

# Horizon Active Asset Allocation Fund

**Advisor Class: HASAX**  
**Institutional Class: HASIX**  
**Investor Class: AAANX**

Before you invest, you may want to review the Prospectus for the Allocation Fund (as defined below), which contains more information about the Allocation 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 Allocation Fund’s Prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Allocation Fund online at [www.horizonmutualfunds.com/aaa-fund.html](http://www.horizonmutualfunds.com/aaa-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 Asset Allocation Fund (the “Allocation Fund” or the “Fund”) is capital appreciation.

## Fees and Expenses of the Allocation Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Allocation 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<br/>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of<br/>the value of your investment)</b> | <b>Advisor<br/>Class</b> | <b>Institutional<br/>Class</b> | <b>Investor<br/>Class</b> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Management Fees   | 0.99%                    | 0.99%                          | 0.99%                     |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees  | 0.25%                    | None                           | None                      |
| Other Expenses  | 0.12%                    | 0.12%                          | 0.12%                     |
| Interest Expense  | 0.01%                    | 0.01%                          | 0.01%                     |
| Remainder of Other Expenses   | 0.11%                    | 0.11%                          | 0.11%                     |
| Shareholder Servicing Expenses  | None                     | None                           | 0.10%                     |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>  | 0.10%                    | 0.10%                          | 0.10%                     |
| <b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>(2)</sup></b>   | <b>1.46%</b>             | <b>1.21%</b>                   | <b>1.31%</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 Allocation 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. The ratio of expenses to average net assets in the financial highlights also includes interest expense incurred during the 2025 fiscal year.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Allocation Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Allocation 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 Allocation Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

|                            | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| <b>Advisor Class</b>       | \$149  | \$462   | \$797   | \$1,746  |
| <b>Institutional Class</b> | \$123  | \$384   | \$665   | \$1,466  |
| <b>Investor Class</b>      | \$133  | \$415   | \$718   | \$1,579  |

**Portfolio Turnover.** The Allocation 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 Allocation Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Allocation Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of the portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies of the Allocation Fund**

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating assets across one or more of the following sectors of the global securities markets:

- U.S. Common Stocks
- Foreign Developed Market Common Stocks
- Emerging Market Common Stocks
- Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”)
- Government Bonds
- Corporate Bonds
- International Bonds
- Municipal Bonds
- High Yield Bonds

The Allocation Fund’s investment adviser, Horizon Investments, LLC (“Horizon”), selects asset classes using a flexible approach that allocates the Allocation 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-allocations 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. As a part of the Fund’s overall allocation strategy, Horizon expects to invest a portion of the Fund’s assets in equity securities of U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) companies that offer exposure to emerging technologies in various phases of development, including, without limitation, companies involved with the development of technologies related to artificial intelligence. Horizon expects to engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Allocation Fund’s investment objective.

Horizon may execute the Allocation 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.

Horizon selects investments without restriction as to the issuer country, capitalization, currency, or maturity or credit quality of the securities or the securities held by each ETF. Under normal market conditions, the Allocation Fund invests a majority of its assets in equity securities or ETFs that invest primarily in equity securities; however, the Allocation Fund may invest in fixed income securities, including, without limitation, lower-quality fixed income securities commonly known as “high yield” or “junk” bonds, which are generally rated lower than Baa3 by Moody’s

Investors Service (“Moody’s”) or lower than BBB- by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or in ETFs that invest primarily in such securities. In addition, the Allocation Fund may buy or write options on puts or calls for investment purposes, to hedge other investments or to generate option premiums for the Allocation Fund, and may implement such investments through option combinations such as spreads, straddles, and collars.

The Allocation Fund’s option strategies may involve options combinations, such as spreads or collars. In “spread” transactions, the Allocation 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 Allocation 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 Allocation Fund (the right of the Allocation Fund to sell a specific security within a specified period) with a call option that is written by the Allocation Fund (the right of the counterparty to buy the same security) in a single instrument, and the Allocation 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 Allocation Fund may engage; however, the Allocation Fund will not use options for the purpose of increasing the Allocation Fund’s leverage with respect to any portfolio investment.

The Allocation 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 Allocation Fund. Depending on market conditions, the Allocation Fund may at times focus its investments in particular sectors or areas of the economy.

