

**See Also:**

RCW [43.105.054](#) OCIO Governance  
RCW [43.105.450](#) Office of Cybersecurity

RCW [43.105.205](#) (3) Higher Ed  
RCW [43.105.020](#) (22) "State agency"

- 1. Agencies must use approved standards to protect category 3 and category 4 and may use these standards for category 1 and 2 data as described in the [Data Classification Standard](#).**
- 2. Agencies must perform full disk [encryption](#) for all workstations that access or contain agency information.**
  - a. Full disk encryption products must use either pre-boot authentication that utilizes the device's Trusted Platform Module (TPM), or Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) Secure Boot.
  - b. Encryption of the entire hard drive volume and all files on the hard drive must meet National Institute of Standards and Technology Federal Information Processing Standards [FIPS 140-3 Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules](#) Level 1 minimum requirements.
- 3. Agencies must use NIST FIPS approved encryption for the confidentiality and integrity of [data at rest](#) and [data in transit](#).**
  - a. A cryptographic module does not meet the requirements or conform to the NIST FIPS standard unless a reference can be made to the validation certificate number.
  - b. Use of outdated, cryptographically broken, or proprietary encryption algorithms/hashing functions is prohibited.
  - c. Agencies must use FIPS mode if processing Sensitive but Unclassified data (SBU), which maps to Category 3 on the Data Classification Standard.
  - d. Electronic information used to authenticate the identity of an individual or process must be encrypted when stored, transported, or transmitted.
    - i. This does not include the distribution of a one-time use PIN, password, passphrase, token code, etc., provided it is not distributed along with any other authentication information.
- 4. Data must be encrypted at rest.**
  - a. Agencies must select and apply encryption for category 3 and category 4 data using FIPS 140-3 Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules encryption algorithms in such a way that the data becomes unusable to anyone but authorized personnel.
  - b. Agencies must protect the confidential process, encryption key or other means to decipher the information from unauthorized access.
- 5. Agencies must use approved encryption algorithms for category 3 and category 4 data in addition to consideration for special handling requirements.**
  - a. Symmetric encryption: [FIPS 197 - Advanced Encryption Standard \(AES\)](#) validated

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) ( $\geq$  128-bit).

b. Asymmetric encryption: RSA ( $\geq$  2048-bit).

c. Hashing: [FIPS 180-4 Secure Hash Standards \(SHS\)](#) validated SHA-2 and SHA-3

## 6. Data must be encrypted while in transit.

a. Agencies must appropriately protect information transmitted electronically. The transmission of category 3 and 4 data requires encryption such that:

- i. All manipulations or transmissions of data during the exchange are secure.
- ii. If intercepted by unauthorized parties during transmission the data cannot be deciphered.
- iii. When necessary, confirmation is received when the intended recipient receives the data.

b. Appropriate encryption methods for data in transit include, but are not limited to:

- i. Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.2 or later version.
- ii. Secure Shell (SSH) 2.0 or later version.

c. Clients and servers must be configured to support the strongest cipher suites possible. Ciphers that are not compliant with this standard must be disabled.

## 7. Agencies must protect cryptographic keys.

a. Keys must be distributed and stored securely.

b. Access to keys must be restricted to individuals who have a business need.

c. Unencrypted keys must not be stored with the data that they encrypt.

d. Encryption keys and their associated software products must be maintained for the life of the archived data that was encrypted with that product.

e. Compromise of a cryptographic key would cause all information encrypted with that key to be considered unencrypted. If a compromise has been discovered a new key must be generated and used to continue protection of the encrypted information. See the state Incident Response Plan and [IT Policy 143 - Incident Response Communication](#).

## REFERENCES

1. [Data Classification Standard](#).
2. [Definition of Terms Used in WaTech Policies and Reports](#).
3. [IT Policy 143 - Security Incident Communication](#).
4. [Definition of Terms Used in WaTech Policies and Reports](#).
5. [NIST SP 800-175A - Guideline for Using Cryptographic Standards in the Federal Government: Directives, Mandates and Policies](#).
6. [NIST SP 800-52 - Guidelines for the Selection, Configuration, and Use of Transport Layer Security \(TLS\) Implementations](#).
7. [NIST 800-53 - Security and Privacy Controls for Info Systems and Organizations](#).
8. [NIST SP 800-57 Part 1 - Recommendation for Key Management](#).  
[NIST SP 800-57 Part 2 - Best Practices for Key Management](#).  
[NIST SP 800-57 Part 3 - Application-Specific Key Management Guidance](#).

11. [FIPS 140-3 - Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules.](#)
12. [FIPS 197 - Advanced Encryption Standard \(AES\).](#)
13. [FIPS 180-4 Secure Hash Standards \(SHS\).](#)
14. NIST Cybersecurity Framework Mapping
  - ID.SC-3: Contracts with suppliers and third-party partners are used to implement appropriate measures designed to meet the objectives of an organization's cybersecurity program and Cyber Supply Chain Risk Management Plan.
  - PR.DS-1: Data-at-rest is protected.
  - PR.DS-2: Data-in-transit is protected.
  - PR.IP-4: Backups of information are conducted, maintained, and tested.
  - PR.AT-3: Third-party stakeholders (e.g., suppliers, customers, partners) understand their roles and responsibilities.
  - PR.AT-2: Privileged users understand their roles and responsibilities.

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

- For questions about this policy, please contact the [WaTech Policy Mailbox](#).
- To request a Design Review, please contact the [Security Design Review Mailbox](#).