

## MAINSTAY GROUP OF FUNDS

Supplement dated September 30, 2020 (“Supplement”) to:

**MainStay Equity Funds, MainStay Fixed Income and Mixed Asset Funds, and MainStay Asset Allocation Funds Prospectuses, each dated February 28, 2020, as amended,**

**MainStay Cushing® Funds Prospectus, dated March 30, 2020, as amended,**

**MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds Prospectus, dated June 30, 2020, as supplemented,**

**MainStay CBRE Specialty Funds Prospectus, dated August 31, 2020,**

**MainStay MacKay Tax-Exempt Income Funds Prospectus, dated August 31, 2020,**

**and**

**MainStay Equity Funds, MainStay Fixed Income and Mixed Asset Funds, MainStay Asset Allocation Funds, MainStay CBRE Specialty Funds, MainStay Cushing® Funds Prospectus, MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds and MainStay MacKay Tax-Exempt Income Funds SIMPLE Class Share Prospectuses,**

**each dated August 31, 2020**

*Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the applicable Prospectus.*

Effective immediately, the Morgan Stanley Wealth Management disclosure in the “Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts” section of the Prospectuses is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

### **Morgan Stanley Wealth Management**

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund’s Prospectus or SAI.

### **Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management**

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley’s account linking rules
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- Morgan Stanley, on your behalf, can also convert Class A shares to Class A2 shares of the same fund, without a sales charge and on a tax free basis, if they are held in a brokerage account
- Class C (i.e., level-load) and Class C2 shares, as applicable, that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares (or equivalent) of the same fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management’s share class conversion program
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge

**PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE REFERENCE.**



INVESTMENTS

## Prospectus for MainStay Fixed Income and Mixed Asset Funds

MainStay Funds®

August 31, 2020

Class C2

### Tax-Exempt

MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund	MCAMX
MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund	MNOLX
MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund	MCAMX

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of each MainStay Fund's annual and semiannual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from MainStay Funds or from your financial intermediary. Instead, the reports will be made available on the MainStay Funds' website. You will be notified by mail and provided with a website address to access the report each time a new report is posted to the website.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. At any time, you may elect to receive reports and other communications from MainStay Funds electronically by calling toll-free 800-624-6782, by sending an e-mail to [MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com](mailto:MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com), or by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper form free of charge. If you hold shares of a MainStay Fund directly, you can inform MainStay Funds that you wish to receive paper copies of reports by calling toll-free 800-624-6782 or by sending an e-mail to [MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com](mailto:MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com). If you hold shares of a MainStay Fund through a financial intermediary, please contact the financial intermediary to make this election. Your election to receive reports in paper form will apply to all MainStay Funds in which you are invested and may apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

Not FDIC/NCUA Insured

Not a Deposit

May Lose Value

No Bank Guarantee

Not Insured by Any Government Agency

# Table of Contents

## **Tax-Exempt**

MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund	4
MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund	10
MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund	16
<hr/>	
More About Investment Strategies and Risks	22
Shareholder Guide	42
Know With Whom You Are Investing	84
Financial Highlights	87
Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts	97
Appendix B – Taxable Equivalent Yield Table	104

# MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund

## Investment Objective

The Fund seeks current income exempt from federal and California income taxes.

## Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. 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 MainStay Funds. This amount may vary depending on the MainStay Fund in which you invest. 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 50 of the Prospectus and Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts, and in the "Alternative Sales Arrangements" section on page 135 of the Statement of Additional Information.

	Class C2
<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the original offering price or redemption proceeds)	1.00 %
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (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) <sup>1</sup>	0.50 %
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.65 %
Other Expenses <sup>2</sup>	0.08 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.23 %
Waivers / Reimbursements <sup>3</sup>	(0.06) %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waivers / Reimbursements <sup>3</sup>	1.17 %

1. New York Life Investment Management LLC ("New York Life Investments") has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its management fee so that the management fee does not exceed 0.45% of the Fund's average daily net assets up to \$1 billion and 0.43% of the Fund's average daily net assets over \$1 billion. This agreement will remain in effect until February 28, 2021, and 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. Without this waiver, the management fee would be 0.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets.
2. Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
3. 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 Class A shares do not exceed 0.75% of its average daily net assets. New York Life Investments will apply an equivalent waiver or reimbursement, in an equal number of basis points, to Class C2 shares. This agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021, and 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. 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 C2	
	Assuming no redemption	Assuming redemption at end of period
1 Year	\$ 119	\$ 219
3 Years	\$ 384	\$ 384
5 Years	\$ 670	\$ 670
10 Years	\$ 1,483	\$ 1,483

## 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 year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 47% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds, whose interest is, in the opinion of bond counsel for the issuers at the time of issuance, exempt from federal and California income taxes.

Municipal bonds are generally debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States, and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities that provide income free from federal, state and potentially local income taxes. If the interest on a particular municipal bond is exempt from federal and California income taxes, the Fund will treat the bond as qualifying for purposes of the 80% policy even though the issuer of the bond may be located outside of California. Municipal bonds include, among other instruments, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, industrial revenue bonds, industrial development bonds, private activity bonds, as well as short-term, tax-exempt obligations such as municipal notes and variable rate demand obligations. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in municipal bonds subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, and municipal bonds that pay interest that is subject to federal and California income taxes.

Although the Fund may invest in municipal bonds rated in any rating category or in unrated municipal bonds, MacKay Shields LLC, the Fund's Subadvisor, intends to invest primarily in investment grade quality bonds as rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") or if unrated, judged to be of comparable quality by the Subadvisor. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in municipal bonds that are rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as "high-yield securities" or "junk bonds") as rated by at least one NRSRO, including up to 10% of its net assets in municipal bonds that are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings, that are in default as to the payment of principal or interest, or that are rated in the lowest rating category by a NRSRO, or if unrated, judged to be of comparable quality by the Subadvisor ("distressed securities"). If NRSROs assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality.

The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal bonds that are related in such a way that an economic, business or political development or change affecting one such security could also affect the other securities. The Fund generally invests in municipal bonds that have a maturity of five years or longer at the time of purchase.

If the supply of California state tax exempt municipal bonds is insufficient to meet the Fund's investment needs, the Fund may invest in municipal bonds issued by other states. Municipal bonds issued by other states purchased by the Fund will generally be exempt from federal income taxes, but may not be exempt from California income taxes.

The Fund may invest in derivatives, such as futures, options and swap agreements to seek enhanced returns or to reduce the risk of loss by hedging certain of its holdings.

**Investment Process:** In choosing investments, the Subadvisor analyzes the credit quality of issuers and considers the yields available on municipal bonds with different maturities.

The Subadvisor uses active management in an effort to identify municipal bonds it believes to be mispriced and to build a consistent yield advantage. The Subadvisor focuses on reducing volatility through a disciplined investment process, which includes fundamental, "bottom-up" credit research and risk management. In addition, the Subadvisor reviews macroeconomic events, technicals in the municipal bond market, and tax policies, as well as analyzing individual municipal securities and sectors.

The Subadvisor may sell a security if it no longer believes the security will contribute to meeting the investment objective of the Fund. In considering whether to sell a security, the Subadvisor may evaluate, among other things, the condition of the economy and meaningful changes in the issuer's financial condition.

## 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:** The value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate because of changes in the markets in which the Fund invests, 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 for potentially prolonged periods that may result in: (i) increased market volatility; (ii) reduced market liquidity; and (iii) increased redemptions of Fund shares. Such conditions may add significantly to the risk of volatility in the net asset value of the Fund's shares.

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

**Yield Risk:** There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve or maintain any particular level of yield.

**Municipal Bond Risk:** Municipal bond risks include the inability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers, and the possibility of future tax and legislative changes, which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Additional risks include:

- *General Obligation Bonds Risk*—timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base;
- *Revenue Bonds (including Industrial Development Bonds) Risk*—timely payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source, and may be negatively impacted by the general credit of the user of the facility;
- *Private Activity Bonds Risk*—municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise, which is solely responsible for paying the principal and interest on the bond, and payment under these bonds depends on the private enterprise's ability to do so;
- *Moral Obligation Bonds Risk*—moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality;
- *Municipal Notes Risk*—municipal notes are shorter-term municipal debt obligations that pay interest that is, in the opinion of bond counsel, generally excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes (except that the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax) and that have a maturity that is generally one year or less. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money; and
- *Municipal Lease Obligations Risk*—in a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property.

Municipalities continue to experience political, economic and financial difficulties in the current economic environment. The ability of a municipal issuer to make payments and the value of municipal bonds can be affected by uncertainties in the municipal securities market. Such uncertainties could cause increased volatility in the municipal securities market and could negatively impact the Fund's net asset value and/or the distributions paid by the Fund.

Certain of the issuers in which the Fund may invest have recently experienced, or may experience, significant financial difficulties and repeated credit rating downgrades. For example, in recent years, Puerto Rico has experienced difficult financial, economic and other conditions, which may negatively affect the value of the Fund's holdings in Puerto Rico municipal securities.

**Municipal Bond Focus Risk:** From time to time the Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in municipal bonds on which interest is paid solely from revenues of similar projects. If the Fund focuses its investments in this manner, it assumes the legal and economic risks relating to such projects, which may have a significant impact on the Fund's investment performance. In addition, the Fund may invest more heavily in bonds from certain cities or regions than others, which may increase the Fund's exposure to losses resulting from economic, political or regulatory occurrences impacting these particular cities or regions.

**Debt Securities Risk:** The risks of investing in debt or fixed-income securities include (without limitation): (i) credit risk, e.g., the issuer or guarantor of a debt security may be unable or unwilling (or be perceived as unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations, or changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may affect the value of the Fund's investments; (ii) maturity risk, e.g., a debt security with a longer maturity may fluctuate in value more than one with a shorter maturity; (iii) market risk, e.g., low demand for debt securities may negatively impact their price; (iv) interest rate risk, e.g., when interest rates go up, the value of a debt security generally goes down, and when interest rates go down, the value of a debt security generally goes up (long-term debt securities are generally more susceptible to interest rate risk than short-term debt securities); and (v) call or prepayment risk, e.g., during a period of falling interest rates, the issuer may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Fund's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's investments in fixed income or debt securities will change because of changes in interest rates. There is a risk that interest rates across the financial system may change, possibly significantly and/or rapidly. Changes in interest rates or a lack of market participants may lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed-income or debt markets, making it more difficult for the Fund to sell its fixed-income or debt holdings. Decreased liquidity in the fixed-income or debt markets also may make it more difficult to value some or all of the Fund's fixed-income or debt holdings. For most fixed-income investments, when market interest rates fall, prices of fixed-rate debt securities rise. However, when market interest rates fall, prices of certain variable and fixed-rate debt securities may be adversely affected (i.e., falling interest rates bring the possibility of prepayment risk, as an instrument may be redeemed before maturity).

Not all U.S. government debt securities are guaranteed by the U.S. government—some are backed only by the issuing agency, which must rely on its own resources to repay the debt. The Fund's yield will fluctuate with changes in short-term interest rates.

**Distressed Securities Risk:** Investments in distressed securities are subject to substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in other types of high-yield securities. Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. Generally, the Fund will not receive interest payments on such securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell distressed securities and any securities received in exchange for such securities may be restricted.

**High-Yield Municipal Bond Risk:** High-yield or non-investment grade municipal bonds (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") may be subject to increased liquidity risk as compared to other high-yield debt securities. There may be little or no active trading market for certain high-yield municipal bonds, which may make it difficult for the Fund to sell such bonds at or near their perceived value. In such cases, the value of a high-yield municipal bond may decline dramatically, even during periods of declining interest rates. The high-yield municipal bonds in which the Fund intends to invest may be more likely to pay interest that is includable in taxable income for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax than other municipal bonds.

**Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives are investments whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying instrument, such as a security, asset, reference rate or index. Derivative strategies may expose the Fund to greater risk than if it had invested directly in the underlying instrument and often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund to lose more money than it originally invested and would have lost had it invested directly in the underlying instrument. For example, if the Fund is the seller of credit protection in a credit default swap, the Fund effectively adds leverage to its portfolio and is subject to the credit exposure on the full notional value of the swap. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value. Derivatives may also be subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the counterparty (the party on the other side of the transaction) on a derivative transaction will be unable or unwilling to honor its contractual obligations to the Fund. Futures may be more volatile than direct investments in the instrument underlying the contract, and may not correlate perfectly to the underlying instrument. Futures and other derivatives also may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. Due to fluctuations in the price of the underlying asset, the Fund may not be able to profitably exercise an option and may lose its entire investment in an option. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells an option, if the decline in the value of the underlying asset is significantly below the exercise price in the case of a written put option or increase above the exercise price in the case of a written call option, the Fund could experience a substantial loss. Swaps may be subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. Swap transactions tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another and may entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to the Fund. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums on uncleared swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared swaps. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange trading. Central clearing, which interposes a central clearinghouse to each participant's swap, and exchange trading are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but neither makes swap transactions risk-free. Derivatives may also increase the expenses of the Fund.

**Private Placement and Restricted Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest in privately issued securities, including those which may be resold only in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Securities acquired in a private placement generally are subject to strict restrictions on resale, and there may be no market or a limited market for the resale of such securities. Therefore, the Fund may be unable to dispose of such securities when it desires to do so or at the most favorable price. This potential lack of liquidity also may make it more difficult to accurately value these securities.

**Liquidity and Valuation Risk:** The Fund's investments may be illiquid at the time of purchase or liquid at the time of purchase and subsequently become illiquid due to, among other things, events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, operational issues, economic conditions, investor perceptions or lack of market participants. The lack of an active trading market may make it difficult to sell or obtain an accurate price for a security. If market conditions or issuer specific developments make it difficult to value securities, the Fund may value these securities using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for a security could be different than the value realized upon such security's sale. As a result, an investor could pay more than the market value when buying shares or receive less than the market value when selling shares. This could affect the proceeds of any redemption or the number of shares an investor receives upon purchase.

The Fund is subject to the risk that it could not meet redemption requests within the allowable time period without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Fund. To meet redemption requests or to raise cash to pursue other investment opportunities, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may adversely affect the Fund.

**California State Specific Risk:** Because the Fund invests in municipal bonds issued by or on behalf of the State of California, and its political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, events in California may affect the Fund's investments and performance. These events may include fiscal or political policy changes, tax base erosion, budget deficits and other financial difficulties. Any deterioration of California's fiscal situation and economic situation of its municipalities could cause greater volatility and increase the risk of investing in California.

**Tax Risk:** Income from municipal bonds held by the Fund could be declared taxable because of unfavorable changes in tax law, adverse interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service, state tax authorities or noncompliant conduct of a bond issuer.

**Money Market/Short-Term Securities Risk:** To the extent the Fund holds cash or invests in money market or short-term securities, the Fund may be less likely to achieve its investment objective. In addition, it is possible that the Fund's investments in these instruments could lose money.

**Variable Rate Demand Instruments Risk:** A variable rate demand instrument is generally subject to certain of the risks associated with debt securities. Variable rate demand instruments are also subject to potential delays between the instrument’s periodic interest rate reset and an intervening rise in general interest rates, which could adversely affect the Fund. In addition, these instruments are subject to the risk that, if not held to maturity, the Fund will be subject to the credit risk of any third party supporting or providing the instrument’s demand feature, as well as the risk that such third party’s obligations may terminate or that it may otherwise fail to meet such obligations.

**Past Performance**

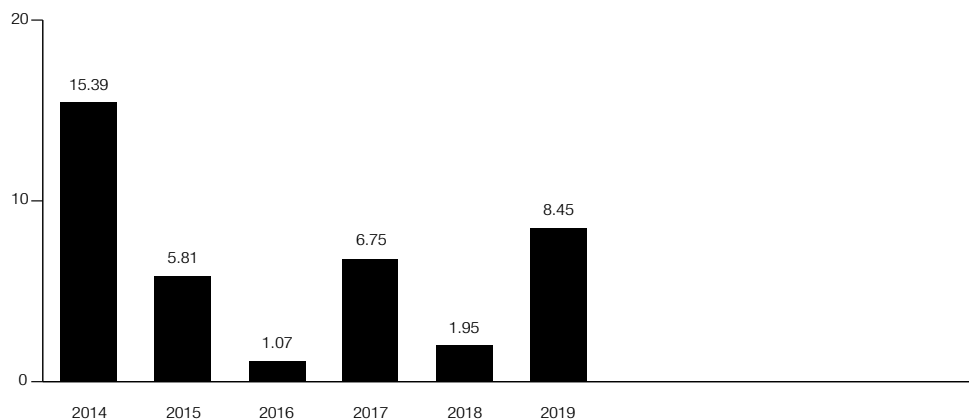
Class C2 shares have not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. The following chart and table reflect the performance for the other share classes of the Fund, which are not offered in this Prospectus. The performance of Class C2 shares would be similar to the other share classes because all share classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities and would differ only to the extent that Class C2 shares have different expenses. Because Class C2 shares have higher expenses than the other share classes of the Fund, their performance would be lower.

The following bar chart and table indicate some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows you how the Fund's calendar year performance has varied over time. Sales loads, if any, are not reflected in the bar chart. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes) compare to those of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund has selected the Bloomberg Barclays California Municipal Bond Index as its primary benchmark. The Bloomberg Barclays California Municipal Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of California investment grade tax exempt fixed-rate municipal bonds with maturities of one year or more.

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 [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds) for more recent performance information.

**Annual Returns, Class I Shares**

(by calendar year 2014-2019)



<b>Best Quarter</b>	
1Q/14	5.42%
<b>Worst Quarter</b>	
4Q/16	-4.77%

As of June 30, 2020, the Class I shares of the Fund had a year to date return of 0.96%.

**Average Annual Total Returns** (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception
Return Before Taxes				
Class I	2/28/2013	8.45%	4.77%	4.72%
Return After Taxes on Distributions				
Class I		8.43%	4.75%	4.70%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares				
Class I		6.22%	4.45%	4.44%
Return Before Taxes				
Class A	2/28/2013	3.31%	3.54%	3.75%
Investor Class	2/28/2013	3.29%	3.51%	3.68%
Class C	2/28/2013	6.88%	4.20%	4.11%
Bloomberg Barclays California Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)		7.67%	3.52%	3.61%



After-tax returns are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect at the time of each distribution or capital gain or upon the sale of Fund shares, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. In some cases, the return after taxes may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of shares at the end of the measurement period. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns shown are for Class I shares. After-tax returns for the other share classes may vary.

### Management

New York Life Investment Management LLC serves as the Fund's Manager. MacKay Shields LLC serves as the Subadvisor. The individuals listed below are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Fund.

Subadvisor	Portfolio Managers	Fund Service Date
MacKay Shields LLC	John Loffredo, Executive Managing Director	Since 2013
	Robert DiMella, Executive Managing Director	Since 2013
	Michael Petty, Senior Managing Director	Since 2013
	David Dowden, Managing Director	Since 2013
	Scott Sprauer, Managing Director	Since 2013
	Frances Lewis, Senior Managing Director	Since 2017

### 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 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 219003, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407, or by accessing our website at [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds). Generally, an initial investment minimum of \$2,500 applies if you invest in Class C2 shares. A subsequent investment minimum of \$50 applies to investments in Class C2 shares. However, for Class C2 shares purchased through AutoInvest, MainStay's systematic investment plan, a \$500 initial investment minimum and a \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases applies.

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 expected to be exempt from federal and California state income tax. However, a portion of the distributions may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Additionally, the Fund may derive taxable income and/or capital gains. Distributions to shareholders of any such taxable income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, generally will be taxable.

### 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.

# MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund

## Investment Objective

The Fund seeks current income exempt from federal and New York state and, in some cases, New York local income taxes.

## Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. 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 MainStay Funds. This amount may vary depending on the MainStay Fund in which you invest. 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 50 of the Prospectus and Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts, and in the "Alternative Sales Arrangements" section on page 135 of the Statement of Additional Information.

	Class C2
<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the original offering price or redemption proceeds)	1.00 %
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (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) <sup>1</sup>	0.50 %
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.65 %
Other Expenses <sup>2</sup>	0.09 %
Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.25 %
Waivers / Reimbursements <sup>3</sup>	(0.07) %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waivers / Reimbursements <sup>3</sup>	1.18 %

1. New York Life Investment Management LLC ("New York Life Investments") has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its management fee so that the management fee does not exceed 0.45% of the Fund's average daily net assets up to \$1 billion and 0.43% of the Fund's average daily net assets over \$1 billion. This agreement will remain in effect until February 28, 2021, and 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. Without this waiver, the management fee would be 0.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets.
2. Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
3. 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 Class A shares do not exceed 0.75% of its average daily net assets. New York Life Investments will apply an equivalent waiver or reimbursement, in an equal number of basis points, to Class C2 shares. This agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021, and 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. 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 C2	
	Assuming no redemption	Assuming redemption at end of period
1 Year	\$ 120	\$ 220
3 Years	\$ 390	\$ 390
5 Years	\$ 680	\$ 680
10 Years	\$ 1,505	\$ 1,505

## 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 year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 28% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds, whose interest is, in the opinion of bond counsel for the issuers at the time of issuance, exempt from federal and New York income taxes.

Municipal bonds are generally debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States, and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities that provide income free from federal, state and potentially local income taxes. If the interest on a particular municipal bond is exempt from federal and New York income taxes, the Fund will treat the bond as qualifying for purposes of the 80% policy even though the issuer of the bond may be located outside of New York. Municipal bonds include, among other instruments, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, industrial revenue bonds, industrial development bonds, private activity bonds, as well as short-term, tax-exempt obligations such as municipal notes and variable rate demand obligations. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in municipal bonds subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, and municipal bonds that pay interest that is subject to federal and New York income taxes.

Although the Fund may invest in municipal bonds rated in any rating category or in unrated municipal bonds, MacKay Shields LLC, the Fund's Subadvisor, intends to invest primarily in investment grade quality bonds as rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") or if unrated, judged to be of comparable quality by the Subadvisor. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in municipal bonds that are rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as "high-yield securities" or "junk bonds") as rated by at least one NRSRO, including up to 10% of its net assets in municipal bonds that are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings, that are in default as to the payment of principal or interest, or that are rated in the lowest rating category by a NRSRO, or if unrated, judged to be of comparable quality by the Subadvisor ("distressed securities"). If NRSROs assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality.

The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal bonds that are related in such a way that an economic, business or political development or change affecting one such security could also affect the other securities. The Fund generally invests in municipal bonds that have a maturity of five years or longer at the time of purchase.

If the supply of New York state tax exempt municipal bonds is insufficient to meet the Fund's investment needs, the Fund may invest in municipal bonds issued by other states. Municipal bonds issued by other states purchased by the Fund will generally be exempt from federal income taxes, but may not be exempt from New York income taxes.

The Fund may invest in derivatives, such as futures, options and swap agreements to seek enhanced returns or to reduce the risk of loss by hedging certain of its holdings.

**Investment Process:** In choosing investments, the Subadvisor analyzes the credit quality of issuers and considers the yields available on municipal bonds with different maturities.

The Subadvisor uses active management in an effort to identify municipal bonds it believes to be mispriced and to build a consistent yield advantage. The Subadvisor focuses on reducing volatility through a disciplined investment process, which includes fundamental, "bottom-up" credit research and risk management. In addition, the Subadvisor reviews macroeconomic events, technicals in the municipal bond market, and tax policies, as well as analyzing individual municipal securities and sectors.

The Subadvisor may sell a security if it no longer believes the security will contribute to meeting the investment objective of the Fund. In considering whether to sell a security, the Subadvisor may evaluate, among other things, the condition of the economy and meaningful changes in the issuer's financial condition.

## 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:** The value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate because of changes in the markets in which the Fund invests, 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 for potentially prolonged periods that may result in: (i) increased market volatility; (ii) reduced market liquidity; and (iii) increased redemptions of Fund shares. Such conditions may add significantly to the risk of volatility in the net asset value of the Fund's shares.

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

**Yield Risk:** There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve or maintain any particular level of yield.

**Municipal Bond Risk:** Municipal bond risks include the inability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers, and the possibility of future tax and legislative changes, which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Additional risks include:

- *General Obligation Bonds Risk*—timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base;
- *Revenue Bonds (including Industrial Development Bonds) Risk*—timely payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source, and may be negatively impacted by the general credit of the user of the facility;
- *Private Activity Bonds Risk*—municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise, which is solely responsible for paying the principal and interest on the bond, and payment under these bonds depends on the private enterprise's ability to do so;
- *Moral Obligation Bonds Risk*—moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality;
- *Municipal Notes Risk*—municipal notes are shorter-term municipal debt obligations that pay interest that is, in the opinion of bond counsel, generally excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes (except that the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax) and that have a maturity that is generally one year or less. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money; and
- *Municipal Lease Obligations Risk*—in a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property.

Municipalities continue to experience political, economic and financial difficulties in the current economic environment. The ability of a municipal issuer to make payments and the value of municipal bonds can be affected by uncertainties in the municipal securities market. Such uncertainties could cause increased volatility in the municipal securities market and could negatively impact the Fund's net asset value and/or the distributions paid by the Fund.

Certain of the issuers in which the Fund may invest have recently experienced, or may experience, significant financial difficulties and repeated credit rating downgrades. For example, in recent years, Puerto Rico has experienced difficult financial, economic and other conditions, which may negatively affect the value of the Fund's holdings in Puerto Rico municipal securities.

**Municipal Bond Focus Risk:** From time to time the Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in municipal bonds on which interest is paid solely from revenues of similar projects. If the Fund focuses its investments in this manner, it assumes the legal and economic risks relating to such projects, which may have a significant impact on the Fund's investment performance. In addition, the Fund may invest more heavily in bonds from certain cities or regions than others, which may increase the Fund's exposure to losses resulting from economic, political or regulatory occurrences impacting these particular cities or regions.

**Debt Securities Risk:** The risks of investing in debt or fixed-income securities include (without limitation): (i) credit risk, e.g., the issuer or guarantor of a debt security may be unable or unwilling (or be perceived as unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations, or changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may affect the value of the Fund's investments; (ii) maturity risk, e.g., a debt security with a longer maturity may fluctuate in value more than one with a shorter maturity; (iii) market risk, e.g., low demand for debt securities may negatively impact their price; (iv) interest rate risk, e.g., when interest rates go up, the value of a debt security generally goes down, and when interest rates go down, the value of a debt security generally goes up (long-term debt securities are generally more susceptible to interest rate risk than short-term debt securities); and (v) call or prepayment risk, e.g., during a period of falling interest rates, the issuer may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Fund's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's investments in fixed income or debt securities will change because of changes in interest rates. There is a risk that interest rates across the financial system may change, possibly significantly and/or rapidly. Changes in interest rates or a lack of market participants may lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed-income or debt markets, making it more difficult for the Fund to sell its fixed-income or debt holdings. Decreased liquidity in the fixed-income or debt markets also may make it more difficult to value some or all of the Fund's fixed-income or debt holdings. For most fixed-income investments, when market interest rates fall, prices of fixed-rate debt securities rise. However, when market interest rates fall, prices of certain variable and fixed-rate debt securities may be adversely affected (i.e., falling interest rates bring the possibility of prepayment risk, as an instrument may be redeemed before maturity).

Not all U.S. government debt securities are guaranteed by the U.S. government—some are backed only by the issuing agency, which must rely on its own resources to repay the debt. The Fund's yield will fluctuate with changes in short-term interest rates.

**Distressed Securities Risk:** Investments in distressed securities are subject to substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in other types of high-yield securities. Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. Generally, the Fund will not receive interest payments on such securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell distressed securities and any securities received in exchange for such securities may be restricted.

**High-Yield Municipal Bond Risk:** High-yield or non-investment grade municipal bonds (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") may be subject to increased liquidity risk as compared to other high-yield debt securities. There may be little or no active trading market for certain high-yield municipal bonds, which may make it difficult for the Fund to sell such bonds at or near their perceived value. In such cases, the value of a high-yield municipal bond may decline dramatically, even during periods of declining interest rates. The high-yield municipal bonds in which the Fund intends to invest may be more likely to pay interest that is includable in taxable income for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax than other municipal bonds.

**Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives are investments whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying instrument, such as a security, asset, reference rate or index. Derivative strategies may expose the Fund to greater risk than if it had invested directly in the underlying instrument and often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund to lose more money than it originally invested and would have lost had it invested directly in the underlying instrument. For example, if the Fund is the seller of credit protection in a credit default swap, the Fund effectively adds leverage to its portfolio and is subject to the credit exposure on the full notional value of the swap. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value. Derivatives may also be subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the counterparty (the party on the other side of the transaction) on a derivative transaction will be unable or unwilling to honor its contractual obligations to the Fund. Futures may be more volatile than direct investments in the instrument underlying the contract, and may not correlate perfectly to the underlying instrument. Futures and other derivatives also may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. Due to fluctuations in the price of the underlying asset, the Fund may not be able to profitably exercise an option and may lose its entire investment in an option. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells an option, if the decline in the value of the underlying asset is significantly below the exercise price in the case of a written put option or increase above the exercise price in the case of a written call option, the Fund could experience a substantial loss. Swaps may be subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. Swap transactions tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another and may entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to the Fund. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums on uncleared swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared swaps. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange trading. Central clearing, which interposes a central clearinghouse to each participant's swap, and exchange trading are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but neither makes swap transactions risk-free. Derivatives may also increase the expenses of the Fund.

**Private Placement and Restricted Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest in privately issued securities, including those which may be resold only in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Securities acquired in a private placement generally are subject to strict restrictions on resale, and there may be no market or a limited market for the resale of such securities. Therefore, the Fund may be unable to dispose of such securities when it desires to do so or at the most favorable price. This potential lack of liquidity also may make it more difficult to accurately value these securities.

**Liquidity and Valuation Risk:** The Fund's investments may be illiquid at the time of purchase or liquid at the time of purchase and subsequently become illiquid due to, among other things, events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, operational issues, economic conditions, investor perceptions or lack of market participants. The lack of an active trading market may make it difficult to sell or obtain an accurate price for a security. If market conditions or issuer specific developments make it difficult to value securities, the Fund may value these securities using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for a security could be different than the value realized upon such security's sale. As a result, an investor could pay more than the market value when buying shares or receive less than the market value when selling shares. This could affect the proceeds of any redemption or the number of shares an investor receives upon purchase.

The Fund is subject to the risk that it could not meet redemption requests within the allowable time period without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Fund. To meet redemption requests or to raise cash to pursue other investment opportunities, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may adversely affect the Fund.

**New York State Specific Risk:** Because the Fund invests in municipal bonds issued by or on behalf of the State of New York, and its political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, events in New York may affect the Fund's investments and performance. These events may include fiscal or political policy changes, tax base erosion, budget deficits and other financial difficulties. Any deterioration of New York's fiscal situation and economic situation of its municipalities could cause greater volatility and increase the risk of investing in New York.

**Tax Risk:** Income from municipal bonds held by the Fund could be declared taxable because of unfavorable changes in tax law, adverse interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service, state tax authorities or noncompliant conduct of a bond issuer.

**Money Market/Short-Term Securities Risk:** To the extent the Fund holds cash or invests in money market or short-term securities, the Fund may be less likely to achieve its investment objective. In addition, it is possible that the Fund's investments in these instruments could lose money.

**Variable Rate Demand Instruments Risk:** A variable rate demand instrument is generally subject to certain of the risks associated with debt securities. Variable rate demand instruments are also subject to potential delays between the instrument’s periodic interest rate reset and an intervening rise in general interest rates, which could adversely affect the Fund. In addition, these instruments are subject to the risk that, if not held to maturity, the Fund will be subject to the credit risk of any third party supporting or providing the instrument’s demand feature, as well as the risk that such third party’s obligations may terminate or that it may otherwise fail to meet such obligations.

**Past Performance**

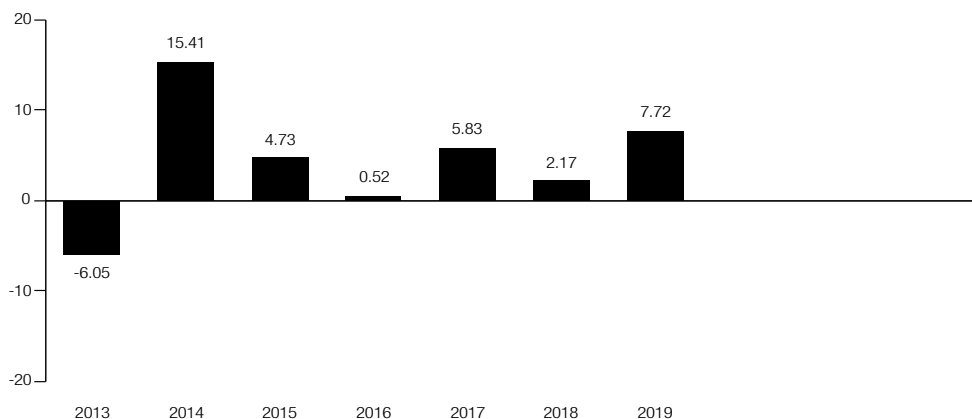
Class C2 shares have not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. The following chart and table reflect the performance for the other share classes of the Fund, which are not offered in this Prospectus. The performance of Class C2 shares would be similar to the other share classes because all share classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities and would differ only to the extent that Class C2 shares have different expenses. Because Class C2 shares have higher expenses than the other share classes of the Fund, their performance would be lower.