#### **Principal Risks of the Allocation Fund**

Many factors affect the Allocation Fund’s performance. The Allocation 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 Allocation Fund invests. The Allocation Fund is not federally insured or guaranteed by any government agency. You may lose money by investing in the Allocation Fund.

**Management Risk.** The ability of the Allocation Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the allocation of the Allocation Fund’s assets. Horizon may allocate the Allocation 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 Allocation 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 Allocation Fund to potentially significant losses. If the Allocation 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 Allocation 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 Allocation 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 Allocation 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 Allocation Fund otherwise seeks to close out an option position. Naked call options, in particular, have speculative characteristics and the potential for unlimited loss.

**Emerging Technologies and Artificial Intelligence (AI) Risk.** Companies involved in emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), are subject to particular risks. These companies face risks associated with product obsolescence as a result of the rapid pace of innovation, changes in business cycles, economic growth, and government regulation any of which could adversely impact their performance. These companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel and often face intense competition. These companies may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights, and challenges to or misappropriation of such rights could have a material adverse effect on such companies. These companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and rapid changes to the field could have a material adverse effect on a company’s financial performance.

**Underlying ETFs Risk.** To the extent that the Allocation Fund invests in underlying ETFs, you will indirectly pay fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs in addition to the Allocation Fund’s direct fees and expenses. As a result, the cost of investing in the Allocation 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 Allocation 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 Allocation 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 Allocation 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 Allocation Fund may sustain losses that are in addition to any losses caused by a decrease in NAV.

**Quantitative Model Risk.** The Allocation Fund’s strategy relies heavily on quantitative models and the analysis of specific metrics to construct the Allocation 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 Allocation Fund’s portfolio. Any of these factors could cause the Allocation 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 Allocation 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 Allocation Fund, and may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains. The Allocation Fund must generally distribute realized capital gains to shareholders, increasing the Allocation 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.

**Large Capitalization Company Risk.** Large capitalization companies as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that focus on small or mid-cap companies.

**Smaller and Medium Issuer Risk.** Small and medium capitalization companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations to adverse business or economic developments. In addition, small and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

**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.

**Equity Securities Risk.** Equity securities typically have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. The market price of equity securities owned by the Allocation 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.

**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 Allocation 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.

**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.

**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.

**Municipal Obligations Risk.** The Fund may invest in municipal obligations, including securities of states, territories and possessions, of the U.S. and the District of Columbia, and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities (collectively, “Municipal Obligations”), the interest on which is exempt from federal income tax.

Municipal Obligations include general obligation bonds (which are secured by the issuer's pledge of its faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest), revenue bonds (which are payable from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source, but not from the general taxing power of the issuer) and notes (which are short-term instruments issued by municipalities or agencies and are sold in anticipation of a bond sale, collection of taxes or receipt of other revenues). To the extent that the Fund invests more of its assets in a particular issuer's municipal securities, the Fund is vulnerable to events adversely affecting that issuer, including economic, political and regulatory occurrences, court decisions, terrorism and catastrophic natural disasters. The Fund's investments in certain municipal securities with principal and interest payments that are made from the revenues of a specific project or facility, and not general tax revenues, may have increased risks. For example, factors affecting the project or facility, such as local business or economic conditions, could have a significant effect on the project's ability to make payments of principal and interest on these securities. From time-to-time Congress has enacted legislation for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on Municipal Obligations.

**Sector and Focus Risk.** To the extent that the Allocation 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 Allocation Fund's performance.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Foreign currency-linked investments risks include market risk, credit risk and country risk. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates in the currencies in which the underlying investment is 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.

