

Madeline Ramos Oral Histories BONUS Draft 1 20241008 – English

Office of Legacy Management  
BONUS Oral History Project  
Interview of Madeline Ramos  
July 16, 2024  
Interviewer: Scott Snider

*Note: In this transcript, Madeline Ramos and the interpreter's Spanish has been translated to English.*

**SCOTT SNIDER:** This is an oral history interview conducted on July 16, 2024, by the Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management. My name is Scott Snider, S-C-O-T-T S-N-I-D-E-R. I will be conducting the interview today. And to start (inaudible), could you please tell me your full name and spell it?

**MADELINE RAMOS:** My name is Madeline Ramos. M-A-D-E-L-I-N-E R-A-M-O-S.

**SNIDER:** Uh — to start off with, just [tell me a little bit about your early life?] — uh — and your background and your involvement with the BONUS site and also PREPA.

**INTERPRETER:** Okay. So, let's talk a little bit about your life now — uh — and the way you were involved with the BONUS project. [00:01:00] And also give us a little professional, personal background on (inaudible).

**RAMOS:** Okay. As I said, my name is Madeline Ramos. I was born and raised in Rincón. So, I've known of the BONUS plant since I was a very young girl. So, it is part of our lives. BONUS is part of our lives. At eight, nine years old, I was an auditing student. And we were taken to BONUS for a visit. Meanwhile (inaudible) they took us to see the BONUS plant when we were auditing students. And it was very impressive; we didn't understand what was going on there. But, indeed, BONUS has been there for all of our lives. It's part of this village's culture. Uh — I studied chemistry in the school of Mayagüez. After that, I moved to the United States. I performed different — uh — jobs in the environmental protection field. Until I ended up in Puerto Rico again at the Electric Power Authority, in the environmental protection field, too. [00:02:00] That's when I had direct contact with BONUS again, in my last job, which was manager of the Department of Air Quality at the Electric Power Authority. And it was — and I was manager in that field and also in that field, well, we would handle BONUS's problems, maintenance, monitoring, and information. It is my group that would handle them. And that's how I began in Rincón with BONUS, and I ended up in San Juan, at the Electric Power Authority with BONUS. Uh — everything — it's as if BONUS has been there for all my life.

**INTERPRETER:** Okay, so BONUS has been part of her life forever. She was born and raised here in Rincón, so she has known BONUS throughout her life. She was — uh — a Girl Scout, and when she

was eight or nine years old they took her to visit to the BONUS site, and she didn't really understand what was going on, but it was a very interesting [00:03:00] and — uh — impactful visit. She studied chemistry in the (inaudible) of the University of Puerto Rico, and then she went to work for the United States. She had different jobs in environmental protection. And then she came back to Puerto Rico, worked for PREPA, precisely with environmental protection. She was in charge of the air quality. She was a manager for air quality. And so she was working on the BONUS project. She was dealing with any problems, monitoring — um — reports that had to be handled with BONUS. So she feels that BONUS has been always a part of her life.

**SNIDER:** And staying with that theme — uh — your part — what is the impact or what has been the impact of the BONUS site on (inaudible)?

**INTERPRETER:** So, you are a person (inaudible). A person who has [will?]. Uh — staying with the theme we started our conversation with. So, what has been the impact of [00:04:00] this place, this site, BONUS, on the community?

**RAMOS:** On the community — uh — first of all, there is — there's still a lot of disinformation about BONUS. There are still a lot of people in Rincón and the villages near Rincón who believe there's contamination at BONUS and that if somebody gets anywhere near BONUS, they will get sick, they will get contaminated. There's a lot of cancer in Rincón. Uh — there was a time when we would give permission to the Fish and Wildlife Service to fly to Desecheo Island, conduct some — an infestation control project. And they had to fly a helicopter and people would think that we were taking nuclear waste to Desecheo Island. Uh — I think new generations understand much less about what BONUS is. When they — when I was at Electric Power, groups would come and visit BONUS and we would give them presentations. That, well, was put a halt to because of a lack of staff. [00:05:00] But, yes, every time they would come, they would say, "Why did they close it?" "Is there any contamination here?" "Can we get sick if we stay here?" And all those questions are the same questions as always.