The following bar chart and table indicate some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows you how the Fund's calendar year performance has varied over time. Sales loads, if any, are not reflected in the bar chart. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes) compare to those of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund has selected the Bloomberg Barclays New York Municipal Bond Index as its primary benchmark. The Bloomberg Barclays New York Municipal Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of New York investment grade tax exempt fixed-rate municipal bonds with maturities of one year or more.

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 [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds) for more recent performance information.

**Annual Returns, Class I Shares**

(by calendar year 2013-2019)



<b>Best Quarter</b>	
1Q/14	5.37%
<b>Worst Quarter</b>	
2Q/13	-4.77%

As of June 30, 2020, the Class I shares of the Fund had a year to date return of 1.12%.

**Average Annual Total Returns** (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception
Return Before Taxes				
Class I	5/14/2012	7.72%	4.16%	4.70%
Return After Taxes on Distributions				
Class I		7.71%	4.15%	4.67%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares				
Class I		5.94%	4.03%	4.48%
Return Before Taxes				
Class A	5/14/2012	2.62%	2.95%	3.81%
Investor Class	5/14/2012	2.50%	2.92%	3.73%
Class C	5/14/2012	6.17%	3.61%	4.09%
Bloomberg Barclays New York Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)		7.12%	3.38%	3.39%

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect at the time of each distribution or capital gain or upon the sale of Fund shares, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. In some cases, the return after taxes may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of shares at the end of the measurement period. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns shown are for Class I shares. After-tax returns for the other share classes may vary.

### Management

New York Life Investment Management LLC serves as the Fund's Manager. MacKay Shields LLC serves as the Subadvisor. The individuals listed below are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Fund.

Subadvisor	Portfolio Managers	Fund Service Date
MacKay Shields LLC	John Loffredo, Executive Managing Director	Since 2012
	Robert DiMella, Executive Managing Director	Since 2012
	Michael Petty, Senior Managing Director	Since 2012
	David Dowden, Managing Director	Since 2012
	Scott Sprauer, Managing Director	Since 2012
	Frances Lewis, Senior Managing Director	Since 2017

### 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 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 219003, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407, or by accessing our website at [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds). Generally, an initial investment minimum of \$2,500 applies if you invest in Class C2 shares. A subsequent investment minimum of \$50 applies to investments in Class C2 shares. However, for Class C2 shares purchased through AutoInvest, MainStay's systematic investment plan, a \$500 initial investment minimum and a \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases applies.

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 expected to be exempt from federal and New York state and, in some cases, New York local income tax. However, a portion of the distributions may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Additionally, the Fund may derive taxable income and/or capital gains. Distributions to shareholders of any such taxable income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, generally will be taxable.

### 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.

# MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund

## Investment Objective

The Fund seeks current income exempt from regular federal income tax.

## Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. 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 MainStay Funds. This amount may vary depending on the MainStay Fund in which you invest. 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 50 of the Prospectus and Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts, and in the "Alternative Sales Arrangements" section on page 135 of the Statement of Additional Information.

	Class C2
<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the original offering price or redemption proceeds)	1.00%
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (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) <sup>1</sup>	0.42%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.65%
Other Expenses <sup>2</sup>	0.10%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1.17%</b>

1. The management fee is as follows: 0.45% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.425% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; 0.40% on assets from \$1 billion to \$5 billion; and 0.39% on assets over \$5 billion, plus a fee for fund accounting services previously provided by New York Life Investment Management LLC under a separate fund accounting agreement. This fund accounting services fee amounted to 0.01% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

2. Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

## 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. 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 C2	
	Assuming no redemption	Assuming redemption at end of period
1 Year	\$ 119	\$ 219
3 Years	\$ 372	\$ 372
5 Years	\$ 644	\$ 644
10 Years	\$ 1,420	\$ 1,420

## 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 year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 38% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds that are rated investment grade by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"). On average, the Fund will invest in municipal bonds that have a maturity range of 10 to 30 years. Municipal bonds are issued by or on behalf of the District of Columbia, states, territories, commonwealths and possessions of the United States and their political subdivisions and agencies, authorities and instrumentalities. Municipal bonds include, among other instruments, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, industrial revenue bonds, industrial development bonds, private activity bonds, as well as short-term, tax-exempt obligations such as municipal notes and variable rate demand obligations. The



Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in unrated securities deemed by MacKay Shields LLC, the Fund's Subadvisor, to be of comparable quality. The Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in tax-exempt securities subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. If NRSROs assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality.

The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal bonds that are related in such a way that an economic, business or political development or change affecting one such security could also affect the other securities (for example, securities whose issuers are located in the same state). Some of the Fund's earnings may be subject to federal tax and most may be subject to state and local taxes.

The Fund may invest in derivatives, such as futures, options and swap agreements to seek enhanced returns or to reduce the risk of loss by hedging certain of its holdings.

**Investment Process:** The Subadvisor employs a relative value research-driven approach in pursuing the Fund's investment objective. The Subadvisor's strategies include duration management, sector allocation, yield curve positioning and buy/sell trade execution. The Subadvisor may engage in various portfolio strategies to achieve the Fund's investment objective, to seek to enhance the Fund's investment return and to seek to hedge the portfolio against adverse effects from movements in interest rates and in the securities markets.

The Subadvisor uses active management in an effort to identify mispriced tax-exempt securities and build a consistent yield advantage. The Subadvisor focuses on reducing volatility through a disciplined investment process which includes fundamental, "bottom-up" credit research and risk management. In addition, the Subadvisor reviews macroeconomic events, technicals in the municipal market and tax policies, and analyzes individual municipal securities and sectors.

The Subadvisor may sell a security if it no longer believes the security will contribute to meeting the investment objective of the Fund. In considering whether to sell a security, the Subadvisor may evaluate, among other things, the condition of the economy and meaningful changes in the issuer's financial condition.

### 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:** The value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate because of changes in the markets in which the Fund invests, 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 for potentially prolonged periods that may result in: (i) increased market volatility; (ii) reduced market liquidity; and (iii) increased redemptions of Fund shares. Such conditions may add significantly to the risk of volatility in the net asset value of the Fund's shares.

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

**Yield Risk:** There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve or maintain any particular level of yield.

**Debt Securities Risk:** The risks of investing in debt or fixed-income securities include (without limitation): (i) credit risk, e.g., the issuer or guarantor of a debt security may be unable or unwilling (or be perceived as unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations, or changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may affect the value of the Fund's investments; (ii) maturity risk, e.g., a debt security with a longer maturity may fluctuate in value more than one with a shorter maturity; (iii) market risk, e.g., low demand for debt securities may negatively impact their price; (iv) interest rate risk, e.g., when interest rates go up, the value of a debt security generally goes down, and when interest rates go down, the value of a debt security generally goes up (long-term debt securities are generally more susceptible to interest rate risk than short-term debt securities); and (v) call or prepayment risk, e.g., during a period of falling interest rates, the issuer may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Fund's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's investments in fixed income or debt securities will change because of changes in interest rates. There is a risk that interest rates across the financial system may change, possibly significantly and/or rapidly. Changes in interest rates or a lack of market participants may lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed-income or debt markets, making it more difficult for the Fund to sell its fixed-income or debt holdings. Decreased liquidity in the fixed-income or debt markets also may make it more difficult to value some or all of the Fund's fixed-income or debt holdings. For most fixed-income investments, when market interest rates fall, prices of fixed-rate debt securities rise. However, when market interest rates fall, prices of certain variable and fixed-rate debt securities may be adversely affected (i.e., falling interest rates bring the possibility of prepayment risk, as an instrument may be redeemed before maturity).

Not all U.S. government debt securities are guaranteed by the U.S. government—some are backed only by the issuing agency, which must rely on its own resources to repay the debt. The Fund's yield will fluctuate with changes in short-term interest rates.

**Tax Risk:** Income from municipal bonds held by the Fund could be declared taxable because of unfavorable changes in tax law, adverse interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service or noncompliant conduct of a bond issuer.

**Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives are investments whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying instrument, such as a security, asset, reference rate or index. Derivative strategies may expose the Fund to greater risk than if it had invested directly in the underlying instrument and often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund to lose more money than it originally invested and would have lost had it invested directly in the underlying instrument. For example, if the Fund is the seller of credit protection in a credit default swap, the Fund effectively adds leverage to its portfolio and is subject to the credit exposure on the full notional value of the swap. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value. Derivatives may also be subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the counterparty (the party on the other side of the transaction) on a derivative transaction will be unable or unwilling to honor its contractual obligations to the Fund. Futures may be more volatile than direct investments in the instrument underlying the contract, and may not correlate perfectly to the underlying instrument. Futures and other derivatives also may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. Due to fluctuations in the price of the underlying asset, the Fund may not be able to profitably exercise an option and may lose its entire investment in an option. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells an option, if the decline in the value of the underlying asset is significantly below the exercise price in the case of a written put option or increase above the exercise price in the case of a written call option, the Fund could experience a substantial loss. Swaps may be subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. Swap transactions tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another and may entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to the Fund. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums on uncleared swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared swaps. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange trading. Central clearing, which interposes a central clearinghouse to each participant's swap, and exchange trading are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but neither makes swap transactions risk-free. Derivatives may also increase the expenses of the Fund.

**Municipal Bond Risk:** Municipal bond risks include the inability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers, and the possibility of future tax and legislative changes, which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Additional risks include:

- *General Obligation Bonds Risk*—timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base;
- *Revenue Bonds (including Industrial Development Bonds) Risk*—timely payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source, and may be negatively impacted by the general credit of the user of the facility;
- *Private Activity Bonds Risk*—municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise, which is solely responsible for paying the principal and interest on the bond, and payment under these bonds depends on the private enterprise's ability to do so;
- *Moral Obligation Bonds Risk*—moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality;
- *Municipal Notes Risk*—municipal notes are shorter-term municipal debt obligations that pay interest that is, in the opinion of bond counsel, generally excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes (except that the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax) and that have a maturity that is generally one year or less. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money; and
- *Municipal Lease Obligations Risk*—in a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property.

Municipalities continue to experience political, economic and financial difficulties in the current economic environment. The ability of a municipal issuer to make payments and the value of municipal bonds can be affected by uncertainties in the municipal securities market. Such uncertainties could cause increased volatility in the municipal securities market and could negatively impact the Fund's net asset value and/or the distributions paid by the Fund.

Certain of the issuers in which the Fund may invest have recently experienced, or may experience, significant financial difficulties and repeated credit rating downgrades. For example, in recent years, Puerto Rico has experienced difficult financial, economic and other conditions, which may negatively affect the value of the Fund's holdings in Puerto Rico municipal securities.

**Municipal Bond Focus Risk:** From time to time the Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in municipal bonds on which interest is paid solely from revenues of similar projects. If the Fund focuses its investments in this manner, it assumes the legal and economic risks relating to such projects, which may have a significant impact on the Fund's investment performance. In addition, the Fund may invest more heavily in bonds

from certain cities, states or regions than others, which may increase the Fund's exposure to losses resulting from economic, political or regulatory occurrences impacting these particular cities, states or regions.

**Liquidity and Valuation Risk:** The Fund's investments may be illiquid at the time of purchase or liquid at the time of purchase and subsequently become illiquid due to, among other things, events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, operational issues, economic conditions, investor perceptions or lack of market participants. The lack of an active trading market may make it difficult to sell or obtain an accurate price for a security. If market conditions or issuer specific developments make it difficult to value securities, the Fund may value these securities using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for a security could be different than the value realized upon such security's sale. As a result, an investor could pay more than the market value when buying shares or receive less than the market value when selling shares. This could affect the proceeds of any redemption or the number of shares an investor receives upon purchase.

The Fund is subject to the risk that it could not meet redemption requests within the allowable time period without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Fund. To meet redemption requests or to raise cash to pursue other investment opportunities, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may adversely affect the Fund.

**Money Market/Short-Term Securities Risk:** To the extent the Fund holds cash or invests in money market or short-term securities, the Fund may be less likely to achieve its investment objective. In addition, it is possible that the Fund's investments in these instruments could lose money.

**Variable Rate Demand Instruments Risk:** A variable rate demand instrument is generally subject to certain of the risks associated with debt securities. Variable rate demand instruments are also subject to potential delays between the instrument's periodic interest rate reset and an intervening rise in general interest rates, which could adversely affect the Fund. In addition, these instruments are subject to the risk that, if not held to maturity, the Fund will be subject to the credit risk of any third party supporting or providing the instrument's demand feature, as well as the risk that such third party's obligations may terminate or that it may otherwise fail to meet such obligations.

### Past Performance

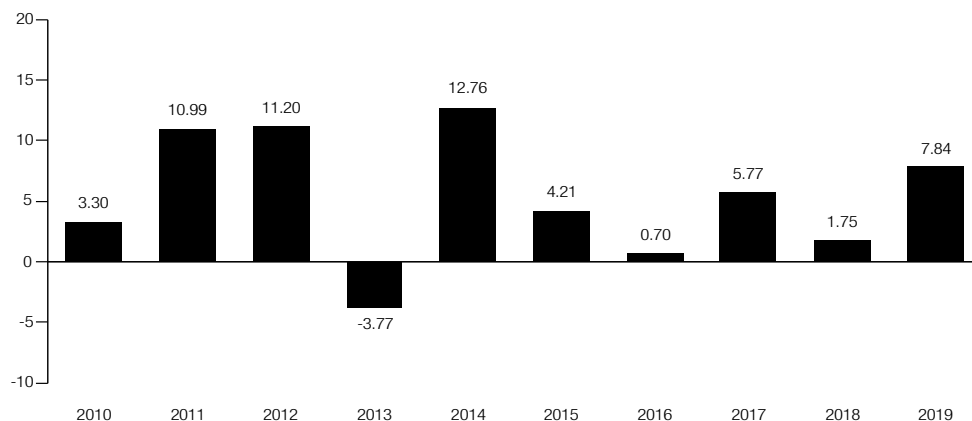
Class C2 shares have not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. The following chart and table reflect the performance for the other share classes of the Fund, which are not offered in this Prospectus. The performance of Class C2 shares would be similar to the other share classes because all share classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities and would differ only to the extent that Class C2 shares have different expenses. Because Class C2 shares have higher expenses than the other share classes of the Fund, their performance would be lower.

The following bar chart and table indicate some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows you how the Fund's calendar year performance has varied over time. Sales loads, if any, are not reflected in the bar chart. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes) compare to those of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund has selected the Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index as its primary benchmark. The Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index is considered representative of the broad market for investment-grade, tax-exempt bonds with a maturity of at least one year. Bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax or with floating or zero coupons are excluded.

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 [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds) for more recent performance information.

**Annual Returns, Class I Shares**

(by calendar year 2010-2019)



**Best Quarter**

2Q/11 4.60%

**Worst Quarter**

4Q/10 -4.73%

As of June 30, 2020, the Class I shares of the Fund had a year to date return of 2.36%.

**Average Annual Total Returns** (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Return Before Taxes Class I	12/21/2009	7.84%	4.02%	5.36%
Return After Taxes on Distributions Class I		7.84%	4.01%	5.35%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares Class I		5.97%	3.87%	5.09%
Return Before Taxes Class A	1/3/1995	2.73%	2.81%	4.61%
Investor Class	2/28/2008	2.82%	2.82%	4.58%
Class B	5/1/1986	2.42%	3.16%	4.80%
Class C	9/1/1998	6.41%	3.53%	4.81%
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)		7.54%	3.53%	4.34%

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect at the time of each distribution or capital gain or upon the sale of Fund shares, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. In some cases, the return after taxes may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of shares at the end of the measurement period. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns shown are for Class I shares. After-tax returns for the other share classes may vary.

**Management**

New York Life Investment Management LLC serves as the Fund's Manager. MacKay Shields LLC serves as the Subadvisor. The individuals listed below are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Fund.

Subadvisor	Portfolio Managers	Fund Service Date
MacKay Shields LLC	John Loffredo, Executive Managing Director	Since 2009
	Robert DiMella, Executive Managing Director	Since 2009
	Michael Petty, Senior Managing Director	Since 2011
	David Dowden, Managing Director	Since 2014
	Scott Sprauer, Managing Director	Since 2014
	Frances Lewis, Senior Managing Director	Since 2014

**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 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 219003, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407, or by accessing our website at [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds). Generally, an initial investment minimum of \$1,000 applies if you invest in Class C2 shares. A subsequent investment minimum of \$50 applies to investments in Class C2 shares. However, for Class C2 shares purchased through AutoInvest, MainStay's systematic investment plan, a \$500 initial investment minimum and a \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases applies.

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 expected to be exempt from federal income tax. However, a portion of the distributions may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Additionally, the Fund may derive taxable income and/or capital gains. Distributions to shareholders of any such taxable income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, generally will be taxable.

**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.

# More About Investment Strategies and Risks

---

*Information about each Fund's investment objective, principal investment strategies, investment practices and principal risks appears in the relevant summary section for each Fund at the beginning of the Prospectus. The information below describes in greater detail the principal and other investments, investment practices and risks pertinent to the Funds. Some of the Funds may use the investments/strategies discussed below more than other Funds. The Funds may be subject to risks to different degrees. Not all investments/strategies of the Funds may be described in this Prospectus. The fact that a particular risk is not identified as a principal risk for a Fund does not mean that the Fund is prohibited from investing in securities or investments that give rise to that risk.*

---

## **Investment Policies and Objectives**

Certain Funds have names that suggest a focus on a particular type of investment. In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, each of these Funds has adopted a policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments of the type suggested by its name, as described in that Fund's Principal Investment Strategies section and set forth in the Statement of Additional Information. This requirement is applied at the time a Fund invests its assets. If, subsequent to an investment by a Fund, this requirement is no longer met, the Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this requirement. To the extent a Fund invests in derivatives, such investments may be counted on a mark-to-market basis for purposes of the 80% policy. In addition, in appropriate circumstances, synthetic investments may count toward the 80% policy if they have economic characteristics similar to the other investments included in the basket. With respect to the Funds, except for the MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund, a Fund's policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in such a manner is "non-fundamental," which means that it may be changed without shareholder approval. The Funds have adopted a policy to provide each Fund's shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in the Fund's non-fundamental investment policy with respect to investments of the type suggested by its name.

The MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund also have names that suggest a focus on a particular type of investment (MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund's name suggests investment in municipal bonds; however Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act does not apply to the "High Yield" portion of the Fund's name). In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, each of these Funds (except the MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund) has adopted a policy that it will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets in investments the income from which is exempt from federal income tax. In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund each have adopted a policy that it will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets in municipal bonds whose interest is, in the opinion of bond counsel for the issuers at the time of issuance, exempt from federal and California and New York income taxes, respectively. The investment policy of MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund to invest at least 80% of its assets in such a manner is "fundamental," which means that it may not be changed without the vote of a majority of the respective Fund's outstanding shares in accordance with the applicable voting requirements of the 1940 Act. For additional information, please see the SAI.

When the discussion states that a Fund invests "primarily" in a certain type or style of investment, this means that under normal circumstances the Fund will invest at least 65% of its assets, as described above, in that type or style of investment.

Certain Funds may invest their net assets in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds that invest in similar securities to those in which the Fund may invest directly, and count such holdings towards various guideline tests (such as the 80% test required under Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act).

Each Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

*Additional information about the investment practices of the Funds and risks pertinent to these practices is included in the SAI. The following information regarding principal investment strategies and risks is provided in alphabetical order and not necessarily in order of importance.*

## **Brady Bonds**

Brady Bonds are securities created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to foreign sovereign entities for new obligations in connection with debt restructurings. They are generally subject to the risks of foreign securities.

## **California State Specific Risk**

The MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund invests primarily in municipal bonds issued by or on behalf of the State of California and its political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities. As a result, the Fund is more exposed to the risks affecting issuers of California municipal bonds than is a municipal bond fund that invests more widely.

Most local government agencies within the State, particularly counties, continue to face budget constraints due to limited taxing powers, mandated expenditures for health, welfare and public safety and a weakened economy, among other factors. State and local governments are limited in their ability to levy and raise property taxes and other forms of taxes, fees or assessments, and in their ability to appropriate their tax revenues by a series of constitutional amendments enacted by voter initiatives since 1978. Individual local governments may also have local initiatives that affect their fiscal flexibility. The major sources of revenues for local government, property taxes and sales taxes, as well as fees based on real estate development, have all been adversely impacted by the economic recession. Unfunded pension and other post-retirement liabilities also weigh heavily upon the State as well as many local jurisdictions.

California's current economic problems heighten the risk of investing in bonds issued by the State and its political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities, including the risk of potential issuer default. There is a heightened risk that there could be an interruption in payments to bondholders in some cases. This possibility, along with the risk of a downgrade in the credit rating of the State's general obligation debt, could result in a reduction in the market value of the bonds held by the Fund, which could adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") or the distributions paid by the Fund.

### **Convertible Securities**

Convertible securities, until converted, have the same general characteristics as debt securities insofar as they generally provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of equity securities of the same or similar issuers. By permitting the holder to exchange an investment for common stock or the cash value of a security or a basket or index of securities, convertible securities may also enable the investor to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying securities. Therefore, convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

The MainStay MacKay Convertible Fund may invest in a type of convertible securities referred to as contingent convertible securities ("CoCos"), which are a form of hybrid debt security typically issued as subordinated debt instruments (*i.e.*, the rights and claims of holders of CoCos will generally rank junior to the claims of holders of the issuer's other debt instruments). CoCos are subject to risks in addition to those of convertible securities because, among other things, CoCos may be automatically converted to equity (such as common stock) or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain triggering events. These triggering events are usually linked to regulatory capital or other financial thresholds or regulatory actions calling into question the issuer's continued viability as a going concern. If the issuer triggers a CoCo's conversion mechanism, the Fund may lose all or part of the principal amount invested on a permanent or temporary basis or the CoCo may be converted to equity or other security ranking junior to the corresponding CoCo. In addition, coupon payments on CoCos are often discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer or a regulatory authority to help the issuer absorb financial losses. The types of adverse events that may impact the value of an investment in CoCos are unpredictable and may be influenced by many factors, including (without limitation) interest rate risk, credit risk, risks of non-U.S. markets and liquidity risk, and certain CoCos are subject to the risks associated with high yield securities. Holders of CoCos may suffer a loss when holders of the same issuer's comparable equity securities do not.

### **Debt or Fixed-Income Securities**

Investors buy debt securities primarily to profit through interest payments. Governments, banks and companies raise cash by issuing or selling debt securities to investors. Debt securities may be bought directly from those issuers or in the secondary trading markets. There are many different types of debt securities, including (without limitation) bonds, notes and debentures.

Some debt securities pay interest at fixed rates of return (referred to as fixed-income securities), while others pay interest at variable rates. Interest may be paid at different intervals. Some debt securities do not make regular interest payments, but instead are initially sold at a discount to the principal amount that is to be paid at maturity.

The risks involved with investing in debt securities include (without limitation):

- **Credit risk:** Credit risk is the risk that an issuer, guarantor, or liquidity provider of a debt security may be unable or unwilling, or may be perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. By purchasing a debt security, in certain circumstances, a buyer is effectively lending money to the issuer of that security. If the issuer does not pay back the loan, the holder of the security may experience a loss on its investment. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of a Fund's investment. Although credit quality ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk or liquidity of an instrument, a change in the credit quality rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult to sell the instrument at an advantageous price or time. Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are based on a number of factors and subjective judgments and, therefore, do not necessarily represent an issuer's actual financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the security.
- **Maturity risk:** Maturity is the average expected repayment date of a Fund's portfolio, taking into account the expected final repayment dates of the securities in the portfolio. A debt security with a longer maturity may fluctuate in value more than a debt security with a shorter maturity. Therefore, the NAV of a Fund that holds debt securities with a longer average maturity may fluctuate in value more than the NAV of a Fund that holds debt securities with a shorter average maturity. Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a fixed-income investment to changes in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years and is

considered a more accurate sensitivity gauge than average maturity. However, measures such as average duration may not accurately reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of a Fund's investments or its overall portfolio.

- **Market risk:** Like other securities, debt securities are subject to the forces of supply and demand. Low demand may negatively impact the price of a debt security.
- **Interest rate risk:** A variety of factors can cause interest rates to change, including central bank monetary policies, inflation rates and general economic conditions. The value of a debt security usually changes when interest rates change. Generally, when interest rates go up, the value of a debt security goes down and when interest rates go down, the value of a debt security goes up. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, a Fund's susceptibility to interest rate risk may be magnified, its yield may be diminished and its performance may be adversely affected. As of the date of this Prospectus, interest rates in the United States and many parts of the world, including certain European countries, continue to be near recent historically low levels. These levels of interest rates (or negative interest rates) may magnify the risks associated with rising interest rates. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, including market volatility, and may adversely affect a Fund's performance. Any such change in interest rates may be sudden and significant, with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and a Fund's investments. Should interest rates decrease, a Fund's investments in certain variable-rate and fixed-rate debt securities may be adversely affected.
- **Extension risk and Prepayment risk:** An issuer could exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by a Fund later than expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation may decrease, and a Fund may also suffer from the inability to reinvest in higher yielding securities. An issuer may exercise its right to redeem outstanding debt securities prior to their maturity (known as a "call") or otherwise pay principal earlier than expected for a number of reasons (e.g., declining interest rates, changes in credit spreads and improvements in the issuer's credit quality). If an issuer calls or "prepays" a security in which a Fund has invested, the Fund may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment and may be required to reinvest in generally lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favorable features or terms than the security in which the Fund initially invested.

Debt securities rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") are considered to have speculative characteristics and some may be commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Junk bonds entail default and other risks greater than those associated with higher-rated securities.

The duration of a bond or mutual fund portfolio is an indication of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the longer a Fund's duration, the more it will react to changes in interest rates and the greater the risk and return potential. Duration may not accurately reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of instruments held by a Fund and, in turn, a Fund's susceptibility to changes in interest rates.

A laddered maturity schedule means a portfolio is structured so that a certain percentage of the securities will mature each year. This helps a Fund manage duration and risk, and attempts to create a more consistent return.

### Depositary Receipts

American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), International Depositary Receipts ("IDRs"), Non-Voting Depositary Receipts ("NVDRs") and other similar securities represent ownership of securities of non-U.S. issuers held in trust by a bank, exchange or similar financial institution. ADRs are denominated in U.S. dollars and trade in the U.S. securities markets. GDRs and EDRs are receipts issued by foreign banks or trust companies, or foreign branches of U.S. banks that represent an interest in shares of either a foreign or U.S. corporation. NVDRs are typically issued by an exchange or its affiliate and do not have voting rights. These investments may not be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted, and are subject to currency risks. Depositary receipts involve many of the same risks of investing directly in foreign securities.

### Derivative Transactions

Derivative transactions, or "derivatives," may include options, forwards, futures, options on futures and swap agreements. The value of derivatives is based on certain underlying equity or fixed-income securities, interest rates, currencies, commodities or indices. The use of these transactions is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques, tax planning and risks that are different from those of ordinary securities transactions. Derivatives may be difficult to sell at an advantageous price or time and typically are very sensitive to changes in the underlying security, interest rate, currency, commodity or index. As a result, derivatives can be highly volatile. If the Manager or the Subadvisor is incorrect about its expectations of changes to the underlying securities, in interest rates, currencies, commodities, indices or market conditions, the use of derivatives could result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. When using over-the-counter ("OTC") or bilateral derivatives, there is a risk that a Fund will lose money if the contract counterparty does not make the required payments or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, a Fund could experience the loss of some or all of its investment in a derivative or experience delays in liquidating its positions, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which a Fund seeks to enforce its rights, and an inability to realize any gains on its investment during such period. A Fund may also incur fees and expenses in enforcing its rights. Certain derivatives are subject to mandatory clearing and exchange-trading. Central clearing, which interposes a central clearinghouse to each



participant's swap, is intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and exchange-trading is intended to increase liquidity, but neither make derivatives transactions risk-free.

In addition, certain derivative transactions can result in leverage. Leverage involves investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can cause increased volatility by magnifying gains or losses. Investments in derivatives may increase or accelerate the amount of taxable income of a Fund or result in the deferral of losses that would otherwise be recognized by a Fund in determining the amount of dividends distributable to shareholders. As series of an investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the Funds must maintain reserves of liquid assets or otherwise "cover" obligations with respect to certain kinds of derivative instruments in accordance with applicable SEC guidance or staff interpretations. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives (including covered call options and covered put options) may (i) cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) and (ii) preclude the Fund from designating a portion of its distributions as qualified dividend income (generally taxed at long-term capital gains rates with respect to non-corporate shareholders) or as eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction that would otherwise be eligible for such designations if the Fund had not used such instruments.

Future regulatory developments may impact a Fund's ability to invest or remain invested in certain derivatives. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which a Fund itself is regulated. These or other legislative or regulatory changes may negatively impact a Fund and/or result in a change in its investment strategy.

### **Distressed Securities**

Investments in distressed securities are subject to substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in other types of high-yield securities. Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. Generally, a Fund will not receive interest payments on such securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. A Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which a Fund has invested, a Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. The market for securities of such companies tends to be illiquid and sales may be possible only at substantial discounts. In addition, a Fund's ability to sell distressed securities and any securities received in exchange for such securities may be restricted.

### **Emerging Markets**

The risks of foreign investments (or exposure to foreign investments) are usually much greater when they are made in (or result in exposure to) emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. They are more likely to experience high rates of inflation and currency devaluations, which may adversely affect returns. In addition, many emerging markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets. Since these markets are often small, they may be more likely to suffer sharp and frequent price changes or long-term price depression because of adverse publicity, investor perceptions or the actions of a few large investors. In addition, traditional measures of investment value used in the United States, such as price to earnings ratios, may not apply to certain emerging markets. Also, there may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which companies in developed countries are subject.

Many emerging markets have histories of political instability and abrupt changes in policies. As a result, their governments may be more likely to take actions that are hostile or detrimental to private enterprise or foreign investment than those of more developed countries, including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation or unfavorable diplomatic developments. Some emerging countries have pervasive corruption and crime that may hinder investments. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts. In addition, governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets. Such government participation or other intervention may impair investment and economic growth or otherwise adversely affect a Fund's investments in these countries or regions. National policies that may limit a Fund's investment opportunities include restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests.

Emerging markets may also have differing legal systems and the existence or possible imposition of exchange controls, custodial restrictions or other laws or restrictions applicable to investments differ from those found in more developed markets. Sometimes, they may lack, or be in the relatively early development of, legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some emerging market countries may impose different capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging market countries involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because a Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties that are less well capitalized, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. The possibility of fraud, negligence, undue influence being exerted by the issuer or refusal to recognize ownership exists in some emerging markets, and, along with other factors, could result in ownership registration being completely lost. A Fund would absorb any loss resulting from such registration problems and may have no successful claim for

compensation. In addition, communications between parties in the United States and parties in emerging market countries may be unreliable, increasing the risk of delayed settlements or losses of security certificates.

Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies and even less developed capital markets than traditional emerging market countries (which themselves have increased investment risk relative to developed market countries), and, as a result, a Fund's exposure to the risks associated with investing in emerging market countries are magnified if the Fund invests in frontier market countries.

### Equity Securities

Certain Funds may invest in equity securities for capital appreciation or other reasons. Publicly held corporations may raise needed cash by issuing or selling equity securities to investors. When a Fund buys the equity securities of a corporation it becomes a part owner of the issuing corporation. Equity securities may be bought on domestic stock exchanges, foreign stock exchanges, or in the over-the-counter market. There are many different types of equity securities, including (without limitation) common stocks, preferred stocks, ADRs, and real estate investment trusts.

Investors buy equity securities to make money through dividend payments and/or selling them for more than they paid. The risks involved with investing in equity securities include (without limitation):

- **Changing economic conditions:** Equity securities may fluctuate as a result of general economic conditions, including changes in interest rates.
- **Industry and company conditions:** Certain industries or individual companies may come in and out of favor with investors. In addition, changing technology and competition may make the equity securities of a company or industry more volatile.
- **Security selection:** A portfolio manager may not be able to consistently select equity securities that appreciate in value, or anticipate changes that can adversely affect the value of a Fund's holdings. Investments in smaller and mid-size companies may be more volatile than investments in larger companies.

### ESG Considerations

With respect to certain Funds, the following Subadvisors generally give consideration to environmental, social, and/or governance ("ESG") criteria when evaluating investment opportunities for those Funds, as reflected in a Fund's Principal Investment Strategies. Certain criteria that may be used by these Subadvisors are described below. The application of ESG criteria may result in a Fund (i) having exposure to certain securities or industry sectors that are significantly different than the composition of the Fund's benchmark; and (ii) performing differently than the Fund's benchmark or other funds and strategies in the Fund's peer group that do not take into account ESG criteria. In addition, sectors and securities of companies that meet the ESG criteria may shift into and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions. The consideration of ESG criteria may adversely affect a Fund's performance.

