



MainStay Fiera SMID Growth Fund

Class/Ticker A APSRX C APSLX I APSGX R6 APSDX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund by going online to newyorklifeinvestments.com, by calling 800-624-6782 or by sending an e-mail to MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated February 28, 2024, as may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long term capital growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. In addition, different financial intermediary firms and financial professionals may impose different sales loads and waivers. More information about these and other discounts or waivers is available from your financial professional, in the "Information on Sales Charges" section starting on page 139 of the Prospectus and Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts, and in the "Alternative Sales Arrangements" section on page 147 of the Statement of Additional Information.

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)				
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the original offering price or redemption proceeds)	None ¹	1.00%	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)				
Management Fees (as an annual percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets)	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	None
Other Expenses ²	0.20%	0.33%	0.20%	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.20%	2.08%	0.95%	0.83%
Waivers / Reimbursements ³	(0.05)%	(0.03)%	(0.10)%	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waivers / Reimbursements ³	1.15%	2.05%	0.85%	0.83%

- No initial sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more (and certain other qualified purchases). However, a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed on certain redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge.
- Restated to reflect the expenses expected to be incurred during the current fiscal year.
- New York Life Investments has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses so that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding taxes, interest, litigation, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and other transaction expenses relating to the purchase or sale of portfolio investments, and acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses) for a class do not exceed the following percentage of its average daily net assets: Class A, 1.15%; Class C, 2.05%; Class I, 0.85%; and Class R6, 0.84%. This agreement will remain in effect until February 28, 2026, and thereafter shall renew automatically for one-year terms unless New York Life Investments provides written notice of termination prior to the start of the next term or upon approval of the Board of Trustees of the Fund.

Example

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated whether or not you redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods (except as indicated with respect to Class C shares). The Example reflects Class C shares converting into Class A shares in years 9-10. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example reflects the contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement, if applicable, for the current duration of the arrangement only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expenses After	Class A	Class C		Class I	Class R6
		Assuming no redemption	Assuming redemption at end of period		
1 Year	\$ 661	\$ 208	\$ 308	\$ 87	\$ 85
3 Years	\$ 900	\$ 646	\$ 646	\$ 282	\$ 265
5 Years	\$ 1,164	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,113	\$ 505	\$ 460
10 Years	\$ 1,916	\$ 2,180	\$ 2,180	\$ 1,148	\$ 1,025

Portfolio Turnover

The 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Fiera Capital Inc. (the "Subadvisor") seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of common stocks of companies believed to be small- and mid-cap growth-oriented companies that are selected for their long-term capital appreciation potential and which the Subadvisor expects to grow faster than the U.S. economy.

The Fund considers an issuer to be a small- or mid-capitalization issuer if it has a market capitalization, at the time of purchase, within the range of Russell 2500™ Growth Index (which as of December 31, 2023 ranged from \$25 million to \$22.2 billion) or the Russell Midcap® Growth Index (which as of December 31, 2023 ranged from \$978 million to \$73.3 billion). These ranges are subject to change over time due to changes in market and/or economic conditions. The Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

The Fund may also invest in companies that are in the earlier stages of their growth cycle that the Subadvisor recognizes as "emerging growth" companies. The Subadvisor believes that emerging growth companies can typically exhibit more aggressive growth characteristics and may be experiencing a significant positive transformation or a favorable catalyst impacting their long-term earnings potential. Characteristics the Subadvisor considers in identifying emerging growth companies for the Fund include accelerating revenue growth, strong relative strength, company specific market advantage, or an introduction of a new product line with a large addressable marketplace.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks of small- and mid-cap companies. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in common stocks of foreign small- and mid-cap companies through the purchase of sponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), sponsored Global Depositary Receipts and/or foreign companies listed on U.S. stock exchanges.

An issuer is considered to be U.S. or foreign based on the issuer's "country of risk" (or similar designation) as determined by a third party such as Bloomberg.

The Fund may from time to time emphasize one or more sectors as defined by GICs classification in selecting its investments, including the information technology, health care and consumer staples sectors.

Investment Process:

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Subadvisor uses an approach that combines "top-down" secular/macro-economic trend analysis with "bottom-up" security selection. The "top-down" approach takes into consideration factors such as interest rates, inflation, fiscal and monetary policy, global demographic trends, the regulatory environment and other attractive global investment opportunities. In addition, the Subadvisor may make investments in companies that seek to benefit from secular growth trends.

Through this "top-down" view, the Subadvisor seeks to provide a framework for "bottom-up" research by identifying sectors, industries and companies that may benefit from the sustainability of the observed trends.

