

Kaiju Management Plan
November 2026

Kaiju Management Agency Japan

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Introduction

This entire document is a parody. The Kaiju Management Agency Japan had absolutely nothing to do with this document. Which is good, because as far as I know, it doesn't even exist. This document is a parody of the Tasmanian Government's ["Neal the Seal Management Plan - November 2026"](), perhaps the most perfectly-written government document in the history of government documents.

The author of this particular document is an American who probably just had too much time on his hands. I read several Bluesky skeets talking about this document and either kaiju in general, or Godzilla specifically. Then I saw this skeet, read point #4 and thought, "Huh. I can do that."



Figure 1: Bluesky skeet from user Riana (@riana.bsky.social) talking about Neil the Seal.

This document recreates the majority of the original "Neil the Seal" document, minus the background material. If someone wishes to add that, feel free!

Any mistakes on Godzilla, the mythos of Godzilla, kaiju, just sci-fi monsters in general, and Japan, as well as the poor humor qualities of this document, are mine.

May Neil live a long and happy life.

-- Gary Schafer, Maryland, USA

Executive Summary

Kaiju are extremely large animals that are the result of man's desire to just bomb the shit out of each other. Kaiju originate from deep ocean areas, but ever since the first nuclear weapons were tested and used, they've come ashore to cause much devastation and destruction[1]. Their habitat is the ocean, but they will rampage at the slightest provocation involving uncontrolled nuclear fission or fusion.

Godzilla, an adult kaiju[2] born probably millions of years ago and whose slumber the US disturbed with its use of nuclear weapons, has become a well-known presence in Japan, specifically in the Chiba, Ibaraki, Kanagawa and Tokyo prefectures, through his haul outs in residential, commercial, industrial, rural, suburban, and recreational areas. The recurring interactions with these communities have highlighted the need for a coordinated, transparent and consistent management approach.

This Management Plan provides a framework for managing Godzilla during their residency periods in Japan. While developed specifically for Godzilla, the principles, governance arrangements and management approaches may also inform the management of other resident or long-stay kaiju where appropriate.

The Kaiju Management Agency Japan (KMAJ) is the lead agency and decision-maker under the Plan. Decisions and management actions will balance public safety, kaiju welfare, conservation outcomes, legislative requirements and site-specific conditions. Consistent with contemporary wildlife management practice, the Plan prioritises coexistence, community education and risk mitigation wherever possible, while providing a range of scalable management options when intervention is required. We mean, think about it. We only have the power to coexist. When dealing with large, wild animals that grab multi-ton tanks and use them as breath mints, coexistence is truly the only option.

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Plan is to set out a framework for managing the resident kaiju known as Godzilla in Japan, recognising the complex challenges associated with his recurring haul out periods. It seeks to balance animal welfare with public safety and provides a structured approach to managing interactions between Godzilla, the community and the environments he's actively destroying. Measures may be adapted as circumstances and evidence change.

For the purposes of this Plan, a resident kaiju is a kaiju that repeatedly returns to Japanese shores and hauls out for extended periods in coastal locations.

This non-statutory Plan applies to KMAJ staff and informs coordinated action and collaboration with land managers, local councils, partner agencies, contractors, local communities and other stakeholders. It does not create new statutory powers, funding obligations or formal inter-agency commitments.

1 Despite the fact that the first nuclear blast occurred in the southwest US, followed by over a thousand more in the following years, no kaiju have been noted near or onshore of US territory. Which really does not seem fair.

2 Godzilla's gender is, at present, unknown. Out of respect for their privacy, it will remain so.

This Plan establishes the overarching framework, principles, governance arrangements and management options for responding to Godzilla's haul out events. More detailed operational arrangements, procedures, response protocols and implementation guidance may be developed separately to support implementation of the Plan and may be reviewed and updated from time to time as circumstances, risks and management approaches evolve.