- **Candriam:** Candriam may give consideration to ESG criteria such as sector, currency, region, number of securities, certain types of extractive industries, tobacco-related industries and industries related to chemical, biological or white phosphorus weapons.
- **MacKay Shields:** MacKay Shields may give consideration to ESG criteria including, but not limited to, climate change, sustainability, energy resources & management, job creation/employee relations, human rights, health and safety, transparency/disclosures, board expertise, audit practices, transparency and accountability.

### Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs")

To the extent a Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, it may invest in shares of ETFs, including ETFs advised by affiliates of New York Life Investments. ETFs are investment companies that trade like stocks. The price of an ETF is derived from and based upon the securities held by the ETF. However, like stocks, shares of ETFs are not traded at NAV, but may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of an ETF is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of a traditional common stock, except that the pricing mechanism for an ETF is based on a basket of securities. Thus, the risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are 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 the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by a Fund could result in losses on a Fund's investment in ETFs. In addition, an actual trading market may not develop for an ETF's shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of an ETF's shares. ETFs are subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly. A Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of management fees and other expenses that are charged by an ETF in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by a Fund. A Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. A Fund may from time to time invest in ETFs, primarily as a means of gaining exposure for its portfolio to the market without investing in individual securities, particularly in the context of managing cash flows into the Fund or where access to a local market is restricted or not cost effective. In addition, an index-based ETF may not exactly replicate the performance of the index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, such as operating expenses, transaction costs and imperfect correlation between the performance of the ETF's holdings and that of the index.

A Fund may invest in ETFs, among other reasons, to gain broad market, sector or asset class exposure, including during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash or when the Manager or Subadvisor believes share prices of ETFs offer attractive values, subject to any applicable investment restrictions in the Prospectus and the SAI.

### **Financial Sector Risk**

To the extent a Fund invests in financial services firms, it is more susceptible to adverse developments affecting such companies and may perform poorly during a downturn in the financial sector. Investments in the financial sector may be adversely affected by regulatory changes, interest rate movements, the availability of capital, the cost of borrowing, the rate of debt defaults, increased competition, and adverse conditions in other related markets.

### **Floating Rate Loans**

Floating rate loans are subject to similar risks as other debt instruments, such as prepayment and extension risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and risks associated with high-yield securities. Floating rate loans may be particularly susceptible to liquidity and valuation risks because the secondary market for these investments is limited. Trades can be infrequent, which results in limited liquidity and transparency for pricing purposes. In addition, floating rate loans may be subject to certain legal and contractual restrictions on resale or assignment. The limited nature of the market may impair the Fund's ability to sell or realize the full value of its investment in these loans to reinvest sale proceeds or to meet redemption obligations may be impaired. In addition, if the market demand for loans increases, the availability of loans for purchase and the interest rate paid by borrowers on such loans may decrease, which may adversely impact a Fund. A decrease in the demand for loans, and instances of broader market events (such as turmoil in the loan market or significant sales of loans) may adversely affect the liquidity and value of loans in a Fund's portfolio.

Floating rate loans generally are subject to extended settlement periods that may be longer than seven days. As a result, a Fund may be adversely affected by selling other investments at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions to pursue other investment opportunities or to raise cash to meet redemption obligations. A Fund may also engage in borrowing transactions, such as borrowing against its credit facility, or take other actions to meet redemption obligations, particularly during periods of significant redemption activity, unusual market or economic conditions or financial stress.

Floating rate loans are subject to the risk that the scheduled interest or principal payments will not be paid on a timely basis or at all. Floating rate loans usually are rated below investment grade or if unrated, determined by a Fund's Manager or Subadvisor to be of comparable quality (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") and involve greater risk of default on interest and principal payments than higher quality loans. In the event that a non-payment occurs, the value of that obligation likely will decline. Investments in floating rate loans may be particularly subject to risks associated with an economic downturn or a significant increase in interest rates. Generally, riskier investments are in lower rated categories.

Although the floating rate loans in which a Fund invests are generally speculative, they are generally subject to less credit risk than debt securities rated below investment grade, as they have features that such debt securities generally do not have. Floating rate loans are typically senior obligations of the borrower or issuer, and are typically secured by collateral although they may not be fully collateralized and may be uncollateralized. However, the collateral may be difficult to liquidate, decline in value or be insufficient or unavailable to satisfy a borrower's obligation. In addition, the loan agreement may limit a Fund's rights to exercise remedies against collateral or may impose procedures that delay a Fund's receipt of proceeds of collateral. As a result, a Fund may not receive money or payment to which it is entitled under the loan. Floating rate loans are usually issued in connection with a financing or corporate action (such as leveraged buyout loans, leveraged recapitalizations and other types of acquisition financing). In addition, loans that have a lower priority for repayment in a borrower's capital structure may involve a higher degree of overall risk, and be subject to greater price and payment volatility, than more senior loans of the same borrower. In such highly leveraged transactions, the borrower assumes large amounts of debt in order to have the financial resources to attempt to achieve its business objectives. As such, floating rate loans are usually part of highly leveraged transactions and involve a significant risk that the borrower may default or go into bankruptcy. Floating rate loans may be subject to contractual subordination terms or otherwise may be subject to the risk that a court may subordinate a Fund's interest in a loan or in collateral securing a loan to the interests of other creditors or take other actions detrimental to a Fund, including limiting or delaying the remedies or collateral available to a Fund. In addition, if a Fund holds certain floating rate loans, a Fund may be required to exercise its rights collectively with other creditors or through an agent bank or other intermediary acting on behalf of multiple creditors, and the value of a Fund's investment may decline or otherwise be adversely affected by delays or other risks associated with such collective procedures. In times of unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions, floating rate loans may experience higher than normal default rates.

A Fund will typically purchase loans via assignment, which makes a Fund a direct lender. However, a Fund may also invest in floating rate loans by purchasing a participation interest. See "Loan Participation Interests."

A Fund also may be in possession of material non-public information about a borrower as a result of its ownership of a floating rate instrument of such borrower. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, a Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a publicly-traded security of that borrower, potentially for a substantial period of time, when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

In certain circumstances, floating rate loans may not be deemed to be securities. As a result, a Fund may not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws. In such cases, a Fund generally must rely on the contractual provisions in the loan agreement and common-law fraud protections under applicable state law.

A Fund may invest in floating rate loans and other similar debt obligations that are sometimes referred to as “covenant-lite” loans or obligations (“covenant-lite obligations”), which are loans or other similar debt obligations that lack financial maintenance covenants or possess fewer or contingent financial maintenance covenants and other financial protections for lenders and investors. Exposure may also be obtained to covenant-lite obligations through investment in securitization vehicles and other structured products. In current market conditions, many new, restructured or reissued loans and similar debt obligations do not feature traditional financial maintenance covenants, which are intended to protect lenders and investors by imposing certain restrictions and other limitations on a borrower’s operations or assets and by providing certain information and consent rights to lenders. Covenant-lite obligations generally allow borrowers to exercise more flexibility with respect to certain activities that may otherwise be limited or prohibited under similar loan obligations that are not covenant-lite. In addition, a Fund may receive no or less frequent financial reporting from a borrower under a covenant-lite obligation, which may result in more limited access to financial information, difficulty evaluating the borrower’s financial performance over time and delays in exercising rights and remedies in the event of a significant financial decline. Accordingly, a Fund may have more limited access to financial information and more limited rights to restrict a borrower’s activities and operations under a covenant-lite investment, including fewer protections against the possibility of default and fewer indications of a prospective default. As a result, investments in or exposure to covenant-lite obligations are generally subject to more risk than investments that contain traditional financial maintenance covenants and financial reporting requirements.

The terms of many floating rate loans and other instruments are tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), which functions as a reference rate or benchmark. It is anticipated that LIBOR will be discontinued at the end of 2021, which may cause increased volatility and illiquidity in the markets for instruments with terms tied to LIBOR or other adverse consequences for these instruments. These events may adversely affect a Fund and its investments in such instruments. For more information on the risks associated with the discontinuation and transition of LIBOR, please see “LIBOR Replacement Risk.”

### **Floating Rate Notes and Variable Rate Demand Obligations Risks**

Floating rate notes and variable rate demand instruments are generally a long-term debt security that resets its interest rate periodically based on changes to general interest rates and requires a third party, such as a broker-dealer or bank, to remarket or repurchase the security for its face value following demand by a Fund. Depending on the interest rate environment, a Fund may be adversely affected by any delay between the security’s periodic interest rate reset and an intervening change in general interest rates. In a rising interest rate environment, such a delay may prevent a Fund from receiving the higher interest rate payments in a timely manner. Additionally, a Fund will be subject to the credit risk of any third party supporting or providing the security’s demand feature, if a Fund chooses not to hold the security to maturity and instead exercises the demand feature. A Fund is also subject to the risk that the third party’s obligations may terminate or the third party otherwise fails to meet its obligations to support or provide the demand feature. If a Fund is for whatever reason unable to exercise the demand feature, it will be subject to the liquidity risk of the floating rate notes or variable rate demand instrument.

The terms of many floating rate notes and other instruments are tied to LIBOR, which functions as a reference rate or benchmark. It is anticipated that LIBOR will be discontinued at the end of 2021, which may cause increased volatility and illiquidity in the markets for instruments with terms tied to LIBOR or other adverse consequences for these instruments. These events may adversely affect a Fund and its investments in such instruments. For more information on the risks associated with the discontinuation and transition of LIBOR, please see “LIBOR Replacement Risk.”

### **Foreign Securities and Currencies**

Generally, foreign securities are issued by companies organized outside the United States or are traded primarily in markets outside the United States, but foreign debt securities may be traded on bond markets or over-the-counter markets in the United States. Foreign securities may be more difficult to sell than U.S. securities. Foreign securities may be domiciled in the United States and traded on a U.S. market, but possess elements of foreign risk. Investments in foreign securities may involve difficulties in receiving or interpreting financial and economic information, possible imposition of taxes, higher brokerage and custodian fees, possible currency exchange controls or other government restrictions, including possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits or assets. Foreign securities may also be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities. There may also be difficulty in invoking legal protections across borders and, as a result, a Fund may have limited or no legal recourse with respect to foreign securities. In addition, investments in emerging market countries present unique and greater risks than those presented by investments in countries with developed securities markets and more advanced regulatory systems. For example, some Asia-Pacific countries can be characterized as emerging markets or newly industrialized and may experience more volatile economic cycles and less liquid markets than developed countries. The Asia-Pacific region has historically been highly dependent on global trade and the growth, development and stability of the region can be adversely affected by, among other regional and global developments, trade barriers, exchange controls and other measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. See “Emerging Markets” above.

Many of the foreign securities in which the Funds invest are denominated or quoted in a foreign currency. A decline in value of a currency will have an adverse impact on the U.S. dollar value of any investments denominated in that currency. Exchange rate movements can be large and can endure for extended periods of time, affecting either favorably or unfavorably the value of a Fund’s

assets. However, a Fund may engage in foreign currency transactions to attempt to protect itself against fluctuations in currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar. See "Risk Management Techniques" below.

Changes in the value of foreign (non-U.S.) currencies relative to the U.S. dollar and inflation may adversely affect a Fund's investments in foreign currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign currencies. These changes in value can make the return on an investment go up or down, unrelated to the quality or performance of the investment itself. A Subadvisor may seek to reduce currency risk by hedging all or part of the exposure to various foreign currencies of a Fund's assets allocated to the subadvisor(s) by engaging in hedging transactions, including swaps, futures, forward currency contracts and other derivatives. However, these transactions and techniques may not always work as intended, and in certain cases a Fund may be worse off than if it had not engaged in such hedging practices. In addition, certain market conditions may make it impossible or uneconomical to hedge against currency risk.

### **Futures Transactions**

A Fund may purchase and sell single stock futures or stock index futures to hedge the equity portion of its investment portfolio with regard to market (systemic) risk or to gain market exposure to that portion of the market represented by the futures contracts. A Fund may also purchase and sell other futures when deemed appropriate, in order to hedge the equity or non-equity portions of its portfolio. In addition, to the extent that it invests in foreign securities, and subject to any applicable restriction on the Fund's ability to invest in foreign currencies, a Fund may enter into contracts for the future delivery of foreign currencies to hedge against changes in currency exchange rates. Subject to compliance with applicable rules and restrictions, a Fund also may enter into futures contracts traded on foreign futures exchanges.

A Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts on debt securities and on indices of debt securities in order to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates that might otherwise have an adverse effect upon the value of a Fund's securities. A Fund may also enter into such futures contracts for other appropriate risk management, income enhancement and investment purposes.

There are several risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options on futures contracts. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at the time when a Fund seeks to close out a futures contract. If no liquid market exists, a Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. Futures may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the hedging vehicle and in a Fund's securities being hedged, even if the hedging vehicle closely correlates with the Fund's investments, such as with single stock futures contracts. If the price of a futures contract changes more than the price of the securities or currencies, a Fund will experience either a loss or a gain on the futures contracts that will not be completely offset by changes in the price of the securities or currencies that are the subject of the hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities and futures markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives.

### **Geographic Focus Risk**

Issuers in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region can react similarly to market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical and other conditions. These conditions include anticipated or actual government budget deficits or other financial difficulties, levels of inflation and unemployment, fiscal and monetary controls, tax policy and political and social instability. A Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to the conditions in the countries or regions to which it is significantly exposed.

For example, a Fund's investments in Japan may be subject to additional risks, including those associated with an aging and declining population, which contributes to the increasing cost of Japan's pension and public welfare system and makes the economy more dependent on foreign trade. Additionally, Japan is prone to natural disasters, such as earthquakes and tsunamis.

Additionally, a Fund's investments in the United Kingdom subject the Fund to additional risks. For example, the United Kingdom is a substantial trading partner of the United States and other European countries, and, as a result, the British economy may be impacted by adverse changes to the economic health of the United States and other European countries. In addition, in a June 2016 referendum, citizens of the United Kingdom voted to leave the EU (known as "Brexit"), which may have a negative impact on the economy and currency of the United Kingdom, including increased volatility and illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth.

### **High-Yield Securities**

High-yield or non-investment grade securities (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") are typically rated below investment grade by one or more NRSROs and are considered speculative.

Investments in high-yield securities involve greater risks than the risks associated with investments in higher rated securities. High-yield securities may be regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. A lack of publicly-available information, irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads among other factors, may, in certain circumstances, make high-yield securities more difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price than other types of securities or instruments. In addition, certain high-yield securities may not be listed on any exchange and a secondary market for such securities may

be comparatively illiquid relative to markets for other fixed-income securities. These securities may be subject to higher transaction costs than higher rated securities. In times of unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions or rising interest rates, these securities may experience higher than normal default rates. In addition, the high-yield market can experience sudden and sharp price swings attributable to a variety of factors, including changes in economic forecasts, stock market activity, large or sustained sales by major market participants or investors, or a high-profile default.

### **High Yield Municipal Bond Risk**

A Fund may invest in high-yield municipal bonds. High-yield or non-investment grade municipal bonds (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") may be subject to increased liquidity and valuation risks as compared to other municipal bonds and to high-yield debt securities generally. High-yield municipal bonds are rated below investment grade by one or more of the rating agencies or, if not rated, are determined to be of comparable quality by the Subadvisor and are generally considered to be speculative. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of high-yield municipal bonds may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality debt securities, and, as a result, the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective may be more dependent upon such creditworthiness analysis than would be the case if a Fund was investing in higher quality bonds.

There may be little or no active trading market for certain high-yield municipal bonds, which may make it difficult for a Fund to sell such bonds at or near their perceived value. In such cases, the value of a high-yield municipal bond may decline dramatically, even during periods of declining interest rates, which could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in a Fund's daily NAV. High-yield municipal bonds may be more likely than other municipal bonds to be considered illiquid and therefore to be subject to a Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid investments. It may be difficult for a Fund to obtain an accurate or recent market quotation for a high-yield municipal bond, which may cause the security to be "fair valued" in accordance with a Fund's valuation policies.

High-yield municipal bonds are generally subject to greater risks with respect to the non-payment of interest and principal and greater market fluctuations than higher quality bonds. If the issuer of a high-yield municipal bond defaults, a Fund may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery. The high-yield municipal bonds in which a Fund may invest may be more likely to pay interest that is includable in taxable income for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax than other municipal bonds, which may adversely affect the value of these investments.

### **Illiquid Investments and Restricted Securities**

A Fund's investments may include illiquid investments or restricted securities. The principal risk of investing in illiquid investments or restricted securities is that they may be difficult to sell.

Securities and other investments purchased by a Fund may be illiquid at the time of purchase, or liquid at the time of purchase and may subsequently become illiquid due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Securities may also be less liquid (i.e. more difficult to sell) because of trading preferences, such as a buyer disfavoring purchases of odd lots or smaller blocks of securities. Domestic and foreign markets are becoming more and more complex and interrelated, so that events in one sector of the market or the economy or in one geographical region, can reverberate and have negative consequences for other market, economic or regional sectors in a manner that may not be reasonably foreseen. With respect to securities traded over-the-counter, the continued viability of any over-the-counter secondary market depends on the continued willingness of dealers and other participants to purchase and sell such securities.

If one or more instruments in a Fund's portfolio become illiquid, a Fund may exceed its limit on illiquid investments. In the event that this occurs, a Fund must take steps to bring the aggregate amount of illiquid investments back within the prescribed limitations as soon as reasonably practicable. This requirement would not force a Fund to liquidate any portfolio instrument where a Fund would suffer a loss on the sale of that investment.

Privately issued securities and other restricted securities are not publicly traded and generally are subject to strict restrictions on resale. Accordingly, there may be no market or a limited market for the resale of such securities. Therefore, the Fund may be unable to dispose of such securities when it desires to do so or at the most favorable price, which may result in a loss to the Fund. This potential lack of liquidity also may make it more difficult to accurately value these securities. There may be less information publicly available regarding such securities as compared to publicly issued securities.

Restricted securities are securities that are sold only through negotiated private transactions and not to the general public, due to certain restrictions imposed by federal securities laws.

### **Increase in Expenses Risk**

The actual costs of investing in a Fund may be higher than the expenses shown in "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if average net assets decrease, as a result of redemptions or otherwise, or if a fee limitation is changed or terminated. Net assets are more likely to decrease and fund expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

### Infrastructure Industry Risk

The MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund is particularly exposed to adverse economic, regulatory, political, legal, and other changes affecting the issuers of infrastructure-related securities. Infrastructure-related companies are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown and surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure-related companies may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and may also be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, service interruption and/or legal challenges due to environmental, operational or other mishaps and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards. There is also the risk that corruption may negatively affect publicly-funded infrastructure projects, resulting in delays and cost overruns.

Specific infrastructure assets in which the Fund invests may be subject to the following additional risks:

- Communication infrastructure companies are subject to risks involving changes in government regulation, competition, dependency on patent protection, equipment incompatibility, changing consumer preferences, technological obsolescence and large capital expenditures and debt burdens.
- Energy infrastructure companies are subject to adverse changes in fuel prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other risks, such as increased regulation, negative effects of economic slowdowns, reduced demand, cleanup and litigation costs as a result of environmental damage, changing and international politics and regulatory policies of various governments. Natural disasters or terrorist attacks damaging sources of energy supplies will also negatively impact energy infrastructure companies.
- Social infrastructure companies are subject to government regulation and the costs of compliance with such regulations and delays or failures in receiving required regulatory approvals. The enactment of new or additional regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of a social infrastructure company.
- Transportation infrastructure companies can be significantly affected by economic changes, fuel prices, labor relations, insurance costs and government regulations.
- Utilities company revenues and costs are subject to regulation by states and other regulators. Regulatory authorities also may restrict a company's access to new markets. Utilities companies may incur unexpected increases in fuel and other operating costs. Utilities companies are also subject to considerable costs associated with environmental compliance, nuclear waste clean-up and safety regulation.

### Leverage

To the extent a Fund employs certain strategies and instruments (e.g., derivatives) that result in direct or indirect economic leverage, a Fund may be more volatile and sensitive to market movements than a fund that does not employ leverage. The use of leverage creates additional investment exposure as well as the potential for greater loss and may require a Fund to liquidate investments when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

### LIBOR Replacement Risk

The terms of floating rate loans, financings or other transactions in the U.S. and globally have been historically tied to LIBOR, which functions as a reference rate or benchmark for various commercial and financial contracts. LIBOR may be a significant factor in determining payment obligations under derivatives transactions, the cost of financing of a Fund's investments or the value or return on certain other Fund investments. As a result, LIBOR may be relevant to, and directly affect, a Fund's performance. The Financial Conduct Authority, the United Kingdom's financial regulatory body and regulator of LIBOR, has announced that after 2021 it will cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR due to the absence of an active market for interbank unsecured lending and other reasons. As a result, it is anticipated that LIBOR will be discontinued or will no longer be sufficiently robust to be representative of its underlying market around that time. Various financial industry groups have begun planning for that transition and certain regulators and industry groups have taken actions to establish alternative reference rates (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, which measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities and is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR with certain adjustments). However, there are challenges to converting certain contracts and transactions to a new benchmark and neither the full effects of the transition process nor its ultimate outcome is known.

The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments with terms tied to LIBOR. It could also lead to a reduction in the interest rates on, and the value of, some LIBOR-based investments and reduce the effectiveness of hedges mitigating risk in connection with LIBOR-based investments. Although some LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology and/or increased costs for certain LIBOR-related instruments or financing transactions, others may not have such provisions and there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies. Additionally, because such provisions may differ across instruments (e.g., hedges versus cash positions hedged), LIBOR's cessation may give rise to basis risk and render hedges less effective. As the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects and related adverse conditions could occur prior to

the end of 2021. There also remains uncertainty and risk regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to include enhanced provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments, notwithstanding significant efforts by the industry to develop robust LIBOR replacement clauses. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on a Fund will vary depending, among other things, on (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and the possible renegotiation of existing contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. A Fund's investments may also be tied to other interbank offered rates and currencies, which also will likely face similar issues.

These developments could negatively impact financial markets in general and present heightened risks, including with respect to a Fund's investments. As a result of this uncertainty and developments relating to the transition process, a Fund and its investments may be adversely affected.

### **Liquidity and Valuation Risk**

Certain Funds are subject to liquidity and valuation risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that a Fund could not meet redemption requests within the allowable time period without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Fund. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to sell, possibly preventing a Fund from selling the investments at an advantageous time or price. Liquidity risk may also exist because of unusual market conditions, unusually high volume of redemptions, or other reasons. To meet redemption requests, a Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions. The liquidity of any Fund investment may change significantly over time as a result of market, economic, trading, issuer-specific and other factors.

Markets for debt and other fixed-income securities have consistently grown over the past three decades. However, the growth of capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in trading these securities has not kept pace with the broader market and, in some cases, has decreased over this period. As a result, dealer inventories of certain types of debt securities and similar instruments, which provide a primary indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to "make markets," are at or near historic lows in relation to the size of the market for these instruments. The significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the debt and fixed-income markets because market makers provide stability to the market through their intermediary services. The potential liquidity and volatility challenges in these markets could be particularly significant during certain economic and financial conditions, such as periods of economic uncertainty. A Fund's ability to sell an instrument under favorable conditions also may be negatively impacted by, among other things, other market participants selling the same or similar instruments at the same time.

Valuation risk refers to the potential that the sales price a Fund could receive for any particular investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment. Valuation of a Fund's investments may be difficult, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology that produces an estimate of the fair value of the security/instrument, which are based on good faith, subjective judgments, and available information. Such valuations may prove to be inaccurate. Where no clear or reliable indication of the value of a particular investment is available, the investment will be valued at its fair value according to valuation procedures approved by the Board. These cases include, among others, situations where the secondary markets on which a security has previously been traded are no longer viable for lack of liquidity. The value of illiquid investments may reflect a discount, which may be significant, from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists, and thus negatively affect the Fund's NAV. In addition, the value of illiquid investments that subsequently become liquid may increase, positively affecting the Fund's NAV. A Fund (or the Manager or Subadvisor) may rely on various sources of information to value investments and calculate NAVs. A Fund may obtain pricing information from third parties that are believed to be reliable. In certain cases, this information may be unavailable or this information may be inaccurate because of errors by the third parties, technological issues, an absence of current market data, or otherwise. These cases increase the risks associated with fair valuation.

Performance attributable to variations in liquidity are not necessarily an indication of future performance. For more information on fair valuation, please see "Fair Valuation and Portfolio Holdings Disclosure."

### **Loan Participation Interests**

Loan participation interests, also referred to as Participations, are fractional interests in an underlying corporate loan and may be purchased from an agent bank, co-lenders or other holders of Participations. There are three types of Participations which a Fund may purchase. A Participation in a novation of a corporate loan involves a Fund assuming all of the rights of the lender in a corporate loan, including the right to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts directly from the borrower and to enforce its rights as a lender directly against the borrower. Second, a Fund may purchase a Participation in an assignment of all or a portion of a lender's interest in a corporate loan, in which case the Fund may be required generally to rely on the assigning lender to demand payment and to enforce its rights against the borrower, but would otherwise be entitled to all of such lender's rights in the underlying corporate loan. Third, a Fund may also purchase a Participation in a portion of the rights of a lender in a corporate loan, in which case, a Fund will be entitled to receive payments of principal, interest and fees, if any, but generally will not be entitled to enforce its rights against the agent bank or borrower. The Fund must rely on the lending institution for that purpose.

The principal credit risk associated with acquiring Participations from a co-lender or another Participant is the credit risk associated with the underlying corporate borrower. A Fund may incur additional credit risk, however, when it is in the position of Participant rather than



co-lender because the Fund must then assume the risk of insolvency of the co-lender from which the Participation was purchased and that of any person interposed between the Fund and the co-lender.

A Fund may not always have direct recourse against a borrower if the borrower fails to pay scheduled principal and/or interest and may be subject to greater delays, expenses and risks than if the Fund had purchased a direct obligation of the borrower. Substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan obligation defaults. Participations are subject to risks generally associated with debt securities; however, Participations may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as a Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. A Fund may be in possession of material non-public information about a borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a Participation or security of such borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, a Fund may be unable to enter into a transaction in a loan or security of such a borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

### **MainStay Money Market Fund**

Money market funds are subject to rules governing their portfolios, including with respect to maturity, quality, diversification, liquidity, liquidity fees and the temporary suspensions of redemptions. The MainStay Money Market Fund's investment strategies are designed to comply with these portfolio and other requirements. In addition, the Fund intends to qualify as a “retail money market fund,” as such term is defined or interpreted under the rules governing money market funds. As a “retail money market fund,” the Fund has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to limit all beneficial owners of the Fund to natural persons. The Fund may impose a fee upon the sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the Fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. Please see the section entitled “Information on Liquidity Fees and Redemption Gates for the MainStay Money Market Fund” below for additional information. As a “retail money market fund,” the Fund may value its securities using the amortized cost method of valuation as permitted under the rules governing money market funds.

### **Market Capitalization Risk**

To the extent a Fund invests in securities issued by small-, mid-, or large-cap companies, it will be subject to the risks associated with securities issued by companies of the applicable market capitalization. Securities issued by companies of different market capitalizations tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when securities of a particular market capitalization underperform other types of investments, the Fund's performance could be adversely impacted.

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. In addition, securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies may trade in an over-the-counter market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Smaller capitalization companies frequently rely on narrower product lines, niche markets, limited financial resources, a few key employees and inexperienced management. Smaller capitalization companies have more speculative prospects for future growth, sustained earnings and market share than larger companies and may be more vulnerable to adverse business or market developments. Accordingly, it may be difficult for a Fund to sell small-cap securities at a desired time or price. Generally, the smaller the company, the greater these risks become. Although securities issued by larger companies tend to have less overall volatility than securities issued by smaller companies, securities issued by larger companies may have less growth potential and may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods. In addition, larger companies may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes, including those resulting from improvements in technology, and may suffer sharper price declines as a result of earnings disappointments.

### **Market Risk**

The value of a Fund's investments may fluctuate and/or decline because of changes in the markets in which the Fund invests, which could cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Security markets are volatile and may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, regulatory, political, or economic developments. Different sectors of the market and different security types may react differently to such developments. Changes in these markets may be rapid and unpredictable. Fluctuations in the markets generally or in a specific industry or sector may impact the securities in which a Fund invests. From time to time, markets may experience periods of stress for potentially prolonged periods that may result in: (i) increased market volatility; (ii) reduced market liquidity; and (iii) increased redemptions of Fund shares. Such conditions may add significantly to the risk of volatility in the net asset value of a Fund's shares. Market changes may impact equity and fixed income securities in different and, at times, conflicting manners. A Fund potentially will be prevented from executing investment decisions at an advantageous time or price as a result of any domestic or global market disruptions, particularly disruptions causing heightened market volatility and reduced market liquidity, as well as increased or changing regulations. Thus, investments that the Manager or a Subadvisor believes represent an attractive opportunity or in which a Fund seeks to obtain exposure may be unavailable entirely or in the specific quantities sought by the Manager or the Subadvisor and the Fund may need to obtain the exposure through less advantageous or indirect investments or forgo the investment at the time.

Political and diplomatic events within the United States and abroad, such as the U.S. budget and deficit reduction plan and trade tensions, has in the past resulted, and may in the future result, in developments that present additional risks to a Fund's investments and operations. Geopolitical and other events, such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illnesses, epidemics

and pandemics, environmental and other public health issues, recessions or other events, and governments' reactions to such events, may lead to increased market volatility and instability in world economies and markets generally and may have adverse effects on the performance of a Fund and its investments. Stocks of large capitalization issuers that are included as components of indices replicated by passively-managed funds may be particularly susceptible to declines in value, including declines in value that are not believed to be representative of the issuer's fundamentals, due to market and investor reactions to such events. Additional and/or prolonged geopolitical or other events may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. Any such market, economic and other disruptions could also prevent a Fund from executing its investment strategies and processes in a timely manner.

### **Money Market/Short-Term Securities Risk**

To the extent that a Fund invests in money market or short-term securities, the Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with such investments. An investment in a money market fund or short-term securities is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by any bank, the FDIC or any other government agency. It is possible for a Fund to lose money by investing in money market funds. Changes in government regulations may affect the value of an investment in a money market fund.

### **Mortgage Dollar Roll Transactions**

In a mortgage dollar roll transaction, a Fund sells a mortgage-backed security from its portfolio to another party and agrees to buy a similar security from the same party at a set price at a later date. During the roll period, a Fund foregoes principal and interest paid on the securities. These transactions involve a risk of loss if the value of the securities that a Fund is obligated to purchase declines below the purchase price prior to the repurchase date. They may also have a leveraging effect on a Fund.

### **Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities**

Asset-backed securities are securities that represent interests in, and whose values and payments are based on, a "pool" of underlying assets, which may include, among others, lower-rated debt securities, consumer loans or mortgages, and leases of property. Asset-backed securities include collateralized debt obligations, collateralized bond obligations, and collateralized loan obligations and other similarly structured vehicles. Mortgage-related securities are a type of asset-backed security and include mortgage-backed securities, mortgage dollar rolls, stripped mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property. Mortgage-backed securities are asset-backed securities that represent interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgages. A decline of housing values and other economic developments (such as a rise in unemployment rates or a slowdown in the overall economy) may cause delinquencies or non-payment in mortgages (particularly sub-prime and non-prime mortgages) underlying mortgage-backed securities, which would likely adversely impact the ability of the issuer to make principal and/or interest payments timely or at all to holders of MBS and negatively affect the Fund's investments in such mortgage-backed securities.

Some asset-backed securities do not have a security interest in the underlying collateral or any government guarantee for repayment. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of the issuers and the creditworthiness of the parties involved as well as the value of the collateral. The Manager's or Subadvisor's ability to correctly forecast interest rates and other economic factors will impact the success of investments in mortgage-related and asset-backed securities. Some securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile. These securities are subject to the risk that borrowers may default or be anticipated to default on their obligations underlying the securities or any guarantees under the securities may fail or otherwise be unavailable. These securities may also be subject to prepayment risk if interest rates fall, and if the security has been purchased at a premium the amount of some or all of the premium may be lost in the event of prepayment. In the case of prepayments, a Fund may be forced to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. On the other hand, if interest rates rise, there may be less of the underlying debt prepaid, which would cause the average bond maturity to rise (making it more susceptible to interest rate risk) and increase the potential for a Fund to lose money. Some asset-backed securities are particularly subject to credit, liquidity and valuation, interest rate and prepayment risk and additional risks may arise as a result of the type of asset-backed securities in which a Fund invests. In addition, certain regulatory changes may increase the costs to a Fund of investing in asset-backed securities and a Fund's investments in these securities may be adversely affected.