**INTERPRETER:** So in terms of the community, there's a lot of disinformation that's part of the impact, and not only in the local Rincón community, but also in the municipalities nearby. They believe that there's pollution, that there's contamination, that you can get sick, that there is, uh — cancer — uh — incidence of cancer (inaudible). And they used to have Fish and Wildlife come here and then — uh — visit Desecheo Island to — uh — do some work and some tests that had nothing to do with — um — pollution in — in BONUS, but people thought that they were taking nuclear material over there to dispose of it. And she believes that the new generations know even less about [00:06:00] BONUS, because before they used to have visits from people to go over there, but now they don't have the visits. That was discontinued. So — um — you know, they still believe in this issue of pollution, so there's a lot of disinformation, and more now that there are no visits to the site. They always ask about pollution.

**RAMOS:** Yeah, (inaudible).

**SNIDER:** Staying with that — uh — with the theme of that — uh — can you describe — uh — in your experience — um — the cleanup remediation efforts — uh — that you're aware of — uh — with the site — uh — from your perspective?

**INTERPRETER:** From your perspective and after having experienced (inaudible) BONUS's cleanup processes, how it was done and what happened?

**RAMOS:** I was not there at that moment, in that specific area. But I read the documents. What impressed me the most about — about BONUS is that after BONUS operated, BONUS closed, [00:07:00] they deco— BONUS's decommission began right away, because they didn't wait for 10 years, five years, 10 years to start the decommission. As soon as it was decided — uh — to put a halt to BONUS operations, the federal government was informed, they were asked to start the decommission, because nuclear fuels belong to the federal government. And that began, BONUS stopped operating in '68, in the year '69 to '70 the decommission began very quickly. That made an impression on me. I liked it very much. The fact that quick action was taken and because of that, well, you have documentation to show to the people who want to look further into it. Because some people, well, just general information. But there are other people who are — uh — they may be engineers, scientists who want to dig deeper into it. And, personally, I worked in the monitoring department. [00:08:00] Because people think — BONUS is closed, but BONUS is not abandoned. Because we monitor — uh — BONUS, every three months, and we never miss that. Obviously, unless there's a storm and we get delayed, but we are given notice of that. It's quarterly monitoring and there's yearly monitoring that is carried out by a private contractor. We decided that a private contractor should do it so that people wouldn't say, "Oh, but it's you who do the jobs all the time and I won't believe your results." So, every year, a person is hired and they come. And all the people who do the jobs there are certified to carry out monitoring. It's not that anybody can go there and carry out monitoring just like that. So, honestly, having worked there, having seen the work, I feel comfortable and I feel proud of the way that I — that BONUS has never been abandoned. To this day. There's less money. There's fewer staff. But the monitoring that needs to be done, [00:09:00] that's never been missed.

**INTERPRETER:** So it's very important for her to mention that she wasn't — uh — a part of the project when it was being — uh — decommissioned. It was very impressive. She has seen the documents, though, and it's very impressive — uh — for her to know how fast the facility was dealt with after it was closed. They didn't wait five or ten years to decommission. Uh — it was closed in '68, and then '69 and '70 they already started with the decommission. And because the nuclear fuel that is there is part — is owned by the federal government, so they took charge of that, and it was impressive to have that fast action. Uh, — and it's good to have that information in those documents, because sometimes people have general questions, but a lot of times there are engineers or scientists that come with more — you know — profound questions about all of the processes, and the — there's documents there. [00:10:00] It's important, really important to understand that BONUS was closed

but not abandoned. And that is a big deal. Uh — it's important because they do the monitoring every three months, and then they have — uh — an independent contractor that comes every year from the private sector that was assigned for this project, so that nobody could say, "Well, you're the — you know — you're the same people that are doing this, are doing the other — um — inspections, so it's not valid." You know, they do have that, and that team has certified personnel. So having worked in this project makes her proud, because they have less money and less staff, but it's never been abandoned. It's closed but not abandoned.

**SNIDER:** (inaudible). Uh — and this was really just the best of your knowledge —

**RAMOS:** Mm-hmm.

**SNIDER:** — uh — if you, uh... What was the transfer between Environmental Management to the [00:11:00] Department of Energy Legacy Management?

**INTERPRETER:** What was it like to transfer the facility from — uh — Environmental Management or the agency in charge to the legacy management agency?

