EXCHANGE OF NOTES (JUNE 8, 1959 AND OCTOBER 17, 1961) BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONCERNING DREDGING IN PELEE PASSAGE AT THE WESTERN END OF LAKE ERIE.

The Ambassador of the United States of America to Canada to the Secretary of State for External Affairs

Secrétaire d'État aux Alleres extérieures v.X. stats to 5 Nobe enclate duci? motobie [196] adressée: par levil II

No. 297

The Ambassador of the United States of America presents his compliments to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and has the honor to refer to navigation improvements being carried out in the St. Marys River, St. Clair River and Detroit River Sections of the Great Lakes connecting channels as a result of agreements between the United States and Canada.

In addition to these projects the United States Government is now desirous of the authorization of the Canadian Government in order to make channel improvements in Canadian waters along the sailing courses in Lake Erie, east of the Detroit River navigation light and through the Pelee Passage.

Work on the connecting channels, of which the Lake Erie-Pelee Passage project would be a part, was authorized on the United States side by Public Law 434, 84th Congress, March 21, 1956.

The work would consist of the removal of shoals and rock obstacles from the sailing courses shown on the attached maps⁽¹⁾ in order to ensure the safe operation of deep draft vessels. The authorized project depth is 28.5 feet below low water datum. An additional depth of 1 foot would be provided in the rock areas. The excavated materials would be deposited below a depth of 25 feet in the areas shown on the maps. The maps also indicate the area needed for disposal of material to be dredged from the channel at the mouth of the Detroit River. The total work area will be about two miles wide and twenty miles long.

The United States Government would appreciate the consideration of the Canadian Government with a view to granting its permission for this project in Lake Erie.

R. B. W.

Embassy of the United States of America, Ottawa, June 8, 1959.