### **Multiple Manager Risk**

Certain Funds' assets are managed by multiple Subadvisors. A Fund's performance relies on the Manager's selection and monitoring of the Subadvisors as well as how the Fund's assets are allocated among those Subadvisors. Performance will also depend on each Subadvisor's skill in implementing their respective strategy or strategies. While the Manager will monitor the overall management of a Fund, each Subadvisor makes independent investment decisions. The investment styles and strategies of a Fund's Subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the Manager, and the decisions made by one Subadvisor may conflict with decisions made by one or more other Subadvisors, both of which could adversely affect the performance of the Fund. The Manager may experience conflicts of interest in its selection of Subadvisors for a Fund. One or more Subadvisors to a Fund may underperform the market generally and may underperform other subadvisors that the Manager could have selected.

The multi-manager approach may also cause a Fund to invest a substantial percentage of its assets in certain types of securities, causing the exposure to a given region, country, industry or investment style to unintentionally be smaller or larger than if the Fund had a

single Subadvisor, which could increase the Fund's concentration of risk. The Manager may influence a Subadvisor in terms of its management of a portion of a Fund's assets, including hedging practices, investment exposure and risk management.

A multi-manager approach may also cause a Fund's portfolio turnover rate to be greater than the portfolio turnover rate of a single manager Fund, which may result in higher levels of realized capital gains or losses with respect to the Fund's portfolio securities, higher brokerage commissions and other transaction costs.

### **Municipal Securities**

Municipal securities include securities issued by, or on behalf of, the District of Columbia, the states, the territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands), commonwealths and possessions of the United States and their political subdivisions, and agencies, authorities and instrumentalities. Adverse tax, legislative, regulatory, demographic or political changes as well as changes (or perceived changes) in a particular issuer's financial, economic or other condition, prospects, or ability or willingness to pay interest or repay principal on time, may negatively affect the value of a Fund's holdings in such securities. A credit rating downgrade relating to, default by, or insolvency or bankruptcy of, an issuer of municipal securities in which a Fund invests could adversely affect the market values and marketability of municipal securities issued by such state, territory, commonwealth or possession (and its political subdivisions, and agencies, authorities and instrumentalities). Certain of the issuers in which a Fund may invest have recently experienced, or may experience, significant financial difficulties and repeated credit rating downgrades. For example, in recent years, Puerto Rico has experienced difficult financial and economic conditions, which may negatively affect the value of a Fund's holdings in Puerto Rico municipal securities. In addition, Puerto Rico has recently experienced other events that have adversely affected its economy, infrastructure, and financial condition, which may prolong any debt restructuring and economic recovery efforts and processes. A Fund's vulnerability to potential losses associated with such developments may be reduced through investing in municipal securities that feature credit enhancements (such as bond insurance).

A Fund may invest more heavily in bonds from certain cities, states or regions than others, which may increase a Fund's exposure to losses resulting from economic, political or regulatory occurrences impacting these particular cities, states or regions.

To be U.S. federally tax-exempt, municipal bonds must meet certain regulatory requirements. If a municipal bond fails to meet such requirements, the interest earned by a Fund from its investment in such bonds may be taxable, thereby potentially resulting in a decline in the value of the affected security. In addition, there could be changes in the applicable tax laws or tax treatment that could reduce or eliminate the current federal income tax exemption accorded to municipal securities, or otherwise adversely affect the current federal or state tax-exempt status of municipal securities.

### **New York State Specific Risk**

The MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund will invest in municipal bonds issued by or on behalf of the State of New York, and its political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities. As a result, the Fund is more exposed to risks affecting issuers of New York municipal bonds than is a municipal bond fund that invests more widely. Such risks include, but are not limited to, the performance of the national and New York economies; the impact of behavioral changes concerning financial sector bonus payouts, as well as any future legislation governing the structure of compensation; the impact of an anticipated shift in monetary policy actions on interest rates and the financial markets; the impact of financial and real estate market developments on bonus income and capital gains realizations; the impact of consumer spending on tax collections; increased demand in entitlement-based and claims based programs such as Medicaid, public assistance and general public health; access to the capital markets in light of disruptions in the market; litigation against the State of New York; and actions taken by the federal government, including audits, disallowances, changes in aid levels and changes to Medicaid rules.

In addition, the economy of New York City is dependent on the financial industry. As a result, a downturn in the financial industry may affect New York City and the State of New York more than other states and municipalities.

### **Options**

An option is a contract that gives the purchaser (holder) of the option, in return for a premium, the right, but not the obligation, to buy from (call) or sell to (put) the seller (writer) of the option the security, currency, index or futures contract underlying the option at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. If the Manager or a Subadvisor judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the Fund's investments, these techniques could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. An investment in options may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying index or instrument itself. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells put options, the Fund could experience substantial losses in instances where the option's underlying index or instrument decreases below the exercise price of the written option. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells call options, the Fund could experience substantial losses in instances where the option's underlying index or instrument increases above the exercise price of the written option. Writing (selling) hedged options limits the opportunity to profit from changes in the market value of underlying indexes or instruments in exchange for up-front cash (the premium) at the time of selling the option.

### **Portfolio Management Risk**

The investment strategies, practices and risk analysis used by the Subadvisor may not produce the desired results. In addition, a Fund may not achieve its investment objective, including during periods in which the Subadvisor takes temporary positions in response to unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions, or other unusual or abnormal circumstances. The Subadvisor may be incorrect in its assessment of a particular security or market trend, which could result in a loss to the Fund. The Subadvisor's judgment about whether securities acquired by the Fund will increase or decrease in value may prove to be incorrect, and the value of these securities could change unexpectedly.

A quantitative model or algorithm ("quantitative tool") used by a Subadvisor, and the investments selected based on the quantitative tool, may not perform as expected. A quantitative tool may contain certain assumptions in construction and implementation that may adversely affect the Fund's performance. There may also be technical issues with the construction and implementation of the quantitative tool (for example, software or other technology malfunctions, or programming inaccuracies). In addition, the Fund's performance will reflect, in part, the Subadvisor's ability to make active qualitative decisions and timely adjust the quantitative tool, including the tool's underlying metrics and data.

### **Repurchase Agreements**

Certain Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with certain sellers in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Board. A repurchase agreement is an instrument under which a Fund acquires a security and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the security at an agreed upon time and price. A Fund's use of repurchase agreements is generally intended to be a means for the Fund to earn income on uninvested cash, but there is no guarantee that a repurchase agreement will provide income.

Repurchase agreements subject a Fund to counterparty risks, including the risk that the seller of the underlying security will become bankrupt or insolvent before the date of repurchase or otherwise will fail to repurchase the security as agreed, which could cause losses to the Fund. If the seller defaults on its obligations under the agreement, the Fund may incur costs, lose money or suffer delays in exercising its rights under the agreement. If the seller fails to repurchase the underlying instruments collateralizing the repurchase agreement, the Fund may lose money. The credit, liquidity and other risks associated with repurchase agreements are heightened when a repurchase agreement is secured by collateral other than cash or U.S. government securities.

### **Short Selling**

If a security sold short increases in price, a Fund may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. A Fund may have substantial short positions and may borrow those securities to make delivery to the buyer. A Fund may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell related long positions before it had intended to do so. Thus, a Fund may not be able to successfully implement its short sale strategy due to the limited availability of desired securities or for other reasons. Because losses on short sales arise from increases in the value of the security sold short, such losses are theoretically unlimited.

When borrowing a security for delivery to a buyer, a Fund also may be required to pay a premium and other transaction costs, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. A Fund must normally repay to the lender an amount equal to any dividends or interest that accrues while the loan is outstanding. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss will be increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses a Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. Also, the lender of a security may terminate the loan at a time when a Fund is unable to borrow the same security for delivery. In that case, the Fund would need to purchase a replacement security at the then current market price or "buy in" by paying the lender an amount equal to the cost of purchasing the security.

Until a Fund replaces a borrowed security, it is required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the Fund's short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. A Fund's ability to access the pledged collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In such instances, the Fund may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral. Additionally, a Fund must maintain sufficient liquid assets (less any additional collateral held by or pledged to the broker), marked-to-market daily, to cover the short sale obligation. This may limit the Fund's investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, a Fund is employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase the Fund's exposure to long equity positions and make any change in the Fund's NAV greater than without the use of leverage. This could result in increased volatility of returns. There is no guarantee that a Fund will leverage its portfolio, or if it does, that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. A Fund cannot guarantee that the use of leverage will produce a higher return on an investment.

### **Sovereign Debt Risk**

Investments in sovereign debt securities, such as foreign government debt or foreign treasury bills, involve special risks, including the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund or international lenders, the political constraints to which

the debtor may be subject and other political considerations. Periods of economic and political uncertainty may result in the illiquidity and increased price volatility of sovereign debt securities held by the Fund. The governmental authority that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such securities due to the extent of its foreign reserves. If an issuer of sovereign debt defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, the Fund may have limited or no legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. In certain cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself. For example, there may be no bankruptcy or similar proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected.

Certain issuers of sovereign debt may be dependent on disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. Such disbursements may be conditioned upon a debtor's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. A failure on the part of the debtor to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the debtor, which may impair the debtor's ability to service its debts on a timely basis. As a holder of sovereign debt, the Fund may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such sovereign indebtedness, including the rescheduling of payments and the extension of further loans to debtors, which may adversely affect the Fund. There can be no assurance that such restructuring will result in the repayment of all or part of the debt. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers and certain emerging market countries have declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on external debt. Certain emerging market countries have experienced difficulty in servicing their sovereign debt on a timely basis, which has led to defaults and the restructuring of certain indebtedness.

### **Swap Agreements**

Certain Funds may enter into swap agreements, including but not limited to, interest rate, credit default, index, equity (including total return), and currency exchange rate swap agreements to attempt to obtain a desired return at a lower cost than a direct investment in an instrument yielding that desired return and Municipal Market Data Rate Locks ("MMD Rate Locks") for various portfolio management purposes. In a typical swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of returns) earned or realized on particular investments or instruments. The payments may be adjusted for transaction costs, interest payments, the amount of interest paid on the investment or instrument or other factors.

Whether the use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on whether the Manager or Subadvisor correctly predicts movements in the value of particular securities, interest rates, indices and currency exchange rates. In addition, swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to a Fund. For example, credit default swaps can result in losses if a Fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the company on which the credit default swap is based. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange-trading. Central clearing, which interposes a central clearinghouse to each participant's swap, is intended to reduce counterparty credit risk. Exchange-trading is expected to decrease illiquidity risk and increase transparency because prices and volumes are posted on the exchange. But central clearing and exchange-trading do not make swap transactions risk-free. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, certain swaps may be considered to be illiquid. There is a risk that the other party could go bankrupt and a Fund would lose the value of the security or other consideration it should have received in the swap. A Fund may be either the buyer of credit protection against a designated event of default, restructuring or other credit related event (each a "Credit Event") or the seller of credit protection in a credit default swap. The buyer of credit protection in a credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the swap agreement. If a Credit Event occurs, the seller of credit protection must pay the buyer of credit protection the full notional value of the reference obligation either through physical settlement or cash settlement, which can result in the seller incurring a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the swap. A Fund may enter into total return swap agreements. Total return swap agreements are contracts in which one party agrees to make periodic payments to another party based on the change in market value of the assets underlying the contract, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or securities indices during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. A Fund's use of total return swap agreements will subject the Fund to the risks applicable to swap agreements discussed herein, and a Fund may be adversely affected. In entering into MMD Rate Locks, there is a risk that municipal yields will move in a direction opposite of the direction anticipated by the Fund. For additional information on swaps, see "Derivative Transactions" above. Also, see the "Tax Information" section in the SAI for information regarding the tax considerations relating to swap agreements.

### **Tax Risk**

Certain Fund investments and investment strategies, including transactions in options and futures contracts, may be subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions, the effect of which may be, among other things: (i) to disallow, suspend, defer or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions; (ii) to accelerate income to the Fund; (iii) to convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited); and/or (iv) to produce income that will not qualify as good income under the gross income requirements that must be met for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). Furthermore, to the extent that any futures contract or option on a futures contract held by the Fund is a "Section 1256 contract" under Section 1256 of the Internal Revenue Code, the contract will be marked to market annually, and any gain or loss will be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term, regardless of the holding

period for such contract. Section 1256 contracts may include Fund transactions involving call options on a broad-based securities index, certain futures contracts and other financial contracts.

### **Taxability Risk**

Certain Funds intend to minimize the payment of taxable income to shareholders by investing in tax-exempt or municipal bonds in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Such bonds, however, may be determined to pay, or have paid, taxable income subsequent to a Fund's acquisition of the bonds. In that event, the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") may demand that the Fund pay federal income taxes on the interest income derived from the bonds, and, if the Fund agrees to do so, the Fund's yield could be adversely affected. In addition, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Fund as "exempt interest dividends" could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities. If the interest paid on any tax-exempt or municipal security held by a Fund is subsequently determined to be taxable, the Fund will dispose of that security as soon as reasonably practicable. In addition, future laws, regulations, rulings or court decisions may cause interest on municipal bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or interest on state municipal bonds to be subject to state or local income taxation, or the value of state municipal bonds to be subject to state or local intangible personal property tax, or may otherwise prevent a Fund from realizing the full current benefit of the tax-exempt status of such bonds. Any such change could also affect the market price of such bonds, and thus the value of an investment in the Fund.

### **Temporary Defensive Investments**

In times of unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions or abnormal circumstances (such as large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions), each Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes or for liquidity purposes (which may be for a prolonged period), invest outside the scope of its principal investment strategies. Under such conditions, a Fund may not invest in accordance with its investment objective or principal investment strategies and, as a result, there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Under such conditions, each Fund may also invest without limit in cash, money market securities or other investments.

The MainStay Money Market Fund also may invest outside the scope of its principal investment strategies in cash and securities other than money market instruments for temporary defensive purposes, subject to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act and its investment guidelines.

### **To-Be-Announced ("TBA") Securities**

In a TBA securities transaction, a seller agrees to deliver a security to the Fund at a future date. However, the seller does not specify the particular security to be delivered. Instead, the Fund agrees to accept any security that meets specified terms.

There can be no assurance that a security purchased on a TBA basis will be delivered by the counterparty. Also, the value of TBA securities on the delivery date may be more or less than the price paid by the Fund to purchase the securities. The Fund will lose money if the value of the TBA security declines below the purchase price and will not benefit if the value of the security appreciates above the sale price prior to delivery. Recently finalized rules include certain mandatory margin requirements for the TBA market, which may require the Fund to post collateral in connection with its TBA transactions.

### **U.S. Government Securities Risk**

There are different types of U.S. government securities with different levels of credit risk, including the risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. For example, a U.S. government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and are therefore riskier than those that are.

### **Value Stocks**

Certain Funds may invest in companies that may not be expected to experience significant earnings growth, but whose securities their portfolio managers believe are selling at a price lower than their true value. Companies that issue such "value stocks" may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused their securities to be out of favor. The principal risk of investing in value stocks is that they may never reach what a Fund's portfolio manager believes is their full value or that they may go down in value. If a portfolio manager's assessment of a company's prospects is wrong, or if the market does not recognize the value of the company, the price of that company's stock may decline or may not approach the value that the portfolio manager anticipates.

### **When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments**

Debt securities are often issued on a when-issued or forward commitment basis. The price (or yield) of such securities is fixed at the time a commitment to purchase is made, but delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date. During the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by a Fund and no interest accrues to the Fund. There is a risk that the security could be worth less when it is issued than the price a Fund agreed to pay when it made the commitment. Similarly, a Fund may commit to purchase a security at a future date at a price determined at the time of the commitment. The same procedure and risks exist for forward commitments as for when-issued securities.

### **Yankee Debt Securities**

Yankee debt securities are dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers that are traded in the United States. Investments in Yankee debt securities may involve many of the same risks of investing in foreign securities and debt securities.

### **Yield**

The amount of income received by a Fund will vary, and there can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve or maintain any particular level of yield. The yields received by a Fund on its investments will vary depending on various factors, including changes in short-term interest rates. A Fund's yield will generally decline as interest rates decline. If interest rates increase, a Fund's yield may not increase proportionately. During periods of very low short-term interest rates, a Fund's expenses could exceed all or a portion of the Fund's income, and the Fund may not be able to maintain a positive yield.

### **Zero Coupon and Payment-in-Kind Bonds**

Zero coupon bonds are debt obligations issued without any requirement for the periodic payment of interest typical of other types of debt securities. Certain Funds may also invest in payment-in-kind bonds. Payment-in-kind bonds normally give the issuer an option to pay in cash at a coupon payment date or in securities with a fair value equal to the amount of the coupon payment that would have been made. Zero coupon bonds are issued at a significant discount from their face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds would accrue and compound over the period until maturity at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate at the time of issuance. Because interest on zero coupon obligations is not paid to a Fund on a current basis but is, in effect, compounded, the value of this type of security is subject to greater fluctuations in response to changing interest rates than the value of debt obligations that distribute income regularly.

Zero coupon bonds and payment-in-kind bonds tend to be subject to greater market risk than interest paying securities of similar maturities. The discount represents income, a portion of which a Fund must accrue and distribute every year even though the Fund receives no payment on the investment in that year. Therefore, these investments tend to be more volatile than securities which pay interest periodically and in cash.

In addition, there may be special tax considerations associated with investing in high-yield/high-risk bonds structured as zero coupon or payment-in-kind securities. Interest on these securities is recorded annually as income even though no cash interest is received until the security's maturity or payment date. As a result, the amounts that have accrued each year are required to be distributed to shareholders and such amounts will be taxable to shareholders. Additionally, a Fund may have to sell some of its assets to distribute cash to shareholders. These actions are likely to reduce the Fund's assets and may thereby increase its expense ratio and decrease its rate of return.

### ***Additional Investments and Non-Principal Risks***

In addition to the principal investments described above, the Funds may also invest or engage in, or be subject to risks associated with, the following:

#### **Closed-End Funds**

Certain Funds may invest in shares of closed-end funds. Closed-end funds are investment companies that generally do not continuously offer their shares for sale. Rather, closed-end funds typically trade on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange ("Exchange") or the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. ("NASDAQ"). Listed closed-end funds are subject to management risk because the adviser to the closed-end fund may be unsuccessful in meeting the closed-end fund's investment objective. Moreover, investments in a closed-end fund generally reflect the risks of the closed-end fund's underlying portfolio of securities. Closed-end funds may also trade at a discount or premium to their NAV and may trade at a larger discount or smaller premium subsequent to their purchase by a Fund. Closed-end funds may trade infrequently and with small volume, which may make it difficult for a Fund to buy and sell shares. Closed-end funds are subject to management fees and other expenses that may increase their cost versus the costs of directly owning the underlying securities. Since closed-end funds may trade on exchanges, a Fund may also incur brokerage expenses and commissions when it buys or sells closed-end fund shares.

#### **Investments in Other Investment Companies**

A Fund may invest in other investment companies, including open-end funds, closed-end funds, and ETFs.

A Fund may purchase the securities of another investment company to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the market while awaiting purchase of securities or as an efficient means of gaining exposure to a particular asset class. A Fund might also purchase shares of another investment company to gain exposure to the securities in the investment company's portfolio at times when the Fund may not be able to buy those securities directly. Any investment in another investment company would be consistent with a Fund's objective and investment program. A Fund generally will directly bear its proportionate share of the management fees and other expenses that are charged by other investment companies, which also may be advised by the Manager or its affiliates, in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by the Fund.

The risks of owning another investment company are generally similar to the risks of investment directly in the securities in which that investment company invests. However, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment

strategy effectively, which may adversely affect a Fund's performance. In addition, because listed closed-end funds and ETFs trade on a secondary market, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to the actual listed NAV of their portfolio securities and their shares may have greater volatility because of the potential lack of liquidity.

### **Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs")**

IPO share prices are frequently volatile due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market for the shares, unseasoned trading in the shares, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer's business model, quality of management, earnings growth potential and other criteria used to evaluate its investment prospects. Investments in IPO shares, which are subject to market risk and liquidity risk, involve greater risks than investments in shares of companies that have traded publicly on an exchange for extended periods of time. Investments in IPO shares may have a magnified impact on the performance of a Fund with a small asset base. The impact of the investments in IPO shares on a Fund's performance will likely decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to a Fund for investing, particularly as the Fund's asset base grows. A Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time, which may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover and expenses, such as commissions and transaction costs. In addition, IPO shares can experience an immediate drop in value if the demand for the securities does not continue to support the offering price.

### **Large Investments or Redemptions by Shareholders**

From time to time, a Fund may receive large purchase or redemption orders from affiliated or unaffiliated mutual funds or other investors. Such large transactions could have adverse effects on a Fund's performance if the Fund was required to sell securities, invest cash or hold significant cash at times when it otherwise would not do so. This activity could also accelerate the realization of capital gains and increase a Fund's transaction costs. Certain shareholders, including clients or affiliates of the Manager and/or other funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates, may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of a Fund's shares. Redemptions by these shareholders of their shares of that Fund may further increase the Fund's liquidity risk and may otherwise adversely impact the Fund. These shareholders may include, for example, institutional investors, funds of funds, discretionary advisory clients and other shareholders whose buy-sell decisions are controlled by a single decision-maker. These investments or redemptions may also increase the Funds' liquidity risk. For more information, please see "Liquidity and Valuation Risk."

### **Lending of Portfolio Securities**

A Fund may lend its portfolio securities. Portfolio securities may be loaned to brokers, dealers and financial institutions to realize additional income under guidelines adopted by the Funds' Board. In determining whether to lend securities, the Manager or the Subadvisor or its/their agent will consider relevant facts and circumstances, including the creditworthiness of the borrower. Securities lending involves the risk that a Fund may lose money in the event that the borrower fails to return the securities to the Fund in a timely manner or at all. A Fund also could lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or in the event that the borrower fails to provide additional collateral as needed to ensure the loan is fully collateralized. A Fund may also not experience the returns expected with the investment of cash collateral. Furthermore, as with other extensions of credit, a Fund could lose its rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to a Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. Any decline in the value of a security that occurs while the security is out on loan would continue to be borne by the Fund.

### **Operational and Cyber Security Risk**

The Funds are exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of a Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures. Additionally, a Fund and its service providers are susceptible to risks resulting from breaches in cyber security, including the theft, corruption, destruction or denial of access to data maintained online or digitally, denial of service on websites and other disruptions. Successful cyber security breaches may adversely impact a Fund and its shareholders by, among other things, interfering with the processing of shareholder transactions, impacting the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, causing the release of confidential shareholder or Fund information, impeding trading, causing reputational damage and subjecting a Fund to fines, penalties or financial losses. The Funds seek to reduce these operational and cyber security risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate for those risks that they are intended to address.

### **Portfolio Turnover**

Portfolio turnover measures the amount of trading a Fund does during the year. Due to their trading strategies, certain Funds may experience a portfolio turnover rate of over 100%. The portfolio turnover rate for each Fund is found in the relevant summary sections for each Fund and the Financial Highlights. The use of certain investment strategies may generate increased portfolio turnover. A Fund with a high turnover rate (at or over 100%) often will have higher transaction costs (which are paid by the Fund) and may generate short-term capital gains (on which Fund shareholders will pay taxes, even if such shareholders do not sell any shares by year-end).

### **Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")**

REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in either real estate or real estate-related loans. Investment in REITs carries with it many of the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, including declines in property values extended vacancies,



increases in property taxes, and changes in interest rates. In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified, may experience substantial cost in the event of borrower or lessee defaults, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency. REITs are also susceptible to the risks associated with the types of real estate investments they own and adverse economic or market events with respect to these securities and property types (e.g., apartment properties, retail shopping centers, office and industrial properties, hotels, healthcare facilities, manufactured housing and mixed-property types). A REIT could possibly fail to qualify for tax free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code, or could fail to maintain its exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT under federal tax law may have adverse consequences.

**Regulatory Risk**

Government regulation and/or intervention may change the way a Fund is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Fund, affect the value of its investments, and limit the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects. In addition to exposing a Fund to potential new costs and expenses, additional regulation or changes to existing regulation may also require changes to the Fund's investment practices. Certain regulatory authorities may also prohibit or restrict the ability of a Fund to engage in certain derivative transactions or short-selling of certain securities. Although there continues to be uncertainty about the full impact of these and other regulatory changes, a Fund may be subject to a more complex regulatory framework, and incur additional costs to comply with new requirements as well as to monitor for compliance with any new requirements going forward.

At any time after the date of this Prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of a Fund. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which a Fund is regulated. Neither the Manager nor the Subadvisor can predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its respective investment objective. A Fund's activities may be limited or restricted because of laws and regulations applicable to the Manager, the Subadvisor or the Fund.

**Risk Management Techniques**

Various techniques can be used to increase or decrease a Fund's exposure to changing security prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates, commodity prices or other factors that affect security values. These techniques may involve derivative transactions such as buying and selling futures contracts and options on futures contracts, entering into foreign currency transactions (such as foreign currency forward contracts and options on foreign currencies) and purchasing put or call options on securities and securities indices.

These practices can be used in an attempt to adjust the risk and return characteristics of a Fund's portfolio of investments. For example, to gain exposure to a particular market, a Fund may be able to purchase a futures contract with respect to that market. The use of such techniques in an attempt to reduce risk is known as "hedging." If the Manager or Subadvisor judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the Fund's investments, these techniques could result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These techniques may increase the volatility of a Fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. In addition, these techniques could result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

# Shareholder Guide

---

*The following pages are intended to provide information regarding how to buy and sell shares of the MainStay Funds and certain other information designed to help you understand the costs and certain other considerations associated with buying, holding and selling your MainStay Fund investments. Not all of the MainStay Funds discussed below are offered in this Prospectus. Furthermore, certain share classes are not available for all MainStay Funds or to all investors and may be offered through a separate prospectus.*

---

**The information described in this Shareholder Guide is available free of charge by calling toll-free 800-624-6782 or by visiting our website at [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds). The information contained in or otherwise accessible through the MainStay website does not form part of this Prospectus. For additional details, please contact your financial adviser or the MainStay Funds free of charge by calling toll-free 800-624-6782.**

Please note that shares of the MainStay Funds are generally not available for purchase by foreign investors, except to certain qualified investors. The MainStay Funds reserve the right to: (i) pay dividends from net investment income and distributions from net capital gains in a check mailed to any investor who becomes a non-U.S. resident; (ii) redeem shares and close the account of an investor who becomes a non-U.S. resident; and (iii) redeem shares and close the account of an investor in the case of actual or suspected threatening conduct or actual or suspected fraudulent, suspicious or illegal activity by that investor or any other individual associated with that account.

SIMPLE IRA Plan accounts and certain other retirement plan accounts may not be eligible to invest in certain MainStay Funds.

The following terms are used in this Shareholder Guide:

- "MainStay Asset Allocation Funds" collectively refers to the MainStay Conservative Allocation Fund, MainStay Equity Allocation Fund, MainStay Growth Allocation Fund and MainStay Moderate Allocation Fund.
- "MainStay Epoch Funds" collectively refers to the MainStay Epoch Capital Growth Fund, MainStay Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Fund and MainStay Epoch Global Equity Yield Fund.
- "MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds" collectively refers to the MainStay Conservative ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Defensive ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Equity ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Growth ETF Allocation Fund and MainStay Moderate ETF Allocation Fund.
- "MainStay Funds" collectively refers to each mutual fund managed by New York Life Investment Management LLC.
- "MainStay International/Global Equity Funds" collectively refers to the MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Fund, MainStay Epoch Capital Growth Fund, MainStay Epoch Global Equity Yield Fund, MainStay Epoch International Choice Fund, MainStay MacKay International Equity Fund and MainStay MacKay International Opportunities Fund.
- "MainStay Mixed Asset Funds" collectively refers to the MainStay Balanced Fund, MainStay Income Builder Fund and MainStay MacKay Convertible Fund.
- "MainStay Tax-Exempt Funds" collectively refers to the MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund.
- "MainStay Taxable Bond Funds" collectively refers to the MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Debt Fund, MainStay Floating Rate Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund, MainStay MacKay Total Return Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Unconstrained Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund, MainStay Money Market Fund and MainStay Short Term Bond Fund.
- "MainStay U.S. Equity Funds" collectively refers to the MainStay CBRE Real Estate Fund, MainStay Epoch U.S. All Cap Fund, MainStay Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Fund, MainStay MacKay Common Stock Fund, MainStay MacKay Growth Fund, MainStay MacKay S&P 500 Index Fund, MainStay MacKay Small Cap Core Fund, MainStay MacKay U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, MainStay MAP Equity Fund and MainStay Winslow Large Cap Growth Fund.
- The Board of Trustees of MainStay Funds Trust and the Board of Trustees of The MainStay Funds are collectively referred to as the "Board."
- The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, is referred to as the "1940 Act."
- New York Life Investment Management LLC is referred to as the "Manager" or "New York Life Investments."
- New York Life Insurance Company is referred to as "New York Life."
- NYLIM Service Company LLC is referred to as the "Transfer Agent" or "NYLIM Service Company."
- NYLIFE Distributors LLC, the MainStay Funds' principal underwriter and distributor, is referred to as the "Distributor" or "NYLIFE Distributors."

- The New York Stock Exchange is referred to as the "Exchange."
- Net asset value is referred to as "NAV."
- The Securities and Exchange Commission is referred to as the "SEC."
- Automated Clearing House, the electronic process by which shares may be purchased or redeemed, is referred to as "ACH."

## **BEFORE YOU INVEST — DECIDING WHICH CLASS OF SHARES TO BUY**

The MainStay Funds offer Investor Class, Class A, C, C2, I, R1, R2, R3, R6 and SIMPLE Class shares, as applicable. Each share class may not currently be offered by each MainStay Fund or through your financial intermediary. Effective February 28, 2017, Class B shares were closed to all new purchases and additional investments by existing Class B shareholders. Each share class of a MainStay Fund represents an interest in the same portfolio of securities, has the same rights and is identical in all respects to the other classes (unless otherwise disclosed in this Shareholder Guide or as set forth in the MainStay Funds' multiple class plan adopted pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act), except that, to the extent applicable, each class also bears its own service and distribution expenses and may bear incremental transfer agency costs resulting from its investor base. In addition, each class has its own sales charge and expense structure, providing you with different choices for meeting the needs of your situation. Depending upon the number of shares of a MainStay Fund you choose to purchase, how you wish to purchase shares of a MainStay Fund and the MainStay Fund in which you wish to invest, the share classes available to you may vary.

The decision as to which class of shares is best suited to your needs depends on a number of factors that you should consider and discuss with your financial adviser. Important factors you may wish to consider include, among others:

- how much you plan to invest;
- how long you plan to hold your shares;
- the total expenses associated with each class of shares; and
- whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of the sales charge, if any, as discussed below in the section "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers" and in Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts.

The MainStay Funds, the Distributor and the Transfer Agent do not provide investment advice or recommendations or any form of tax or legal advice to existing or potential shareholders with respect to investment transactions involving the Funds. A shareholder transacting in (or holding) Fund shares through an intermediary should carefully review the fees and expenses charged by the intermediary relating to holding and transacting in Fund shares. These fees and expenses, including commissions, may vary by intermediary and customers of certain intermediaries are eligible only for the sales charge reductions or waivers set forth in Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts. As a result, a shareholder purchasing or redeeming Fund shares through an intermediary may incur greater or lower costs than a shareholder purchasing or redeeming Fund shares through another intermediary or directly with the MainStay Funds. You may be required to pay a commission or other transaction charge to your financial intermediary when buying or selling shares of a share class that has no initial sales charge, contingent deferred sales charge, or asset-based fee for sales or distribution, such as Class I or Class R6 shares. These commissions or transaction charges are not reflected in the fee and expense table or expense examples for the share classes. The Funds make available other share classes that have different fees and expenses, which are disclosed and described in this Prospectus. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information on commissions or other transaction charges applicable to the purchase or redemption of shares of the Funds.

As with any business, operating a mutual fund involves costs. There are regular operating costs, such as investment advisory fees, distribution expenses, and custodial, transfer agency, legal and accounting fees, among others. These operating costs are typically paid from the assets of a MainStay Fund, and thus, all investors in the MainStay Fund (or share class, if applicable) indirectly share such costs. The expenses for each MainStay Fund are presented in the Funds' respective Prospectuses in the tables entitled, "Fees and Expenses of the Fund," under the heading, "Annual Fund Operating Expenses." As the fee and expense tables show, certain costs are borne equally by each share class. In cases where services or expenses are class-specific, such as distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees, the fees payable for transfer agency services or certain other expenses, the costs are typically allocated differently among the share classes or among groups of share classes.

In addition to the direct expenses that a MainStay Fund bears, MainStay Fund shareholders indirectly bear the expenses of the other funds in which the MainStay Fund invests ("Underlying Funds"), where applicable. The tables entitled "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" reflect a MainStay Fund's estimated indirect expenses from investing in Underlying Funds based on the allocation of the MainStay Fund's assets among the Underlying Funds (if any) during the MainStay Fund's most recent fiscal year. These expenses may be higher or lower over time depending on the actual investments of the MainStay Fund's assets in the Underlying Funds and the actual expenses of the Underlying Funds.

