To award delegates in their presidential primary, the U.S. Democratic Party uses Hamilton’s method of apportionment after eliminating any candidates that receive less than 15 percent of the vote. We refer to the 15 percent as a cutoff. Although states are not required to use the same method in the Republican presidential primary, many of the methods, such as the methods used by Georgia and Kansas, have similar cutoffs. For Hamilton’s method with the cutoff and the methods used in Georgia and Kansas, we illustrate how a remaining candidate may have his or her delegate total decrease as a result of other candidates being eliminated; this leads to a new Elimination Paradox. We relate this paradox to the New States, No Show, and Population Paradoxes and show that divisor methods are not susceptible to the Elimination Paradox. We conclude with instances in which the Elimination Paradox may occur in other contexts, including parliamentary systems. (Received August 21, 2018)