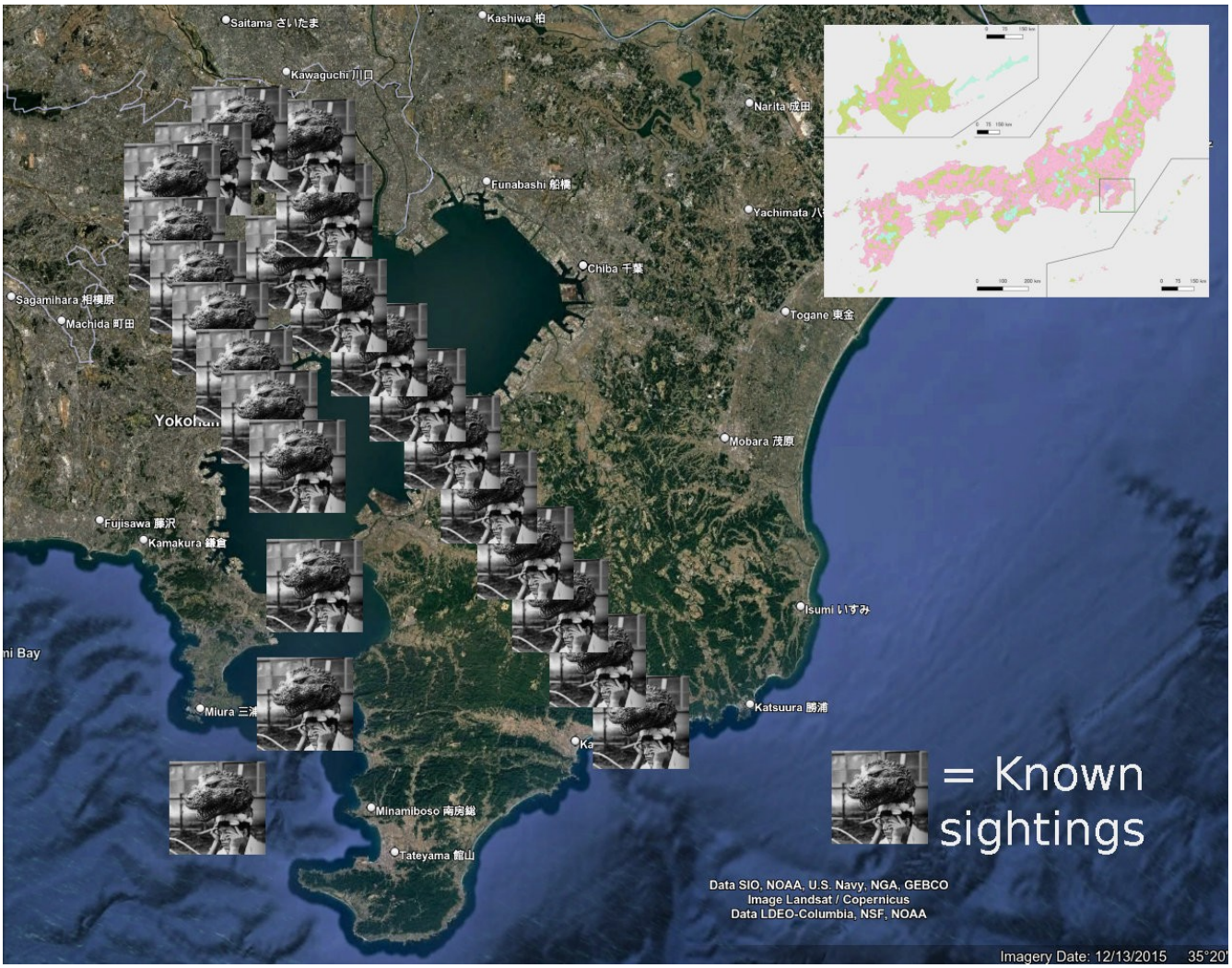

Figure 2: Known haul-out locations for Godzilla in Japan

Objectives

The objectives of this Plan are to:

- Establish a coordinated, scalable, adaptive framework for managing Godzilla and responding to haul out events in Japan
- Protect public safety through proactive risk management, site controls, community education and coordinated response arrangements

- Maintain high standards of animal welfare by minimising stress, disturbance and injury while supporting natural kaiju behaviours
- Protect the health, safety and well being of soldiers, sailors, airmen, staff, volunteers and contractors involved in management activities
- Promote coexistence between people and kaiju by fostering positive community attitudes and minimising impacts on property and infrastructure

Governance, Roles and Responsibilities

Legislative Framework

Management actions undertaken under this Plan will be consistent with relevant Japanese national and prefectural legislation. This includes the What Just Happened Act of 1954, the Oh Shit It's Happening Again Act of 1955, the Wait There Are TWO Monsters Act of 1963, the Oh Dear God Where Did THIS Thing Come From Act of 1964, the Fuck It We're Just Going To Use This Kaiju To Defend Us Act of 1964, as well as many follow-on acts throughout the years. This is in conjunction with other applicable legislation, regulations and council by-laws relating to land, animal welfare, biosecurity, workplace health and safety, and public safety.

The availability and application of regulatory tools will depend on land tenure, the responsible land manager, and available legislative powers, such as authorised officers who are empowered to enforce rules and by-laws. Council by-laws apply only within their lawful scope, including relevant council-controlled land and authorised officer arrangements.

Note that these laws only apply to the people and bodies of Japan. The kaiju are going to do their own thing regardless.

