The decision problem to determine whether there exist two completely independent spanning trees in a graph \( G \) is NP-hard. In this context, we desire to generate spanning trees that collide as little as possible. This can be done by selecting trees with probability \( \mu \) so as to minimize the expected overlap of two independent identically distributed spanning trees. We partition the graph into homogeneous components where \( \mu \)-random spanning trees use every edge fairly. We provide further analysis of an optimal \( \mu \) for homogeneous graphs. (Received September 20, 2018)