In some cases, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflected in the tables entitled "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" may differ in part from the amounts shown in the Financial Highlights section of the applicable Prospectuses, which reflect only the operating

expenses of a MainStay Fund for its prior fiscal year and do not include the MainStay Fund's share of the fees and expenses of any Underlying Fund in which the MainStay Fund invested during its prior fiscal year.

### 12b-1 and Shareholder Service Fees

Most significant among the class-specific costs are:

- **Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee**—named after the SEC rule that permits their payment, 12b-1 fees are paid by a class of shares to compensate the Distributor for distribution and/or shareholder services such as marketing and selling MainStay Fund shares, compensating brokers and others who sell MainStay Fund shares, advertising, printing and mailing of prospectuses and responding to shareholder inquiries.
- **Shareholder Service Fee**—this fee covers certain services provided to retirement plans investing in Class R1, Class R2 and Class R3 shares that are not included under a 12b-1 plan for such class (if any), such as certain account establishment and maintenance, order processing, and communication services.

An important point to keep in mind about 12b-1 fees and shareholder service fees, which are paid out of Fund assets on an ongoing basis, is that they reduce the value of your shares, and therefore, will proportionately reduce the returns you receive on your investment and any dividends that are paid. See "Information on Fees" in this section for more information about these fees.

### Sales Charges

In addition to regular operating costs, there are costs associated with an individual investor's transactions and account, such as the compensation paid to your financial adviser for helping you with your investment decisions. The MainStay Funds typically cover such costs by imposing sales charges and other fees directly on the investor either at the time of purchase or upon redemption for certain shares classes. These charges and fees for each MainStay Fund are presented earlier in the tables entitled "Fees and Expenses of the Fund," under the heading, "Shareholder Fees." Such charges and fees include:

- **Initial Sales Charge**—also known as a "front-end sales load," refers to a charge that is deducted from your initial investment in Investor Class and Class A shares that is used to compensate the Distributor and/or your financial adviser for their efforts and assistance to you in connection with the purchase. The key point to keep in mind about a front-end sales load is that it reduces the initial amount invested in MainStay Fund shares.
- **Contingent Deferred Sales Charge**—also known as a "CDSC" or "back-end sales load," refers to a charge that is deducted from the proceeds when you redeem MainStay Fund shares (that is, sell shares back to the MainStay Fund). The amount of CDSC that you pay will depend on how long you hold your shares and decreases to zero if you hold your shares long enough. Although you pay no sales charge at the time of purchase, the Distributor typically pays your financial adviser a commission up-front. In part to compensate the Distributor for this expense, you will pay a higher ongoing 12b-1 fee over time for Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares. Subsequently, these fees may cost you more than paying an initial sales charge.

Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees, shareholder service fees, initial sales charges and contingent deferred sales charges are each discussed in more detail later in this Shareholder Guide in the section "Information on Sales Charges." Certain intermediaries impose different sales charges and make only specified waivers from sales charges available to their customers. These variations are described in Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts. The following table provides a summary of the differences among share classes with respect to such fees and other important factors:

### Summary of Important Differences Among Share Classes

	Class A <sup>1</sup>	Investor Class <sup>1</sup>	Class B <sup>2</sup>	Class C <sup>1</sup>	Class C2 <sup>1</sup>	Class I	Class R1	Class R2	Class R3	Class R6	SIMPLE Class
Initial sales charge	Yes	Yes	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Contingent deferred sales charge	None <sup>3</sup>	None <sup>3</sup>	Sliding scale during the first six years after purchase <sup>4</sup>	1% on sale of shares held for one year or less <sup>5</sup>	1% on sale of shares held for one year or less <sup>5</sup>	None	None	None	None	None	None
Ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	0.25%	0.75% <sup>6</sup> distribution and 0.25% service (1.00% total) <sup>7</sup>	0.75% <sup>6</sup> distribution and 0.25% service (1.00% total) <sup>7</sup>	0.40% distribution and 0.25% service (0.65% total)	None	None	0.25%	0.25% distribution and 0.25% service (0.50% total)	None	0.25% distribution and 0.25% service (0.50% total)
Shareholder service fee	None	None	None	None	None	None	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	None	None
Conversion feature	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>
Purchase maximum <sup>9</sup>	None	None	N/A	\$1,000,000 <sup>10</sup>	\$1,000,000 <sup>10</sup>	None	None	None	None	None	None

1. Class A, Investor Class and Class C shares of the MainStay Money Market Fund are sold with no initial sales charge or CDSC and have no 12b-1 fees.
2. Class B shares are closed to all new purchases and additional investments by existing Class B shareholders.
3. No initial sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more (\$250,000 or more with respect to MainStay Asset Allocation Funds, MainStay Balanced Fund, MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds, MainStay Floating Rate Fund, MainStay Income Builder Fund, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund and MainStay Short Term Bond Fund). However, for purchases of Class A and Investor Class shares of each Fund (except MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund and MainStay Short Term Bond Fund), a CDSC of 1.00% (0.50% for MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds) may be imposed on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. For purchases of Class A and Investor Class shares of MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund and MainStay Short Term Bond Fund, a CDSC of 0.50% may be imposed on redemptions made within 12 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.
4. The CDSC period for MainStay Floating Rate Fund is a sliding scale during the first four years after purchase.
5. 18 months or less with respect to MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund.
6. 0.25% for MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund.
7. 0.50% for MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund.
8. See the sections discussing Share Class Considerations and the section entitled "Buying, Selling, Converting and Exchanging Fund Shares—Conversions Between Share Classes" for more information on the voluntary and/or automatic conversions that apply to each share class.
9. Does not apply to purchases by certain retirement plans.
10. \$250,000 or more for MainStay Asset Allocation Funds, MainStay Balanced Fund, MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds, MainStay Floating Rate Fund, MainStay Income Builder Fund, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund and MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund.

The discussions in this Shareholder Guide are not intended to be investment advice or a recommendation because each investor's financial situation and considerations are different. Additionally, certain MainStay Funds have sales charge and expense structures that may alter your analysis as to which share class is most appropriate for your needs. This analysis can best be made by discussing your situation and the factors mentioned above with your financial adviser. Generally, however, Investor Class or Class A shares are more economical than Class C or Class C2 shares if you intend to invest larger amounts and hold your shares long-term (more than six years, for most MainStay Funds). Class C or Class C2 shares may be more economical than Investor Class or Class A shares if you intend to hold your shares for a shorter term (six years or less, for most MainStay Funds). Class I and Class R6 shares are the most economical, regardless of amount invested or intended holding period. Class I shares are offered only to certain institutional investors or through certain financial intermediary accounts or retirement plans. Class R6 shares are generally available only to certain retirement plans invested in a MainStay Fund through omnibus accounts (either at the plan level or omnibus accounts held on the books of the MainStay Fund). Class R1, Class R2 and Class R3 shares are available only to certain employer-sponsored retirement plans. SIMPLE Class shares are generally only available to SIMPLE IRA Plan accounts.

If the share class that is most economical for you, given your individual financial circumstances and goals, is not offered through your financial intermediary and you are otherwise eligible to invest in that share class, you can open an account and invest directly in the MainStay Funds by submitting an application. Please see the section entitled "How to Open Your Account" in this Shareholder Guide and the SAI for details.

### Investor Class Share Considerations

- Your Investor Class shares may convert automatically to Class A shares. Investor Class share balances are examined Fund-by-Fund on a quarterly basis. If, at that time, the value of your Investor Class shares in any one MainStay Fund equals or exceeds \$15,000 (\$10,000 in the case of IRA or 403(b)(7) accounts that are making required minimum distributions via MainStay's systematic withdrawal plan or systematic exchange program), whether by shareholder action or change in market value, or if you have otherwise become eligible to invest in Class A shares, your Investor Class shares of that MainStay Fund will be automatically converted into Class A shares. Eligible Investor Class shares may also convert upon request. Please note that, in most cases, you may not aggregate your holdings of Investor Class shares in multiple MainStay Funds/accounts or rely on a Right of Accumulation or Letter of Intent (each discussed below) to qualify for this conversion feature. Certain holders of Investor Class shares are not subject to this automatic conversion feature. For more information, please see the SAI.
- Share class conversions are based on the relevant NAVs of the two classes at the time of the conversion and no sales load or other charge is imposed. The MainStay Funds expect all share class conversions described in this section to be made on a tax-free basis. The MainStay Funds reserve the right to modify or eliminate the share class conversion feature at any time. When a conversion occurs, reinvested dividends and capital gains convert with the shares that are converting.
- When you invest in Investor Class shares, you pay the public offering price, which is the share price, or NAV, plus the initial sales charge that may apply to your purchase. The amount of the initial sales charge varies based on the size of your investment (see

"Information on Sales Charges"). We also describe below how you may reduce or eliminate the initial sales charge (see "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers").

- Since some of your investment goes to pay an upfront sales charge when you purchase Investor Class shares, you will purchase fewer shares than you would with the same investment in certain other share classes. However, the net income attributable to Class C or Class C2 shares and the dividends payable on Class C or Class C2 shares will be reduced by the amount of the higher distribution and/or service (12b-1) fee and incremental expenses associated with each such class. Likewise, the NAV of the Class C or Class C2 shares generally will be reduced by such class-specific expenses (to the extent a MainStay Fund has undistributed net income) and investment performance of Class C or Class C2 shares will be lower than that of Investor Class shares. As a result, you are usually better off purchasing Investor Class shares rather than Class C or Class C2 shares and paying an up-front sales charge if you:
  - plan to own the shares for an extended period of time, since the higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees on Class C or Class C2 shares may eventually exceed the cost of the up-front sales charge; or
  - qualify for a reduced or waived sales charge.

### **Class A Share Considerations**

- Generally, Class A shares have a minimum initial investment amount of \$15,000 per MainStay Fund, however Class A shares of the MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds have a minimum initial investment amount of \$2,500.
- When you invest in Class A shares, you pay the public offering price, which is the share price, or NAV, plus the initial sales charge that may apply to your purchase. The amount of the initial sales charge is based on the size of your investment (see "Information on Sales Charges"). We also describe below how you may reduce or eliminate the initial sales charge (see "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers").
- Since some of your investment goes to pay an up-front sales charge when you purchase Class A shares, you will purchase fewer shares than you would with the same investment in certain other share classes. However, the net income attributable to Class C or Class C2 shares and the dividends payable on Class C shares will be reduced by the amount of the higher distribution and/or service (12b-1) fee and incremental expenses associated with such class. Likewise, the NAV of the Class C or Class C2 shares generally will be reduced by such class-specific expenses (to the extent a MainStay Fund has undistributed net income) and investment performance of Class C or Class C2 shares will be lower than that of Class A shares. As a result, you are usually better off purchasing Class A shares rather than Class C or Class C2 shares and paying an up-front sales charge if you:
  - plan to own the shares for an extended period of time, since the higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees on Class C or Class C2 shares may eventually exceed the cost of the up-front sales charge; or
  - qualify for a reduced or waived sales charge.

### **Class B Share Considerations**

- Effective February 28, 2017, Class B shares of the MainStay Funds were closed to all new purchases as well as additional investments by existing Class B shareholders. Existing Class B shareholders may continue to reinvest dividends and capital gains distributions, as well as exchange their Class B shares for Class B shares of other MainStay Funds as permitted by the applicable exchange privileges. Class B shareholders will continue to be subject to any applicable contingent deferred sales charge at the time of redemption. All other features of Class B shares, including but not limited to the fees and expenses applicable to Class B shares, will remain unchanged. Unless redeemed, Class B Shares shareholders will remain in Class B shares of their respective Fund until the Class B shares are converted to Class A or Investor Class shares pursuant to the applicable conversion schedule.
- When Class B shares were offered, no initial sales charge was incurred upon investment in Class B shares. However, you will pay higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees over the life of your investment. Over time these fees may cost you more than paying an initial sales charge on Investor Class or Class A shares. Consequently, it is important that you consider your investment goals and the length of time you intend to hold your shares when comparing your share class options.
- You should consult with your financial adviser to assess your Class B share investments in light of your particular circumstances.
- In most circumstances, you will pay a CDSC if you sell Class B shares within six years (four years with respect to MainStay Floating Rate Fund) of buying them (see "Information on Sales Charges"). Exchanging Class B shares into the MainStay Money Market Fund may impact your holding period. Please see "Exchanging Shares Among MainStay Funds" for more information. There are exceptions, which are described in the SAI.
- Selling Class B shares during the period in which the CDSC applies can significantly diminish the overall return on an investment.
- When you sell Class B shares of a MainStay Fund, to minimize your sales charges, the MainStay Funds first redeem the shares that have no sales charges (shares representing the amount of any appreciation on the original value of your shares, fully aged shares, and any shares received through the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains) and then the shares you have held longest.

- Class B shares convert to Class A shares, or Investor Class shares if you are not eligible to hold Class A shares, at the end of the calendar quarter, eight years (four years with respect to MainStay Floating Rate Fund) after the date they were purchased. This reduces distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees from 1.00% to 0.25% of average daily net assets (or from 0.50% to 0.25% with respect to MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund). Conversion features do not apply to Class B shares of the MainStay Money Market Fund that were exchanged from another MainStay Fund before their CDSC periods expired. Exchanging Class B shares into the MainStay Money Market Fund may impact your eligibility to convert at the end of the calendar quarter, eight years (four years with respect to MainStay Floating Rate Fund) after the date they were purchased. Please see “Exchanging Shares Among MainStay Funds” for more information.
- Share class conversions are based on the relevant NAVs of the two classes at the time of the conversion, and no sales load or other charge is imposed. The MainStay Funds expect all share class conversions described in this section to be made on a tax-free basis. The MainStay Funds reserve the right to modify or eliminate this share class conversion feature at any time. When a conversion occurs, reinvested dividends and capital gains convert proportionately with the shares that are converting.

### **Class C and Class C2 Share Considerations**

- You pay no initial sales charge on an investment in Class C or Class C2 shares. However, you will pay higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees over the life of your investment than each other share class (except Class B shares).
- In most circumstances, you will pay a 1.00% CDSC if you redeem shares held for one year or less (18 months with respect to MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund). Exchanging Class C or Class C2 shares may impact your holding period. Please see “Exchanging Shares Among MainStay Funds” for more information.
- When you sell Class C or Class C2 shares of a MainStay Fund, to minimize your sales charges, the MainStay Funds first redeem the shares that have no sales charges (shares representing the amount of any appreciation on the original value of your shares, fully aged shares, and any shares received through the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains) and then the shares you have held longest.
- Class C and, with respect to MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund, Class C2 shares convert to Class A shares, or Investor Class shares if you are not eligible to hold Class A shares, at the end of the calendar quarter, ten years after the date they were purchased. This reduces distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees from 1.00% to 0.25% of average daily net assets (or from 0.50% to 0.25% on Class C shares and from 0.65% to 0.25% for Class C2 shares with respect to MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund). Conversion features do not apply to Class C shares of the MainStay Money Market Fund that were exchanged from another MainStay Fund before their CDSC periods expired. Exchanging Class C or Class C2 shares into the MainStay Money Market Fund and/or holding Class C or Class C2 shares through a financial intermediary in an omnibus account may impact your eligibility to convert at the end of the calendar quarter, ten years after the date they were purchased. Please see “Conversions Between Share Classes” for more information.
- Share class conversions are based on the relevant NAVs of the two classes at the time of the conversion, and no sales load or other charge is imposed. The MainStay Funds expect all share class conversions described in this section to be made on a tax-free basis. The MainStay Funds reserve the right to modify or eliminate this share class conversion feature at any time.
- The MainStay Funds will generally not accept a purchase order for Class C or Class C2 shares in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (\$250,000 or more with respect to the MainStay Asset Allocation Funds, MainStay Balanced Fund, MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds, MainStay Floating Rate Fund, MainStay Income Builder Fund, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund and MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund).
- Please note that Class C2 shares may not be available for initial or subsequent purchases through certain financial intermediary firms, investment platforms or in certain types of investment accounts. See the SAI for additional information.

### **Class I Share Considerations**

- You pay no initial sales charge or CDSC on an investment in Class I shares.
- You do not pay any ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees.
- You may buy Class I shares if you are an:
  - **Institutional Investor**
    - Certain employer-sponsored, association or other group retirement plans or employee benefit trusts with a service arrangement through the Distributor or its affiliates;
    - Certain financial institutions, endowments, foundations, government entities or corporations investing on their own behalf;

- Clients transacting through financial intermediaries that purchase Class I shares through: (i) fee-based accounts that charge such clients an ongoing fee for advisory, investment, consulting or similar services; (ii) a no-load network or platform that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor or its affiliates to offer Class I shares through a no-load network or platform; or (iii) brokerage accounts held at a broker that charges such clients transaction fees.
- **Individual Investor** who is initially investing at least \$1 million in any single MainStay Fund: (i) directly with the MainStay Fund; or (ii) through certain private banks and trust companies that have an agreement with the Distributor or its affiliates.
- **Existing Class I Shareholder; or**
- **Existing or retired MainStay Funds Trustee, current Portfolio Manager of a MainStay Fund or an employee of a Subadvisor.**
- The MainStay asset allocation funds may invest in Class I shares, if Class R6 shares for a Fund are unavailable.

### **Class R1, Class R2, Class R3, Class R6 and SIMPLE Class Share Considerations**

- You pay no initial sales charge or CDSC on an investment in Class R1, Class R2, Class R3, Class R6 or SIMPLE Class shares.
- You pay ongoing shareholder service fees for Class R1, Class R2 and Class R3 shares. You also pay ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees for Class R2, and Class R3 shares.
- You do not pay ongoing shareholder service fees or ongoing distribution and/or service fees (12b-1) fees for Class R6 shares.
- You pay ongoing distribution and/or service fees (12b-1) fees but do not pay ongoing shareholder service fees for SIMPLE Class shares
- Class R1, Class R2 and Class R3 shares are available in certain individual retirement accounts and in certain retirement plans that have a service arrangement with the Distributor, including:
  - Section 401(a) and 457 plans;
  - Certain Section 403(b)(7) plans;
  - Section 401(k), profit sharing, money purchase pension, Keogh and defined benefit plans; and
  - Non-qualified deferred compensation plans.
- Generally, Class R6 shares are only available to certain employer-sponsored retirement plans held with a Fund through omnibus accounts (either at the plan level or omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund) that have a service arrangement with the Distributor or its affiliate, such as Section 401(k), profit sharing, money purchase pension and defined benefit plans. However, the Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to waive this eligibility requirement.
- SIMPLE Class shares convert to Class A shares, or Investor Class shares if you are not eligible to hold Class A shares, at the end of the calendar quarter, ten years after the date they were purchased. Share class conversions are based on the relevant NAVs of the two classes at the time of the conversion, and no sales load or other charge is imposed. The MainStay Funds expect all share class conversions described in this section to be made on a tax-free basis. The MainStay Funds reserve the right to modify or eliminate this share class conversion feature at any time.
- SIMPLE Class shares are generally only available to SIMPLE IRA Plan accounts.
- The MainStay asset allocation funds may invest in Class R6 shares, if available.

### **INVESTMENT MINIMUMS AND ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS**

The following minimums apply if you are investing in a MainStay Fund. A minimum initial investment amount may be waived for purchases by the Trustees and directors and employees of New York Life and its affiliates and subsidiaries. The MainStay Funds may also waive investment minimums for certain qualified purchases and accept additional investments of smaller amounts at their discretion. Please see the SAI for additional information.

#### **Investor Class Shares**

All MainStay Funds except MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund, MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund, MainStay Epoch Funds, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Growth Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund:

- \$1,000 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases of any single MainStay Fund, or
- if through Autolvest, a monthly systematic investment plan: \$500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent monthly purchases (except MainStay Money Market Fund, which requires an initial investment amount of \$1,000).

MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund, MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund, MainStay Epoch Funds, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Growth Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund:

- \$2,500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases of any of these MainStay Funds, or



- if through AutoInvest, a monthly systematic investment plan: \$2,500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent monthly purchases.

### **Class A Shares**

- \$15,000 minimum initial investment with no minimum subsequent purchase amount requirement for any single MainStay Fund, however, the MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds have a minimum initial investment amount of \$2,500;
- if through AutoInvest, a monthly systematic investment plan: \$500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent monthly purchases (for the MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds only); or
- There is no minimum initial investment and no minimum subsequent investment for Class A shares of the MainStay Money Market Fund if all of your other accounts contain Class A shares only.

Please note that if at any time you hold any class of shares other than Class A shares, your holdings in the MainStay Money Market Fund will immediately become subject to the applicable investment minimums, subsequent purchase minimums and subsequent conversion features for Class A shares.

Broker/dealers (and their affiliates) or certain service providers with customer accounts that trade primarily on an omnibus level or through the National Securities Clearing Corporation's Fund/SERV network (Levels 1-3 only); certain retirement plan accounts, including investment-only plan accounts; directors and employees of New York Life and its affiliates; investors who obtained their Class A shares through certain reorganizations (including holders of Class P shares of any of the predecessor funds to the MainStay Epoch Funds as of November 16, 2009); and subsidiaries and employees of the Subadvisors are not subject to the minimum investment requirement for Class A shares, however MainStay Funds reserves the right to impose other minimum initial investment amounts on these accounts. See the SAI for additional information.

### **Class C Shares**

All MainStay Funds except MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund, MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund, MainStay Epoch Funds, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Growth Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund:

- \$1,000 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases of any single MainStay Fund, or
- if through AutoInvest, a monthly systematic investment plan: \$500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent monthly purchases (except MainStay Money Market Fund, which requires an initial investment amount of \$1,000).

MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund, MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund, MainStay Epoch Funds, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Growth Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund:

- \$2,500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases of any of these MainStay Funds, or
- if through AutoInvest, a monthly systematic investment plan: \$2,500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent monthly purchases.

Investors who obtained their Class C shares through certain reorganizations are not subject to the minimum investment requirements for Class C shares. See the SAI for additional information.

### **Class C2 Shares**

MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund:

- \$1,000 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases of any single MainStay Fund, or
- if through AutoInvest, a monthly systematic investment plan: \$500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent monthly purchases.

MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund:

- \$2,500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent purchases of any single MainStay Fund, or
- if through AutoInvest, a monthly systematic investment plan: \$2,500 minimum for initial and \$50 minimum for subsequent monthly purchases.

### **Class I Shares**

- Individual Investors—\$1 million minimum for initial purchases of any single MainStay Fund and no minimum subsequent purchase amount in any other MainStay Fund; and
- Institutional Investors, the MainStay Funds' existing and retired Trustees, current Portfolio Managers of the MainStay Funds and employees of Subadvisors—no minimum initial or subsequent purchase amounts in any MainStay Fund.

Please note that Class I shares may not be available for initial or subsequent purchases through certain financial intermediary firms, investment platforms or in certain types of investment accounts. See the SAI for additional information.

Investors who obtained their Class I shares through certain reorganizations are not subject to the minimum investment requirements for Class I shares. See the SAI for additional information.

### **Class R1, Class R2, Class R3 and Class R6 Shares**

If you are eligible to invest in Class R1, Class R2, Class R3 or Class R6 shares of the MainStay Funds, there are no minimum initial or subsequent purchase amounts.

### **SIMPLE Class Shares**

All MainStay Funds except MainStay Money Market Fund, MainStay Asset Allocation Funds and MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds:

- \$1,000 minimum for initial and no minimum for subsequent purchases of any of these MainStay Funds.

MainStay Money Market Fund, MainStay Asset Allocation Fund and MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds:

- There is no minimum initial investment and no minimum for subsequent purchases of any of these MainStay Funds.

## **INFORMATION ON SALES CHARGES**

The MainStay Funds make available (free of charge) information regarding sales charges at [nylinvestments.com/funds/prices](http://nylinvestments.com/funds/prices).

### **Investor Class and Class A Shares**

The initial sales charge you pay when you buy Investor Class or Class A shares differs depending upon the MainStay Fund you choose and the amount you invest, as indicated in the following tables. The sales charge may be reduced or eliminated for larger purchases, as described below, or as described under "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers" or for shares purchased or accounts held through particular financial intermediaries as set forth in Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts. Any applicable sales charge will be deducted directly from your investment. All or a portion of the sales charge may be retained by the Distributor or paid to your financial intermediary firm as a concession. Investor Class shares and Class A shares of MainStay Money Market Fund are not subject to a sales charge.

*MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Fund, MainStay CBRE Real Estate Fund, MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund, MainStay Epoch Capital Growth Fund, MainStay Epoch Global Equity Yield Fund, MainStay Epoch International Choice Fund, MainStay Epoch U.S. All Cap Fund, MainStay Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Fund, MainStay MacKay Common Stock Fund, MainStay MacKay Convertible Fund, MainStay MacKay Growth Fund, MainStay MacKay International Equity Fund, MainStay MacKay International Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Small Cap Core Fund, MainStay MacKay U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, MainStay MAP Equity Fund and MainStay Winslow Large Cap Growth Fund*

### **Class A Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$50,000	5.50%	5.82%	4.75%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4.50%	4.71%	4.00%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.50%	3.63%	3.00%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.75%
\$1,000,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.

2. No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

### **Investor Class Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$50,000	5.00%	5.26%	4.25%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4.00%	4.17%	3.50%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.00%	3.09%	2.50%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.50%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1.50%	1.52%	1.25%

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
\$1,000,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
2. No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

### **MainStay MacKay S&P 500 Index Fund**

#### **Class A Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$50,000	1.50%	1.52%	1.25%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1.25%	1.27%	1.00%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	1.00%	1.01%	0.75%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	0.75%	0.76%	0.50%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0.50%	0.50%	0.25%
\$1,000,000 or more	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
2. No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

#### **Investor Class Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$50,000	1.00%	1.01%	0.75%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0.75%	0.76%	0.50%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	0.50%	0.50%	0.35%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
\$1,000,000 or more	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
2. No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

### **MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Debt Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Total Return Bond Fund and MainStay MacKay Unconstrained Bond Fund**

#### **Class A Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$100,000	4.50%	4.71%	4.00%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.50%	3.63%	3.00%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.75%
\$1,000,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.

- No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

**Investor Class Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$100,000	4.00%	4.17%	3.50%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.00%	3.09%	2.50%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.50%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1.50%	1.52%	1.25%
\$1,000,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

- The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
- No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

***MainStay Balanced Fund, MainStay Conservative Allocation Fund, MainStay Conservative ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Defensive ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Equity Allocation Fund, MainStay Equity ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Floating Rate Fund, MainStay Growth Allocation Fund, MainStay Growth ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Income Builder Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund, MainStay Moderate Allocation Fund and MainStay Moderate ETF Allocation Fund***

**Class A Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$100,000	3.00%	3.09%	2.75%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.75%
\$250,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

- The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
- No sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% (0.50% for each MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Fund) may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

**Investor Class Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$100,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.25%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	1.50%	1.52%	1.25%
\$250,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
2. No sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% (0.50% for each MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Fund) may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

***MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund and MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund***

**Class A Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$100,000	4.50%	4.71%	4.00%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.50%	3.63%	3.00%
\$250,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
2. No sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

**Investor Class Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$100,000	4.00%	4.17%	3.50%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.00%	3.09%	2.50%
\$250,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
2. No sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

***MainStay Short Term Bond Fund and MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund***

**Class A Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$250,000	1.00%	1.01%	1.00%
\$250,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
2. No sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 0.50% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 12 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

**Investor Class Shares**

Purchase amount	Sales charges as a percentage of <sup>1</sup>		Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
	Offering price	Net investment	
Less than \$250,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
\$250,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None

1. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.
2. No sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more. A contingent deferred sales charge of 0.50% may be imposed, however, on redemptions made within 12 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

Sales charges that are specific to customers of a specific intermediary are set forth in Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts.

**Class B Shares**

Effective February 28, 2017, Class B shares were closed to all new purchases and additional investments by existing Class B shareholders. Class B shares were sold without an initial sales charge. However, if Class B shares are redeemed within six years (four years with respect to MainStay Floating Rate Fund) of their purchase, a CDSC will be deducted from the redemption proceeds, except under circumstances described below. Additionally, Class B shares have higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees than other shares classes (except Class C or Class C2 shares) and, over time, these fees may cost you more than paying an initial sales charge. The Class B share CDSC and the higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees are paid to compensate the Distributor for its expenses in connection with the sale of Class B shares. Class B shares of MainStay Money Market Fund are not subject to a sales charge. The amount of the CDSC will depend on the number of years you have held the shares that you are redeeming, according to the following schedule:

**All MainStay Funds which offer Class B Shares (except MainStay Floating Rate Fund)**

For shares sold in the:	Contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) as a % of amount redeemed subject to charge
First year	5.00%
Second year	4.00%
Third year	3.00%
Fourth year	2.00%
Fifth year	2.00%
Sixth year	1.00%
Thereafter	None

**MainStay Floating Rate Fund**

For shares sold in the:	Contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) as a % of amount redeemed subject to charge
First year	3.00%
Second year	2.00%
Third year	2.00%
Fourth year	1.00%
Thereafter	None

**Class C Shares**

Class C shares are sold without an initial sales charge. However, if Class C shares are redeemed within one year of purchase (18 months with respect to MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund), a CDSC of 1.00% will be deducted from the redemption proceeds, except under circumstances described below. Additionally, Class C shares have higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees than other share class (except Class B and, with respect to MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund, Class C2 shares) and, over time, these fees may cost you more than paying an initial sales charge. The Class C share CDSC and the higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees are paid to compensate the Distributor for its expenses in connection with the sale of Class C shares. Class C shares of MainStay Money Market Fund are not subject to a sales charge.

**Class C2 Shares**

Class C2 shares are sold without an initial sales charge. However, if Class C2 shares are redeemed within one year of purchase, a CDSC of 1.00% will be deducted from the redemption proceeds, except under circumstances described below. Additionally, Class C2 shares have higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees than other share classes (except Class B shares of certain Funds) and, over time, these fees may cost you more than paying an initial sales charge. The Class C2 share CDSC and the higher ongoing distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees are paid to compensate the Distributor for its expenses in connection with the sale of Class C2 shares.

### Computing Contingent Deferred Sales Charge on Class B, Class C and Class C2 Shares

Subject to certain exceptions, a CDSC will be imposed on redemptions of Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares of a MainStay Fund, at the rates previously described, at the time of any redemption by a shareholder that reduces the current value of the shareholder's Class B, Class C or Class C2 share account to an amount that is lower than the amount of all payments by the shareholder for the purchase of Class B shares during the preceding six years (four years with respect to MainStay Floating Rate Fund) or Class C or Class C2 shares during the preceding year (18 months with respect to MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund). The CDSC is calculated based on the lesser of the offering price or the market value of the shares being sold. The MainStay Funds first redeem the shares that have no sales charges (shares representing the amount of any appreciation on the original value of your shares, fully aged shares, and any shares received through the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains) and then the shares you have held longest.

For example, no CDSC will be imposed to the extent that the NAV of the Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares redeemed does not exceed:

- the current aggregate NAV of Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares of the MainStay Fund purchased more than six years (four years with respect to MainStay Floating Rate Fund) prior to the redemption for Class B shares or more than one year (18 months with respect to MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund) prior to the redemption for Class C or Class C2 shares; plus
- the current aggregate NAV of Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares of the MainStay Fund purchased through reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions; plus
- increases in the NAV of the investor's Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares of the MainStay Fund above the total amount of payments for the purchase of Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares of the MainStay Fund made during the preceding six years (four years with respect to MainStay Floating Rate Fund) for Class B shares or one year (18 months with respect to MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund) for Class C or Class C2 shares.

There are exceptions, which are described below.

Further information regarding sales charges is available in the SAI.

### SALES CHARGE REDUCTIONS AND WAIVERS

The MainStay Funds make available (free of charge) information regarding sales charge reductions and waivers on our website at [nylinvestments.com/funds/prices](http://nylinvestments.com/funds/prices).

#### Reducing the Initial Sales Charge on Investor Class and Class A Shares

You may be eligible to buy Investor Class and Class A shares of the MainStay Funds at one of the reduced sales charge rates shown in the tables above through a Right of Accumulation or a Letter of Intent, as briefly described below. You may also be eligible for a waiver of the initial sales charge as set forth below or in Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts. Each MainStay Fund reserves the right to modify or eliminate these programs at any time. However, please note the Right of Accumulation or Letter of Intent may only be used to reduce sales charges and may not be used to satisfy investment minimums or to avoid the automatic conversion feature of Investor Class or Class A shares.

- **Right of Accumulation**

A Right of Accumulation allows you to reduce the initial sales charge as shown in the tables above by combining the amount of your current purchase with the current market value of investments made by you, your spouse, and your children under age 21 in Investor Class, Class A, Class B, Class C, Class C2 or SIMPLE Class shares of most MainStay Funds. You may not include investments of previously non-commissioned shares in the MainStay Money Market Fund, investments in Class I shares, or your interests in any MainStay Fund held through a 401(k) plan or other employee benefit plan. For example, if you currently own \$45,000 worth of Class C shares of a MainStay Fund, your spouse owns \$50,000 worth of Class B shares of another MainStay Fund, and you wish to invest \$15,000 in a MainStay Fund, using your Right of Accumulation you can invest that \$15,000 in Investor Class or Class A shares and pay the reduced sales charge rate normally applicable to a \$110,000 investment. For more information please see the SAI.