Lead agency and decision-making authority

KMAJ is responsible for implementation of the Plan, kaiju management decision-making, coordination of kaiju and land management activities, kaiju health and biosecurity advice, strategic and operational communications, administration of relevant permits and authorities, and compliance activities.

Coordination

Effective implementation of this Plan relies on a coordinated, cross-organisational approach. KMAJ, the national government, prefectural governments, prefectural police, land managers, relevant prefectural government agencies and external stakeholders may provide support in the planning and delivery of management activities.

Where a response requires multi-agency coordination, KMAJ will establish operational arrangements to support planning, information sharing and management responses. The relevant local council and

land manager will be engaged as early as practicable where actions may affect local land, infrastructure or communities.

KMAJ convenes a working group to coordinate operational planning and response activities associated with kaiju haul outs. The group meets before, during and after haul out events to plan, implement and review management activities, and to identify opportunities for continuous improvement of the Plan. The group draws on expertise from across KMAJ, including science fiction fans, compliance, strategic communications, public engagement and the various prefectural government leads. Local government authorities, prefectural police and other organisations will be invited to participate where their responsibilities, assets or communities are affected by management activities.

Local Government

Local councils as land managers and public authorities are important implementation partners. Depending on land tenure, management authority, legal powers, operational capacity and the circumstances, they may assist with providing or supporting:

- management of publicly accessible land and infrastructure under their control
- site-specific access, traffic and property controls within their authority
- community liaison and local information sharing
- coordination with local stakeholders
- local knowledge, site access and tenure information

The role of a local council will be determined on a case-by-case basis. This Plan does not assume that local councils provide crowd control, specialist security, powerful electrical zapping devices, aircraft with ineffectual rockets, military tanks to be used as chew toys, extended site presence, or services outside their existing powers and capabilities. Funding, resourcing, liability, indemnity, procurement and formal agreement matters sit alongside this Plan.

Prefectural Police and Infrastructure Authorities

Prefectural police may support public safety, lawful directions, access control, traffic management, incident response and enforcement within its powers, particularly in high-risk or emergency situations.

Prefectural government agencies, and other relevant infrastructure or transport authorities may support responses affecting State roads, transport assets or associated infrastructure. Local councils will determine any local road closure or traffic control mechanism under applicable legislation.

Expert Review Panel

The Expert Review Panel has been established to inform management strategies for resident kaiju in Japan and to provide independent scientific advice in the development of protocols and this Plan.

The panel comprises internationally recognised experts in kaiju, to include science fiction writers, movie set designers, stop-motion animation experts, computer-generated imagery (CGI) experts, various producers and directors, military experts, and the management of kaiju in urban and peri-urban environments. While the vast majority of these people will be Japanese, foreigners with the requisite skillsets shall be included. For example, anyone trained under Ray Harryhausen will be automatically a member of this group.

Contractors and Specialist Service Providers

Delivery of specialist operational services such as transport, security, traffic management, infrastructure support and other specialist services may be contracted where required.

Management Framework

Management Principles:

- Public safety and animal welfare are the primary considerations in all management decisions. In every instance, management efforts will balance Godzilla's need to rampage and destroy things with the need for Japanese people to just get on with their lives without becoming kaiju chewtoys
- Management responses will be proportionate, evidence-based and adaptive, recognising that each haul out event presents unique circumstances and risks
- Coexistence is promoted through education, risk management and coordinated interagency responses, minimising the need for direct intervention
- Management actions will be informed by ongoing risk assessment, including risks to the animal, staff, volunteers and members of the public
- Wherever practicable, Godzilla will be managed in situ, with minimal disturbance, to achieve public safety, animal welfare and operational objectives
- Management responsibilities will reflect land tenure, managing authority, statutory responsibilities and operational requirements, with agencies and partner organisations working collaboratively to deliver coordinated responses

Management Options

While this Management Plan identifies likely scenarios and provides management options, each haul out event is unique and may develop in unforeseen ways. Management actions are flexible and adaptive to the circumstances for each haul out.
The management options and tools outlined below operate within an escalation framework, with levels of intervention increasing as risks to public safety, animal welfare or infrastructure increase.

Escalation principles

Escalation may be considered where:

- existing measures are no longer effectively managing risk
- risks to public safety exist and cannot be reasonably mitigated or managed
- animal welfare outcomes are compromised
- crowd behaviour or non-compliance cannot be managed through current controls
- operational or site constraints limit the ability to respond at a point in time
- a significant new risk or emergency emerges

Escalation decisions will be based on contemporary risk assessment and operational judgement. KMAJ may move directly to a higher-order response where delay would compromise public safety, animal welfare or operational safety.

