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PRESS RELEASE

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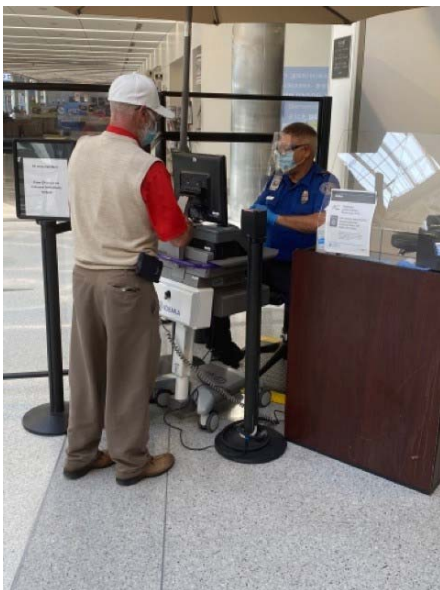
TSA at Dayton International Airport gets new credential authentication technology to improve checkpoint screening capabilities

DAYTON, Ohio — The Transportation Security Administration checkpoint at Dayton International Airport (DAY) is now utilizing new state-of-the-art technology that confirms the validity of a traveler's identification (ID) and confirms their flight information in near real time.

“This new technology installed at the Dayton checkpoint enhances detection capabilities for identifying fraudulent IDs at checkpoints and increases efficiency,” said TSA’s Federal Security Director for Ohio Don Barker. “The system will also limit touchpoints between the TSA officer and travelers during this pandemic while also confirming the passenger’s flight status.”

Passengers should approach the travel document checking station at the checkpoint and hand their ID to the security officer who will insert it in the scanner for authentication.

Passengers will not have to hand over their boarding pass (electronic or paper), thus reducing a touchpoint. Instead, they should hold up their boarding pass to the security officer for visual inspection. The credential authentication technology (CAT) unit will verify that the traveler is prescreened to travel out of the airport for a flight that day; however, a boarding pass may be requested for travelers under the age of 18 and/or those with ID issues.



A TSA officer checks a traveler's ID with the credential authentication technology unit at Dayton International Airport. (TSA photo)

Even with TSA's use of CAT, travelers still need to check-in with their airline in advance and bring their boarding pass to their gate agent to show the airline representative before boarding their flight.

This technology will enhance detection capabilities for identifying fraudulent documents at the security checkpoint.



A TSA officer reads a traveler's ID from a credential authentication technology unit at Dayton International Airport. (TSA photo)

CAT units authenticate several thousand types of IDs including passports, military common access cards, retired military ID cards, Department of Homeland Security Trusted Traveler ID cards, uniformed services ID cards, permanent resident cards, U.S. visas and driver's licenses and photo IDs issued by state motor vehicle departments.

A CAT unit consists of the passport reader, an ID card reader, a Federal personal identity verification ID card reader, a monitor, a stand and a UV light.

In addition, it is critical that travelers have their REAL ID-compliant driver's licenses or other acceptable form of identification by the Oct. 1, 2021, deadline. The CAT units will not accept a driver's license after Oct. 1, 2021, if it is not REAL ID-compliant.

Passed by Congress in 2005, the REAL ID Act enacted the 9/11 Commission's recommendation that the federal government "set standards for the issuance of sources of identification, such as driver's licenses." The Act and implementing regulations establishes minimum security standards for state-issued driver's licenses and identification cards and prohibits federal agencies, like TSA, from accepting driver's licenses

and identification cards from states that do not meet these standards for official purposes, such as getting through the airport security checkpoint to board a plane.

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The Transportation Security Administration was created to strengthen the security of the nation's transportation systems and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. TSA uses an intelligence-based approach and works closely with the transportation, law enforcement and intelligence community to set the standard for excellence in transportation security. For more information about TSA, please visit our website at [tsa.gov](https://www.tsa.gov).