The cumulative distribution function for health care costs experienced by a policyholder is modeled by the function

\[ F(x) = \begin{cases} 
1 - e^{-\frac{x}{100}}, & \text{for } x > 0 \\
0, & \text{otherwise}. 
\end{cases} \]

The policy has a deductible of 20. An insurer reimburses the policyholder for 100% of health care costs between 20 and 120 less the deductible. Health care costs above 120 are reimbursed at 50%.

Let \( G \) be the cumulative distribution function of reimbursements given that the reimbursement is positive.
Calculate \( G(115) \).

\[ \begin{align*}
(A) & \quad 0.683 \\
(B) & \quad 0.727 \\
(C) & \quad 0.741 \\
(D) & \quad 0.757 \\
(E) & \quad 0.777 
\end{align*} \]