**RAMOS:** (inaudible) Actually, I wasn't there; I was not in that position. Yes, the only thing I know is that, for instance, at BONUS, within the BONUS structure they had a build— a room with all the historical files. There were hundreds of boxes with historical files in there. We ended up taking them to the central office in Santurce. And that was given to Legacy Management. And they — uh — stated that there were around 394 boxes of files. Of that, they stated that there were — 17% of those files were of historical nature. They took those historical files, scanned them, and they sent us — they sent copies [00:12:00] to Electric Power. I know they are there, but I've never seen them, because I was not working with Electric Power anymore. But — uh — what was the transition like? Well, actually, I wasn't in that position at the time, so I couldn't say. But —

**INTERPRETER:** (inaudible) —

**RAMOS:** — but, at least, during the time I've been there, well, the communication with them was always easy. It's not like these people were difficult or you couldn't deal with them. Uh — the communication was always friendly, easy, and the Department of Energy visits us every two to three — every four — every three to four years. They conduct an inspection. And we were always there.

**INTERPRETER:** So she doesn't know a lot about the details, because she wasn't privy to them.

**SNIDER:** Yeah.

**INTERPRETER:** She wasn't part of that part. She can say that it's been an easy communication between the parts, that it's —

**SNIDER:** Yeah, yeah.

**INTERPRETER:** — never been a difficult process. They had, in the middle of the BONUS [00:13:00] site, they had a room that was filled with boxes with historic documents. There were some 394 boxes that were transferred in [some uses?] to the [main?] offices of PREPA, and — uh — they let the — uh — Legacy Management teams know about these boxes. They decided — they took a decision that (inaudible) — they decided that 17% of all of those boxes and all of those documents were historic documents, and they scanned them. And — uh — they're — uh — they're in — they sent them to PREPA. She has never seen them, but she knows that they're — that they're there. And they feel that the relationship with Department of Energy, that kind of communication, it has been good. Every three or four years they also have inspections, and they keep that communication going.

**SNIDER:** And expanding on the relationship with [00:14:00] PREPA and the DOE — uh — could you describe the relationship and how that changed — uh — over the years that — uh — that you were there?

**RAMOS:** Well, as — (inaudible) say it in Spanish. While I was there, the relationship never changed. In the sense that, what changed was — the people from the Department of Energy who would come changed. Some people changed. But the relationship never changed. It was always a very friendly relationship. We were able to ask them questions. Uh — we could — uh — ask them for additional information about what we should do about some situation that might arise. They were always there, because we let them know about everything. Any — uh — situation at BONUS has to be notified and they would always answer us very quickly. Uh — they would make good suggestions when they would come, because they would inspect us and it was all based on recommendations. They would check the plant, both inside and outside, and they would make recommendations. [00:15:00] We — uh — would take a look at the recommendations and we would always fix everything — uh — they would ask us to. Indeed, they, as far as I'm concerned, I could never say the communication was bad, that they didn't come, that they didn't help us, that they were not — uh — willing to do anything, that they were not — what do you call it? — available — uh — present there. So, (inaudible) it was always a good communication and we could rely on them. They were — my experience w— it's we could rely on them.

**INTERPRETER:** So she has not — uh — noticed any change whatsoever in the relationship with the Department of Energy, as long as she was there. The people from the Department of Energy were always available, present. The communication was cordial. They were open to answering any questions, to providing additional information. If there were situations or reports, they could count on the Department of Energy to provide assistance. They provided recommendations, because [00:16:00] everything that they did was based on recommendations on the Department — uh — from the Department of Energy, so they would take the corrective actions and deal whatever had to be dealt with, according to those recommendations. So she cannot say that at any point there was bad

communication, or they weren't available or helpful. On the contrary, they felt that they could count on them always, and they were always present.

**SNIDER:** Yeah — uh — so very positive (inaudible).

**RAMOS:** Yeah, yeah, when I was there. And I was — I was present for the last inspection.

**INTERPRETER:** Spanish.

**RAMOS:** Uh — well, I was present for the — I — I didn't work with Electric Power anymore. (inaudible) I'm with a private contractor now. But they called me for the latest inspection from the federal government. Uh — I was present there and some of the people were the same and I already knew them. Uh — and the same. Uh — my feeling was the same.

**INTERPRETER:** So — um — she's no longer working with PREPA. She has — uh — been part of [00:17:00] a private contracting situation. But she was called for the last inspection, and she met the same people. They were (inaudible). So her experience was the same as always. It was a good experience.

**SNIDER:** Good. Thanks. From your perspective — uh — what was the significance for not just the Rincón community but for Puerto Rico to have the first nuclear power plant in Latin America right here?

