

# Horizon Active Income Fund

**Advisor Class: AIHAX**  
**Institutional Class: AIRIX**  
**Investor Class: AIMNX**

Before you invest, you may want to review the Prospectus for the Income Fund (as defined below), which contains more information about the Income Fund and its risks. The current statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated March 29, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Income Fund’s Prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Income Fund online at [www.horizonmutualfunds.com/aim-fund.html](http://www.horizonmutualfunds.com/aim-fund.html). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-754-7932 or by sending an e-mail request to [funds@horizoninvestments.com](mailto:funds@horizoninvestments.com).

## Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Horizon Active Income Fund (the “Income Fund” or the “Fund”) is income.

## Fees and Expenses of the Income Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Income Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</b>	<b>Advisor Class</b>	<b>Institutional Class</b>	<b>Investor Class</b>
Management Fees	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None
Other Expenses	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Shareholder Servicing Expenses	None	None	0.10%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.26%	0.26%	0.26%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1.43%</b>	<b>1.18%</b>	<b>1.28%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

<sup>(2)</sup> Note that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses shown in the table above differ from the ratio of expenses to average net assets included in the Income Fund’s financial highlights section of the Prospectus. The financial highlights reflect operating expenses and include expense reductions from securities lending but exclude indirect expenses.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Income Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Income Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Income Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
<b>Advisor Class</b>	\$146	\$452	\$782	\$1,713
<b>Institutional Class</b>	\$120	\$375	\$649	\$1,432
<b>Investor Class</b>	\$130	\$406	\$702	\$1,545

**Portfolio Turnover.** The Income Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Income Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Income Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 93% of the average value of the portfolio.

### **Principal Investment Strategies of the Income Fund**

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating assets across various sectors of the global securities markets. The Income Fund’s investment adviser, Horizon Investments, LLC (“Horizon”), executes this strategy by investing primarily in income-producing securities, which Horizon generally considers as: equity securities that are expected to pay a dividend; fixed-income securities; cash equivalents; sovereign debt; U.S. treasuries; fixed and floating rate securities of publicly traded companies; convertible bonds; preferred stock; master limited partnerships (“MLPs”); mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”); real estate investment trusts (“REITs”); futures; and options.

Horizon selects asset classes using a flexible approach that allocates the Income Fund’s portfolio between asset classes that Horizon believes offer the opportunity for the highest projected return for a given amount of risk. This flexible approach to investing typically seeks to maximize returns by adjusting portfolio asset-allocation among various asset classes based upon near-term forecasts. Horizon assesses projected return and expected risk using a multi-disciplined approach consisting of economic, quantitative and fundamental analysis. Horizon expects to engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Income Fund’s investment objective.

Horizon may execute the Income Fund’s strategy by investing in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) or by investing directly in individual securities or baskets of securities. Potential investments are reviewed for trading efficiency, liquidity, risk/return profile, and fit within overall portfolio diversification needs prior to investment. Horizon generally expects to select individual securities or baskets of securities instead of ETFs, when it believes such investments are more cost effective, more operationally efficient or will provide strategic exposure to a specific sector or market segment.

The Income Fund will invest primarily in U.S. Dollar denominated securities, but may also invest a portion of its assets in non-U.S. Dollar denominated securities. Horizon selects portfolio investments without restriction as to the issuer country, capitalization, currency, maturity or credit quality. In addition, the Income Fund may buy or write options on puts or calls for investment purposes, to hedge other investments or to generate option premiums for the Income Fund, and may implement such investments through option combinations such as spreads, straddles, and collars.

