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A reorganization of the FBI's Counterterrorism Division was announced in May 2002, which includes:

- Headquarters centralization of counterterrorism programs
- Joint Terrorism Task Forces in all field offices and a National JTTF at Headquarters
- Flying Squads to support field operations
- Enhanced counterterrorism and analytical training
- Shifting 518 field agents from criminal investigations to counterterrorism

National Security Agency (NSA)

Within NSA, a Department of Defense entity, responsibility for collecting, processing, analyzing, and reporting signals intelligence (SIGINT) is centered principally within the Signals Intelligence Directorate created in February 2001. Within SID, the Counterterrorism Product Line has the lead for SIGINT production on counterterrorism targets. CT Product Line personnel increased from approximately [—] before September 11 to about [—] in April 2002.

A portion of NSA's counterterrorism SIGINT reports comes from other product lines within SID:

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Department of State

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR), the intelligence arm of the Department of State, has three units involved in counterterrorism: the Office of Analysis for Terrorism, Narcotics and Crime, the Office of Intelligence Coordination, and the Office of Intelligence Operations. Outside INR, a Coordinator for Counterterrorism is responsible for developing counterterrorism policy.

The State Department also works closely with the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service to prevent terrorist suspects from entering the United States. To this end, the State Department maintains two key counter-terrorism databases: