The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (*TESS*) will perform a two-year, nearly all-sky survey for transiting exoplanets. Any Extended Mission will likely need to be organized while the Primary Mission is occupying most of the *TESS* team's attention. To provide a head start to those who are planning and proposing for an Extended Mission, this white paper presents some freelance considerations on planet detection.

Using Monte Carlo simulations, we numerically compute the quantities and types of planets that would be detected during several plausible scenarios for a one-year Extended Mission following the two-year Primary Mission. Our main focus is on strategies for scanning the sky, for which we consider six distinct scenarios (see executive summary).

We find that: *1)* The overall quantity of detected $R_p < 4R_\oplus$ planets does not depend strongly on the sky-scanning schedule. Among the scenarios we consider, the number of newly-detected planets with radii less than $4R_\oplus$ is the same to within about 30%. *2)* There is no sharp fall-off in the planet discovery rate in Year 3; the number of newly-detected sub-Neptune radius planets ($R_p \lesssim 4R_\oplus$) in Year 3 is approximately the same as the number detected in either of the first two years. *3)* Apart from detecting new planets, a potentially important function of an Extended Mission is to improve our ability to predict the times of future transits and occultations of *TESS*-detected planets. With data from the Primary Mission alone, the uncertainty in planetary orbital periods will inhibit follow-up observations after only a few years, as the transit ephemerides become stale. By re-observing the same sky that was observed in the Primary Mission, certain Extended Mission sky-scanning strategies can address this issue.