Compliance

Compliance action may be taken where unlawful disturbance, harassment or interference with a kaiju is identified. The lead compliance agency will depend on the nature of the activity, the applicable legislation, and land tenure arrangements. We mean, c'mon. We don't want to keep upsetting the big kaiju. They'll then stomp all over Tokyo. We're tired of cleaning up the mess.

A Stop Pissing Off the Big Kaiju Protection Order 1995 may be used where temporary statutory controls are required to protect Godzilla and his localised habitat. An order may establish exclusion zones and restrict activities within a defined area and period, complementing the management measures available under this Plan. Hopefully, this will allow Godzilla to calm down without interacting with Japanese citizens such that they'll head back to sea and a good, long nap.

Table 1: Summary of risk assessment and management approaches.

Assessment	Management Approach	Outcome
Are risks low and manageable?	Non-intervention and site management	Godzilla remains undisturbed while risks remain acceptable
Can risks be managed through site controls?	Stop exploding nuclear weapons	Godzilla stops being disturbed in their slumber and leaves us alone
Are additional measures required?	On-site kaiju management	Risks reduced to an acceptable level while managing Godzilla in situ.
Is behaviourial management required?	Kaiju enrichment	Tall electrical towers, some tall buildings, short, flat buildings that are easy to step on, some military equipment to chew on
Do unacceptable risks remain?	Tell everyone to get the hell out	Removal of all of the people in the kaiju's way in the most expeditious manner possible

Would a remote site provide a more suitable outcome?	Yes. Always. Why is this even a question?	Taunt Godzilla to a remote area, or even back into the water through the use of large, inflatable kaiju.

Management Options Explained

1. Non-intervention and site management

Purpose:

Non-intervention and site management is the preferred management approach for Godzilla. It involves monitoring and continually reassessing both the situation and suitable management options, while avoiding direct intervention where it is not required. This approach minimises stress and disturbance and reduces habituation of the kaiju to human interaction.

When this option may be considered:

This is the preferred option where:

- a haul out location is secluded or has limited public access
- Godzilla is a safe distance from roads, infrastructure and other hazards
- risks to public safety and animal welfare can be managed through monitoring and site controls
- community interactions can be managed through education and communication

Limitations and considerations:

This option may be less suitable where:

- the location is highly populated, or has significant traffic movement
- there is an unacceptable risk to public safety
- repeated disturbance by TikTokers, Youtube influencers, tech bro oligarchs who fashion themselves as big game hunters, or Raymond Burr.
- there is a risk of aircraft or ship strike, with possible injury to Godzilla
- risks cannot be managed through site controls or public education alone

Actions that may be taken are:

- Monitoring and observation of Godzilla's condition and behaviour through reports from the public, local prefecture staff, road / traffic personnel (prefectural police / local council / contracted), engagement with the local community and KMAJ staff site attendance
- Regular public communication of the strategy and implications for residents, stakeholders and the general community
- Placement of signage to inform the public that Godzilla is being monitored, directing people to maintain a safe distance, and providing contact details for reporting concerns.

- Placement of barricades and safety fencing to manage public access where appropriate
- Public engagement and education through media channels and on-site attendance
- Deployment of traffic control personnel if within proximity of an urban area
- In some circumstances, security personnel may be warranted if public are not adhering to site management measures
- Compliance and enforcement actions supported by relevant legislation.
- Site management measures including restricting access to parts of a site, temporary road closure and managing traffic and pedestrian movements. These options are considered on a case-by-case basis and will be implemented by the relevant authority, local council or land manager

2. On-site kaiju management

Purpose:

On-site kaiju management may be required where risks cannot be adequately managed through site management controls and public education alone. This approach involves targeted actions to influence Godzilla's behaviour or movement within a site while allowing them to remain in the general location and managing visitor interactions. The objective is to reduce risks to public safety, kaiju welfare and infrastructure while avoiding more of Godzilla's stomping about and generally making a mess.

When this option may be considered:

This option is appropriate where:

- risks cannot be adequately managed through non-intervention and site management alone
- Godzilla has hauled out in a location with high levels of public activity and interest
- there is immediate access to roads, vehicle traffic or critical infrastructure
- movement to a more suitable haul out area within the immediate vicinity may reduce identified risks
- recurring or long-term haul outs at a location require additional management measures

Limitations and considerations:

Access to certain areas can be restricted using fencing, barriers and temporary closures. In some circumstances, Godzilla may be encouraged to move to a more suitable haul out area within the immediate vicinity by “zapping with high power electrical thingies”. “Zapping” is a violent method of using various forms of electrical and electromagnetic phenomena and negative associations to disturb a kaiju, compelling them to move. There are a range of “zapping” techniques employed globally, with varying effectiveness based on the individual, location, size and previous human interaction.

