An excessive factorization of a regular graph $G$ is a set of 1-factors that covers all edges of $G$ without redundancy (that is, no subset also covers all edges of $G$). For $k$-regular $G$, the smallest possible number of 1-factors in an excessive factorization is $k$. Because there are no “extra” factors, we say that a graph with a 1-factorization has minimum excess zero. Note that when the $G$ is $(k+1)$-edge chromatic, the minimum excess is either positive or nonexistent (if there exists an edge contained in no 1-factor). We consider the possible excess numbers of regular graphs, and focus in this talk on regular graphs with both minimum and maximum excess equal to zero. (Received September 21, 2009)