The Fair Labor Standards Act posting, which indicates the federal minimum wage. Where federal and state rates differ, the higher rate applies. Employment of minor children is principally engaged in the range production of livestock. An employee, defined as a harvest laborer, is paid on a piece-rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and regularly, conducted primarily in the regions of employment, and commutes daily from his permanent residence to the farm. If the employee has a need to express breast milk, employers must provide a place, and may provide a time for the employee to do so. Anyone engaged in an occupation in which he customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars ($30.00) in cash, checks, or other forms of payment in any one workweek, except for tips credited as compensation, is considered to be a tipped employee. Employers must pay tipped employees the tipped wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, employers must maintain timekeeping records. The FLSA requires employers to maintain timekeeping records for all of their employees. When an employee must work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous to health or safety, the employee may be entitled to unemployment compensation. A state has a right to enter into an agreement with the United States to administer its unemployment compensation program. The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be used in connection with employment security or drug testing for employment-related activities. OSHA has issued a final rule based on a petition filed by the United States concerning the testing and disclosure of employee drug testing results in the workplace. The rule requires employers to provide employees with written notification of the testing program and ensure that the results of the testing are disclosed only to designated supervisors and in accordance with state and local laws. If the employee has a need to express breast milk, employers must provide a place, and may provide a time for the employee to do so. The Department of Labor is required to establish standards for use by the Secretary in determining which risks are occupational hazards under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. It is the policy of the Department of Labor to encourage the development of a national program of occupational safety and health. The Department is empowered to review the program of the Secretary and to require the Secretary to report to the Congress and to the public on the progress of the program. It is the intent of Congress that such a national program be established and that it be administered and enforced by the Secretary of Labor. The Department is empowered to review the program of the Secretary and to require the Secretary to report to the Congress and to the public on the progress of the program. It is the intent of Congress that such a national program be established and that it be administered and enforced by the Secretary of Labor.