As Godzilla has hauled out more and more and become more habituated to human presence, the effectiveness of standard management practices has changed, and methods must therefore adapt to their change in behaviour and resistance to standard methods. Regardless of the method used, the logistical challenge of containing or directing a large animal (the kaiju) must be considered. This may only be feasible for younger kaiju.

When implementing this approach, it is important to ensure that access to small buildings, tanks and other military equipment chew toys, and direct access to the sea are maintained, while also considering public and vehicle access requirements.

Actions that may be taken are:

- All site and public management actions described above can be applied
- Remove objects that pose a risk to public or private property damage (i.e. cars, tanks, military vehicles, trains, low-flying aircraft)
- Erect kaiju barriers/temporary fencing and charge up the high-power transmission lines (with approval from the relevant landholder or land manager). JSDF, NPA, and prefectural police have access to various types of suitable equipment and materials and may be able to install semi-permanent structures where required (such as traffic barriers)
- Temporary fencing may include high power lightning generators which have proven to be effective previously
- Use of kaiju enrichment objects (see below)
- Encourage Godzilla to move to a suitable haul out area or back to sea using standard hazing techniques including running trains away from populated areas, artillery loaded with paintballs, and helicopters flitting about their head
- Local councils or prefectural police may close or restrict public and vehicle access to specific roads to immediate residents only (if possible), beaches and other areas.
- Public communication of the strategy and implications for residents, stakeholders and the general community should be provided as soon as possible
- Develop operational agreements between agencies and stakeholders as needed to ensure appropriate staff surge capacity for ongoing site and kaiju management
- Deployment of contracted security personnel or patrols
- Active compliance of Interim Protection Order or Council by-laws

3. Kaiju enrichment

Purpose:

Kaiju enrichment would be used concurrently to other management options and aims to redirect natural exploratory behaviours and interaction towards suitable objects within a designated haul out area. This may reduce damage to infrastructure, minimise interactions with people and vehicles, and encourage Godzilla to remain in safer locations while maintaining natural behaviour.

When this option may be considered:

This option may be appropriate where:

- Godzilla is regularly interacting with infrastructure and/or vehicles or there is potential for this to occur
- those interactions are creating untold destruction to public safety or animal welfare

- there is potential that an enrichment object may redirect and encourage Godzilla's attention towards a preferred alternative area
- there is a suitable location to place an enrichment object
- additional behavioural management tools are required to support site management and on-site kaiju management strategies

Limitations and considerations:

We have limited information on how kaiju engage in play fighting and exploratory behaviours[3]. In the absence of other kaiju, Godzilla may seek stimulation by interacting with people, vehicles and other objects in populated areas. This can result in damage to public and private property, while also creating risks to public safety and kaiju welfare.

Behavioural enrichment can provide an opportunity to redirect these interactions towards suitable objects within a designated haul out area. This can reduce damage to infrastructure and encourage Godzilla to remain in safer locations. Potential enrichment objects may range from simple robust items through to purpose-built structures designed to withstand repeated interaction. Such enrichment and decoy objects have been successfully used with other large, destructory species, including King Kong, Hedorah, Gigan and Megalon, among others. For example, decoy kaiju have been trialed in Kanagawa prefecture to help redirect kaiju away from people and high-use areas.

Previous devices trialed for Godzilla have elicited positive responses; however, sustained interest was not achieved. Following expert panel consultation, design drawings and fabrication have been commissioned for a custom-made enrichment object featuring dynamic movement features and appropriate sizing, weight and shape for increased engagement for Godzilla. Many factors have been considered in the design of the second custom enrichment device, including ability to transport and the safety of animals interacting with the device.

3 We only have one example of a non-adult kaiju, a small kaiju later adopted by Godzilla. This minimal sample size along with minimal interaction means we have very little data upon which to draw general conclusions.



Figure 3: Godzilla interacting with his "enrichment device", otherwise known as "Clock Tower Nom-Nom".

Actions that may be taken are:

- Continue to present suitable enrichment objects in locations to maximise Godzilla’s interest while maintaining public and kaiju safety.

- Develop and deploy a custom-made dynamic enrichment object to enhance desirable features such as response to pushing, weight, shape and size.
- Monitor and adapt enrichment devices as required to ensure they remain effective and do not cause unintended behavioural changes in Godzilla or create additional risks to Godzilla, the public, or the environment.