- **Letter of Intent**

Whereas the Right of Accumulation allows you to use prior investments to reach a reduced initial sales charge, a Letter of Intent allows you to qualify for a discount by combining your current purchase amount with purchases you, your spouse or children under age 21 intend to make in the near future. A Letter of Intent is a written statement of your intention to purchase Investor Class, Class A, Class C, Class C2 or SIMPLE Class shares of one or more MainStay Funds (excluding investments of non-commissioned shares in the MainStay Money Market Fund) over a 24-month period. The total amount of your intended purchases will determine the reduced sales charge rate that will apply to Investor Class or Class A shares of the MainStay Funds purchased during that period. You can also apply a Right of Accumulation to these purchases.

Your Letter of Intent goal must be at least \$100,000. Submitting a Letter of Intent does not obligate you to purchase the specified amount of shares. If you do not meet your intended purchase goal, the initial sales charge that you paid on your purchases will be

recalculated to reflect the actual value of shares purchased. A certain portion of your shares will be held in escrow by the Transfer Agent for this purpose. For more information please see the SAI.

- **Your Responsibility**

To receive the reduced sales charge, you must inform the Transfer Agent of your eligibility and holdings at the time of your purchase if you are buying shares directly from the MainStay Funds. If you are buying MainStay Fund shares through a financial intermediary firm, you must tell your financial adviser of your eligibility for a Right of Accumulation or a Letter of Intent at the time of your purchase.

To combine shares of eligible MainStay Funds held in accounts at other intermediaries under your Right of Accumulation or a Letter of Intent, you may be required to provide the Transfer Agent or your financial adviser a copy of each account statement showing your current holdings of each eligible MainStay Fund, including statements for accounts held by you, your spouse or your children under age 21, as described above. The Transfer Agent or intermediary through which you are buying shares will combine the value of all your eligible MainStay Fund holdings based on the current NAV per share to determine what Investor Class or Class A sales charge rate you may qualify for on your current purchase. **If you do not inform the Transfer Agent or your financial adviser of all of your MainStay Fund holdings or planned MainStay Fund purchases that make you eligible for a sales charge reduction or do not provide requested documentation, you may not receive the discount to which you are otherwise entitled.**

"Spouse," with respect to a Right of Accumulation and Letter of Intent, is defined as the person to whom you are legally married. We also consider your spouse to include one of the following: (i) an individual of the same gender with whom you have been joined in a civil union or legal contract similar to marriage; (ii) a domestic partner, who is an individual (including one of the same gender) to whom you are not related by blood and with whom you have shared a primary residence for at least six months in a relationship as a couple where you, your domestic partner or both of you provide for the personal or financial welfare of the other without a fee; or (iii) an individual with whom you have a common law marriage, which is a marriage in a state where such marriages are recognized between a man and a woman arising from the fact that the two live together and hold themselves out as being married.

### **Purchases at Net Asset Value**

A Fund's Class A shares may be purchased at NAV, without payment of any sales charge, by its current and former Trustees; New York Life and its subsidiaries and their employees, officers, directors, or agents or former employees (and immediate family members); individuals and other types of accounts purchasing through "wrap fee" or other programs sponsored by a financial intermediary firm; employees (and immediate family members) of the Subadvisors; any employee or registered representative of a financial intermediary firm (and immediate family members) and any employee of DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. that is assigned to the Fund. Class A shares or Investor Class shares may be purchased without an initial sales load by qualified tuition programs operating under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code.

There is no sales charge on shares purchased through the automatic reinvestment of dividends or capital gains.

Class A shares of the MainStay Funds also may be purchased at NAV, without payment of any sales charge, by shareholders:

- (i) who owned Service Class shares of a series of Eclipse Trust (the predecessor trust for certain Funds) or certain series of MainStay Funds Trust, as of December 31, 2003, and who are invested directly with and have maintained their account with the Fund; and
- (ii) who owned Class P shares of certain Epoch Funds as of the closing date of their reorganization and who are invested directly with and have maintained their account with the Funds.

### **Purchases Through Financial Intermediaries**

The MainStay Funds have authorized financial intermediary firms (such as a broker/dealers, financial advisers or financial institutions), and other intermediaries that the firms may designate, to accept orders. When an authorized firm or its designee has received your order, together with the purchase price of the shares, it is considered received by the MainStay Funds and will be priced at the next computed NAV. Financial intermediary firms may charge transaction fees or other fees and may modify other features such as minimum investment amounts, share class eligibility and exchange privileges.

Please read your financial intermediary firm's program materials for any special provisions or additional service features that may apply to investing in the MainStay Funds through the firm.

***The availability of initial sales charge waivers (and discounts) may depend on the particular financial intermediary or type of account through which you purchase MainStay Fund shares.*** The MainStay Funds' initial sales charge waivers disclosed in this Prospectus and the SAI are available through financial intermediaries. The initial sales charge waivers available only to customers of certain other financial intermediaries are set forth in Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts to this Prospectus. For these customers, the sales charge waivers offered by the MainStay Funds may not be available for transactions through the intermediary. Please contact your financial intermediary regarding the availability of applicable sales charge waivers and information regarding the intermediary's related policies and procedures.



### Contingent Deferred Sales Charge on Certain Investor Class and Class A Share Redemptions

For purchases of Class A and Investor Class shares of each MainStay Fund (except MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund and MainStay Short Term Bond Fund), a CDSC of 1.00% may be imposed on redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. For purchases of Class A and Investor Class shares of MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund and MainStay Short Term Bond Fund, a CDSC of 0.50% may be imposed on redemptions made within 12 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge.

The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers - Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges" below.

### Waivers of Contingent Deferred Sales Charges

A CDSC may not be imposed on redemptions of Class A and Investor Class shares purchased at NAV through financial intermediaries or by persons that are affiliated with New York Life or its affiliates. Any applicable CDSC on Class A and Investor Class shares may be waived for redemptions made through a financial intermediary firm that has waived its finder's fee or other similar compensation.

In addition, the CDSC on subject Class A, Investor Class, Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares may be waived for: (i) withdrawals from qualified retirement plans and nonqualified deferred compensation plans resulting from separation of service, loans, hardship withdrawals, Qualified Domestic Relations Orders ("QDROs") and required excess contribution returns pursuant to applicable IRS rules; and Required Minimum Distributions (based on MainStay holdings only) for IRA and 403(b)(7) TSA participants in the year following the year in which such participant attains age 72. However, different rules relating to mandatory distributions apply to individuals who attained age 70 1/2 before 2020; (ii) withdrawals related to the termination of a retirement plan where no successor plan has been established; (iii) transfers within a retirement plan where the proceeds of the redemption are invested in any guaranteed investment contract written by New York Life or any of its affiliates, transfers to products offered within a retirement plan which uses NYLIM Service Company or an affiliate as the recordkeeper; as well as participant transfers or rollovers from a retirement plan to a MainStay IRA; (iv) required distributions by charitable trusts under Section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code for accounts held directly with a MainStay Fund; (v) redemptions following the death of the shareholder or the beneficiary of a living revocable trust or within one year (18 months with respect to Class A, Investor Class and Class C shares of the MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund) following the disability of a shareholder occurring subsequent to the purchase of shares; (vi) redemptions under the Systematic Withdrawal Plan for accounts held directly with the Fund used to pay scheduled monthly premiums on insurance policies issued by New York Life or an affiliate; (vii) continuing, periodic systematic withdrawals within one year of the date of the initial purchase, under the Systematic Withdrawal Plan, up to an annual total of 10% of the value of a shareholder's Class A, Investor Class, Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares in a Fund; (viii) redemptions by New York Life or any of its affiliates or by accounts managed by New York Life or any of its affiliates; (ix) redemptions effected by registered investment companies by virtue of transactions with a Fund; and (x) redemptions by shareholders of shares purchased with the proceeds of a settlement payment made in connection with the liquidation and dissolution of a limited partnership sponsored by New York Life or one of its affiliates.

*The availability of contingent deferred sales charge waivers may depend on the particular financial intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold MainStay Fund shares.* The MainStay Funds' contingent deferred sales charge waivers disclosed in this Prospectus and the SAI are available for direct accounts and through financial intermediaries. The contingent deferred sales charge waivers available through certain other financial intermediaries are set forth in Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts to this Prospectus. Please contact your financial intermediary regarding applicable sales charge waivers and information regarding the intermediary's related policies and procedures.

For information about these considerations, call your financial adviser or the Transfer Agent toll free at **800-624-6782**; see our website at [nylinvestments.com/funds/prices](http://nylinvestments.com/funds/prices); and read the information under "Purchase, Redemption, Exchanges and Repurchase—Contingent Deferred Sales Charge, Investor Class and Class A" in the SAI.

## INFORMATION ON FEES

### Rule 12b-1 Plans

Each MainStay Fund (except the MainStay Money Market Fund) has adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for certain classes of shares pursuant to which distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees are paid to the Distributor. Rule 12b-1 fees are calculated and accrued daily and paid monthly. The Investor Class, Class A and Class R2 12b-1 plans provide for payment for distribution and/or service activities of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the respective class. The Class B and Class C 12b-1 plans each provide for payment of 0.75% for distribution and 0.25% for service activities for a total 12b-1 fee of up to 1.00% of the average daily net assets of Class B and Class C shares, respectively (0.50% for MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund). The Class C2 12b-1 plan provides for payment of 0.40% for distribution and 0.25% for service activities for a total 12b-1 fee of up to 0.65% of the average daily net assets of Class C2 shares. The Class R3 and SIMPLE Class 12b-1 plans each provide for payment of 0.25% for distribution and/or 0.25% for service activities for a total 12b-1 fee of up to 0.50% of the average

daily net assets of Class R3 and SIMPLE Class shares. The distribution activities paid for by this distribution fee are those activities that are primarily intended to result in the sale of MainStay Fund shares. The service activities paid for by this service fee are personal shareholder services and maintenance of shareholder accounts. With respect to Class R2 and Class R3 shares, the portion of the 12b-1 fee dedicated to service activities is in addition to the 0.10% of annual net assets paid under the Class R2 and Class R3 Shareholder Services Plans, as discussed in the section entitled "Shareholder Services Plans." The Distributor may pay all or a portion of the 12b-1 fee to your investment professional. Because 12b-1 fees are ongoing, over time they will increase the cost of an investment in the MainStay Fund and may cost more than some types of sales charges.

### Shareholder Services Plans

Each MainStay Fund that offers Class R1, Class R2 or Class R3 shares has adopted a Shareholder Services Plan with respect to those classes. Under the terms of the Shareholder Services Plans, each MainStay Fund's Class R1, Class R2 or Class R3 shares pay New York Life Investments, its affiliates or independent third-party service providers, as compensation for services rendered to the shareholders of the Class R1, Class R2 or Class R3 shares, a shareholder service fee at the rate of 0.10% on an annualized basis of the average daily net assets of Class R1, Class R2 or Class R3 shares of such MainStay Fund.

Pursuant to the Shareholder Services Plans, each MainStay Fund's Class R1, Class R2 or Class R3 shares may pay for shareholder services or account maintenance services, including assistance in establishing and maintaining shareholder accounts, processing purchase and redemption orders, communicating periodically with shareholders and assisting shareholders who have questions or other needs relating to their account. Because service fees are ongoing, over time they will increase the cost of an investment in the MainStay Fund and may cost more than certain types of sales charges. With respect to the Class R2 and R3 shares, these services and fees are in addition to those services and fees that may be provided under the Class R2 or Class R3 12b-1 plan.

### Small Account Fee

Several of the MainStay Funds have a relatively large number of shareholders with small account balances. Small accounts increase the transfer agency expenses borne by the Funds. In an effort to reduce total transfer agency expenses, the MainStay Funds (except the MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds) have implemented a small account fee. Each shareholder with an account balance of less than \$1,000 (\$5,000 for Class A share accounts) will be charged an annual per account fee of \$20 (assessed semi-annually, as discussed below). The fee may be deducted directly from your account balance. This small account fee will not apply to certain types of accounts including:

- Class A share (if shareholder account balance is at least \$5,000), Class B share, Class I share, Class R1 share, Class R2 share, Class R3 share and Class R6 share accounts, retirement plan services bundled accounts and investment-only retirement accounts;
- accounts with active AutoInvest plans where the MainStay Funds deduct funds directly from the client's checking or savings account;
- New York Life Investments SIMPLE IRA Plan Accounts and SEP IRA Accounts that have been funded/established for less than 1 year;
- certain 403(b)(7) accounts;
- accounts serviced by unaffiliated financial intermediary firms or third-party administrators (other than New York Life Investments SIMPLE IRA Plan Accounts); and
- certain Investor Class accounts where the small account balance is due solely to the conversion from Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares.

This small account fee will be deducted in \$10 increments on or about March 1st and September 1st of each year. For accounts with balances of less than \$10, the remaining balance will be deducted and the account will be closed. The MainStay Funds may, from time to time, consider and implement additional measures to increase the average shareholder account size and/or otherwise reduce the cost of transfer agency services. Please contact the MainStay Funds by calling toll-free **800-624-6782** for more information.

### COMPENSATION TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY FIRMS

Financial intermediary firms and their associated financial advisers are paid in different ways for the services they provide to the MainStay Funds and shareholders. Such compensation may vary depending upon the financial intermediary firm, the MainStay Fund sold, the amount invested, the share class sold, the amount of time that shares are held and/or the services provided by the particular financial intermediary firm.

The Distributor will pay sales concessions to financial intermediary firms, as described in the tables under "Information on Sales Charges" above, on the purchase price of Investor Class or Class A shares sold subject to a sales charge. The Distributor retains the difference, if any, between the sales charge that you pay and the portion that it pays to financial intermediary firms as a sales concession. The Distributor and/or an affiliate, from its/their own resources, also may pay a finder's fee or other compensation up to 1.00% of the purchase price of Investor Class or Class A shares, sold at NAV, to financial intermediary firms at the time of sale. The

Distributor may pay a sales concession of up to 1.00% on purchases of Class C or Class C2 shares to financial intermediary firms at the time of sale.

For share classes that have adopted a 12b-1 plan, the Distributor will also pay, pursuant to the 12b-1 plan, distribution-related and other service fees to qualified financial intermediary firms for providing certain services.

In addition to the payments described above, the Distributor and/or an affiliate will pay from its/their own resources additional fees to certain financial intermediary firms, including an affiliated broker/dealer, in connection with the sale of any class of MainStay Fund shares (other than Class R6) and/or shareholder or account servicing arrangements. The amount paid to financial intermediary firms pursuant to these sales and/or servicing fee arrangements varies and may involve payments of up to 0.25% on new sales and/or up to 0.35% annually on assets held or fixed dollar amounts according to the terms of the agreement between the Distributor and/or its affiliate and the financial intermediary. The Distributor or an affiliate may make these payments based on factors including, but not limited to, the distribution potential of the financial intermediary, the types of products and programs offered by the financial intermediary, the level and/or type of marketing and administrative support provided by the financial intermediary, the level of assets attributable to and/or sales by the financial intermediary and the quality of the overall relationship with the financial intermediary. Such payments may qualify a MainStay Fund for preferred status with the financial intermediary receiving the payments or provide the representatives of the Distributor with access to representatives of the financial intermediary's sales force, in some cases on a preferential basis over the mutual funds and/or representatives of the Funds' competitors.

The Distributor, from its own resources or from those of an affiliate, also may reimburse financial intermediary firms in connection with their marketing activities supporting the MainStay Funds. To the extent permitted under applicable SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Distributor or an affiliate may sponsor training or informational meetings or provide other non-monetary benefits for financial intermediary firms and their associated financial advisers and may make other payments or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

Wholesaler representatives of the Distributor communicate with financial intermediary firms on a regular basis to educate their financial advisers about the MainStay Funds and to encourage the advisers to recommend the purchase of MainStay Fund shares to their clients. The Distributor, from its own resources or from those of an affiliate, may absorb the costs and expenses associated with the marketing efforts of these firms and financial advisers, which may include travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law. The Distributor, from its own resources or from those of an affiliate, provides compensation to its wholesaler representatives for their sales efforts in promoting sales of the MainStay Funds, which may vary based on the MainStay Funds being promoted and/or which financial intermediary firms and/or financial advisers are involved in selling MainStay Fund shares or are listed on MainStay Fund accounts.

To the extent that financial intermediaries receiving payments from the Distributor or an affiliate sell more shares of the MainStay Funds or retain more shares of the MainStay Funds for their clients' accounts, New York Life Investments and its affiliates benefit from the incremental management and other fees they receive with respect to those assets.

In addition to the payments described above, NYLIM Service Company or an affiliate may make payments to financial intermediary firms that provide sub-transfer agency and other administrative services in addition to supporting distribution of the MainStay Funds. NYLIM Service Company uses a portion of the transfer agent fees it receives from the MainStay Funds to make these sub-transfer agency and other administrative payments. To the extent that the fee amounts payable by NYLIM Service Company or an affiliate for such sub-transfer agency and other administrative services exceed the corresponding transfer agent fees that the MainStay Funds pay to NYLIM Service Company, then NYLIM Service Company or an affiliate will pay the difference from its own resources. In connection with these arrangements, NYLIM Service Company may retain a portion of the fees for the sub-transfer agency oversight, support and administrative services it provides.

For Class R6 shares, no compensation, administrative payments, sub-transfer agency payments or service payments are paid to financial intermediary firms from MainStay Fund assets or the Distributor's or an affiliate's resources. Class R6 shares do not provide for the payment of sales charges, Rule 12b-1 fees, or other compensation to financial intermediaries for their efforts in assisting in the sale of, or in selling the MainStay Fund's shares.

Although financial firms that sell MainStay Fund shares may execute brokerage transactions for a MainStay Fund's portfolio, the MainStay Funds, New York Life Investments and the Subadvisors do not consider the sale of MainStay Fund shares as a factor when choosing financial firms to effect portfolio transactions for the MainStay Funds.

The types and amounts of payments described above can be significant to the financial intermediary. Payments made from the Distributor's or an affiliate's resources do not increase the price or decrease the amount or value of the shares you purchase. However, if investment advisers, distributors or affiliates of mutual funds make such payments in differing amounts, financial intermediary firms and their financial advisers may have financial incentives and be subject to conflicts of interest for recommending a particular mutual fund or a particular share class of that fund over other mutual funds. For example, payments made by the Distributor or an affiliate, as described above, may be used by the financial intermediary firm to reduce or eliminate transaction charges associated with purchases of MainStay

Fund shares. Payments made from the Distributor's or an affiliate's own resources are not reflected in tables in the "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" section of the Prospectus because the payments are not made by the MainStay Funds.

For more information regarding the types of compensation described above, see the SAI or consult with your financial intermediary firm or financial adviser. **You should also review carefully any disclosure by your financial intermediary firm as to compensation received by that firm and/or your financial adviser.**

## **BUYING, SELLING, CONVERTING AND EXCHANGING MAINSTAY FUND SHARES**

### **HOW TO OPEN YOUR ACCOUNT**

#### **Investor Class, Class A or Class C Shares**

Return your completed MainStay Funds application in good order with a check payable to the MainStay Funds for the amount of your investment to your financial adviser or directly to MainStay Funds, P.O. Box 219003, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9000. Alternatively, you may choose to have your initial deposit processed via ACH from your bank account. You can do this by selecting the initial deposit via ACH option and submitting bank information on your application. Please note that if you select Class A shares on your application and you are not eligible to invest in Class A shares, we will treat your application as being in good order but will invest you in Investor Class shares of the same MainStay Fund provided Investor Class shares are available through your intermediary if you are not purchasing shares directly from the MainStay Funds. Similarly, if you select Investor Class shares and you are eligible to invest in Class A shares we will treat your application as being in good order, but will invest you in Class A shares of the same MainStay Fund.

**Good order** means all the necessary information, signatures and documentation have been fully completed. With respect to a redemption request, good order generally means that a letter must be signed by the record owner(s) exactly as the shares are registered, and a Medallion Signature Guarantee may be required. See "Medallion Signature Guarantees" below. In cases where a redemption is requested by a corporation, partnership, trust, fiduciary or any other person other than the record owner, written evidence of authority acceptable to NYLIM Service Company must be submitted before the redemption request will be processed.

#### **Class I, Class R1, Class R2, Class R3, Class R6 and SIMPLE Class Shares**

If you are participating in a company savings plan, such as a 401(k) plan, profit sharing plan, defined benefit plan, Keogh or other employee-directed plan, your company will provide you with the information you need to open an account and buy or sell Class I, Class R1, Class R2, Class R3, Class R6 or SIMPLE Class shares of the MainStay Funds.

If you are investing through a financial intermediary firm, the firm will assist you with opening an account.

#### **Class C2 Shares**

Class C2 shares are available only through certain financial intermediary firms. The firm will assist you with opening an account.

#### **All Classes**

You buy shares at NAV (plus, for Investor Class and Class A shares, any applicable front-end sales charge). NAV is generally calculated by each MainStay Fund as of the Fund's close (usually 4:00 pm Eastern time) on the Exchange every day the Exchange is open. The MainStay Funds do not usually calculate their NAVs on days when the Exchange is scheduled to be closed. When you buy shares, you must pay the NAV next calculated after we receive your purchase request in good order. Alternatively, the MainStay Funds have arrangements with certain financial intermediary firms whereby purchase requests through these entities are considered received in good order when received by the financial intermediary firm together with the purchase price of the shares ordered. The order will then be priced at a MainStay Fund's NAV next computed after receipt in good order of the purchase request by these entities. Such financial intermediary firms are responsible for timely and accurately transmitting the purchase request to the MainStay Funds.

If the Exchange is closed due to inclement weather, technology problems or any other reason on a day it would normally be open for business, or the Exchange has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, a MainStay Fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day and accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate its NAV as of, the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as New York Life Investments believes there generally remains an adequate market to obtain reliable and accurate market quotations. On any business day when the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the bond markets close trading early, a MainStay Fund reserves the right to close at such earlier closing time, and therefore accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate a Fund's NAV as of, such earlier closing time.

When you open your account, you may also want to choose certain buying and selling options, including transactions by wire. In most cases, these choices can be made later in writing, but it may be quicker and more convenient to decide on them when you open your account. Please note that your bank may charge a fee for wire transfers.

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens a new account and to determine whether such person's

name appears on government lists of known or suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations. As a result, the MainStay Funds, or your financial adviser on their behalf, must obtain the following information for each person who opens a new account:

- Name;
- Date of birth (for individuals);
- Residential or business street address (although post office boxes are still permitted for mailing); and
- Social security number or taxpayer identification number.

You may also be asked for a copy of your driver's license, passport or other identifying document in order to verify your identity. In addition, it may be necessary to verify your identity by cross-referencing your identification information with a consumer report or other electronic database. Additional information may be required to open accounts for corporations and other entities. Certain information regarding beneficial ownership will be verified, including information about the identity of beneficial owners of such entities.

**Federal law prohibits the MainStay Funds and other financial institutions from opening a new account unless they receive the minimum identifying information listed above.**

After an account is opened, the MainStay Funds may restrict your ability to purchase additional shares until your identity is verified, and, for legal entities, the identities of beneficial owners are verified. The MainStay Funds also may close your account or take other appropriate action if they are unable to verify your identity within a reasonable time. If your account is closed for this reason, your shares will be redeemed at the NAV next calculated after the account is closed, and the MainStay Funds, New York Life Investments and its affiliates and the Board will not be responsible for any loss in your account or tax liability resulting therefrom.

## CONVERSIONS BETWEEN SHARE CLASSES

In addition to any automatic conversion features described above in this Shareholder Guide with respect to Investor Class, Class B, Class C, Class C2 and SIMPLE Class shares, you generally may also elect on a voluntary basis to convert, for example:

- Investor Class shares into Class A shares, or Investor Class shares that are no longer subject to a CDSC into Class I shares, of the same MainStay Fund, subject to satisfying the eligibility requirements of Class A or Class I shares.
- Class A shares that are no longer subject to a CDSC into Class I shares of the same MainStay Fund, subject to satisfying the eligibility requirements of Class I shares.
- Class C or Class C2 shares that are no longer subject to a CDSC into Class A or Class I shares of the same MainStay Fund to facilitate participation in a fee-based advisory program, subject to satisfying the eligibility requirements of Class A or Class I shares.

Also, you generally may elect on a voluntary basis to convert your Investor Class, Class A, Class C or Class C2 shares that are no longer subject to a CDSC, or Class I, Class R1, Class R2 or Class R3 shares, into Class R6 shares of the same MainStay Fund, subject to satisfying the eligibility requirements of Class R6 shares.

These limitations do not impact any automatic conversion features described elsewhere in this Shareholder Guide with respect to Investor Class, Class B, Class C, Class C2 and SIMPLE Class shares. An investor may directly or through his or her financial intermediary contact the MainStay Funds to request a voluntary conversion between share classes of the same MainStay Fund as described above. You may be required to provide sufficient information to establish eligibility to convert to the new share class. Class B shares are ineligible for a voluntary conversion. All permissible conversions will be made on the basis of the relevant NAVs of the two classes without the imposition of any sales load, fee or other charge. If you fail to remain eligible for the new share class, you may be converted automatically back to your original share class. Although the MainStay Funds expect that a conversion (or intra-MainStay Fund exchange) between share classes of the same MainStay Fund should not result in the recognition of a gain or loss for tax purposes, you should consult with your own tax adviser with respect to the tax treatment of your investment in a MainStay Fund. The MainStay Funds may change, suspend or terminate this conversion feature at any time.

Class C or Class C2 shares held through a financial intermediary in an omnibus account will be converted into Class A shares or Investor Class shares only if the intermediary can document that the shareholder has met the required holding period. In certain circumstances, for example, when shares are invested through retirement plans or omnibus accounts, a financial intermediary may not have transparency into how long a shareholder has held Class C or Class C2 shares for purposes of determining whether such Class C or Class C2 shares are eligible for automatic conversion into Class A shares or Investor Class shares. Thus, the financial intermediary may not have the ability to track purchases to credit individual shareholders' holding periods. In these circumstances, a Fund may not be able to automatically convert Class C or Class C2 shares into Class A shares or Investor Class shares as described above. In order to determine eligibility for conversion in these circumstances, it is the responsibility of the shareholder or its financial intermediary to notify the Fund that the shareholder is eligible for the conversion of Class C or Class C2 shares to Class A shares or Investor Class shares, and the shareholder or their financial intermediary may be required to maintain and provide the Fund with records that substantiate the holding period of Class C or Class C2 shares. For clients of financial intermediaries, it is the financial intermediary's responsibility (and

## Shareholder Guide

not the Funds') to keep records and to ensure that the shareholder is credited with the proper holding period. Please consult with your financial intermediary about your shares' eligibility for this conversion feature.

Following a share class conversion (or other similar shareholder transaction event, such as an intra-MainStay Fund exchange), the ongoing fees and expenses of the new share class will differ from and may be higher or lower than those of the share class that you previously held. You should carefully review information in this Prospectus relating to the new share class, including the fees, expenses and features of the new share class, or contact your financial intermediary for more information.

You should also consult your financial intermediary to learn more about the details of these types of shareholder transaction events for Fund shares held through the intermediary.

## Opening Your Account – Individual Shareholders

	How	Details
<b>By wire:</b>	<p>You or your financial adviser should call us toll-free at <b>800-624-6782</b> to obtain an account number and wiring instructions. Wire the purchase amount to:</p> <p>State Street Bank and Trust Company</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ABA #011-0000-28</li> <li>• MainStay Funds (DDA #99029415)</li> <li>• Attn: Custody and Shareholder Services</li> </ul>	<p>Please take note of the applicable minimum initial investment amounts for your MainStay Fund and share class.</p> <p>The wire must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name(s) of investor(s);</li> <li>• your account number; and</li> <li>• MainStay Fund name and share class.</li> </ul> <p>Your bank may charge a fee for the wire transfer. An application must be received by NYLIM Service Company within three business days.</p>
<b>By mail:</b>	<p>Return your completed MainStay Funds Application with a check for the amount of your investment to:</p> <p>MainStay Funds P.O. Box 219003 Kansas City, MO 64121-9000</p> <p>Send overnight orders to:</p> <p>MainStay Funds 430 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 219003 Kansas City, MO 64105-1407</p>	<p>Make your check payable to MainStay Funds. Please take note of the applicable minimum initial investment amounts for your MainStay Fund and share class.</p> <p>Be sure to write on your check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name(s) of investor(s); and</li> <li>• MainStay Fund name and share class.</li> </ul> <p>Alternatively, you may choose to have your initial deposit processed via ACH from your bank account. You can do this by selecting the initial deposit via ACH option and submitting bank information on your application. <b>Please take note of the applicable minimum investment amounts for your Fund and share class.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maximum ACH purchase amount is \$100,000.</li> <li>• If the bank information section of your application is not completed in its entirety, we will be unable to process your initial deposit.</li> </ul>

**Buying additional shares of the MainStay Funds – Individual Shareholders**

	How	Details
<b>By wire:</b>	<p>Wire the purchase amount to: State Street Bank and Trust Company</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ABA #011-0000-28</li> <li>• MainStay Funds (DDA #99029415)</li> <li>• Attn: Custody and Shareholder Services</li> </ul>	<p>Please take note of the applicable minimum investment amounts for your MainStay Fund and share class.</p> <p>The wire must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name(s) of investor(s);</li> <li>• your account number; and</li> <li>• MainStay Fund name and share class.</li> </ul> <p>Your bank may charge a fee for the wire transfer.</p>
<b>By phone:</b>	<p>Call, or have your financial adviser call us toll-free at <b>800-624-6782</b> between 8:30 am and 5:00 pm Eastern time any day the Exchange is open to make an ACH purchase.</p>	<p>Eligible investors can purchase shares by using electronic debits from a designated bank account on file. Please take note of the applicable minimum investment amounts for your MainStay Fund and share class.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maximum ACH purchase amount is \$100,000.</li> <li>• We must have your bank information on file.</li> </ul>
<b>By mail:</b>	<p>Address your order to:</p> <p>MainStay Funds P.O. Box 219003 Kansas City, MO 64121-9000</p> <p>Send overnight orders to:</p> <p>MainStay Funds 430 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 219003 Kansas City, MO 64105-1407</p>	<p>Make your check payable to MainStay Funds. Please take note of the applicable minimum investment amounts for your MainStay Fund and share class.</p> <p>Be sure to write on your check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name(s) of investor(s);</li> <li>• your account number; and</li> <li>• MainStay Fund name and share class.</li> </ul>
<b>By internet:</b>	<p>Visit us at <a href="http://nylinvestments.com/funds">nylinvestments.com/funds</a></p>	<p>Eligible investors can purchase shares via ACH by using electronic debits from a designated bank account on file. Please take note of the applicable minimum investment amounts for your MainStay Fund and share class.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maximum ACH purchase amount is \$100,000.</li> <li>• We must have your bank information on file.</li> </ul>



## Selling Shares – Individual Shareholders

	How	Details
<b>By contacting your financial adviser:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You may sell (redeem) your shares through your financial adviser or by any of the methods described below.</li> </ul>
<b>By phone:</b>	<p><b>To receive proceeds by check:</b> Call us toll-free at <b>800-624-6782</b> between 8:30 am and 5:00 pm Eastern time any day the Exchange is open. You should have your account number and social security or taxpayer identification number available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally, after receiving your sell order by phone, we will send a check to the account owner at the owner's address of record the next business day, although it may take up to seven days to do so. Generally, we will not send checks to addresses on record for 30 days or less.</li> <li>The maximum order we can process by phone is \$100,000.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>To receive proceeds by wire:</b> Call us toll-free at <b>800-624-6782</b> between 8:30 am and 5:00 pm Eastern time any day the Exchange is open. You should have your account number and social security or taxpayer identification number available. Eligible investors may sell shares and have proceeds electronically credited to their designated bank account on file.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally, after receiving your sell order by phone, we will send the proceeds by bank wire to your bank account on file the next business day, although it may take up to seven days to do so. Your bank may charge you a fee to receive the wire transfer.</li> <li>We must have your bank account information on file.</li> <li>There is an \$11 fee for wire redemptions, except no fee applies to redemptions of Class I shares.</li> <li>Generally, the minimum wire transfer amount is \$1,000.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>To receive proceeds electronically by ACH:</b> Call us toll-free at <b>800-624-6782</b> between 8:30 am and 5:00 pm Eastern time any day the Exchange is open. You should have your account number and social security or taxpayer identification number available. Eligible investors may sell shares and have proceeds electronically credited to their designated bank account on file.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally, after receiving your sell order by phone, we will send the proceeds by ACH transfer to your designated bank account on file the next business day, although it may take up to seven days to do so.</li> <li>We must have your bank account information on file.</li> <li>After we initiate the ACH transfer, proceeds may take 2-3 business days to reach your bank account.</li> <li>The MainStay Funds do not charge fees for ACH transfers.</li> <li>The maximum ACH transfer amount is \$100,000.</li> </ul>
<b>By mail:</b>	<p>Address your order to:</p> <p>MainStay Funds P.O. Box 219003 Kansas City, MO 64121-9000</p> <p>Send overnight orders to:</p> <p>MainStay Funds 430 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 219003 Kansas City, MO 64105-1407</p>	<p>Write a letter of instruction that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>your name(s) and signature(s);</li> <li>your account number;</li> <li>MainStay Fund name and share class; and</li> <li>dollar amount or share amount you want to sell.</li> </ul> <p>A <b>Medallion Signature Guarantee</b> may be required.</p> <p>There is a \$15 fee for Class A shares (\$25 fee for Investor Class, Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares) for checks mailed to you via overnight service.</p>
<b>By internet:</b>	Visit us at <a href="http://nylinvestments.com/funds">nylinvestments.com/funds</a>	

## GENERAL POLICIES

---

The following are our general policies regarding the purchase and sale of MainStay Fund shares. The MainStay Funds reserve the right to change these policies at any time. Certain retirement plans and/or financial intermediaries may adopt different policies. Consult your plan or account documents for the policies applicable to you or contact your financial intermediary for more information.

