pursuant to Stipulation was entered by the Riverside County Superior Court, pursuant to which we paid a civil penalty of \$245,000, together with investigative costs and other payments of approximately \$73,000. An injunction was also issued, requiring the Railroad to comply with certain environmental laws and to provide specified training to certain employees.

On October 25, 2005, the State of Washington Department of Ecology notified us that it had assessed a \$106,000 penalty against the Railroad, as a result of a November 15, 2003 incident near Kelso, Washington. In that incident, one of our trains collided with a BNSF train, resulting in the derailment of three of our locomotives. The Department of Ecology contends that diesel fuel and lube oil from the derailed locomotives entered waters of the State of Washington. We are evaluating this matter and will determine whether to contest the penalty assessment.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Purchases of Equity Securities – We do not currently have a formal publicly announced plan or program to repurchase shares of our common stock. The purchased shares presented below relate solely to our equity compensation plans described in note 7 to our Consolidated Financial Statements, Item 8 in our 2004 annual report on Form 10-K. The following table presents common stock repurchases during each month for the quarter ended September 30, 2005:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total Number of Shares Purchased</i>	<i>Average Price Paid per Share</i>	<i>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan or Program</i>	<i>Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Program</i>
July 1 through July 31				
Employee transactions [a]	296,670	\$ 70.45	N/A	N/A
August 1 through August 31				
Employee transactions [a]	62,693	69.42	N/A	N/A
September 1 through September 30				
Employee transactions [a]	5,889	69.79	N/A	N/A
Total	365,252	\$ 70.26	N/A	N/A

[a] Includes shares delivered or attested to UPC to pay stock option exercise prices or to satisfy tax withholding obligations for stock option exercises or vesting of restricted or retention shares.

Dividend Restrictions – We are subject to certain restrictions on the payment of cash dividends to our shareholders due to minimum net worth requirements under the credit facilities referred to above. The amount of retained earnings available for dividends was \$5.9 billion and \$5.2 billion at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively. We do not expect that these restrictions will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity. See the discussion of credit facilities in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of Item 2, Part I.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibits Filed with this Statement
12(a)	Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2005 and 2004.
12(b)	Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 and 2004.
31(a)	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – Richard K. Davidson.
31(b)	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – Robert M. Knight, Jr.
32	Certifications Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – Richard K. Davidson and Robert M. Knight, Jr.
	<hr/> Description of Exhibits Incorporated by Reference <hr/>
3(a)	Revised Articles of Incorporation of UPC, as amended through April 25, 1996, are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1996.
3(b)	By-Laws of UPC, as amended, effective July 1, 2005, are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to the Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005.

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: November 4, 2005

UNION PACIFIC CORPORATION (Registrant)

By /s/ Robert M. Knight, Jr.
Robert M. Knight, Jr.,
Executive Vice President – Finance and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

By /s/ Richard J. Putz
Richard J. Putz,
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

*Union Pacific Corporation and Subsidiary Companies
(Unaudited)*

<i>Millions of Dollars, Except Ratios</i>	<i>Three Months Ended Sept. 30,</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Earnings:		
Net income	\$369	\$202
Equity earnings net of distributions.....	(21)	(21)
Total earnings.....	348	181
Income taxes.....	30	114
Fixed charges:		
Interest expense including amortization of debt discount	124	132
Portion of rentals representing an interest factor	59	51
Total fixed charges	183	183
Earnings available for fixed charges	\$561	\$478
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	3.1	2.6

Exhibit 12(b)**Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges**

*Union Pacific Corporation and Subsidiary Companies
(Unaudited)*

<i>Millions of Dollars, Except Ratios</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended Sept. 30,</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Earnings:		
Net income	\$ 730	\$ 525
Equity earnings net of distributions.....	(38)	(47)
Total earnings.....	692	478
Income taxes.....	239	235
Fixed charges:		
Interest expense including amortization of debt discount	384	397
Portion of rentals representing an interest factor	163	145
Total fixed charges	547	542
Earnings available for fixed charges	\$1,478	\$1,255
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	2.7	2.3

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Richard K. Davidson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Union Pacific Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of 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 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 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:
 - (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: November 4, 2005

/s/ Richard K. Davidson
Richard K. Davidson
Chairman, President, and
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Robert M. Knight, Jr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Union Pacific Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of 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 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 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:
 - (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: November 4, 2005

/s/ Robert M. Knight, Jr.

Robert M. Knight, Jr.
Executive Vice President - Finance and
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the accompanying quarterly report of Union Pacific Corporation (the Corporation) on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2005, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Richard K. Davidson, Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge, that:

- (1) 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 contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation.

By: /s/ Richard K. Davidson
Richard K. Davidson
Chairman, President, and
Chief Executive Officer
Union Pacific Corporation

November 4, 2005

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Corporation and will be retained by the Corporation and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the accompanying quarterly report of Union Pacific Corporation (the Corporation) on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2005, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Robert M. Knight, Jr., Executive Vice President – Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge, that:

- (1) 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 contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation.

By: /s/ Robert M. Knight, Jr.
Robert M. Knight, Jr.
Executive Vice President – Finance and
Chief Financial Officer
Union Pacific Corporation

November 4, 2005

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Corporation and will be retained by the Corporation and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.