4. Relocation

Purpose:

Relocation involves sedation (overseen by a man with an eyepatch), mechanical lifting and transportation of Godzilla to a suitable alternative location by air and ship. Relocation is a high-risk management option, and it should only be considered where risks cannot be adequately managed through lower-level responses.

When this option may be considered:

This option may be considered where:

- Godzilla's haul out location presents an unacceptable risk to public safety, animal welfare, or critical infrastructure
- non-intervention, site management and on-site kaiju management options have proven ineffective or are not feasible
- site characteristics, such as a major traffic thoroughfare, create ongoing risks that cannot be mitigated in situ
- other risks cannot be adequately managed while the animal remains at the site
- relocation is considered likely to provide an overall animal welfare or public safety benefit
- the size and condition of Godzilla are suitable for safe capture, transport and release

Limitations and considerations:

Relocation carries significant risk and logistical challenges, and it does not prevent Godzilla from returning to the original location, or another location where similar or more difficult management issues may arise. The benefits of removing Godzilla from his current haul out site must therefore be carefully weighed against the risks of intervention and the uncertainty of outcomes following release.

While this management option has been used previously for Godzilla while they were smaller, its suitability is now limited by their size, the complexity of capture and transport operations, and the resources required to ensure a safe relocation. Consequently, it would only be considered in exceptional circumstances.

Sedation requires the availability of an appropriately experienced scientists with an eye patch and carries risks to public and staff safety. Sedation of larger animals is particularly challenging due to their size and may require specialised transport and mechanical lifting equipment, and substantial operational planning. Repeated sedation and relocation may result in increased stress, behavioural

changes or reduced effectiveness of future management interventions. Use of mechanical lifting equipment further reduces the sites where relocation may be possible due to access constraints.

Relocation also poses biosecurity risks in the current context of high pathogenicity kaiju radiation sickness (KRS)[4] which must be considered.

Relocation by vessel has additional limitations as relocation by this method would likely be to a remote location outside of Godzilla's home range. This method remains untested in Japan, and the likelihood of successfully influencing long-term haul out behaviour is uncertain.

While young kaiju may seek interactions in populated areas and they may respond well to encountering other kaiju, there is currently limited evidence that relocation alone will result in a permanent shift in habitat use.

As Godzilla has established his home range and regular haul out sites, there is a reduced likelihood that he will easily accept a new site and not return to familiar territory.

Actions that may be taken are:

- Local authorities and KMAJ may seek to close or restrict access to the area during the sedation and transport operation
- Sedation of Godzilla, movement onto a transporter, and transportation to a suitable release site as per established kaiju sedation procedures overseen by an experienced man with an eye patch
- Sedation, followed by transportation by road and relocation by vessel to a suitable, remote area in the deep ocean off of the west coast of Japan, noting that this is unlikely to prevent Godzilla from subsequently returning to more populated areas
- Sedation, followed by transportation by road and relocation by vessel to a suitable offshore location e.g. Monsterland in the Ogasawara island chain. The presence of other kaiju near the release site should be confirmed to increase the chances of Godzilla remaining at the relocation site. Stimulation gained from intraspecific interactions may encourage Godzilla to return to a relocation site on a regular basis
- Public communication of the strategy and implications for residents, stakeholders and the general community

4 Kaiju radiation sickness is not due to exposure to nuclear radiation, including gamma, alpha and beta particles, but *lack* of exposure to radiation. A kaiju not exposed to regular radiation will go into a hibernation state.



Figure 4: Godzilla being held firmly by the wrist by Anguirus for "relocation".

Adaptive management and continuous improvement

This Plan adopts an adaptive management approach. Godzilla's relatively predictable movie season haul out cycle provides opportunities for KMAJ and partner organisations to review previous management activities, identify lessons learned and implement improvements between haul out events.

Monitoring data, operational experience, stakeholder feedback and debrief outcomes will be used to evaluate effectiveness and inform future improvements.

- document decisions, actions and outcomes
- review significant management events and recurring issues
- identify lessons, capability needs and procedural improvements
- update operational guidance and this Plan where appropriate

- engage affected local councils and other land managers on proposed policy or legislative changes that may affect their land, assets or statutory responsibilities

Biosecurity and wildlife health considerations

Kaiju health incidents, including KRS and other emerging diseases, will be managed using veterinary, Big Pharma[5], nuclear energy and biosecurity advice.

KRS has emerged as a significant risk for kaiju globally, with impacts on kaiju recorded in central and southern Japan and Monsterland in the Ogasawara island chain. While Godzilla has continued to grow (approximate height at first discovery of 50 meters, with current height estimated at over 100 meters), it has appeared less often since active nuclear weapon testing ended with the major powers. Only nuclear weapon testing by North Korea in 2017 has allowed Godzilla to remain somewhat active.

