TOPS–THE OPTIMIZED PORTFOLIO SYSTEM®

Summary Prospectus **April 16, 2019**

TOPS® Managed Risk Growth ETF Portfolio
Class 3 shares
Class 4 shares

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 16, 2019, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can obtain these documents and other information about the Portfolio online at www.geminifund.com/TOPSPortfolios. You can also obtain these documents at no cost by calling 1-855-572-5945 or by sending an email request to ordertopsportfolios@geminifund.com.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, you may not be receiving paper copies of the Portfolio's shareholder reports from the insurance company that offers your contract unless you specifically request paper copies from the insurance company or from your financial intermediary. Instead, the shareholder reports will be made available on a website, and the insurance company will notify you by mail each time a report is posted and provide you with a website link to access the report. Instructions for requesting paper copies will be provided by your insurance company.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the insurance company electronically by following the instructions provided by the insurance company.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge from the insurance company. You should contact the insurance company if you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolio companies available under your contract at the insurance company.

Investment Objectives: The Portfolio seeks capital appreciation with less volatility than the equity markets as a whole.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio: This table describes the annual operating expenses that you may indirectly pay if you invest in the Portfolio through your retirement plan or if you allocate your insurance contract premiums or payments to the Portfolio. However, each insurance contract and separate account involves fees and expenses that are not described in this Prospectus. If the fees and expenses of your insurance contract or separate account were included in this table, your overall expenses would be higher. You should review the insurance contract prospectus for a complete description of fees and expenses. In the table below, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	**Class 3 Shares**	**Class 4 Shares**
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.35%	0.60%
Other Expenses[(1)]	0.10%	0.10%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[(2)]	0.13%	0.13%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.88%	1.13%

(1) Other expenses are contractually limited to 0.10% (does not include expenses related to certain regulatory filings). Service Class shares also include shareholder servicing and administrative fees.

(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Portfolio's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Portfolio.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. You would pay the same expenses if you did not redeem your shares. However, each insurance contract and separate account involves fees and expenses that are not included in the Example. If these fees and expenses were included in the Example, your overall expenses would be higher. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 3	$90	$281	$488	$1,084
Class 4	$115	$359	$622	$1,375

Portfolio Turnover: The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. During the most recent fiscal period, the Portfolio's turnover rate was 50% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Portfolio employs a fund-of-funds structure that invests, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Portfolio also employs exchange-traded futures contracts to hedge market risk and reduce return volatility. The ETFs included in the Portfolio invest primarily in securities representing one of the following asset classes:

- Government Fixed Income Securities
- Corporate Fixed Income Securities
- Common and Preferred Stocks
- Real Estate-Related Securities ("REITs")
- Natural Resource-Related Securities

The Portfolio restricts investment in fixed income ETFs to those with an average maturity of 20 years or less and invests primarily in ETFs with average portfolio credit quality of investment grade. Maturity is the time between when a fixed income security is issued and when it matures. No more than 15% of the portfolio will be allocated to fixed income ETFs with an average portfolio credit quality below investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk bond" credit quality). The Portfolio defines investment grade credit quality as Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service or BBB- or higher by Standard and Poor's Rating Group. The Portfolio invests in ETFs that may invest in securities without restriction as to underlying issuer country (including foreign and emerging countries), capitalization or currency. The Portfolio considers emerging market countries to be those represented in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The Portfolio invests in REIT ETFs and natural resource ETFs without restriction as to underlying issuer capitalization.

The Portfolio's adviser seeks to achieve the Portfolio's investment objectives by allocating assets and selecting individual ETFs using the adviser's TOPS® (The Optimized Portfolio System) methodology. The TOPS® methodology utilizes multiple asset classes to enhance performance and/or reduce risk (as measured by return volatility). To achieve the Portfolio's income aspect of the Portfolio's investment objectives, the adviser allocates approximately 15% of Portfolio assets to fixed income ETFs. To achieve the capital appreciation aspect of the Portfolio's investment objectives, the adviser allocates approximately 85% of Portfolio assets to a combination of equity ETFs, REIT ETFs and natural resource ETFs. Furthermore, the adviser selects some equity ETFs that are composed of growth stocks. The adviser expects growth stocks, those with higher than average earnings growth and, typically, higher than average price-to-earnings ratios (P/E), to have returns that are higher than the equity market as a whole.

The adviser selects individual ETFs that it believes are reasonably representative of an asset class and have relatively low expenses and/or relatively high returns when compared to a peer group of ETFs. The adviser may sell individual ETFs to rebalance asset allocation or to purchase a substitute ETF with a higher expected return or lower risk profile.