The Income Fund’s option strategies may involve options combinations, such as spreads or collars. In “spread” transactions, the Income Fund buys and writes a put or buys and writes a call on the same underlying instrument with the options having different exercise prices, expiration dates, or both. When the Income Fund engages in spread transactions, it seeks to profit from differences in the option premiums paid and received and in the market prices of the related options positions when they are closed out or sold. A “collar” position combines a put option purchased by the Income Fund (the right of the Income Fund to sell a specific security within a specified period) with a call option that is written by the Income Fund (the right of the counterparty to buy the same security) in a single instrument, and the Income Fund’s right to sell the security is typically set at a price that is below the counterparty’s right to buy the security. Thus, the combined position “collars” the performance of the underlying security, providing protection from depreciation below the price specified in the put option, and allowing for participation in any appreciation up to the price specified by the call option. In each case, the premium received for writing an option offsets, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding option; however, downside protection may be limited as compared to just owning a single option. There is no limit on the number or size of the options transactions in which the Income Fund may engage; however, the Income Fund will not use options for the purpose of increasing the Income Fund’s leverage with respect to any portfolio investment.

The Income Fund will typically sell portfolio securities to adjust portfolio allocations as described above, to seek to secure gains or limit potential losses, or when Horizon otherwise believes it is in the best interest of the Income Fund. Depending on market conditions, the Income Fund may at times focus its investments in particular sectors or areas of the economy.

### **Principal Risks of the Income Fund**

Many factors affect the Income Fund's performance. The Income Fund's share price changes daily based on changes in market conditions in response to economic, political and financial developments. The direction and extent of those price changes will be affected by the financial condition, industry and economic sector, and geographic location of the securities in which the Income Fund invests. The Income Fund is not federally insured or guaranteed by any government agency. You may lose money by investing in the Income Fund.

**Management Risk.** The ability of the Income Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the allocation of the Income Fund's assets. Horizon may allocate the Income Fund's investments so as to under-emphasize or over-emphasize investments at the wrong times or under the wrong market conditions, in which case the Income Fund's value may be adversely affected.

**Market Risk.** Investments in securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The Fund's investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, or particular countries, segments, economic sectors, industries or companies within those markets. The value of a security may decline due to general economic and market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, economic or market developments, trade disputes, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, geopolitical factors or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity, and, in extreme cases, may lead to trading restrictions and halts. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

**Options Risk.** Investments in options involve risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities, including leverage risk, tracking risk and, in the case of over the counter options, counterparty default risk. Option positions may expire worthless exposing the Income Fund to potentially significant losses. If the Income Fund writes options, it may receive a premium that is small relative to the loss realized in the event of adverse changes in the value of the underlying instruments. When the Income Fund utilizes options spreads, collars or other combinations, the premium received for writing the call option offsets, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding put option; however, the Income Fund's participation in gains above the price of the call option are forfeited in return for receiving the call option premium. To the extent the Income Fund writes options on individual securities that it does not hold in its portfolio (*i.e.*, "naked" options), it is subject to the risk that a liquid market for the underlying security may not exist at the time an option is exercised or when the Income Fund otherwise seeks to close out an option position. Naked call options, in particular, have speculative characteristics and the potential for unlimited loss.

**Underlying ETFs Risk.** To the extent that the Fund invests in underlying ETFs, you will indirectly pay fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in underlying ETF shares and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each underlying ETF is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the ETF and its underlying investments. These risks could include sector risk (increased risk from a focus on one or more sectors of the market), liquidity risk (risk that the Fund cannot dispose of its shares of the underlying ETF promptly without a reduction in value) and risks associated with fixed income securities or foreign currencies.

**Fluctuation of Net Asset Value ("NAV"); Unit Premiums and Discounts.** The NAV of the shares of the underlying ETFs in which the Fund may invest will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the ETF's securities holdings and supply and demand of the ETF's shares on the exchanges on which the ETF's shares are traded. The market prices of an underlying ETF's shares may deviate significantly from the NAV of the ETF's shares during periods of market volatility or reduced liquidity. If the Fund purchases an ETF's shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the ETF's shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the ETF's shares, then the Fund may sustain losses that are in addition to any losses caused by a decrease in NAV.

**Fixed Income Risk.** The value of investments in fixed income securities, options on fixed income securities and securities in which the underlying investments are fixed income securities, are expected to fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the fixed income securities owned by the

Income Fund or its underlying investments. Issuers of floating rate debt are exposed to higher interest payments in a rising rate environment. Issuers may default on interest and principal payments. Generally, securities with lower debt ratings (“junk bonds”) have greater credit risk.