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

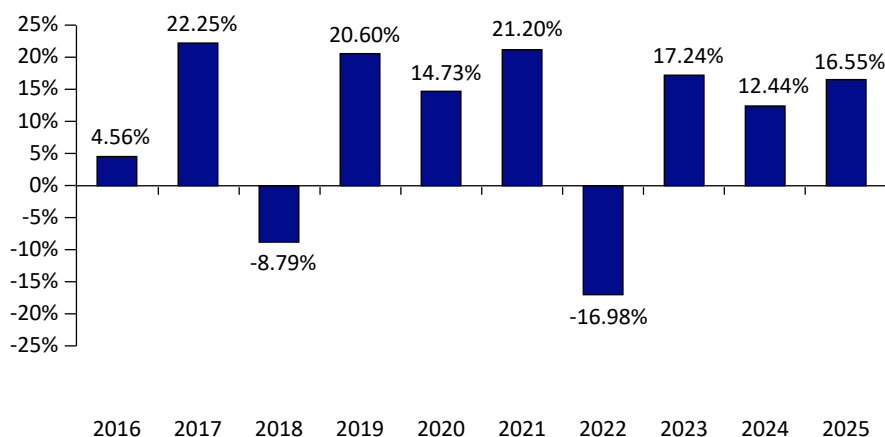
**REIT Risk.** REITs involve risks similar to those associated with direct investments in real estate, including sensitivity to changes in interest rates, property values, and rental income. REITs are also subject to risks related to the management and operation of properties, as well as the risk that 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 Allocation Fund by showing the Allocation Fund's average returns for the last ten calendar years. The Average Annual Total Returns table shows how the Allocation Fund's average annual returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance, as well as an additional index that reflects the market sectors in which the Allocation Fund may invest. The Allocation Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Allocation 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 Allocation Fund is the successor to the investment performance of the Predecessor Allocation Fund as a result of the reorganization of the Predecessor Allocation Fund into the Allocation Fund on February 8, 2016. Accordingly, the performance information shown prior to February 8, 2016 is that of the Predecessor Allocation Fund. The Predecessor Allocation Fund was also advised by Horizon and had substantially the same investment objective, strategies and policies as the Allocation 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 18.28% (for the quarter ended June 30, 2020). The worst performance was -22.34% (for the quarter ended March 31, 2020).

**Active Asset Allocation Fund  
Average Annual Total Returns**

| <b>For the periods ended<br/>December 31, 2025</b>   | <b>One Year</b> | <b>Five Years</b> | <b>Ten Years*</b> | <b>Since Inception<br/>of Class*</b> |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Investor Class</b>  |                 |                   |                   |                                      |
| Return Before Taxes  | 16.55%          | 9.11%             | 9.57%             | 9.14%                                |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions  | 15.43%          | 6.61%             | 7.35%             | 7.02%                                |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and<br>Sale of Fund Shares                                       | 10.70%          | 6.30%             | 6.86%             | 6.58%                                |
| <b>Advisor Class</b>   |                 |                   |                   |                                      |
| Return Before Taxes  | 16.34%          | 8.92%             | 9.43%             | 9.51%                                |
| <b>Institutional Class</b>   |                 |                   |                   |                                      |
| Return Before Taxes  | 16.61%          | 9.21%             | N/A               | 10.18%                               |
| <b>S&amp;P 500 Total Return Index</b> <i>(reflects no<br/>deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i> | 17.88%          | 14.42%            | 14.82%            | 14.70%                               |
| <b>S&amp;P Global BMI ex-US Index</b> <i>(reflects no<br/>deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i> | 31.34%          | 7.56%             | 8.35%             | 7.18%                                |

\* Investor Class shares commenced operations on January 31, 2012. Advisor Class shares commenced operations on September 4, 2015, 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 Allocation 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.

The S&P 500 Total Return Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index which is comprised of the largest U.S. domiciled companies and includes the reinvestment of all dividends. The S&P Global BMI ex-U.S. Index is a comprehensive, rules-based index that represents the composition of global stock markets. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

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

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

**Portfolio Managers.** Scott Ladner, Chief Investment Officer of Horizon, Mike Dickson, Ph.D., Head of Research and Quantitative Strategies of Horizon, and Zachary F. Hill, CFA, Head of Portfolio Management, share responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Allocation Fund as Co-Portfolio Managers. Mr. Ladner has been a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Allocation Fund since 2018. Dr. Dickson and Mr. Hill have been Co-Portfolio Managers of the Allocation Fund since 2020.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares.** You may purchase and redeem shares of the Allocation Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading, subject to certain restrictions described under the section titled “How to Purchase Shares” and “How to Redeem Shares” of the Allocation 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 Allocation Fund is \$2,500 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$250 for Advisor Class and Investor Class shares. The minimum initial investment in the Allocation Fund is \$10 million for Institutional Class shares. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Institutional Class shares.

**Tax Information.** The Allocation 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 Allocation Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Allocation 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 Allocation Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.