The Portfolio's adviser seeks to manage return volatility by employing a sub-adviser to execute a portfolio "managed risk" strategy. The sub-adviser's managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments (exchange-traded futures contracts) to reduce the downside risk of the majority of the Portfolio's securities. The sub-adviser may use: equity futures contracts, treasury futures contracts, currency futures contracts, and other hedge instruments judged by the sub-adviser to be necessary to achieve the goals of the managed risk strategy. The sub-adviser may also buy or sell futures contracts based on one or more market indices in an attempt to maintain the Portfolio's volatility at the targeted level in an environment in which the sub-adviser expects market volatility to decrease or increase, respectively. The sub-adviser selects individual futures contracts that it believes will have prices that are highly correlated (negatively) to the Portfolio's ETF positions. The sub-adviser adjusts short futures positions to manage overall net Portfolio risk exposure, in an attempt to stabilize the volatility of the Portfolio around a target level set by the Adviser

and to reduce the potential for portfolio losses during periods of significant and sustained market decline. The sub-adviser regularly monitors and forecasts volatility in the markets utilizing a proprietary model, and adjusts the Portfolio's futures positions in response to specific changes in the market and in the Portfolio. In addition, the sub-adviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. Following market declines, a downside rebalancing strategy will be used to decrease the amount of futures contracts used to hedge the Portfolio. The sub-adviser also adjusts futures positions to realign individual hedges when the adviser rebalances the Portfolio's asset allocation profile. Depending on market conditions, scenarios may occur where the Portfolio has no positions in any futures contracts.

The Portfolio and the adviser have received a Securities and Exchange Commission order that allows the adviser to hire a new sub-adviser or sub-advisers without shareholder approval.

There is no guarantee that the Portfolio will meet its investment objectives.

Who Should Invest in the Portfolio?

The adviser believes the Portfolio is appropriate for investors with short-term to intermediate-term investment horizons who seek capital preservation as well as the opportunity for modest income and modest capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Risks: ***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Portfolio. Many factors affect the Portfolio's net asset value and performance.***

The following principal risks apply to the Portfolio through its investments in ETFs and futures. Many of these risks come from the Portfolio's investments in ETFs and futures. The value of your investment in the Portfolio will go up and down with the prices of the securities in which the Portfolio invests.

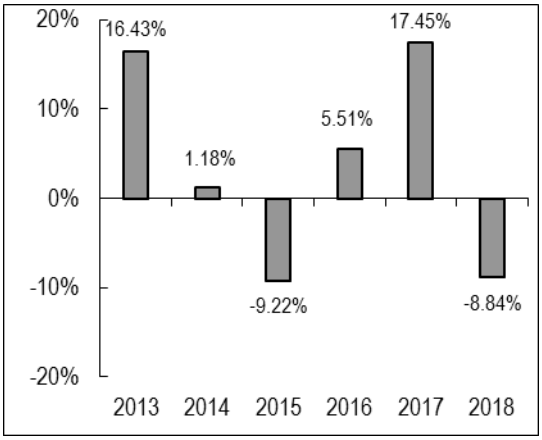
- *Credit Risk:* Issuers might not make payments on debt securities, resulting in losses. Credit quality of securities may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes, also resulting in losses.
- *Duration Risk:* Longer-term securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Given the recent, historically low interest rates and the potential for increases in those rates, a heightened risk is posed by rising interest rates to a fund whose portfolios include longer-term fixed income securities.
- *Emerging Markets Risk:* In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in securities of foreign companies, countries with emerging markets also may have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues.
- *ETF Risk:* The cost of investing in the Portfolio will be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. ETF shares may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the adviser may not be able to liquidate the Portfolio's holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting performance. ETFs in which a Portfolio invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track, if any, because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities. In addition, the ETFs in which the Portfolio invests will incur expenses not incurred by their applicable indices. Each ETF is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the fund.
- *Interest Rate Risk:* The value of bonds and other fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. Recently, interest rates have been historically low. Current conditions may result in a rise in interest rates, which in turn may result in a decline in the value of the fixed income investments held by the Portfolio. As a result, for the present, interest rate risk may be heightened.
- *Foreign Currency Risk:* Foreign equity securities denominated in non-US dollar currencies will subject the Portfolio to currency trading risks that include market risk and country risk. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates. Country risk arises because a government may interfere with transactions in its currency.
- *Foreign Investment Risk:* Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards.
- *Fund of Funds Risk:* The Portfolio's principal investment strategy involves investing in ETFs. Investors may be able to invest directly in the ETFs and may not need to invest through the Portfolio. The cost of investing directly in the Portfolio may be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs. Investors of the Portfolio will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in which the Portfolio invests in addition to the Portfolio's direct fees and expenses. The Portfolio will incur brokerage costs when it purchases shares of investment companies.