**Credit Risk.** Issuers of fixed-income securities may default on their obligations to make interest and principal payments. Generally, securities with lower debt ratings carry a greater risk that the issuer will default on its payment obligations. Fixed-income securities rated in the fourth classification by Moody’s (Baa) and S&P (BBB) or lower (sometimes referred to as “junk bonds”) have speculative characteristics and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of those issuers to make principal or interest payments, as compared to issuers of more highly rated securities. These securities can also be thinly traded or have restrictions on resale, which can make them difficult to sell or adversely affect their market value.

**Interest Rate Risk.** When the Income Fund invests in bonds (either directly or through underlying investments), the value of your investment in the Income Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of bond funds owned by the Income Fund or its underlying investments. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities.

**High Yield or Junk Bond Risk.** Lower-quality fixed income securities, known as “high yield” or “junk” bonds, present a significant risk for loss of principal and interest. These bonds offer the potential for higher return, but also involve greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased possibility that the bond’s issuer, obligor or guarantor may not be able to make its payments of interest and principal (credit quality risk). These investments are considered to be speculative in nature.

**Preferred Securities Risk.** Preferred securities can decrease in value for a variety of reasons, including decreases in response to the activities of an individual company or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. To the extent a preferred security defers, suspends, or does not declare distributions, the preferred security may lose significant value, and the Fund may still be required to account for the distribution that has been deferred or suspended even though it has not received this income in cash. The market value of all securities, including preferred securities, is based upon the market’s perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measures of a company’s worth. Preferred securities may be less liquid than common securities and may be subject to more fluctuations in market value, due to changes in market participants’ perceptions of the issuer’s ability to continue to pay dividends, than debts of the same issuer.

**Convertible Securities Risk.** Convertible securities subject the Fund to the risks associated with both fixed-income securities and equity securities. The market value of a convertible security performs like that of a regular debt security; that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of a convertible security usually falls. In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of the issuer’s creditworthiness. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer risks that apply to the underlying common stock. If a convertible security’s investment value is greater than its conversion value, its price likely increases when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. If the conversion value exceeds the investment value, the price of the convertible security will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying equity security.

**MBS Risk.** MBS are subject to credit risk because underlying loan borrowers may default. Additionally, these securities are subject to prepayment risk because the underlying loans held by the issuers may be paid off prior to maturity, reducing overall returns.

**MLP Risk.** Investments in MLPs involve risks different from those of investing in common stock including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP’s general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner’s limited call right. MLPs, typically, do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Instead, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership’s income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or in the underlying business mix of a given MLP could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income.

**Futures Contract Risk.** Futures contracts are subject to the same risks as the underlying investments that they represent, but also may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying investments. Investments in futures contracts involve additional costs, may be more volatile than other investments and may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed. In connection with the Fund's use of futures contracts, if the value of investments is incorrectly forecasted, the Fund might have been in a better position if the Fund had not entered into the contract. Because the futures utilized by the Fund are standardized and exchange-traded, where the exchange serves as the ultimate counterparty for all contracts, the primary credit risk on futures contracts is the creditworthiness of the exchange itself. Futures are also subject to market risk, interest rate risk (in the case of futures contracts relating to income producing securities) and index tracking risk (in the case of stock index futures).

**U.S. Government Securities Risk.** The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

**Non-U.S. Government Debt Risk.** An investment in debt obligations of non-U.S. governments and their political subdivisions ("sovereign debt") involves special risks that are not present in corporate debt obligations, including increased volatility and possible foreign government interference. The non-U.S. issuer of the sovereign debt or the non-U.S. governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and a Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt service burden, the sovereign debtor's policy toward its principal international lenders and local political constraints.

