The 76 Draw site is currently considered a borderlands site between the Casas Grandes and the Jornada-Mogollon cultures. Located in southwestern New Mexico, the site consists of several occupations spanning 1250-1400 AD. Faunal material recovered from the site was analyzed to estimate previous environmental and ecological conditions as well as human environmental interactions. Taphonomic characteristics, such as burning and butchery marks, were analyzed to determine if humans had an influence on the site accumulation. Once anthropogenic factors were identified, several indices were calculated to estimate the prehistoric environmental conditions, which were relatively similar to the modern day. Possible hunting practices were examined based the Human Behavioral Ecology paradigm and the abundance of large and small bodied mammals identified in the assemblage. Finally, a metric morphological study was conducted to determine if the sex of the most commonly identified species, the black-tailed jackrabbit, could be differentiated based on fragmentary skeletal material.