- *Futures Risk:* Futures contract positions may not provide an effective hedge because changes in futures contract prices may not track those of the ETFs they are intended to hedge. Futures create leverage, which can magnify the Portfolio's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Portfolio's share price.
- *Hedging Risk:* Futures contracts may not provide an effective hedge of the underlying securities or indexes because changes in the prices of futures contracts may not track those of the securities or indexes that they are intended to hedge. In addition, the managed risk strategy may not effectively protect the Portfolio from market declines and may limit the Portfolio's participation in market gains. The use of the managed risk strategy could cause the Portfolio to underperform as compared to the Underlying Funds and other mutual funds with similar investment objectives.
- *Junk Bond Risk:* Lower-quality bonds, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and the Portfolio's ETFs holding these bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Portfolio's share price.
- *Liquidity Risk:* Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Portfolio's returns because the Portfolio may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices. Recently, interest rates have been historically low. Current conditions may result in a rise in interest rates, and a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions. As a result of increased redemptions, the Portfolio may have to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times, which could reduce the returns of the Portfolio. The reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years also has the potential to decrease liquidity.
- *Management Risk:* The adviser's dependence on the TOPS® methodology and judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset classes, securities and futures in which the Portfolio invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The sub-adviser's managed risk strategy may not effectively protect the Portfolio from market declines and may limit the Portfolio's participation in market gains.
- *Market Risk:* Overall securities market risks may affect the value of futures and individual ETFs. Factors such as foreign and domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events may adversely affect the securities and futures markets.
- *Model Risk:* The adviser's TOPS® methodology utilized in the Portfolio's securities selection process is not certain to produce improved issuer creditworthiness, maximized returns or minimized risk, and may not be appropriate for every investor. No assurance can be given that the Portfolio will be successful under all or any market conditions.
- *Natural Resource Risk:* Exposure to companies primarily engaged in the natural resource markets (which for this purpose includes agribusiness) may subject the Portfolio to greater volatility than the securities market as a whole. Natural resource companies are affected by commodity price volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political and regulatory developments.
- *Preferred Stock Risk*: The value of preferred stocks will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of preferred stock. Preferred stocks are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer of preferred stock will fail to make its dividend payments.
- *Real Estate Risk:* Real estate values rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic conditions, interest rates and tax considerations. REIT ETF performance depends on the types and locations of the properties owned by the relevant REITs and on how well those REITs manage those properties.
- *Small and Medium Capitalization Stock Risk:* The value of a small or medium capitalization company stocks may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than those of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general.

Before investing in the Portfolio, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested, and the amount of risk you are willing to take.

Performance: The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Portfolio's returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows performance of the Class 2 shares of the Portfolio for each full calendar year since the Portfolio's inception. The performance table compares the performance of the share classes of the Portfolio over time to the performance of a broad-based securities market index. You should be aware that the Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by calling 1-855-572-5945.

Class 3 Annual Total Return for Calendar Years Ended December 31[1]



[1] The returns are for Class 3 Shares, which would have substantially similar annual returns as the Class 4 shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the returns for each class would differ only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses.

Best Quarter:	1st Quarter 2013	6.40%
Worst Quarter:	3rd Quarter 2015	(9.35)%

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For periods ended December 31, 2018)

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception(1)
Class 3 shares	(8.84)%	0.74%	3.18%
Class 4 shares	(9.09)%	0.50%	3.09%
Standard & Poor's 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees and expenses)	(4.38)%	8.49%	11.38%

(1) Inception date of the Class 3 and 4 shares of TOPS Managed Risk Growth ETF Portfolio is May 1, 2012.

The Standard and Poor's 500 Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index of 500 of the largest capitalized U.S. domiciled companies. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends. Its performance does not reflect any deduction for fees, management expenses or taxes. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Investment Adviser: ValMark Advisers, Inc.

Investment Adviser Portfolio Manager: Michael McClary, Chief Investment Officer of the adviser, has served as portfolio manager since the Portfolio commenced operations in 2011.

Sub-Adviser: Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Sub-Adviser Portfolio Manager: Adam Schenck, CFA, FRM, Portfolio Manager of the sub-adviser, has served as a portfolio manager since the Portfolio commenced operations in 2011.

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares: Shares of the Portfolio are intended to be sold to certain separate accounts of the participating life insurance companies, as well as qualified pension and retirement plans and certain unregistered separate accounts. You and other purchasers of variable annuity contracts, variable life contracts, and participants in pension and retirement plans will not own shares of the Portfolio directly. Rather, all shares will be held by the separate accounts or plans for your benefit and the benefit of other purchasers or participants. You may purchase and redeem shares of the Portfolio on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open, or as permitted under your insurance contract, separate account or retirement plan.

Tax Information: It is the Portfolio's intention to distribute all income and gains. Generally, owners of variable insurance contracts are not taxed currently on income or gains realized with respect to such contracts. However, some distributions from such contracts may be taxable at ordinary income tax rates. In addition, distributions made to an owner who is younger than 59 1/2 may be subject to a 10% penalty tax. Investors should ask their own tax advisors for more information on their own tax situation, including possible state or local taxes. Please refer to your insurance contract prospectus or retirement plan documents for additional information on taxes.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or insurance company), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson for more information.

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