**Quantitative Model Risk.** The Income Fund's strategy relies heavily on quantitative models and the analysis of specific metrics to construct the Income Fund's portfolio. The impact of these metrics on a stock's performance can be difficult to predict, and stocks that previously possessed certain desirable quantitative characteristics may not continue to demonstrate those same characteristics in the future. In addition, relying on quantitative models entails the risk that the models themselves may be limited or incorrect, that the data on which the models rely may be incorrect or incomplete, and that Horizon may not be successful in selecting companies for investment or determining the weighting of particular stocks in the Income Fund's portfolio. Any of these factors could cause the Income Fund to underperform funds with similar strategies that do not select stocks based on quantitative analysis.

**Frequent Trading and Turnover Risk.** The Fund may engage in frequent trading to achieve its investment objectives. As a result of its trading strategies, the Fund may sell portfolio securities without regard to the length of time they have been held and will likely have a higher portfolio turnover rate than other mutual funds. Since portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, higher turnover generally results in additional expenses, which may lower the performance of the Fund, and may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains. The Fund must generally distribute realized capital gains to shareholders, increasing the Fund's taxable distributions. High rates of portfolio turnover in a given year would likely result in short-term capital gains, which are taxed to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates.

**Equity Securities Risk.** Equity securities typically have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. The market price of equity securities owned by the Income Fund may go down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally, particular industries represented by those markets, or factors directly related to a specific company, such as decisions made by its management.

**Sector and Focus Risk.** To the extent that the Income Fund focuses its investments in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy, any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting companies in those industries, asset classes or sectors may have a significant impact on the Income Fund's performance.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Currency trading risks include market risk, credit risk and country risk. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates in the currencies the Income Fund's underlying investments are long or short. Credit risk results because a currency-trade counterparty may default. Country risk arises because a government may interfere with transactions in its currency.

**Foreign Securities Risk.** Investing in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the United States, or investing in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") or ETFs focusing on such companies, may involve significant risks not present in domestic investments. There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies, and they are generally not bound by uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Investments in foreign securities also involve the risk of greater price volatility and possible adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations or currency exchange rates, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitation on the removal of cash or other assets from foreign markets, political or financial instability, or diplomatic and other developments, which could affect such investments.

**ADR Risk.** ADRs are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct investments in foreign securities, including currency exchange rate fluctuations, political and economic instability, foreign regulatory and accounting standards, and less publicly available information about foreign issuers. ADRs may also be subject to liquidity risks, as trading volumes for ADRs can be lower than those for U.S. securities, which may result in higher volatility or difficulty in buying or selling the securities at an optimal price.

**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.

**Operational and Technology Risk.** Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Income Fund's service providers or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the Risk Assist Fund, or other market participants may adversely affect the Income Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Income Fund or impairing its operations.

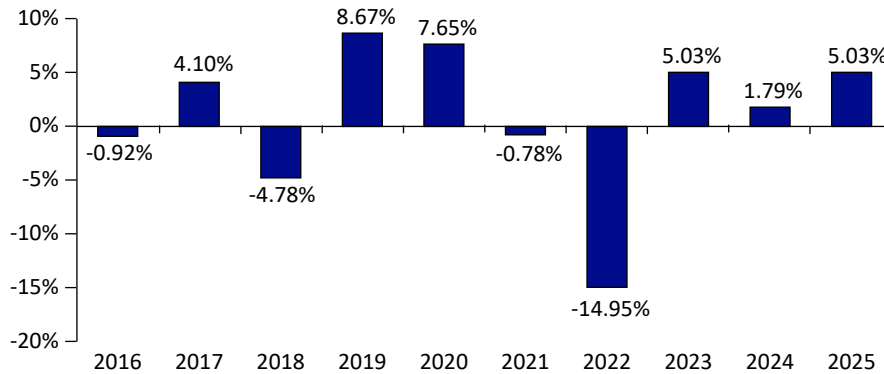
**REIT Risk.** REITs involve risks similar to those associated with direct investments in real estate, including sensitivity to changes in interest rates, property values, and rental income. REITs are also subject to risks related to the management and operation of properties, as well as the risk that the Fund may experience delays or losses if a REIT is liquidated or declares bankruptcy. Additionally, REITs may fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), which could adversely affect their value. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund. Publicly traded REIT share are also subject to "Equity Securities Risk".

