

# THE POSITIVITY REPORT



A biweekly performance and  
mental wellness guide for  
everyday people

## Issue #1 – Winning The 1st Hour

How the first 60 minutes after waking influence  
mood, productivity and stress.

### Why Mornings Shape Mental Performance

The first hour after waking establishes neurocognitive tone for the rest of the day as the brain transitions from sleep physiology into active decision-making.

During this period, levels of cortisol naturally rise in what is called the "cortisol awakening response," which helps increase alertness, energy and readiness to engage with tasks. The behaviors chosen during this timeframe- checking your phone, exercising, meditating or rushing around- act as signals to your brain about how your day will be structured. Early actions influence dopamine pathways associated with motivation and reward, meaning small early accomplishments can increase momentum for later tasks. Mornings also provide the lowest level of accumulated mental fatigue, allowing people to perform higher-quality planning (cont'd)

and prioritization before distractions multiply. When you begin your day reactively- by responding immediately to messages or stressors- the brain will shift into a stress-response mode that reduces focus and patience. Establishment of a simple morning routine that creates predictability and cognitive stability will reduce decision fatigue. This can lead to greater daily productivity and personal satisfaction. For these reasons, the way a person spends the first hour after waking often determines whether the day unfolds with clarity and purpose or with distraction and stress.

# 3-Step Morning Mental Reset



1. Body Regulation
2. Mind Orientation
3. Take Small Action

1. Nate Dogg had to regulate, and so do you. Before checking your phone in the AM, chill your nervous system. Drink a glass of water, take 5-10 mindful deep breaths, step outside for natural light, or perform stretching exercises.
2. Ask yourself 3 questions: What MUST get done today? What would make today SUCCESSFUL? Why am I GRATEFUL today?
3. Achieve a small, winnable task. Make your bed, review your monthly calendar, recite an affirmation, create an organized to-do list or pray.



## TIME PROTECTION



Deliberately control how your first 60 minutes is used before the outside demands of the day take over. The brain has its highest clarity and lowest distraction load after waking. Conserving the first hour grants emotional stability, mental resilience, the momentum of productivity and the establishment of daily priorities. Your performance will improve as you secure psychological ownership of your day and reduce cognitive fragmentation, which is the beginning of stress intolerance.

# Music For Focus & Relaxation

*Lo-Fi*

*Binaural Beats*

*Classical*

*Nature Soundscapes*

Thanks for sharing a little bit of time with me to examine how we can all benefit from crafting focused morning routines. I want to help you develop into the best version of yourself. The Positivity Report is an audience-focused practical outline providing simple steps for real personal growth. If you enjoy this resource, consider subscribing for biweekly issues at no cost to you.

- David G. Franke

The first hour sets the mental tone for the day.  
Protecting that time improves clarity and performance.

1. Prevent distractions.
2. Practice the 3-Step Morning Reset
3. Complete one small, yet meaningful task



# References

- Baumeister, R. F., & Tierney, J. (2011). *Willpower: Rediscovering the greatest human strength*. Penguin Books.
- Clear, J. (2018). *Atomic habits: An easy & proven way to build good habits & break bad ones*. Avery.
- Gollwitzer, P. M. (1999). Implementation intentions: Strong effects of simple plans. *American Psychologist*, 54(7), 493–503. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.54.7.493>
- Kahneman, D. (2011). *Thinking, fast and slow*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
- Killgore, W. D. S. (2010). Effects of sleep deprivation on cognition. *Progress in Brain Research*, 185, 105–129. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-53702-7.00007-5>
- Levine, S. (2005). Stress and resilience: The role of the brain. *Journal of Neuroendocrinology*, 17(6), 375–381. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2826.2005.01328.x>
- McEwen, B. S. (2007). Physiology and neurobiology of stress and adaptation. *Physiological Reviews*, 87(3), 873–904. <https://doi.org/10.1152/physrev.00041.2006>
- Pruessner, J. C., Wolf, O. T., Hellhammer, D. H., Buske-Kirschbaum, A., von Auer, K., Jobst, S., Kaspers, F., & Kirschbaum, C. (1997). Free cortisol levels after awakening: A reliable biological marker for the assessment of adrenocortical activity. *Life Sciences*, 61(26), 2539–2549. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3205\(97\)01008-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3205(97)01008-4)
- Thayer, R. E. (2001). *Calm energy: How people regulate mood with food and exercise*. Oxford University Press.
- Vohs, K. D., Baumeister, R. F., & Schmeichel, B. J. (2012). Motivation, personal beliefs, and limited resources all contribute to self-control. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 48(4), 943–947. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2012.03.002>