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Governance, (ii) Hydrology, (iii) Water Use & Hydraulic Infrastructures, (iv) Socio-Economics, and (v) Biophysical Environment. Datasets were primarily collected from public open-access data sources, processed with ArcGIS, and documented through the FGCD metadata standard. By synthesizing a broad array of datasets and mapping public and private water governance, we expect to advance interdisciplinary research in the RGB, provide a replicable approach to dataset compilation for transboundary watersheds, and ultimately foster transboundary collaboration for sustainable resource management. First, we drew on an interdisciplinary collaboration among social and environmental scientists to identify critical data requirements to support socio-environmental research in the RGB. The environmental anthropologists shared primary data analysis from ethnographic research and developed a qualitative typology of actors that we used to identify water and land governance datasets. We integrated land management as a key component for the study of socio-environmental dynamics in the watershed because land management decisions affect water run-off, stream flow, aquifer recharge, and soil erosion. The actor typology distinguishes the actors according to their roles in water and land management (water supply, consumption, infrastructure management, environmental protection, recreation) and their spatial scale of action (from local to bi-national level; Supplementary Information 1). Second, we gathered 210 raw datasets from 49 distinct sources totalling around 53 GB. Where possible, and if the spatial resolution was high enough, we prioritized global datasets over national datasets and national datasets over regional datasets to

limit data inconsistency and heterogeneity. Most of the raw datasets were collected from national agencies (67%), followed by state agencies (13%), global agencies (2%) and binational agencies (7%). We also collected datasets from joint research projects (5%) and private institutions (6%). Most of the input datasets were available open-access online. We also contacted public or private institutions to access unpublished information and were granted permission to publish the synthesized data. The original formatting of the raw datasets varied greatly. 62% were vector data (51.5% shapefiles, 3% KML/KMZ files, 7.5% feature class), 19% were raster files, and 19% were only available in tabulated format (comma-delimited text or Microsoft Excel files). In terms of language, 73% of the raw datasets were in English and 27% in Spanish. The detailed list of raw datasets used to produce the geospatial output datasets is available in Supplementary Information 2. For each raw dataset, we included a short description, the spatial and temporal dimensions, the format, language, data source, and date of access. This sub-category maps three key components of border control along the international reach of the Rio Grande/Río Bravo: the U.S. Southwest Border Patrol Sectors associated with the migration apprehension statistics; the border crossing ports of entry; and vehicle and pedestrian fences/barriers. U.S. border control is very active and has important implications for the management of riverbank and riparian areas. However, this research to-date has not covered policies or practices by Mexican border-related agencies that affect water management or flow. The vector dataset provided in this sub-category map the outlines of the Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SCWDs)

in Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. SCWDs foster voluntary conservation practices among private and public landowners, helping to manage and protect soil, water, forests, and wildlife at the local level. The SWCDs are a specific kind of district, with a mandate that is particular to the legal and institutional history of land and water management in the U.S. Our research to-date has not found anything equivalent to this formation in Mexico, and even less so, any spatial datasets for it. This sub-category includes conservation projects where members of multiple sectors and/or institutions actively work in collaboration to identify, protect, manage, monitor, and/or develop policy for the conservation of specific sites. Our research to-date has not extended to documentation of all such projects in either the U.S. or Mexico, and did not uncover spatial data sets that document their location. Our datasets map three collaborative conservation projects. Two of them, the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) and the North America Bird Conservation Joint Ventures (BJVs), are transboundary. For both, we mapped the boundaries of the four LCCs and the five BJVs that span the RGB. While the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently discontinued its funding for the LCCs network, we decided to include these cooperatives in our dataset since the LCCs generated highly relevant information for the RGB in the past. The third project refers to the Instream Flow Program in Colorado. For this project, we mapped the streams and lakes affected by the Instream Flow Program. We compiled four datasets of well locations. One is derived from the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) for the whole U.S. portion of the RGB; the three other ones were compiled by the

OSE for each U.S. state and provides more details. Our research to-date has not uncovered data for wells in Mexico. Although we developed an extensive database, it is not comprehensive for either the U.S. or Mexico. Our approach led us to identify several spatial data gaps for socio-environmental research in the RGB. For Mexico, we did not find any spatial datasets delineating public lands, except the Certified Ejidos and Communal Lands. Generating a dataset that differentiates, in more detail, public from private lands in Mexico would be valuable for land and water management research. In conclusion, to achieve more sustainable transboundary water management, it is necessary to approach problems from a boundary-spanning and interdisciplinary perspective. By creating a basin-wide, socio-environmental geodatabase for the RGB, we address this issue and support further interdisciplinary research in the basin. The main novelty of our approach was to include geospatial datasets mapping public and private water governance, which contributes to better understanding of scale interactions and mismatches between ecological and social (decision-making) boundaries33. Moreover, we were able to identify data gaps, especially for the Mexican side of the RGB, and therefore the need for further research to reduce data imbalance between the two sides of this transboundary basin. Even though our study is limited to the socio-environmental boundaries of the RGB system and the typology of actors is specific to the shared basins between U.S. and Mexico, we consider that our approach to assembling a wide range of data is transferable to other shared river basins to serve transboundary and cross-disciplinary collaboration and

research. J.K. and J.R.F. designed the study. S.Pa. and J.R.F. conducted the ethnographic research, and proposed the qualitative typology of actors. All co-authors contributed in the identification of datasets. S.Pl. collected and processed the input datasets, generated the spatial database and created the outputs with contributions from J.K., K.S. and K.V. S.Pa. verified and edited Spanish-English translation. S.Pl. led the manuscript writing and all authors reviewed and edited the manuscript. Use the field below to search by county, district, or school name, County-District-School (CDS) code, status, city, zip, type (school, district), or sector (public, private). Select the "Advanced Search" button below to see more advanced search options, such as searching for and obtaining a list of specific types of schools, or schools in a specific county or district, etc. In the past month, 6 homes have been sold in Rio Bravo. In addition to houses in Rio Bravo, there were also 2 condos, 0 townhouses, and 0 multi-family units for sale in Rio Bravo last month. Rio Bravo is a not walkable neighborhood in Kern County with a Walk Score of 7. Rio Bravo is home to approximately 1,833 people and 53 jobs. Find your dream home in Rio Bravo using the tools above. Use filters to narrow your search by price, square feet, beds, and baths to find homes that fit your criteria. Our top-rated real estate agents in Rio Bravo are local experts and are ready to answer your questions about properties, neighborhoods, schools, and the newest listings for sale in Rio Bravo. Redfin has a local office at 7535 Irvine Center Dr., #200, Irvine, CA 92618. If you're looking to sell your home in the Rio Bravo area, our listing agents can help you get the best price. Redfin is redefining real estate and the home buying process in

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