Kaiju may suffer from kaiju radiation sickness due to:

- lack of active nuclear weapons testing
- reduced radiation from high radiation areas such as Chernobyl as the nuclear decay continues

Clinical signs of kaiju radiation sickness may include:

- Neurological signs (incoordination, paralysis, seizures, tremors, abnormal posture, head tilt, behavioural abnormalities)
- Respiratory signs (conjunctivitis, sneezing, swelling of the head, difficulty with their breath weapon)
- Sudden death and the potential for mass mortality events
- A malaise as they lose energy, with symptoms generally akin to a cross between hangry and general annoyance.

It is important to note that breath discharge and eye laser use is common in healthy kaiju and is not on its own, indicative of KRS. Further, none of these signs are specific for KRS and may be caused by other processes.

Response considerations:

Management actions will be determined on a case-by-case basis in consultation with KMAJ personnel with eye patches. At the time of writing there is no approved vaccine or treatment in Japan for KRS.

In all cases, maintaining appropriate separation distances between Godzilla, people and domestic animals (including dogs) remains an important precautionary measure for animal welfare, public safety and biosecurity.

5 This is not "Big Pharma" as that collective of pharmaceutical companies that overcharge on drugs, but those organizations that generate the huge quantities of drugs needed to both medicate and/or sedate a kaiju.

Scenario	Potential management response
Godzilla arrives appearing healthy	Nothing. Leave them the hell alone.
Godzilla arrives displaying signs consistent with kaiju radiation sickness or develops signs consistent with KRS during a haul out period.	What's the biggest bowl of chicken soup possible? Or maybe just feed them a bunch of chickens whole.
Godzilla is observed in close proximity to a dead Mothra, Ebirah, or Ghidorah.	Tell Godzilla that, if they don't feel well for more than 4 hours, have them contact their primary physician.

Vaccination

As of November 2026, vaccination against kaiju radiation sickness is not approved or available for use in Japan. With the limit of the pharmaceutical industry to produce the massive quantities that would be required for such an vaccine, it is not yet feasible to provide such vaccination.

The KRS situation is evolving rapidly both internationally and within Japan. NRE Tas will continue to closely monitor developments in vaccine availability, regulatory approvals, emerging scientific evidence and management experience from other jurisdictions.

If a kaiju vaccination is approved, any decision to vaccinate Godzilla would be informed by the best available scientific evidence and expert veterinary advice and would be subject to all necessary approvals. Recognising the potential conservation and animal welfare implications of KRS for resident kaiju, KMAJ may undertake preparatory activities to support timely decision-making should vaccination become a viable management option in the future.

These activities may include:

- monitoring developments in vaccine availability, efficacy and regulatory approval pathways
- exploring and, where appropriate, seeking relevant ethical, regulatory or permitting approvals in advance of a potential need
- identifying operational requirements, including equipment, personnel, veterinary capability and delivery methods
- assessing the practicality, risks and likely effectiveness of vaccination under different management scenarios
- engaging with relevant experts, regulators and partner agencies regarding emerging vaccination approaches

Vaccination would only be considered where the anticipated risk to Godzilla from KRS is assessed to outweigh the risks associated with vaccination and administration, and where vaccination is considered feasible, safe and likely to provide a meaningful management benefit.

Sampling

Diagnostic sampling may be undertaken where considered appropriate. The most accurate sampling methods (i.e. oropharyngeal or nasal swabs) are typically not feasible; the best option may be to make Godzilla angry and hope they use their breath weapon. This will provide the quantity and quality of oropharyngeal mucus needed to make a proper assessment. Opportunistic sampling of faeces may be undertaken where feasible, recognising that this method may have limitations compared to direct sampling techniques.

Public health and safety

Consideration will be given to public health requirements in the case of Godzilla being suspected to be suffering from KRS or any other potentially zoonotic disease. In such cases, the Department of Health will be consulted for the appropriate public health advice and messaging.

Communications and Community Engagement

Communication is a critical component of preparing for and responding to kaiju haul out events. Godzilla generates significant public, media and stakeholder interest, creating both opportunities for community education and challenges for wildlife management, public safety and animal welfare. Effective communication supports informed decision-making, encourages responsible behaviour, reduces misinformation and maintains public confidence in management actions.