### Buying Shares

- All investments must be in U.S. dollars with funds drawn on a U.S. bank. We generally will not accept payment in the following forms: travelers checks, personal money orders, credit card convenience checks, cash or starter checks.
- Generally, we do not accept third-party checks, and we reserve the right to limit the number of checks processed at one time.
- The MainStay Funds may not allow investments in accounts that do not have a correct address for the investor.
- If your investment check or ACH purchase does not clear, your order will be canceled and your account will be responsible for any losses or fees a MainStay Fund incurs as a result. Your account will also be charged a \$20 fee for each returned check or canceled ACH purchase. In addition, a MainStay Fund may also redeem shares to cover any losses it incurs as a result. If an AutoInvest payment is returned unpaid for two consecutive periods, the privilege will be suspended until you notify us to reinstate it.
- If you wish to defer or stop an ACH purchase, please contact the MainStay Funds at least 3 days prior to the scheduled purchase.
- A MainStay Fund may, in its discretion, reject, restrict or cancel, in whole or in part, without prior notice, any order for the purchase of shares.
- The MainStay Funds do not issue share certificates at this time.
- To buy shares by wire the same day, we generally must receive your wired money by 4:00 pm Eastern time. Your bank may charge a fee for the wire transfer.
- To buy shares electronically via ACH, generally call before 4:00 pm Eastern time to buy shares at the current day's NAV.

### Selling Shares

- Your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after we receive your request in good order. Generally, we will make the payment, less any applicable CDSC, on the next business day for all forms of payment after receiving your request in good order. However, it may take up to seven days to do so.
- If you redeem shares that were purchased by check or ACH shortly before such redemption, MainStay Funds will process your redemption but may delay sending the proceeds up to 10 days to reasonably ensure that the check or ACH payment has cleared.
- When you sell Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares, or Investor Class or Class A shares, when applicable, MainStay Funds will recover any applicable sales charges either by selling additional shares, if available, or by reducing your proceeds by the amount of those charges.
- The right to redeem shares of a Fund may be suspended and the payment of redemption proceeds may be postponed for any period beyond seven days:
  - during which the Exchange is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or during which trading on the Exchange is restricted;
  - when the SEC determines that a state of emergency exists that may make payment or transfer not reasonably practicable;
  - as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of the security holders of MainStay Funds; or
  - at any other time as the SEC, laws or regulations may allow.
- In addition, in the case of the MainStay Money Market Fund, the Board may impose a fee upon the sale of shares or may temporarily suspend the ability to sell shares if the Fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. The Board also may
  - suspend redemptions and irrevocably approve the liquidation of the MainStay Money Market Fund as permitted by applicable law.
  - Unless you decline telephone privileges on your application, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone order as long as the MainStay Funds take reasonable measures to verify the order.
  - Reinvestment will not relieve you of any tax consequences on gains realized from a sale. The deductions for losses, however, may be denied.
  - We require a written order to sell shares if an account has submitted a change of address during the previous 30 days, unless the proceeds of the sell order are directed to your bank account on file with us.
  - We require a written order to sell shares and a Medallion Signature Guarantee if:

- the proceeds from the sale are to be wired and we do not have on file required bank information to wire funds;
- the proceeds from the sale are being sent via wire or ACH to bank information that was added or changed within the past 30 days;
- the proceeds from the sale will exceed \$100,000 to the address of record;
- the proceeds of the sale are to be sent to an address other than the address of record;
- the account was designated as a lost shareholder account within 30 days of the redemption request; or
- the proceeds are to be payable to someone other than the registered account holder(s).
- In the interests of all shareholders, we reserve the right to:
  - temporarily hold redemption proceeds of natural persons (i) age 65 or older or (ii) age 18 and older who the Transfer Agent reasonably believes has a mental or physical impairment that renders the individual unable to protect his or her own interests from actual or attempted financial exploitation; however, the Transfer Agent is not required to hold redemption proceeds in these circumstances and does not assume any obligation to do so;
  - change or discontinue exchange privileges upon notice to shareholders, or temporarily suspend this privilege without notice under extraordinary circumstances;
  - change or discontinue the systematic withdrawal plan upon notice to shareholders;
  - close accounts with balances less than \$250 invested in Investor Class shares or \$750 invested in all other classes of shares (by redeeming all shares held and sending proceeds to the address of record); and/or
  - change the minimum investment amounts.
    - There is no fee for wire redemptions of Class I shares.
- Calls received before 4:00 pm Eastern time will generally receive the current day's NAV.
- Calls received after 4:00 pm Eastern time will receive the following business day's NAV.

Each MainStay Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents or proceeds from the sale of portfolio holdings (or a combination of these methods), unless it believes circumstances warrant otherwise. For example, under stressed market conditions, as well as during emergency or temporary circumstances, each MainStay Fund may distribute redemption proceeds in-kind (rather than in cash), access its line of credit or overdraft facility, or borrow through other sources (e.g., reverse repurchase agreements or engage in certain types of derivatives) to meet redemption requests. See "Redemptions-In-Kind" below and the SAI for more details regarding redemptions-in-kind.

### **MainStay Money Market Fund**

The MainStay Money Market Fund intends to qualify as a "retail money market fund" pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act or the rules governing money market funds. As a "retail money market fund," the Fund has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to limit all beneficial owners of the Fund to natural persons. In order to be eligible to invest in the Fund, you may be required to furnish the Fund or your financial intermediary with certain information (e.g., social security number or government-issued identification, such as a driver's license or passport) that confirms your eligibility to invest in the Fund. Accounts that are not beneficially owned by natural persons (for example, accounts not associated with a social security number), such as those opened by businesses, including small businesses, defined benefit plans and endowments, are not eligible to invest in the Fund and the Fund will deny purchases of Fund shares by such accounts.

Natural persons may invest in the Fund through certain tax-advantaged savings accounts, trusts and other retirement and investment accounts, which may include, among others: participant-directed defined contribution plans; individual retirement accounts; simplified employee pension arrangements; simple retirement accounts; custodial accounts; deferred compensation plans for government or tax-exempt organization employees; Archer medical savings accounts; college savings plans; health savings account plans; ordinary trusts and estates of natural persons; or certain other retirement and investment accounts with ultimate investment power held by the natural person beneficial owner, notwithstanding having an institutional decision maker making day-to-day decisions (e.g., a plan sponsor in certain retirement arrangements or an investment adviser managing discretionary investment accounts).

Financial intermediaries are required to take steps to remove any shareholders on behalf of whom they hold shares in the Fund that are not eligible to invest in, or are no longer eligible to invest in, the Fund. Further, financial intermediaries may only submit purchase orders if they have implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to limit all investors on behalf of whom they submit orders to accounts beneficially owned by natural persons. Financial intermediaries may be required by the Fund or a service provider to provide a written statement or other representation that they have in place, and operate in compliance with, such policies and procedures prior to submitting purchase orders.

The Fund may involuntarily redeem investors that do not satisfy the eligibility requirements for a “retail money market fund” or accounts that the Fund cannot confirm to its satisfaction are beneficially owned by natural persons. Neither the Fund, the Manager nor the Subadvisor will be responsible for any loss in an investor’s account or tax liability resulting from an involuntary redemption.

### **Additional Information**

Wiring money to the MainStay Funds reduces the time a shareholder must wait before redeeming shares. Wired funds are generally available for redemption on the next business day. A 10-day hold may be placed on purchases made by check or ACH payment from the date the purchase is received, making them unavailable for immediate redemption.

You may receive confirmation statements that describe your transactions. You should review the information in the confirmation statements carefully. If you notice an error, you should call the MainStay Funds or your financial adviser immediately. If you or your financial adviser fails to notify the MainStay Funds within one year of the transaction, you may be required to bear the costs of correction.

The policies and fees described in this Prospectus govern transactions with the MainStay Funds. If you invest through a third party—bank, broker/dealer, 401(k), financial adviser or financial supermarket—there may be transaction fees for, and you may be subject to, different investment minimums or limitations on buying or selling shares. Accordingly, the return to investors who purchase through financial intermediaries may be less than the return earned by investors who invest in a MainStay Fund directly. Consult a representative of your plan or financial institution if in doubt.

From time to time any of the MainStay Funds may close and reopen to new investors or new share purchases at their discretion. Due to the nature of their portfolio investments, certain MainStay Funds may be more likely to close and reopen than others. If a MainStay Fund is closed, either to new investors or new share purchases, and you redeem your total investment in the MainStay Fund, your account will be closed and you will not be able to make any additional investments in that MainStay Fund. If a MainStay Fund is closed to new investors, you may not exchange shares of other MainStay Funds for shares of that MainStay Fund unless you are already a shareholder of such MainStay Fund.

It is important that the MainStay Funds maintain a correct address for each investor. An incorrect address may cause an investor’s account statements and other mailings to be returned to the MainStay Funds. It is the responsibility of an investor to ensure that the MainStay Funds are aware of the correct address for the investor’s account(s). It is important to promptly notify us of any name or address changes.

### **Mutual fund accounts can be considered abandoned property.**

States increasingly are looking at inactive mutual fund accounts as possible abandoned or unclaimed property. Under certain circumstances, the MainStay Funds may be legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) an investor’s account to the appropriate state’s unclaimed property administrator. The MainStay Funds, the Board, and NYLIM Service Company and its affiliates will not be liable to investors or their representatives for good faith compliance with state unclaimed or abandoned property (escheatment) laws. If you invest in a MainStay Fund through a financial intermediary, we encourage you to contact the financial intermediary regarding applicable state escheatment laws.

Escheatment laws vary by state, and states have different criteria for defining inactivity and abandoned property. Generally, a mutual fund account may be subject to “escheatment” (i.e., considered to be abandoned or unclaimed property) if the account owner has not initiated any activity in the account or contacted the MainStay Funds for an “inactivity period” as specified in applicable state laws. If a MainStay Fund is unable to establish contact with an investor, the MainStay Fund will determine whether the investor’s account must legally be considered abandoned and whether the assets in the account must be transferred to the appropriate state’s unclaimed property administrator. Typically, an investor’s last known address of record determines the state that has jurisdiction.

We strongly encourage you to contact us at least annually to review your account information. Below are ways in which you can assist us in safeguarding your MainStay Fund investments.

- Log in to your account by entering your user ID and Personal ID (PIN) at [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds) to view your account information. Please note, simply visiting our public website may not be considered establishing contact with us under state escheatment laws.
- Call our 24-hour automated service line at **800-624-6782** and select option 1 for an account balance using your PIN.
- Call one of our customer service representatives at **800-624-6782** Monday through Friday from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm Eastern time. Certain state escheatment laws do not consider contact by phone to be customer-initiated activity and such activity may be achieved only by contacting MainStay Funds in writing or through the MainStay Funds’ website.
- Take action on letters received in the mail from MainStay concerning account inactivity, outstanding checks and/or escheatment or abandoned property and follow the directions in these letters. To avoid escheatment, we advise that you promptly respond to any such letters.
- If you are a resident of Texas, you may designate a representative to receive escheatment or abandoned property notices regarding MainStay Fund shares by completing and submitting a designation form that can be found on the website of the Texas

Comptroller. The completed designation form may be mailed to the MainStay Funds. For more information, please call **800-624-6782**.

The Prospectus and SAI, related regulatory filings, and any other MainStay Fund communications or disclosure documents do not purport to create any contractual obligations between the Funds and shareholders. The MainStay Funds may amend any of these documents or enter into (or amend) a contract on behalf of the Funds without shareholder approval except where shareholder approval is specifically required. Further, shareholders are not intended third-party beneficiaries of any contracts entered into by (or on behalf of) the Funds, including contracts with New York Life Investments, a Subadvisor or other parties who provide services to the Funds.

### **Medallion Signature Guarantees**

A Medallion Signature Guarantee helps protect against fraud. To protect your account, each MainStay Fund and the Transfer Agent from fraud, Medallion Signature Guarantees are required to enable us to verify the identity or capacity of the person who has authorized redemption proceeds to be sent to a third party or a bank not previously established on the account. Medallion Signature Guarantees are also required for redemptions of \$100,000 or more from an account by check to the address of record and for share transfer requests. Medallion Signature Guarantees must be obtained from certain eligible financial institutions that are participants in the Securities Transfer Association Medallion Program, the Stock Exchange Medallion Program, or the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program. Eligible guarantor institutions provide Medallion Signature Guarantees that are covered by surety bonds in various amounts. It is your responsibility to ensure that the Medallion Signature Guarantee that you acquire is sufficient to cover the total value of your transaction(s). If the surety bond amount is not sufficient to cover the requested transaction(s), the Medallion Signature Guarantee will be rejected.

Signature guarantees that are not a part of these programs will not be accepted. Please note that a notary public stamp or seal is not acceptable.

### **Investing for Retirement**

You can purchase shares of most, but not all, of the MainStay Funds for retirement plans providing tax-deferred investments for individuals and institutions. You can use MainStay Funds in established plans or the Distributor may provide the required plan documents for selected plans. A plan document must be adopted for a plan to be in existence.

Custodial services are available for IRA, Roth IRA and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts ("CESA") (previously named Education IRA) as well as SEP and SIMPLE IRA plans. Plan administration is also available for select qualified retirement plans. An investor should consult with his or her tax advisor before establishing any tax-deferred retirement plan.

Not all MainStay Funds are available for all types of retirement plans or through all distribution channels. Please contact the MainStay Funds at **800-624-6782** and see the SAI for further details.

### **Purchases-In-Kind**

You may purchase shares of a MainStay Fund by transferring securities to a MainStay Fund in exchange for MainStay Fund shares ("in-kind purchase"). In-kind purchases may be made only upon the MainStay Funds' approval and determination that the securities are acceptable investments for the MainStay Fund and are purchased consistent with the MainStay Fund's procedures relating to in-kind purchases. The MainStay Funds reserve the right to amend or terminate this practice at any time. You must call the MainStay Funds at **800-624-6782** before sending any securities. Please see the SAI for additional details.

### **Redemptions-In-Kind**

The MainStay Funds reserve the right to pay redemptions, either totally or partially, by redemption-in-kind of securities (instead of cash) from the applicable MainStay Fund's portfolio, consistent with the MainStay Fund's procedures relating to in-kind redemptions and in accordance with the 1940 Act and rules and interpretations of the SEC thereunder. Each Fund may distribute redemption proceeds in-kind under normal and stressed market conditions as well as during emergency or temporary circumstances. In addition, a Fund may distribute redemption proceeds in-kind to any type of shareholder or account, including retail and omnibus accounts. The MainStay Funds may also redeem shares in-kind upon the request of a shareholder. The securities distributed in such a redemption would be effected through a distribution of the MainStay Fund's portfolio securities (generally pro rata) and valued at the same value as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV of the shares being redeemed. Such securities may be illiquid, which means that they may be difficult or impossible to sell at an advantageous time or price. If a shareholder receives a redemption-in-kind, he or she should expect that the in-kind distribution would be subject to market and other risks, such as liquidity risk, before sale, and to incur transaction costs, including brokerage costs, when he or she converts the securities to cash. Gains or losses on the disposition of securities may also be tax reportable. Please see the SAI for additional details.

### **The Reinvestment Privilege May Help You Avoid Sales Charges**

When you sell shares, you have the right—for 90 days—to reinvest any or all of the money in the same account and class of shares of the same or another MainStay Fund without paying another sales charge (so long as (i) those shares have not been reinvested once already; (ii) your account is not subject to a 30-day block as described in "Excessive Purchases and Redemptions or Exchanges;" and (iii)

you are not reinvesting your required minimum distribution). If you paid a sales charge when you redeemed, you will receive a pro rata credit for reinvesting in the same account and class of shares.

Reinvestment will not relieve you of any tax consequences on gains realized from a sale. The deductions for losses may, however, be denied and, in some cases, sales charges may not be taken into account in computing gains or losses if the reinvestment privilege is exercised.

**Convenient, yes...but not risk-free.** Telephone and internet redemption privileges are convenient, but with them you give up some security. When you sign the application to buy shares, you agree that the MainStay Funds, the Board, and NYLIM Service Company and its affiliates will not be liable for following phone instructions that NYLIM Service Company or its affiliates reasonably believe are genuine. When using the MainStay Audio Response System or the internet, you bear the risk of any loss from your errors unless we fail to use established safeguards for your protection. The following safeguards are among those currently in place at MainStay Funds:

- all phone calls with service representatives are recorded; and
- written confirmation of every transaction is sent to your address of record.

We reserve the right to suspend the MainStay Audio Response System and website at any time or if the systems become inoperable due to technical problems.

### **MainStay Money Market Fund Check Writing**

You can sell shares of the MainStay Money Market Fund by writing checks for an amount that meets or exceeds the pre-set minimum stated on your check. You need to complete special forms to set up check writing privileges. You cannot close your account by writing a check. *This option is not available for IRAs, CESAs, 403(b)(7)s or qualified retirement plans.*

### **Information on Liquidity Fees and Redemption Gates for the MainStay Money Market Fund**

Pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, the Board is permitted to impose a liquidity fee on redemptions from the MainStay Money Market Fund of up to 2% or a redemption gate to temporarily suspend the right of redemption from the Fund for up to 10 business days (in any 90 day period) in the event that the Fund's "weekly liquid assets" fall below certain required minimums because of market conditions or other factors.

If the Fund's weekly liquid assets fall below 30% of the Fund's total assets, the Board, based on its determination that the liquidity fee and/or redemption gate is in the best interests of the Fund, may, as early as the same day: (i) impose a liquidity fee of no more than 2% on redemptions from the Fund; and/or (ii) impose a redemption gate to temporarily suspend the right of redemption. If the Fund's weekly liquid assets fall below 10% of the Fund's total assets at the end of any business day, the Fund must impose, as of the beginning of the next business day, a liquidity fee of 1% on redemptions from the Fund, unless the Board (including a majority of Independent Trustees) determines that not doing so is in the best interests of the Fund or determines that a lower or higher fee (not to exceed 2%) is in the best interests of the Fund.

The Board may, in its discretion, terminate a liquidity fee or redemption gate at any time, if it believes such action to be in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Also, liquidity fees and redemption gates will automatically terminate at the beginning of the next business day once the Fund's weekly liquid assets reach at least 30% of its total assets. Redemption gates may only last up to 10 business days (in any 90 day period). When a fee or a gate is in place, the Fund may determine to halt purchases and exchanges or to subject any purchases to certain conditions, including, for example, a written affirmation of the purchaser's knowledge that a fee or a gate is in effect. When a redemption gate is in place for the Fund, shareholders may not be permitted to exchange into or out of the Fund. Any redemption requests submitted while a redemption gate is in place, including any checks written under established checkwriting privileges, will be cancelled without further notice. In that case, a new redemption request must be submitted to the Fund if you wish to redeem your shares after the redemption gate has been lifted. During periods when the Fund is imposing a liquidity fee, shareholders may exchange out of the Fund but will be subject to the applicable liquidity fee, which will reduce the value of the shares exchanged.

Liquidity fees and redemption gates are most likely to be imposed, if at all, during times of extraordinary market stress. The imposition and termination of a liquidity fee or redemption gate will be reported by the Fund to the SEC on Form N-CR. Such information will also be available on the Fund's website. In addition, the Fund will communicate such action through a supplement to its registration statement and may further communicate such action through a press release or by other means. Liquidity fees would reduce the amount you receive upon redemption of your shares. The Fund would retain the liquidity fees for the benefit of remaining shareholders.

The Board may, in its discretion, permanently suspend redemptions and liquidate the Fund, if, among other things, at the end of a business day the Fund has less than 10% of its total assets invested in weekly liquid assets.

## SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

---

### Automatic Services

Buying or selling shares automatically is easy with the services described below. You select your schedule and amount, subject to certain restrictions. You can set up most of these services on your application, by accessing your shareholder account on the internet at [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds), by contacting your financial adviser for instructions, or by calling us toll-free at 800-624-6782 for a form.

### Systematic Investing—Individual Shareholders Only

MainStay offers four automatic investment plans:

1. *AutoInvest*

If you obtain authorization from your bank, you can automatically debit your designated bank account to:

- make regularly scheduled investments; and/or
- purchase shares whenever you choose.

2. *Dividend or Capital Gains Reinvestment*

Automatically reinvest dividends, distributions or capital gains from one MainStay Fund into the same MainStay Fund or the same class of any other MainStay Fund. Accounts established with dividend or capital gains reinvestment must meet the initial minimum investment amounts and any other eligibility requirements of the selected share class.

3. *Payroll Deductions*

If your employer offers this option, you can make automatic investments through payroll deduction.

4. *Systematic Exchange*

Exchanges must be at least \$100. You must have at least \$10,000 in your account for Investor Class, Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares at the time of the initial request. You may systematically exchange a share or dollar amount from one MainStay Fund into any other MainStay Fund in the same share class. Accounts established with a systematic exchange must meet the initial minimum investment amounts and any other eligibility requirements of the selected share class. Please see "Exchanging Shares Among MainStay Funds" for more information.

### Systematic Withdrawal Plan—Individual Shareholders Only

Withdrawals must be at least \$100. You must have at least \$10,000 in your account for Investor Class, Class B and Class C shares at the time of the initial request. The above minimums are waived for IRA and 403(b)(7) accounts where the systematic withdrawal represents required minimum distributions.

NYLIM Service Company acts as the agent for the shareholder in redeeming sufficient full and fractional shares to provide the amount of the systematic withdrawal payment and any CDSC, if applicable.

The MainStay Funds will not knowingly permit systematic withdrawals if, at the same time, you are making periodic investments.

### Exchanging Shares Among MainStay Funds

Exchanges will be based upon each MainStay Fund's NAV next determined following receipt of a properly executed exchange request.

You exchange shares when you sell all or a portion of shares in one MainStay Fund and use the proceeds to purchase shares of the same class of another MainStay Fund at NAV. Investment minimums and eligibility requirements apply to exchanges. Please note that certain MainStay Funds have higher investment minimums. An exchange of shares of one MainStay Fund for shares of another MainStay Fund will be treated as a sale of shares of the first MainStay Fund and as a purchase of shares of the second MainStay Fund. Any gain on the transaction may be subject to taxes. You may make exchanges from one MainStay Fund to another by phone. There is also a systematic exchange program that allows you to make regularly scheduled, systematic exchanges from one MainStay Fund to the same class of another MainStay Fund. When you redeem exchanged shares without a corresponding purchase of another MainStay Fund, you may have to pay any applicable contingent deferred sales charge. If you choose to sell Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares and then separately buy Investor Class or Class A shares, you may have to pay a deferred sales charge on the Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares, as well as pay an initial sales charge on the purchase of Investor Class or Class A shares.

In addition, if you exchange Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares of a MainStay Fund into Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares of the MainStay Money Market Fund or if you exchange Investor Class shares or Class A shares of a MainStay Fund subject to the 1.00% CDSC into Investor Class shares or Class A shares of the MainStay Money Market Fund, the holding period for purposes of determining the CDSC stops until you exchange back into Investor Class, Class A, Class B, Class C or Class C2 shares, as applicable, of another non-money market MainStay Fund. The holding period for purposes of determining conversion of Class B shares, Class C or Class C2 shares into Investor Class or Class A shares also stops until you exchange back into Class B shares, Class C or Class C2 shares of another non-money market MainStay Fund.

You also may exchange shares of a MainStay Fund for shares of an identical class, if offered, of any series of certain other open-end investment companies sponsored, advised or administered by New York Life Investments or any affiliate thereof (provided such series is registered for sale in your state of residence or an exemption from registration is available) some of which are offered in this Prospectus and some of which are offered in separate prospectuses, including:

MainStay Balanced Fund	MainStay MacKay Growth Fund
MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Debt Fund	MainStay MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Fund
MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund	MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund
MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Fund	MainStay MacKay International Equity Fund
MainStay CBRE Real Estate Fund	MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund
MainStay Conservative Allocation Fund	MainStay MacKay International Opportunities Fund
MainStay Conservative ETF Allocation Fund	MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund**
MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund	MainStay MacKay S&P 500 Index Fund
MainStay Defensive ETF Allocation Fund	MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund
MainStay Epoch Capital Growth Fund	MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund
MainStay Epoch Global Equity Yield Fund	MainStay MacKay Small Cap Core Fund
MainStay Epoch International Choice Fund	MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund
MainStay Epoch U.S. All Cap Fund	MainStay MacKay Total Return Bond Fund
MainStay Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Fund	MainStay MacKay Unconstrained Bond Fund
MainStay Equity Allocation Fund	MainStay MacKay U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund
MainStay Equity ETF Allocation Fund	MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund
MainStay Floating Rate Fund	MainStay MAP Equity Fund
MainStay Growth Allocation Fund	MainStay Moderate Allocation Fund
MainStay Growth ETF Allocation Fund	MainStay Moderate ETF Allocation Fund
MainStay Income Builder Fund	MainStay Money Market Fund
MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund	MainStay Short Term Bond Fund
MainStay MacKay Common Stock Fund	MainStay Winslow Large Cap Growth Fund
MainStay MacKay Convertible Fund	

\* The Fund is registered for sale in AZ, CA, NV, OR, TX, UT WA, and MI (Class A and I shares only), and CO, FL, GA, HI, ID, MA, MD, NH, NJ and NY (Class I only).

\*\* The Fund is registered for sale in CA, CT, DE, FL, MA, NJ, NY and VT.

You may not exchange shares of one MainStay Fund for shares of another MainStay Fund that is closed to new investors unless you are already a shareholder of that MainStay Fund or are otherwise eligible for purchase. You may not exchange shares of one MainStay Fund for shares of another MainStay Fund that is closed to new share purchases or not offered for sale in your state.

Selling and exchanging shares may result in a gain or loss and therefore may be subject to taxes. Consult your tax advisor on the consequences.

Before making an exchange request, read the prospectus of the MainStay Fund you wish to purchase by exchange. You can obtain a prospectus for any MainStay Fund by contacting your broker, financial adviser or other financial intermediary, by visiting [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds) or by calling the MainStay Funds at **800-624-6782**. Following an exchange, the ongoing fees and expenses of the new MainStay Fund will differ from and may be higher or lower than those of the MainStay Fund that you previously held. The Prospectus relating to the new MainStay Fund includes information regarding the fees, expenses and other characteristics of the new MainStay Fund.

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term trading, nor are the MainStay Funds designed for professional market timing organizations or other entities or individuals that use programmed frequent exchanges in response to market fluctuations. Excessive exchange activity may interfere with portfolio management and have an adverse effect on all shareholders (see "Excessive Purchases and Redemptions or Exchanges").

The MainStay Funds reserve the right to revise or terminate the exchange privilege, limit the amount or number of exchanges or reject any exchange consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and rules and interpretations of the SEC thereunder.

In certain circumstances you may have to pay a sales charge.

### Daily Dividend MainStay Fund Exchanges

If you exchange all your shares in the MainStay Floating Rate Fund, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund or MainStay Money Market Fund for shares of the same class in another MainStay Fund, any dividends that have been declared but not yet distributed will be credited to the new MainStay Fund account. If you exchange all your shares in the MainStay Floating Rate Fund, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund or MainStay Money Market Fund



for shares of the same class in more than one MainStay Fund, undistributed dividends will be credited to the last MainStay Fund account that you exchange to.

We try to make investing easy by offering a variety of programs to buy, sell and exchange MainStay Fund shares. These programs make it convenient to add to your investment and easy to access your money when you need it.

### **Excessive Purchases and Redemptions or Exchanges**

The MainStay Funds are not intended to be used as a vehicle for frequent, excessive or short-term trading (such as market timing). The interests of a MainStay Fund's shareholders and the MainStay Fund's ability to manage its investments may be adversely affected by excessive purchases and redemptions or exchanges (if applicable) of the MainStay Fund shares over the short term. When large dollar amounts are involved, excessive trading may disrupt efficient implementation of a MainStay Fund's investment strategies or negatively impact the MainStay Fund's performance. For example, the Manager or a Subadvisor might have to maintain more of a MainStay Fund's assets in cash or sell portfolio securities at inopportune times to meet unanticipated redemptions. By realizing profits through short-term trading, shareholders that engage in excessive purchases and redemptions or exchanges of MainStay Fund shares may dilute the value of shares held by long-term shareholders. MainStay Funds investing in securities that are thinly traded, trade infrequently or are relatively illiquid (such as foreign securities, high-yield securities and small-cap securities) may attract investors seeking to profit from short-term trading strategies that exploit the special valuation considerations applicable to these types of holdings to a greater degree than other types of funds, and thus, may be more vulnerable to the risks associated with such activity. For MainStay Funds that invest in foreign investments, securities may be listed on foreign exchanges that trade on days when the MainStay Fund does not calculate NAV, and as a result the market value of the MainStay Fund's investments may change on days when you cannot purchase or redeem MainStay Fund shares. Furthermore, foreign securities traded on foreign exchanges present time zone arbitrage opportunities when events affecting portfolio securities values occur after the close of the foreign exchanges but prior to the close of the Exchange. Accordingly, the Board has adopted and implemented policies and procedures designed to discourage, detect and prevent frequent purchases and redemptions or exchanges of MainStay Fund shares in order to protect long-term MainStay Fund shareholders. These policies are discussed more fully below. There is the risk that the MainStay Funds' policies and procedures will prove ineffective in whole or in part to detect or prevent excessive or short-term trading. A MainStay Fund may change its policies or procedures at any time without prior notice to shareholders.

The MainStay Funds reserve the right to restrict, reject or cancel, without prior notice, any purchase or exchange order for any reason, including any purchase or exchange order accepted by any investor's financial intermediary firm. Any such rejection or cancellation of an order placed through a financial intermediary will occur, under normal circumstances, within one business day of the financial intermediary transmitting the order to the MainStay Funds. If an order is cancelled due to a violation of this policy, and such cancellation causes a monetary loss to a MainStay Fund, such loss may become the responsibility of the party that placed the transaction or the account owner. In addition, the MainStay Funds reserve the right to reject, limit, or impose other conditions (that are more restrictive than those otherwise stated in the Prospectuses) on purchases or exchanges or to close or otherwise limit accounts based on a history of frequent purchases and redemptions of MainStay Fund shares that could adversely affect a MainStay Fund or its operations, including those from any individual or group who, in the MainStay Funds' judgment, is likely to harm MainStay Fund shareholders. Pursuant to the MainStay Funds' policies and procedures, a MainStay Fund may permit short-term purchases or exchanges that it believes, in the exercise of its judgment, are not disruptive or harmful to the MainStay Fund's long-term shareholders. For example, transactions conducted through systematic investment or withdrawal plans and trades within the MainStay Money Market Fund are not subject to the surveillance procedures. Other exceptions are subject to the advance approval by the MainStay Funds' Chief Compliance Officer and/or New York Life Investments' Chief Executive Officer, among others, and are subject to Board oversight. Apart from trading permitted or exceptions granted in accordance with the MainStay Funds' policies and procedures, no MainStay Fund accommodates, nor has any arrangement to permit, frequent purchases and redemptions of MainStay Fund shares.

The MainStay Funds, through New York Life Investments, the Transfer Agent and the Distributor, maintain surveillance procedures designed to detect excessive or short-term trading in MainStay Fund shares. As part of this surveillance process, the MainStay Funds examine transactions in MainStay Fund shares that exceed certain monetary thresholds or numerical limits within a specified period of time. The MainStay Funds also may consider the history of trading activity in all accounts known to be under common ownership, control or influence. To the extent identified under these surveillance procedures, a MainStay Fund may place a 30-day "block" on any account if, during any 30-day period, there is (1) a purchase or exchange into the account following a redemption or exchange from such account or (2) a redemption or exchange from the account following a purchase or exchange into such account. An account that is blocked will not be permitted to place future purchase or exchange requests for at least an additional 30-day period in that MainStay Fund. The MainStay Funds may modify their surveillance procedures and criteria from time to time without prior notice, as necessary or appropriate to improve the detection of excessive or short-term trading or to address specific circumstances. In certain instances when deemed appropriate, the MainStay Funds will rely on a financial intermediary to apply the intermediary's market timing procedures to an omnibus account. In certain cases, these procedures will be less restrictive than the MainStay Funds' procedures. Routine allocation and rebalancing activities made by certain asset allocation programs, funds-of-funds, or other collective investment strategies may not be subject to the surveillance procedures if the manager of such strategies represents to the satisfaction of the MainStay Funds' Chief

Compliance Officer that such investment programs and strategies are consistent with the MainStay Funds' objective of avoiding disruption due to market timing or frequent trading.