**INTERPRETER:** How do you understand or, from your perspective, what was the significance, not just to Rincón, but to Puerto Rico, of having the first nuclear plant, first nuclear reactor in all Latin America?

**RAMOS:** Uh — well, firstly — uh — at the time, when BONUS was born, I was three years old, when the building of BONUS began. But it was new technology. [00:18:00] And that — nowadays, well, anybody can build a nuclear plant, but it was new technology that was being tested in Puerto Rico at the time. And many people may not give it importance, but I do. As a scientist, I studied chemistry, I give it — the fact that scientists from 41 countries came to Rincón to see BONUS operate. That should fill us with pride, as a person from Rincón and as a Puerto Rican, that we could contribute to the development of nuclear power. Because not only was nuclear power developed, began to be developed to create energy, but also for medicine, for space exploration, for a lot of other different areas, which was what President Eisenhower wanted. Because he said, "We can't possibly use nuclear power just to kill one another. Let's use it — let's look into ways to use it for something useful." So, Puerto Rico was part of [00:19:00] that project called Atoms for Peace. That's where BONUS came from.

**INTERPRETER:** So at the time construction started she was just three years old, and — uh — but she feels very proud that this was new technology that was being tested here — uh — as, at least for her, that was something that was important. She was not only — uh — it was not only important for her as coming from people, but also because she's Puerto Rican. She's very proud that 41 countries sent scientists here to see the BONUS operation, and that's a source of pride. And so she feels that we contributed to nuclear energy, and not just for electricity — uh — providing that type of energy, but for the use of — in medicine, in space — uh — and in other areas, because, as Eisenhower said, this is not just to kill ourselves, [00:20:00] but it's for positive things. It was called for — it was called Atoms For Peace. So she has that sense of really significance and (inaudible).

**SNIDER:** Yes. So, as we talked while you arrived, (inaudible) you walked here, five minutes away.

**RAMOS:** Yes.

**SNIDER:** So, from your perspective, just describe Rincón: the people, the community here — um — the environment — uh — and just what it means to you, and also what the BONUS facility means to the community as a whole.

**INTERPRETER:** Uh — you live around here. You were born and spent so much of your life here. So, please, describe the people from Rincón, people in the community, the background, and what the BONUS facility — uh — [00:21:00] meant to the community (inaudible).

**RAMOS:** Okay. Uh — Rincón is a very small village. When I was raised here, there were even just a few cars. We would walk from — a distance to go to school that when I show it to my friends, they can't believe we would walk such long distances. Uh — it was always a small village, a safe village to live. We didn't have any worries that — about assaults, or anything. In time, BONUS developed and Rincón beaches have greatly contributed to the development of BONUS — uh — of Rincón, because of surfing. It began in the '60s with Rincón beaches, which were used for surfing competitions. And, particularly, a lot of Americans came back then. And some of them stayed and lived in Rincón. They never left. Others left and they would keep coming to Rincón, they had houses. Even my cousin married one of those [00:22:00] surfers after some 30 years. He came back to Puerto Rico and married her. And Rincón developed more and more little by little. And now, according to the census, Rincón has 15,000 residents. But I think that in Rincón there's m— sometimes there are more tourists than residents in Rincón. Because you go out to the street and what you see is more and more tourists. Which is good for the development of Rincón. But it has greatly changed the — there's a lot of Americans who live in Rincón already. Who don't just come and go, but who live in Rincón, who are part of Rincón, who have greatly contributed to the development of Rincón. Especially, to the protection of Rincón's environment. They have always been there in the front. And in regard to BONUS, I understand that BONUS was a museum once, which was what we had at Electric Power. It could never open to the community because we never had staff here in Rincón, in Aguadilla, in Mayagüez. [00:23:00] Some nearby place where people could, b— come. It would always open by —

what do you call it? — by appointment. You wanted to visit — uh — BONUS, you had to make an appointment and we would come from San Juan. But now — uh — sometimes we would be working at BONUS and a lot of people would come and ask whether they could come in, whether they could see it. And we had to say no to all those people that, actually, did want to see it. Uh — and I understand that the development of BONUS — uh — makes it possible that BONUS is opened again as a museum. Because there are many people from other places already who want to know, who want to see. And we can't show it to them. Uh — if you call, they can still open it and mak— and give you a talk. But alw— the problem is Electric Power is not what it was and, therefore, there's not enough staff to do that job.