The Subadvisor then looks to fundamental "bottom-up" research for individual companies that it believes are exhibiting earnings growth potential at different stages of a company's growth cycle and may benefit from the observed secular/macro trends. The core investments of the Fund typically include more established companies that the Subadvisor recognizes as "stable growth" companies, but the Fund may also invest in "emerging growth" companies. The Subadvisor believes that stable growth companies can typically provide more stability and consistency in volatile markets and are identified as exhibiting potential earnings acceleration, consistency of earnings, solid fundamentals (e.g., a strong balance sheet and the ability to generate free cash flow), franchise durability and reasonable valuations in the context of projected growth rates.

The Fund may sell securities and other investments when the Subadvisor believes that they have achieved full valuation, the Subadvisor identifies a more attractive investment, the Fund needs to maintain portfolio diversification, or an individual stock experiences declining fundamentals, negative earnings reports or similar adverse events or other relevant factors. In general, once the market capitalization of an investment exceeds the market capitalization ranges stated above, the Subadvisor expects to gradually liquidate the position.

Principal Risks

You can lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. The investments selected by the Subadvisor may underperform the market in which the Fund invests or other investments. The Fund may receive large purchase or redemption orders which may have adverse effects on performance if the Fund were required to sell securities, invest cash or hold a relatively large amount of cash at times when it would not otherwise do so.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

Market Risk: Changes in markets may cause the value of investments to fluctuate, which could cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Such changes may be rapid and unpredictable. From time to time, markets may experience periods of stress as a result of various market, economic and geopolitical factors for potentially prolonged periods that may result in: (i) increased market volatility; (ii) reduced market liquidity; and (iii) increased redemptions of shares. Such conditions may add significantly to the risk of volatility in the net asset value of the Fund's shares and adversely affect the Fund and its investments.

Portfolio Management Risk: The investment strategies, practices and risk analyses used by the Subadvisor may not produce the desired results or expected returns.

Equity Securities Risk: Investments in common stocks and other equity securities are particularly subject to the risk of changing economic, stock market, industry and company conditions and the risks inherent in the ability to anticipate such changes that can adversely affect the value of portfolio holdings.

Market Capitalization Risk: Investments in securities issued by small- or mid-cap companies, will be subject to the risks associated with securities issued by companies of the applicable market capitalization. Securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies may be subject to greater price volatility, significantly lower trading volumes, cyclical, static or moderate growth prospects and greater spreads between their bid and ask prices than securities of larger companies. Smaller capitalization companies frequently rely on narrower product lines and niche markets and may be more vulnerable to adverse business or market developments. There is a risk that the securities issued by companies of a certain market capitalization may underperform the broader market at any given time.

Growth Stock Risk: If growth companies do not increase their earnings at a rate expected by investors, the market price of the stock may decline significantly, even if earnings show an absolute increase. Growth company stocks also typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns. These risks may be more pronounced in companies that are in the earlier stages of their growth cycle.

Issuer Risk: An issuer in which the Fund invests or to which it has exposure may perform poorly, and the value of its securities may therefore decline, which would negatively affect the Fund's performance. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, breakthroughs in technology, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, natural disasters, military confrontations and actions, war, other conflicts, terrorism, disease/virus outbreaks, epidemics or other events, conditions or factors.

Foreign Securities Risk: An issuer of a security is considered to be a U.S. or foreign issuer based on the issuer's "country of risk" (or similar designation) as determined by a third party such as Bloomberg (or another similar third party). The issuer's "country of risk" is determined based on a number of criteria, which may change from time to time and currently include, but are not limited to, its country of domicile, the primary stock exchange on which it trades, the location from which the majority of its revenue comes, and its reporting currency. Although a Fund will generally rely on an issuer's "country of risk" (or similar designation) as determined by Bloomberg (or another similar third party) when categorizing securities as either U.S. or foreign-based, it is not required to do so.

Investments in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may be riskier than investments in U.S. securities. Foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets can have less stringent investor protections and disclosure standards and less liquid trading markets than U.S. regulatory regimes and securities markets, and can experience political, social and economic developments that may affect the value of investments in foreign securities. Foreign securities may also subject the Fund's investments to changes in currency rates. Changes in the value of foreign currencies may make the return on an investment increase or decrease, unrelated to the quality or performance of the investment itself. Economic sanctions may be, and have been, imposed against certain countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals. Economic sanctions and other similar governmental actions or developments could, among other things, effectively restrict or eliminate the Fund's ability to purchase or sell certain foreign securities or groups of foreign securities, and thus may make the Fund's investments in such securities less liquid or more difficult to value. Such sanctions may also cause a decline in the value of securities issued by the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country. In addition, as a result of economic sanctions and other similar governmental actions or developments, the Fund may be forced to sell or otherwise dispose of foreign investments at inopportune times or prices. The Fund may seek to hedge against its exposure to changes in the value of foreign currency, but there is no guarantee that such hedging techniques will be successful in reducing any related foreign currency valuation risk.