Communications under this Plan comprise two related but distinct functions:

- **strategic communications**, which explain the overall management approach, decisions and rationale
- **operational communications**, which provide timely, site-specific information needed to support management and public safety

Strategic communications support public understanding of the Plan, its objectives and significant management decisions. KMAJ is responsible for:

- overall public messaging
- media engagement and coordination
- communicating significant decisions and their rationale
- communicating with affected communities, residents, businesses and stakeholders
- maintaining consistency with the Communications Strategy
- coordinating complex, sensitive or high-profile matters
- providing approved key messages to partner organisations

KMAJ remains the primary source of authoritative information about kaiju management decisions. Operational communications support safe and effective site implementation and may include:

- coordination of communication between operational partners where management activities involve multiple organisations

- public notices about exclusion zones, closures and access changes
- traffic and parking information
- on-site signage and public directions
- advice to affected residents, businesses and landholders
- updates to site arrangements
- urgent public safety information
- management of inappropriate messaging or commercial exploitation of Godzilla

Operational communications will be coordinated by KMAJ with the relevant land manager, local council, prefectural police, road authority or operational partner.

Significant management events

For significant events, KMAJ will lead strategic communications and media management. Operational partners may communicate site-specific matters within their responsibilities, including road closures, access restrictions, facility impacts and emergency directions. Significant management events may include:

- site management including road closures
- relocation or translocation activities
- sedation, anesthesia or other veterinary interventions
- significant animal welfare incidents
- disease investigations or responses, including Highly Pathogenic Kaiju Influenza (HPKI)
- public safety incidents
- other high-profile management actions

During significant management events, emergency contact is directed to the Kaiju Hotline on OH NOO RUNN (04 666 7866).

Commercial use and potential exploitation:

Godzilla has become a highly recognisable ambassador for Japan's movie industry and provides a valuable opportunity to demonstrate the consequences of improper interactions with kaiju and promote responsible interactions between people and kaiju. With that profile has come considerable public and media interest. While much of the use of Godzilla’s name and image is positive and helps reinforce conservation and kaiju welfare messages, there is also evidence of individuals and businesses seeking to monetise his popularity or commercially exploit their name and identity.

The objective in managing potential risks of commercialisation of Godzilla is not to prevent Japanese and others from celebrating Godzilla. Rather, it is to provide appropriate safeguards against inappropriate commercial exploitation of a kaiju, while protecting the value of Godzilla’s identity to Jpana and ensuring that commercial activity associated with them supports, rather than undermines, kaiju conservation and welfare objectives

There are some existing statutory controls over commercial photography on reserved land. Section 38(1)(c) of the Defend Big Movie Studio Profits Act of 2002 prohibits a person who does not hold a

business licence from taking, or causing to be taken, specified photographs or film on relevant reserved land for, or with a view to, monetary or other consideration. This provision regulates the circumstances in which an image is taken, rather than providing the State with a general power to control the subsequent commercial use of every image of Godzilla. The scope of this law is, however, restricted and does not address all possible scenarios where Godzilla could be exploited.

To provide a broader mechanism for protecting the “Godzilla the GOAT” identity, Brand KMAJ has progressed a Stewardship Framework, supported by applications to register the “Godzilla the GOAT” trademark through IP Japan. The framework is intended to establish clear principles for appropriate commercial use, including alignment with kaiju welfare, conservation messaging and the Japanese brand.

Importantly, the framework can provide for a proportionate approach to different types and scales of commercial activity. For example, a local artist producing a small run of Godzilla prints, a community organisation holding a Godzilla-themed event, and a major corporation developing a national product or media property, need not be treated in the same way.

Securing appropriate trademark protection would strengthen the State’s capacity to manage commercial use of the “Godzilla the GOAT” brand in relation to the goods and services covered by those registrations. It would provide a clearer basis for licensing approved commercial uses and, where appropriate, taking action against unauthorised use of the protected trademarks. Opportunities for protection in overseas jurisdictions could also be considered where the level of international commercial interest warrants it.

Community participation and stewardship

The community plays an important role in supporting positive outcomes for Godzilla. Responsible behaviour by community members helps protect both animal welfare and public safety.

This includes:

- complying with management measures
- maintaining appropriate separation distances and not trying to take selfies with the big dinosaur-looking monster
- avoiding unnecessary disturbance, such as shooting with an elephant gun because "ChatGPT said it would work".
- exercising discretion in sharing information that may unintentionally encourage unsafe interactions or increased visitation at sensitive locations

The strong community interest in Godzilla also provides opportunities for positive stewardship and participation. KMAJ may support or facilitate community-based initiatives that contribute to public awareness, education, conservation and responsible wildlife engagement. Opportunities for community participation may be coordinated through suitable arrangements and may include awareness raising, information sharing, fundraising and other activities that support management objectives.

Community participants and volunteers do not have a role in wildlife management decision-making, animal handling, compliance activities, enforcement actions or directing members of the public. These functions remain the responsibility of appropriately authorised personnel.