**INTERPRETER:** So Rincón is a small town, and when she was growing up [00:24:00] there were few cars, so she would walk to school a long, long distance. And when she tells people how far she used to walk people can't believe it. There was barely any crime here, so — uh — it was — it's a beautiful little town. It's changed, of course, and it's developed — um — not only because of BONUS but also since we started having surfing competitions in the '60s, and there were a lot of people that came from the United States (inaudible), and they stayed here, or they would — um — continue visiting constantly. She even has a cousin that married a surfer afterward.

**RAMOS:** After that 30 years.

**INTERPRETER:** After 30 years. (Laughter.) They got married. So they have — you know — it continues to develop. Rincón continues to develop. They have some 15,000 residents, according to the census, that, in reality, she thinks that they have more — uh — tourists now that they have — that they have residents. [00:25:00] And that's good, because tourism is important for the development, of course, of the town, and — uh — the people that have stayed here have contributed to the environmental protection — uh — of the area. In terms of BONUS, it — they used to have a museum there, but inevitably open to the public, because they have no personnel. So if you wanted to visit BONUS, you have to — uh — have an appointment. You had to call and make an appointment. And so people from San Juan would come all the way here to let you in to the facility and have the appointment — um — but even sometimes when they were working in a facility, people would peek in and go, like, "Can I come in?" And they would have to say no, because it wasn't probably done, although you can still call for an appointment and would be — and would be here. But she believes that having a museum there would be also important to the development of the town, 'cause it would be a positive for it. Of course, PREPA is not what it used to be, so if they [00:26:00] did have personnel then, they have even less now. It's not the same situation, so that's what (inaudible). But she thinks that it would be positive (inaudible).

**SNIDER:** Is there anything from your years of experience, in particular, like a particular memory — uh — while you were working for PREPA facility you'd like to share?

**INTERPRETER:** Anything you'd like to share, any significant memory in the years (inaudible) you worked with PREPA, that you were (inaudible) BONUS?

**RAMOS:** Well, the thing that impressed me the most was what I just said, the visit from Fish and Wildlife. I will explain it a little better. They had an infestation control program in Desecheo. And every two to three years they would ask for our permission to use BONUS as a headquarters. They had all their equipment there. A small helicopter [would come?], they would set up the whole — the infestation control equipment and [they would take it to?] Desecheo to control infestations, mice, [00:27:00] that would eat bird eggs and everything. And I was in a meeting with the mayor and other people from the community here once and somebody said they were taking nuclear waste to Desecheo Island. And it took me by surprise. I didn't even know what to answer, because I didn't know anything. Uh — then I called a workmate and told him (inaudible) and he explained to me what was going on. I explained it in the meeting. Uh — I don't know if the people believed me. Because people are very skeptical and there are always conspiracy theories. And then, at that moment, we agreed with the mayor that every time Fish and Wildlife were to come, we would let him know in writing. And that if he wanted to, well, he could take — uh — visit or send somebody who could see what we were saying. But that's the most — I always remember. It took me by surprise, because it was a meeting of the community with the mayor. And the fact that somebody said that, I didn't know how to answer her. [00:28:00]

**INTERPRETER:** So she mentioned before how people would have this notion that there was (inaudible) that was being taken from — uh — from BONUS to the island of Desecheo, and she wants to explain a little bit more. It was because Fish and Wildlife would step — come here, and they were doing some work with plagues, specifically rats, in the island of Desecheo, and they would ask to use the — uh — BONUS area as a staging and headquarters area, and then move their equipment to Desecheo Island to be able to deal with the rats, because they eat the eggs for the birds and stuff like that. So it would happen every two or three years, and at one point there was a community meeting with the mayor, and somebody said, "Oh, you know, we saw people there, and they're moving nuclear debris to Desecheo Island," and she was surprised. She was like, what are they talking about, you know? And [00:29:00] she didn't even know what to answer. So she called somebody, and — a colleague, and a colleague said, "No, this is what's going on," and she explained the whole thing. "This is Fish and Wildlife. They're going to the island of Desecheo, and they're — you know — they're doing this." And so she told people in the meeting with the mayor. "This is what's going on." She doesn't know if people believed her or not, because obviously we have conspiracy theories going on —

**SNIDER:** Right.

**INTERPRETER:** — so she doesn't know if they believed her when she gave the explanation, but then they talked to the mayor and they said, you know what? When this is going to happen, when we're going to have Fish and Wildlife here, we will send you a letter formally informing you that this is going

to be — we're going to be using BONUS as a headquarters to move them, the equipment to Desecheo when they're doing the (inaudible) — um — so that if you want to send somebody to monitor, to see what's going on so that you can do it... So that was the most — the thing that she [00:30:00] remembers the most, because it was a community meeting, it was the mayor. Somebody came out saying that, and she at the meeting was like, what do I say? (Laughter.) But then — you know — she relayed the information, so that's sort of the memory that she [keeps?].