### **Performance**

The bar chart illustrates the risks of investing in Investor Class shares of the Income Fund by showing the Income Fund's average returns for the past ten calendar years. The Average Annual Total Returns table shows how the Income Fund's average annual returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Income Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Income Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting [www.horizonmutualfunds.com](http://www.horizonmutualfunds.com) or by calling 1-855-754-7932.

The Income Fund is the successor to the investment performance of the Predecessor Income Fund as a result of the reorganization of the Predecessor Income Fund into the Income Fund on February 8, 2016. Accordingly, the performance information shown prior to February 8, 2016 is that of the Predecessor Income Fund. The Predecessor Income Fund was also advised by Horizon and had substantially the same investment objective, strategies and policies as the Income Fund.

**Calendar Year Returns as of December 31  
Investor Class**



During the period shown in the bar chart, the best performance for a quarter was 7.04% (for the quarter ended December 31, 2023). The worst performance was -6.59% (for the quarter ended March 31, 2022).

**Active Income Fund  
Average Annual Total Returns**

<b>For the periods ended December 31, 2025</b>	<b>One Year</b>	<b>Five Years</b>	<b>Ten Years</b>	<b>Since Inception of Class*</b>
<b>Investor Class</b>				
Return Before Taxes	5.03%	-1.07%	0.85%	0.77%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.32%	-2.31%	-0.24%	-0.23%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.96%	-1.33%	0.21%	0.18%
<b>Advisor Class</b>				
Return Before Taxes	4.95%	-1.19%	N/A	0.72%
<b>Institutional Class</b>				
Return Before Taxes	5.16%	-0.98%	N/A	0.68%
<b>Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index</b> <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>				
	7.30%	-0.36%	2.01%	2.15%

\* Investor Class shares commenced operations on September 30, 2013. Advisor Class shares commenced operations on February 8, 2016, and Institutional Class shares commenced operations on September 9, 2016. Index information is since inception of Investor Class shares.

After-tax returns are based on the highest historical individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes; actual after-tax returns depend on an individual investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own shares of the Income Fund in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or a 401(k) plan, after-tax returns are not applicable to your investment. After-tax returns are shown for Investor Class shares only and after-tax returns for other classes will vary to the extent that each class has different expenses. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and translates into an assumed tax deduction that benefits the shareholder.

The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index that covers the USD denominated, investment-grade (rated Baa3 or above by Moody's), fixed-rate, and taxable areas of the bond market. Investors cannot directly invest in an index.

Returns would have been lower if Horizon had not waived and/or reimbursed certain expenses of the Income Fund during the periods shown.

**Investment Adviser.** Horizon Investments, LLC.

**Portfolio Managers.** Scott Ladner, Chief Investment Officer of Horizon, Zachary F. Hill, CFA, Head of Portfolio Management of Horizon, and Mike Dickson, Ph.D., Head of Research and Quantitative Strategies of Horizon, share responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Income Fund as Co-Portfolio Managers. Mr. Ladner has been a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Income Fund since its inception in 2013. Mr. Hill and Mr. Dickson have been a Co-Portfolio Managers of the Income Fund since 2019.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares.** You may purchase and redeem shares of the Income Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading, subject to certain restrictions described under the sections titled “How to Purchase Shares” and “How to Redeem Shares” of the Income Fund’s Prospectus. Purchases and redemptions may be made by mailing an application or redemption request to Horizon Funds c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, PO Box 219252, Kansas City, MO 64121-9252, or by calling 1-855-754-7932. You also may purchase and redeem shares through a financial intermediary. The minimum initial investment in the Income Fund is \$2,500 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$250 for Advisor Class and Investor Class shares. The minimum initial investment in the Income Fund is \$10 million for Institutional Class shares. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Institutional Class shares.

**Tax Information.** The Income Fund’s distributions are taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

**Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries.** If you purchase the Income Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Income Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund 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 Income Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.