Depository Receipts Risk: Investments in depository receipts may entail the special risks of investing in foreign securities, including currency exchange fluctuations, government regulations, and the potential for political and economic instability.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk: The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities in which the ETF invests or is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF's shares could result in the market price of the ETF's shares being more volatile than its underlying portfolio securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs could result in losses on the investments in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees and transaction costs that may make them more expensive than owning the underlying securities directly.

Sector Risk: To the extent the Fund focuses its investments in particular sectors of the economy, the Fund's performance may be more subject to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions or developments adversely affecting such sectors than if the Fund held a broader range of investments. Individual sectors may fluctuate more widely than the broader market.

At times, the Fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business in a related group of industries within an economic sector, including information technology, health care and consumer staples sectors. Companies in the same economic sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Fund more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that economic sector than funds that invest more broadly. Generally, the more broadly the Fund invests, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

The Fund may be more susceptible to the particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector, as well as other technology-related sectors (collectively, the technology sectors) than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. Companies in the technology sectors are subject to certain risks, including the risk that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. Performance of such companies may be affected by factors including obtaining and protecting patents (or the failure to do so) and significant competitive pressures, including aggressive pricing of their products or services, new market entrants, competition for market share and short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments. Such competitive pressures may lead to limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. As a result, the value of their securities may fall or fail to rise. In addition, many technology sector companies have limited operating histories and prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

The Fund may also be more susceptible to the particular risks that may affect companies in the consumer staples sector than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. Investments in the consumer staples sector involve risks associated with companies that manufacture products and provide staples services directly to the consumer. Performance of companies in the consumer staples sector may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in supply and demand, changes in the global economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, and production

spending. Companies in the consumer staples sector are also affected by changes in government regulation, global economic, environmental and political events, and economic conditions.

Past Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance, as well as an additional index over time. Sales loads, if any, are not reflected in the bar chart. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. In accordance with new regulatory requirements, the Fund has selected the Russell 3000[®] Index, which represents a broad measure of market performance, as a replacement for the Russell 2500[™] Growth Index. The table also includes the average annual returns of the Russell 2500[™] Growth Index, which is generally representative of the market sectors or types of investments in which the Fund invests.

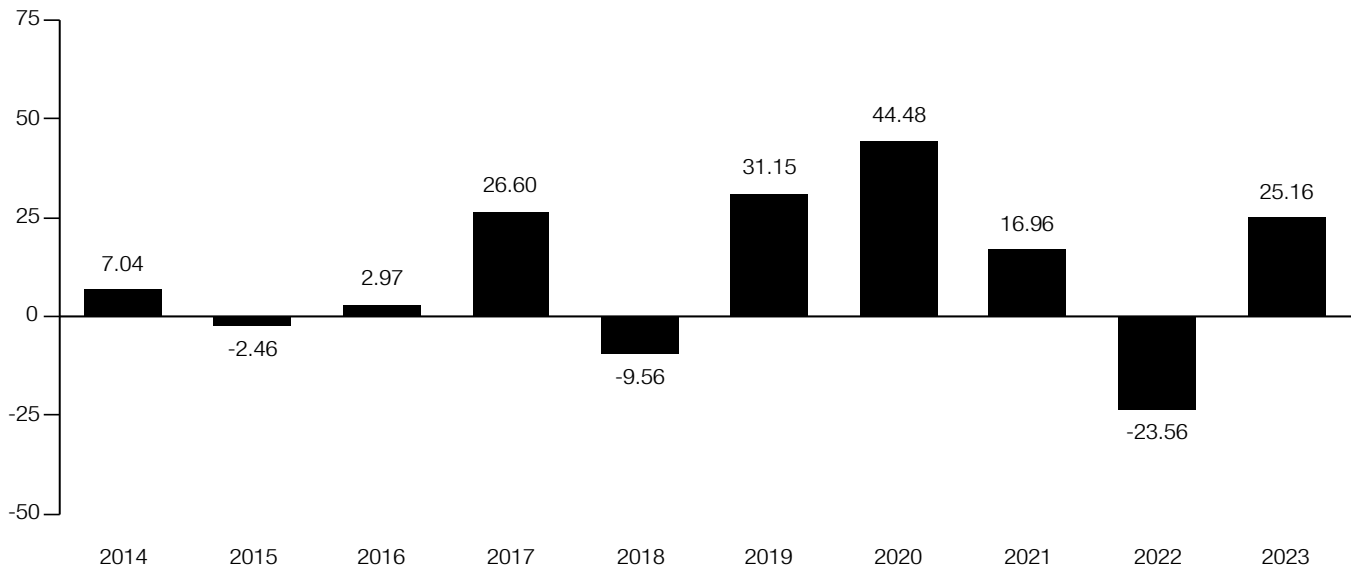
Index returns reflect no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes, except for foreign withholding taxes where applicable.