**SNIDER:** Awesome. Well, we appreciate your time. Do you have any other stories or any other things you'd like to share?

**RAMOS:** Uh — not really.

**SNIDER:** You're [done?]?

**RAMOS:** Yeah.

**SNIDER:** Colleagues, any questions?

**INTERPRETER:** (inaudible).

**RAMOS:** Okay.

**SNIDER:** Call it a wrap.

BREAK IN VIDEO

**RAMOS:** They were afraid, so they wanted two dogs. And those dogs, they lived there. Alan lived there 10 years and Lola lived there 12 years.

**SNIDER:** Uh-huh.

**RAMOS:** And she died last year, and everybody knew Lola.

**SNIDER:** Yeah.

**RAMOS:** And [it's posted?] all over Facebook that Lola was — had disappeared and then that she died, and there is a — she's buried there. There is a cross there and everything with her name tag. Uh — [00:31:00]

**SNIDER:** And this is at the site?

**RAMOS:** At the site.

**SNIDER:** Okay.

**RAMOS:** It's — she's right there. Let me see if I have a picture. Lola, everybody knew that dog.

**SNIDER:** Well, we're going to the site — uh — on Thursday — I think (inaudible), we spoke on the phone — on Thursday from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., and we're going to do a short walking tour, and this will be for video purposes. Uh — would you like to j—? I asked (inaudible) join us —

**RAMOS:** Yeah, yes.

**SNIDER:** — [and you?] said you would.

**RAMOS:** Yes.

**SNIDER:** Yes, you could meet us there at nine o'clock.

**RAMOS:** Nine o'clock.

**SNIDER:** And would you be able to show us that? That would be fantastic.

**RAMOS:** Yeah. (Laughs.) "BONUS Eternal Princess."

**SNIDER:** What? Sorry, I couldn't...

**RAMOS:** BONUS Eternal Princess.

**SNIDER:** BONUS Eternal Princess.

**RAMOS:** That's — that was Lola. I'm gonna show you pictures of her. Uh — everybody was crying, because the Americans from — you know — the Americans that lived in Rincón, they visit a lot of that beach, [00:32:00] Domes Beach. And used to go take food — she was overweight, to the point of no return, because every — she, her nametag said, "Bo— Lola, Queen of Everything." And then the banner says, "I live here, be kind to me." So, everybody would take her food, and she was so — we had to post not to bring food to her because she was so overweight, 'cause everybody would feed her.

**SNIDER:** (inaudible).

**RAMOS:** Yeah, she was the best. She was the best. There's pictures everywhere of her. Even when the — uh — inspectors came, she went inside the dome, she had access to every place.

**SNIDER:** That's amazing. (Laughter.) Yeah, what happened to Alan?

**RAMOS:** Alan was — uh — he was attacked by other dogs.

**SNIDER:** Oh.

**RAMOS:** 'Cause they lived outside. They go out to the beach and everything.

**SNIDER:** Feral.

**RAMOS:** And there were some pit bulls around and they attacked him. We took him to the vet and everything, but it was too late.

**SNIDER:** Yeah.

**RAMOS:** And Lola was — she died, she had a heartworm. [00:33:00] So, we took her to the vet and people would pay for her vet and everything.

**SNIDER:** Yeah.

**RAMOS:** People I didn't know. People. Random people paid for her vet. But one time people from San Juan came to a meeting, they went into a room, and she would go into every room. She went into the room. After they left, they locked the room and they forgot to take her out.

**SNIDER:** Oh.

**RAMOS:** It was the worst.

**SNIDER:** Oh.

**RAMOS:** 'Cause we were looking for her. Was poster everywhere, Facebook everywhere. And she was there. (inaudible).

**SNIDER:** That's sad. Oh, wow. Okay. Let's go ahead and cut.

**RAMOS:** Sorry. (Laughs.)

**SNIDER:** No, you're fine.

END OF AUDIO FILE