We are implementing explicit oceanic tides in the Energy Exascale Earth System Model (E3SM) as part of the Integrated Coastal Modeling (ICoM) project. Tides represent a major astronomical forcing in the earth system that are completely missing from most climate simulations, except by way of implicit terms in oceanic mixing schemes. Tides affect internal variability modifying air-sea fluxes through changes in oceanic mixing, sea ice deformation, and ice shelf melt rates, and they are fundamental to coastal hazard prediction. We present our early results, and plans for next steps on this project. We are at the stage of simulating the largest semidiurnal (M2, S2, N2, K2) and diurnal (K1, O1, Q1 and P1) tidal constituents in the ocean component of E3SM, the Model for Prediction Across Scales or MPAS-O. We are now introducing self-attraction and loading, improved bottom drag, and topographic wave drag into the model to improve the accuracy of our simulations. We are configuring MPAS-O to simulate tides using as a single-layer barotropic model at extremely high resolution (~1km) in coastal regions, and then as a full baroclinic model coupled within E3SM. We plan to utilize regionally-enhanced meshes to explore the impact of a global tidal model on estuary dynamics along the U.S. mid-Atlantic coast, to make use of E3SM’s ice-shelf cavity geometry to improve the accuracy of sea level predictions, and explore polar variability and the modification of tides by sea ice.