Performance data for the classes varies based on differences in their fee and expense structures. Performance data is not shown for classes with less than one calendar year of performance. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Please visit newyorklifeinvestments.com/funds for more recent performance information.

Effective July 21, 2023, the Fiera Capital Small/Mid-Cap Growth Fund (the "Predecessor Fund") was reorganized into the Fund. As accounting successor to the Predecessor Fund, the Fund has assumed the Predecessor Fund's historical performance. Therefore, the performance information shown below prior to July 21, 2023 is that of the Predecessor Fund, which had a different fee structure from the Fund. The returns of the Predecessor Fund have not been adjusted to reflect the applicable expenses other than sales loads (if applicable) of the Fund. The historical performance presented prior to February 12, 2018 reflects the performance of APEXcm Small/Mid-Cap Growth Fund, a former series of The Ultimus Managers Trust (the "Prior Predecessor Fund"). The returns of the Prior Predecessor Fund have not been adjusted to reflect the applicable expenses other than sales loads (if applicable) of the Predecessor Fund or the Fund. The returns prior to February 12, 2018 are based on the previous performance and actual fees and expenses of the Prior Predecessor Fund's sole class of shares (i.e., the Predecessor Fund's Institutional Class shares, which commenced operations on June 29, 2012). The Predecessor Fund's Investor Class shares commenced operations on February 12, 2018.

Annual Returns, Class I shares

(by calendar year 2014-2023)



Best Quarter

2020, Q2	33.72%
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Worst Quarter

2020, Q1	-23.24%
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Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2023)

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years or Since Inception
Return Before Taxes Class I	6/29/2012	25.16%	16.22%	10.07%
Return After Taxes on Distributions Class I		24.39%	13.04%	7.92%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares Class I		15.39%	12.62%	7.78%
Return Before Taxes Class A	2/12/2018	24.75%	15.92%	11.31%
Russell 3000® Index ¹		25.96%	15.16%	11.48%
Russell 2500™ Growth Index ²		18.93%	11.43%	8.78%

1. The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

2. The Russell 2500™ Growth Index measures the performance of the small- to mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 2500 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Management

New York Life Investment Management LLC serves as the Manager. Fiera Capital, Inc. serves as the Subadvisor. The individuals listed below are primarily responsible for day-to-day portfolio management.

Subadvisor	Portfolio Managers	Service Date
Fiera Capital, Inc.	Sunil M. Reddy - Lead Portfolio Manager	Since 2023
	David Cook - Portfolio Manager	Since 2023

How to Purchase and Sell Shares

You may purchase or sell shares of the Fund on any day the Fund is open for business by contacting your financial adviser or financial intermediary firm, or by contacting the Fund by telephone at **800-624-6782**, by mail at MainStay Funds, P.O. Box 219003, Kansas City, MO 64121-9000, by overnight mail to 430 West 7th Street, Suite 219003, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407, or by accessing our website at newyorklifeinvestments.com/accounts.

Class R6 shares are generally only available to certain retirement plans invested in the Fund through omnibus accounts (either at the plan level or omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund). Class R6 shares are generally not available to retail accounts. Generally, an initial investment minimum of \$1,000 applies if you invest in Class C shares, \$15,000 for Class A shares and \$1,000,000 for individual investors in Class I shares investing directly (i) with the Fund or (ii) through certain private banks and trust companies that have an agreement with NYLIFE Distributors LLC, the Fund's principal underwriter and distributor, or its affiliates. A subsequent investment minimum of \$50 applies to investments in Class C shares. However, for Class C shares purchased through AutoInvest, MainStay's systematic investment plan, a \$500 initial investment minimum and a \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases applies. Class A shares have no subsequent investment minimum. Class R6 shares and institutional shareholders in Class I shares have no initial or subsequent investment minimums.

Certain financial intermediaries through whom you may invest may impose their own investment minimums, fees, policies and procedures for purchasing and selling Fund shares, which are not described in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information, and which will depend on the policies, procedures and trading platforms of the financial intermediary. Consult a representative of your financial intermediary about the availability of shares of the Fund and the intermediary's policies, procedures and other information.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or a combination of the two, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

Compensation to Financial Intermediary Firms

If you purchase Fund shares through a financial intermediary firm (such as a broker/dealer or bank), the 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 financial intermediary firm or your financial adviser to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary firm's website for more information. No compensation, administrative payments, sub-transfer agency payments or service payments are paid to broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries from Fund assets or the Distributor's or an affiliate's resources on sales of or investments in Class R6 shares. The Distributor or an affiliate may pay de minimis amounts to intermediaries for setup, connectivity or other technological expenses. Class R6 shares do not carry sales charges or pay Rule 12b-1 fees, or make payments to financial intermediaries to assist in, or in connection with, the sale of the Fund's shares.

"New York Life Investments" is both a service mark, and the common trade name, of certain investment advisors affiliated with New York Life Insurance Company.