In addition to these measures, the MainStay Funds may from time to time impose a redemption fee on redemptions or exchanges of MainStay Fund shares made within a certain period of time in order to deter excessive or short-term trading and to offset certain costs associated with such trading.

While the MainStay Funds discourage excessive or short-term trading, there is no assurance that the MainStay Funds or their procedures will be able to effectively detect such activity or participants engaging in such activity, or, if it is detected, to prevent its recurrence. The MainStay Funds' ability to reasonably detect all such trading may be limited, for example, where the MainStay Funds must rely on the cooperation of and/or information provided by financial intermediaries or retirement plans or where the costs of surveillance on certain trading exceeds the anticipated benefit of such surveillance to MainStay Fund shareholders.

### **FAIR VALUATION AND PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE**

---

#### **Determining the MainStay Funds' Share Prices and the Valuation of Securities and Other Assets**

Each MainStay Fund generally calculates its NAV at the Fund's close (usually 4:00 pm Eastern time) every day the Exchange is open. The MainStay Funds do not calculate their NAVs on days on which the Exchange is closed. The NAV per share for a class of shares is determined by dividing the value of the net assets attributable to that class by the number of shares of that class outstanding on that day.

The value of a MainStay Fund's investments is generally based (in whole or in part) on current market prices (amortized cost, in the case of the MainStay Money Market Fund and other MainStay Funds that hold debt securities with a remaining maturity of 60 days or less). If current market values of the MainStay Funds' investments are not available or, in the judgment of New York Life Investments, do not accurately reflect the fair value of a security, the fair value of the investment will be determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. Changes in the value of a MainStay Fund's portfolio securities after the close of trading on the principal markets in which the portfolio securities trade will not be reflected in the calculation of NAV unless New York Life Investments, in consultation with the Subadvisor(s) (if applicable), determines that a particular event could materially affect the NAV. In this case, an adjustment in the valuation of the securities may be made in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. A MainStay Fund may invest in portfolio securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the MainStay Fund does not price its shares. Consequently, the value of portfolio securities of a MainStay Fund may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

With respect to any portion of a MainStay Fund's assets invested in one or more Underlying Funds, the MainStay Fund's NAV is calculated based upon the NAVs of those Underlying Funds, except for exchange-traded Underlying Funds which are generally valued based on market prices.

The Board has adopted valuation procedures establishing methodologies for the valuation of the MainStay Funds' portfolio securities and other assets and has delegated day-to-day responsibility for fair value determinations to the MainStay Funds' Valuation Committee and Valuation Subcommittee. Determinations of these Committees are subject to review and ratification, if appropriate, by the Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting after the fair valuations are determined. Fair value determinations may be based upon developments related to a specific security or events affecting securities markets and the specific methodologies used for a particular security may vary based on the market data available for a specific security at the time the MainStay Fund calculates its NAV or based on other considerations. Fair valuation involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

The MainStay Funds expect to use fair value pricing for securities actively traded on U.S. exchanges only under very limited circumstances. The MainStay Funds may use fair value pricing more frequently for foreign securities. Where foreign securities markets close earlier than U.S. markets, the value of the securities may be affected by significant events or volatility in the U.S. markets occurring after the close of those foreign securities markets. To account for this, certain MainStay Funds, notably the MainStay International/Global Equity Funds, have fair valuation procedures which include a procedure whereby foreign securities may be valued based on third-party vendor modeling tools to the extent available. For Underlying Funds in which the MainStay Funds may invest, additional information about the circumstances when those Underlying Funds may use fair value pricing may be found in each Underlying Fund's respective prospectus.

There may be other instances where market quotations are not readily available or standard pricing principles do not apply. Please see the SAI for additional information about the valuations of the MainStay Funds' securities and other assets and on how NAV is calculated.

#### **Portfolio Holdings Information**

A description of the MainStay Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each of the MainStay Funds' portfolio securities holdings is available in the SAI. Generally, a complete schedule of each of the MainStay Funds' portfolio holdings will be made public on the MainStay Funds' website at [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds) 30 days after month-end, except as noted below. You may also obtain this information by calling toll-free **800-624-6782**.

MainStay Money Market Fund will post on the MainStay Funds' website its complete schedule of portfolio holdings as of the last business day of the prior month, no later than the fifth business day following month-end. MainStay Money Market Fund's postings will remain on the MainStay Funds' website for a period of at least six months after posting. Also, in the case of the MainStay Money Market Fund, certain portfolio information will be provided in monthly holdings reports to the SEC on Form N-MFP. Form N-MFP will be made immediately available to the public by the SEC, and a link to each of the most recent 12 months of filings on Form N-MFP will be provided on the MainStay Funds' website.

The portfolio holdings for MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Fund and MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund will be made public 60 days after quarter end.

The portfolio holdings for MainStay Epoch Capital Growth Fund, MainStay Epoch Global Equity Yield Fund, MainStay Epoch International Choice Fund, MainStay Epoch U.S. All Cap Fund and MainStay Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Fund will be made public 15 days after month end.

The portfolio holdings for MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund and MainStay Tax-Exempt Funds will be made public 60 days after month end.

All portfolio holdings will be posted on the appropriate MainStay Fund's website and remain accessible until an updated shareholder report on Form N-CSR is filed or a Form N-PORT is filed.

### OPERATION AS A MANAGER OF MANAGERS

Section 15(a) of the 1940 Act requires that all contracts pursuant to which persons serve as investment advisers to investment companies be approved by shareholders. As interpreted, this requirement also applies to the appointment of subadvisors to the MainStay Funds. The Manager and the MainStay Group of Funds, including the MainStay Funds that are covered by this Prospectus, have obtained an exemptive order (the "Order") from the SEC permitting the Manager, on behalf of a MainStay Fund and subject to the approval of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, to hire and to modify any existing or future subadvisory agreement with unaffiliated subadvisors and subadvisors that are "wholly-owned subsidiaries" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of New York Life Investments, or a sister company of New York Life Investments that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a company that, indirectly or directly, wholly owns New York Life Investments ("Wholly-Owned Subadvisors"). The Order supersedes a prior SEC exemptive order, which applied only to hiring, or modifying existing or future subadvisory agreements with unaffiliated subadvisors. In addition, pursuant to guidance provided by the staff of the SEC, Funds covered by this Prospectus may modify any existing or future subadvisory agreement with subadvisors that are not Wholly-Owned Subadvisors, but are otherwise an "affiliated person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of New York Life Investments ("Affiliated Subadvisors") provided that certain conditions are met ("Interpretive Relief"). This authority is subject to certain conditions, including that each MainStay Fund will notify shareholders and provide them with certain information within 90 days of hiring a new subadvisor.

Certain MainStay Funds, including those listed in the table below, have approved operating under a manager-of-managers structure with respect to any affiliated or unaffiliated subadvisor, and may rely on the Order and Interpretive Relief as they relate to Wholly-Owned Subadvisors, Affiliated Subadvisors and unaffiliated subadvisors, while other MainStay Funds may rely on the Order only as it relates to unaffiliated subadvisors. Certain other MainStay Funds may not rely on any aspect of the Order without obtaining shareholder approval.

Fund	May Rely on Order for Wholly-Owned Subadvisors and Unaffiliated Subadvisors and the Interpretive Relief for Affiliated Subadvisors	May Rely on Order Only for Unaffiliated Subadvisors*	Currently May Not Rely on Order**
<b>MAINSTAY FUNDS</b>			
MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Debt Fund	x		
MainStay Income Builder Fund		x	
MainStay MacKay Common Stock Fund		x	
MainStay MacKay Convertible Fund		x	
MainStay MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Fund		x	
MainStay MacKay International Equity Fund		x	
MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund		x	
MainStay MacKay Unconstrained Bond Fund		x	
MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund		x	
MainStay MAP Equity Fund		x	
MainStay Money Market Fund		x	
MainStay Winslow Large Cap Growth Fund		x	
<b>MAINSTAY FUNDS TRUST</b>			

Fund	May Rely on Order for Wholly-Owned Subadvisors and Unaffiliated Subadvisors and the Interpretive Relief for Affiliated Subadvisors	May Rely on Order Only for Unaffiliated Subadvisors*	Currently May Not Rely on Order**
MainStay Balanced Fund		X	
MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund	X		
MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Fund	X		
MainStay CBRE Real Estate Fund	X		
MainStay Conservative Allocation Fund			X
MainStay Conservative ETF Allocation Fund	X		
MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund		X	
MainStay Defensive ETF Allocation Fund	X		
MainStay Epoch Capital Growth Fund	X		
MainStay Epoch Global Equity Yield Fund		X	
MainStay Epoch International Choice Fund		X	
MainStay Epoch U.S. All Cap Fund		X	
MainStay Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Fund		X	
MainStay Equity Allocation Fund			X
MainStay Equity ETF Allocation Fund	X		
MainStay Floating Rate Fund			X
MainStay Growth Allocation Fund			X
MainStay Growth ETF Allocation Fund	X		
MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund		X	
MainStay MacKay Growth Fund	X		
MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund		X	
MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund	X		
MainStay MacKay International Opportunities Fund		X	
MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund		X	
MainStay MacKay S&P 500 Index Fund			X
MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund		X	
MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund			X
MainStay MacKay Small Cap Core Fund		X	
MainStay MacKay Total Return Bond Fund			X
MainStay MacKay U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund		X	
MainStay Moderate Allocation Fund			X
MainStay Moderate ETF Allocation Fund	X		
MainStay Short Term Bond Fund			X

\* The shareholders of these MainStay Funds must separately approve the use of the Order as it relates to Wholly-Owned Subadvisors before it may be relied upon to hire, or to modify existing or future subadvisory agreements with, Wholly-Owned Subadvisors.

\*\* The shareholders of each of these MainStay Funds must approve the operation of the respective MainStay Fund in accordance with the Order for the Manager and the MainStay Fund to rely on the Order as it relates to Wholly-Owned Subadvisors and/or unaffiliated subadvisors.

## FUND EARNINGS

### Dividends and Interest

Most funds earn either dividends from stocks, interest from bonds and other securities, or both. A mutual fund, however, pays this income to you as "dividends." The dividends paid by each MainStay Fund will vary based on the income from its investments and the expenses incurred by the MainStay Fund.

Each Fund reserves the right to automatically reinvest dividend distributions of less than \$10.00.

### Dividends and Distributions

Each MainStay Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains to shareholders at least once a year to the extent that dividends and/or capital gains are available for distribution. For the purpose of seeking to maintain its share price at \$1.00, among other things, the MainStay Money Market Fund will distribute all or a portion of its capital gains and may reduce or withhold any income and/or gains generated by its portfolio. The MainStay Funds declare and pay dividends as set forth below:

Dividends from the net investment income (if any) of the following MainStay Funds are declared and paid at least annually:

**MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund, MainStay Epoch Capital Growth Fund, MainStay Epoch International Choice Fund, MainStay Epoch U.S. All Cap Fund, MainStay Equity Allocation Fund, MainStay Equity ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Growth Allocation Fund, MainStay Growth ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay MacKay Common Stock Fund, MainStay MacKay Growth Fund, MainStay MacKay International Equity Fund, MainStay MacKay**

International Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay S&P 500 Index Fund, MainStay MacKay Small Cap Core Fund, MainStay MacKay U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, MainStay MAP Equity Fund, MainStay Moderate Allocation Fund, MainStay Moderate ETF Allocation Fund and MainStay Winslow Large Cap Growth Fund

Dividends from the net investment income (if any) of the following MainStay Funds are declared and paid at least quarterly:

MainStay Balanced Fund, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Fund, MainStay CBRE Real Estate Fund, MainStay Conservative Allocation Fund, MainStay Conservative ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Defensive ETF Allocation Fund, MainStay Epoch Global Equity Yield Fund, MainStay Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Fund and MainStay MacKay Convertible Fund

Dividends from the net investment income (if any) of the following MainStay Funds are declared and paid at least monthly:

MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Debt Fund, MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund, MainStay Income Builder Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Duration High Yield Fund, MainStay MacKay Total Return Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Unconstrained Bond Fund and MainStay Short Term Bond Fund

Dividends from the net investment income (if any) of the following MainStay Funds are declared daily and paid at least monthly:

MainStay Floating Rate Fund, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Intermediate Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund and MainStay Money Market Fund

Dividends are generally paid during the last week of the month after a dividend is declared, except in December when they may be paid earlier in the month.

You generally begin earning dividends the next business day after the MainStay Funds receives your purchase request in good order.

Shareholders generally prefer to buy after the dividend payment. Shareholders may prefer to avoid buying shares shortly before a dividend payment because part of their investment may be returned in the form of a dividend, which may be taxable.

### Capital Gains

The MainStay Funds earn capital gains when they sell securities at a profit.

#### When the Funds Pay Capital Gains

The MainStay Funds (other than the MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund) will normally declare and distribute any capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually, typically in December.

#### How to Take Your Earnings

You may receive your portion of MainStay Fund earnings in one of seven ways. You can make your choice at the time of application, and change it as often as you like by notifying your financial adviser (if permitted) or the MainStay Funds directly. The seven choices are:

1. Reinvest dividends and capital gains in:
  - the same MainStay Fund; or
  - another MainStay Fund of your choice (other than a MainStay Fund that is closed, either to new investors or to new share purchases).
2. Take the dividends in cash and reinvest the capital gains in the same MainStay Fund.
3. Take the capital gains in cash and reinvest the dividends in the same MainStay Fund.
4. Take a percentage of dividends or capital gains in cash and reinvest the remainder in the same MainStay Fund.
5. Take dividends and capital gains in cash.
6. Reinvest all or a percentage of the capital gains in another MainStay Fund (other than a MainStay Fund that is closed, either to new investors or to new share purchases) and reinvest the dividends in the original MainStay Fund.
7. Reinvest all or a percentage of the dividends in another MainStay Fund (other than a MainStay Fund that is closed, either to new investors or to new share purchases) and reinvest the capital gains in the original MainStay Fund.

*If you do not make one of these choices on your application, your earnings will be automatically reinvested in the same class of shares of the same MainStay Fund.*

If you prefer to reinvest dividends and/or capital gains in another MainStay Fund, you must first establish an account in that class of shares of the MainStay Fund. There is no sales charge on shares purchased through the automatic reinvestment of dividends or capital gains.

## UNDERSTAND THE TAX CONSEQUENCES

### **MainStay Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Fund, MainStay International/Global Equity Funds, MainStay Mixed Asset Funds, MainStay Money Market Fund, MainStay Taxable Bond Funds and MainStay U.S. Equity Funds**

Distributions received by tax-exempt shareholders will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent permitted under applicable law. If you are not a tax-exempt shareholder virtually all of the dividends and capital gains distributions you receive from the MainStay Funds are subject to tax, whether you take them as cash or automatically reinvest them. Distributions from a MainStay Fund's realized capital gains are subject to tax based on the length of time a MainStay Fund holds its investments, regardless of how long you hold MainStay Fund shares. Generally, if a MainStay Fund realizes long-term capital gains, the capital gains distributions are subject to tax as long-term capital gains; earnings realized from short-term capital gains and income generated on debt investments, dividend income and other sources are generally subject to tax as ordinary income upon distribution.

For individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends received from the MainStay Funds may be treated as "qualified dividend income," which is subject to tax to individuals and certain other non-corporate shareholders at preferential rates, to the extent that such MainStay Funds earn qualified dividend income from domestic corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations and that certain holding period and other requirements are met. Individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders must also generally satisfy a more than 60-day holding period and other requirements with respect to each distribution of qualified dividends in order to qualify for the preferential rates on such distributions. For certain corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends received from the MainStay Funds may qualify for the corporate dividends received deduction if certain conditions are met. The maximum individual federal income tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income and long-term capital gains is either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Under certain circumstances, the MainStay Money Market Fund may impose a liquidity fee on Fund redemptions. A liquidity fee will reduce the amount a shareholder will receive upon the redemption of the shareholder's shares, and will decrease the amount of any capital gain or increase the amount of any capital loss the shareholder will recognize from such redemption. There is some degree of uncertainty with respect to the tax treatment of liquidity fees received by the Fund, and such tax treatment may be the subject of future guidance issued by the IRS. If a Fund earns liquidity fees, it will consider the appropriate tax treatment of such fees to the Fund at such time. Please see the section entitled "Information on Liquidity Fees and Redemption Gates for the MainStay Money Market Fund" above for additional information regarding liquidity fees.

### **MainStay Tax-Exempt Funds**

The MainStay Tax-Exempt Funds' distributions to shareholders are generally expected to be exempt from regular federal income taxes, and in the case of MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, California and New York personal income taxes, respectively. A portion of the distributions may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. In addition, these MainStay Funds may also derive taxable income and/or capital gains. Distributions to shareholders of any such taxable income or capital gains would generally be subject to tax whether you take them as cash or automatically reinvest them. These MainStay Funds' realized earnings, if any, from capital gains are subject to tax based on the length of time such MainStay Fund holds investments, regardless of how long you hold MainStay Fund shares. If any of the MainStay Tax-Exempt Funds realize long-term capital gains, the earnings distributions are subject to tax as long-term capital gains; earnings from short-term capital gains and taxable income generated on debt investments and other sources are generally subject to tax as ordinary income upon distribution. Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to be incurred by a shareholder of a MainStay Tax-Exempt Fund to purchase or carry shares of such a Fund is not deductible to the extent it is deemed related to the Fund's distributions from tax-exempt income.

"Tax-Free" Rarely Means "Totally Tax-Free"

- A tax-free fund or municipal bond fund may earn taxable income—in other words, you may have taxable income even from a generally tax-free fund.
- Tax-exempt dividends may still be subject to state and local taxes.
- Any time you sell shares—even shares of a tax-free fund—you will generally be subject to tax on any gain (the rise in the share price above the price at which you purchased the shares).
- If you sell shares of a tax-free fund at a loss after receiving a tax-exempt dividend, and you have held the shares for six months or less, then you may not be allowed to claim a loss on the sale.
- Some tax-exempt income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax.
- Capital gains declared in a tax-free fund are not tax-free.
- Acquisitions of municipal securities at a market discount may also result in ordinary income.

### **MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund**

So long as, at the close of each quarter of the MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund's assets consists of California municipal bonds, distributions not exceeding the interest received on such California municipal bonds less deductible expenses allocable to such interest will be treated

as interest excludable from the income of California residents for purposes of the California personal income tax. Such distributions paid to a shareholder subject to the California corporate franchise tax will be taxable as ordinary income for purposes of such tax. Interest income from other investments may produce taxable dividend distributions. If you are subject to income tax in a state other than California, distributions derived from interest on California municipal bonds may, depending on the treatment of out-of-state municipal bonds by that state, not be exempt from tax in that state. Distributions of taxable income and capital gains will be subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates for California state income tax purposes. Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued by a shareholder of the MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund to purchase or carry shares of the MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund generally will not be deductible for California personal income tax purposes. Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to be incurred by a shareholder of MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund to purchase or carry shares of the Fund is not deductible to the extent that it is deemed related to the Fund's distributions from tax-exempt income.

#### **MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund**

MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund seeks to comply with certain state tax requirements so that individual shareholders of MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund that are residents of New York State will not be subject to New York State income tax on distributions that are derived from interest on obligations exempt from taxation by New York State. To meet those requirements, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund will invest in New York State or municipal bonds. Individual shareholders of MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund who are residents of New York City will also be able to exclude such distributions for New York City personal income tax purposes. Distributions by MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund derived from interest on obligations exempt from taxation by New York State may be subject to New York State and New York City taxes imposed on corporations. If you are subject to tax in a state other than New York, any distributions by the Fund derived from interest in New York municipal bonds may, depending on the treatment of out-of-state municipal bonds by that state, not be exempt from tax in that state. Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to be incurred by a shareholder of a MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund to purchase or carry shares of the Fund is not deductible to the extent it is deemed related to the Fund's distributions from tax-exempt income.

#### **MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund**

MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in an actively managed, diversified portfolio of tax-exempt municipal debt securities, including securities with special features (e.g., puts and variable or floating rates) which have price volatility characteristics similar to debt securities. At least 50% of the MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund's total assets must be invested in tax-exempt municipal securities as of the end of each fiscal quarter in order for the MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund to be able to pay distributions from its net tax-exempt income. Although the MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund normally will seek to qualify to pay distributions from its net tax-exempt income there is no guarantee that the MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund will achieve such result. Distributions of net income from taxable bonds would be taxable as ordinary income. All distributions by the MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund, including any distributions from tax-exempt income, may be includible in taxable income for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to be incurred by a shareholder of a MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund to purchase or carry shares of the MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund is not deductible to the extent it is deemed related to the MainStay MacKay Short Term Municipal Fund's distributions from tax-exempt income.

#### **MainStay Asset Allocation Funds and MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds**

Distributions received by tax-exempt shareholders will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent permitted under applicable tax law. If you are not a tax-exempt shareholder, virtually all of the dividends and capital gains distributions you receive from the MainStay Asset Allocation Funds and MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds are subject to tax, whether you take them as cash or automatically reinvest them. These MainStay Funds can have income, gains or losses from any distributions or redemptions in the Underlying Funds and Underlying ETFs. Distributions of the long-term capital gains of the MainStay Asset Allocation Funds, MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds or Underlying Funds and Underlying ETFs will generally be subject to tax as long-term capital gains. The maximum individual federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains is either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Other distributions, including short-term capital gains, will be subject to tax as ordinary income. The structure of these MainStay Funds and the reallocation of investments among Underlying Funds and Underlying ETFs could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions.

For individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends received from the MainStay Asset Allocation Funds and MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds may be treated as "qualified dividend income," which is currently taxable to individuals at preferential rates, to the extent that the Underlying Funds and Underlying ETFs earn qualified dividend income from domestic corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations and that certain holding periods and other requirements are met. The shareholder must also satisfy a more than 60-day holding period and other requirements with respect to each distribution of qualified dividends in order to qualify for the preferential rates on such distributions. For U.S. corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends received from the MainStay Asset Allocation Funds and MainStay ETF Asset Allocation Funds may qualify for the corporate dividends received deduction. The maximum individual federal income tax rate applicable to "qualified dividend income" is either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

### **MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund**

The MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund (the “MLP Premier Fund”) is treated as a regular corporation, or “C” corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the MLP Premier Fund is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at the rate applicable to corporations. As a regular corporation, the MLP Premier Fund is also subject to state and local income and other taxes by reason of its investments in equity securities of MLPs. Since MLPs typically conduct their operations in more than one state, the MLP Premier Fund may have state and local income and other tax liabilities in multiple state and local jurisdictions, which will reduce the MLP Premier Fund’s cash available to make distributions on the shares. The MLP Premier Fund makes certain estimates in determining its taxable income allocable to various states and localities. Such estimates may ultimately differ from state or local taxable income, as finally determined, which could result in the imposition of additional taxes as well as interest and/or penalties on the MLP Premier Fund. The extent to which the MLP Premier Fund is required to pay U.S. corporate income tax or alternative minimum tax could materially reduce the MLP Premier Fund’s cash available to make distributions.

The MLP Premier Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in MLPs, which are generally treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. To the extent that the MLP Premier Fund invests in the equity securities of an MLP, the MLP Premier Fund will be a partner in such MLP. Accordingly, the MLP Premier Fund will be required to include in its taxable income the MLP Premier Fund’s allocable share of the income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses recognized by each such MLP, regardless of whether the MLP distributes cash to the MLP Premier Fund. Based upon a review of the historic results of the type of MLPs in which the MLP Premier Fund intends to invest, the MLP Premier Fund expects that the cash distributions it will receive with respect to an investment in equity securities of MLPs will exceed the taxable income allocated to the MLP Premier Fund from such MLPs. No assurance, however, can be given in this regard. If this expectation is not realized, the MLP Premier Fund will have a larger corporate income tax expense than expected, which will result in less cash available for distribution to its shareholders.

The MLP Premier Fund will recognize a gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of an equity security of an MLP equal to the difference between the amount realized by the MLP Premier Fund on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and the MLP Premier Fund’s adjusted tax basis in such equity security. Any such gain will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular graduated corporate rates (currently at a maximum rate of 21%), and may be subject to additional state or local taxes, regardless of how long the MLP Premier Fund has held such equity security. The amount realized by the MLP Premier Fund generally will be the amount paid by the purchaser of the equity security plus the MLP Premier Fund’s allocable share, if any, of the MLP’s debt that will be allocated to the purchaser as a result of the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition. The MLP Premier Fund’s tax basis in its equity securities in an MLP is generally equal to the amount the MLP Premier Fund paid for the equity securities, (a) increased by the MLP Premier Fund’s allocable share of the MLP’s net taxable income and certain MLP nonrecourse debt, if any, and (b) decreased by the MLP Premier Fund’s allocable share of the MLP’s net losses, any decrease in the amount of MLP nonrecourse debt allocated to the MLP Premier Fund, and any distributions received by the MLP Premier Fund from the MLP. Although any distribution by an MLP to the MLP Premier Fund in excess of the MLP Premier Fund’s allocable share of such MLP’s net taxable income may create a temporary economic benefit to the MLP Premier Fund, such distribution will decrease the MLP Premier Fund’s tax basis in the MLP equity security and, as a result, increase the amount of gain (or decrease the amount of loss) that will be recognized on the sale of the equity security in the MLP by the MLP Premier Fund. If the MLP Premier Fund is required to sell equity securities in the MLPs to meet redemption requests, the MLP Premier Fund likely will recognize ordinary income and/or gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which will result in corporate income taxes imposed on the MLP Premier Fund and decrease cash available for distribution to shareholders. To the extent that the MLP Premier Fund has a net capital loss in any taxable year, the net capital loss can be carried back three taxable years and forward five taxable years to reduce the MLP Premier Fund’s current capital gains, subject to certain limitations. In the event a capital loss carryover cannot be utilized in the carryover periods, the MLP Premier Fund’s U.S. federal income tax liability may be higher than expected, which will result in less cash available to distribute to its shareholders.

The MLP Premier Fund is not treated, and will not be eligible to elect to be treated, as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code because a regulated investment company cannot invest more than 25% of its assets in certain types of publicly traded partnerships.

The MLP Premier Fund’s investment practices are subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (ii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iii) cause the MLP Premier Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (iv) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, and (v) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions.

*U.S. Shareholders.* For purposes of this summary, the term “U.S. Shareholder” means a beneficial owner of shares of the MLP Premier Fund that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is one of the following:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created in or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;



- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust (a) if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust or (b) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (including any other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships that hold shares should consult their tax advisors.

**Distributions.** Distributions by the MLP Premier Fund of cash or property in respect of the shares of the MLP Premier Fund will be treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from the MLP Premier Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Any such dividend will be eligible for the dividends received deduction if received by an otherwise qualifying corporate U.S. Shareholder that meets the holding period and other requirements for the dividends received deduction. Dividends paid by the MLP Premier Fund to certain non-corporate U.S. shareholders (including individuals) are eligible for U.S. federal income taxation at the rates generally applicable to long-term capital gains for individuals provided that the U.S. Shareholder receiving the dividend satisfies applicable holding period and other requirements.

If the amount of a distribution by the MLP Premier Fund exceeds the MLP Premier Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Shareholder's tax basis in the shares of the MLP Premier Fund, and thereafter as capital gain. Any such capital gain will be long-term capital gain if such U.S. Shareholder has held the applicable shares of the MLP Premier Fund for more than one year. All or a portion of a distribution may be wholly or partially taxable to a shareholder if the MLP Premier Fund has current earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) in the taxable year of the distribution, even if the MLP Premier Fund has an overall deficit in the MLP Premier Fund's accumulated earnings and profits and/or net operating loss or capital loss carryforwards that reduce or eliminate corporate income taxes in that taxable year.

The MLP Premier Fund's earnings and profits are generally calculated by making certain adjustments to the MLP Premier Fund's taxable income. Based upon the MLP Premier Fund's review of the historic results of the type of MLPs in which the MLP Premier Fund intends to invest, the MLP Premier Fund expects that the cash distributions it will receive with respect to its investments in equity securities of MLPs will exceed the MLP Premier Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Accordingly, the MLP Premier Fund expects that only a portion of its distributions to its shareholders with respect to the shares of the MLP Premier Fund will be treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes. No assurance, however, can be given in this regard.

Because the MLP Premier Fund will invest a substantial portion of its assets in MLPs, special rules will apply to the calculation of the MLP Premier Fund's earnings and profits. For example, the MLP Premier Fund's earnings and profits may be subject to certain adjustments applicable to energy-related MLPs, such as adjustments for percentage depletion or intangible drilling costs, and will be calculated using the straight-line depreciation method rather than the accelerated depreciation method. This difference in treatment may, for example, result in the MLP Premier Fund's earnings and profits being higher than the MLP Premier Fund's taxable income in a particular year if the MLPs in which the MLP Premier Fund invests calculate their income using accelerated depreciation. In addition, loss carryovers from prior years may reduce taxable income but will not reduce current earnings and profits. Because of these differences, the MLP Premier Fund may make distributions in a particular year out of earnings and profits (treated as dividends) in excess of the amount of the MLP Premier Fund's taxable income for such year.

U.S. Shareholders that participate in the MLP Premier Fund's dividend reinvestment plan will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as having (i) received a cash distribution equal to the reinvested amount and (ii) reinvested such amount in shares of the MLP Premier Fund.

Although the MLP Premier Fund anticipates that, due to the tax characterization of cash distributions made by MLPs, a significant portion of the MLP Premier Fund's distributions to shareholders is generally expected to consist of return of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes, no assurance can be given in this regard. In general, a distribution from the MLP Premier Fund to a shareholder will constitute a return of capital, rather than a dividend, for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent such distribution exceeds the MLP Premier Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. The portion of any distribution treated as a return of capital will not be subject to tax currently, but will result in a corresponding reduction in a shareholder's basis in the MLP Premier Fund's shares, thereby potentially causing the shareholder to recognize a higher amount of gain or smaller amount of loss (and could result in an increase of a shareholder's tax liability) when the shareholder later redeems the MLP Premier Fund's shares. Distributions in excess of a shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its shares are generally treated as capital gains.

*Sales of Shares of the MLP Premier Fund.* Upon the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of the MLP Premier Fund, a U.S. Shareholder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and the U.S. Shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of the MLP Premier Fund. Any such capital gain or loss will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Shareholder has held the shares of the MLP Premier Fund for more than one year at the time of disposition. Long-term capital gains of certain non-corporate U.S. Shareholders (including most individuals) are

currently subject to U.S. federal income taxation at a maximum rate of either 15% or 20% (depending on whether the U.S. Shareholder's income exceeds certain threshold amounts). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Internal Revenue Code.

A U.S. Shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its shares of the MLP Premier Fund may be less than the price paid for the shares of the Fund as a result of distributions by the MLP Premier Fund in excess of the MLP Premier Fund's earnings and profits (i.e., returns of capital).

### **Tax Reporting and Withholding (All MainStay Funds)**

We will mail your tax report for each calendar year by February 15 of the following calendar year. This report will tell you which dividends and redemption proceeds should be treated as taxable ordinary income, which portion, if any, as qualified dividends, and which portion, if any, as long-term capital gains.

For MainStay Fund shares acquired January 1, 2012 or later, cost basis will be reported to you and the IRS for any IRS Form 1099-B reportable transactions (e.g., redemptions and exchanges). The cost basis accounting method you select will be used to report transactions. If you do not select a cost basis accounting method, the MainStay Funds' default method (i.e., average cost if available) will be used.

The MainStay Funds may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax, currently at the rate of 24%, of all taxable distributions payable to you if you fail to provide the MainStay Funds with your correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or if you have been notified by the IRS that you are subject to backup withholding. Such withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability.

Non-U.S. Shareholders will generally be subject to U.S. tax withholding at the rate of 30% (or a lower rate under a tax treaty if applicable) on dividends paid by the MainStay Funds.

The MainStay Funds are required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of taxable dividends made to certain entities that fail to comply (or to be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements in the Internal Revenue Code designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to the Funds to enable the MainStay Funds to determine whether withholding is required.

### **Return of Capital (All MainStay Funds, except MainStay Cushing MLP Premier Fund)**

If a MainStay Fund's distributions exceed its taxable income and capital gains realized in any year, such excess distributions generally will constitute a return of capital for federal income tax purposes. A return of capital generally will not be taxable to you at the time of the distribution, but will reduce the cost basis of your shares and result in a higher reported capital gain or a lower reported capital loss when you sell shares.

### **Tax Treatment of Exchanges (All MainStay Funds)**

An exchange of shares of one MainStay Fund for shares of another generally will be treated as a sale of shares of the first MainStay Fund and a purchase of shares of the second MainStay Fund. Any gain or loss on the transaction will be tax reportable by a shareholder if you are not a tax-exempt shareholder.

### **Medicare Tax (All MainStay Funds)**

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a MainStay Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

### **General U.S. Tax Treatment U.S. Nonresident Shareholders (All MainStay Funds)**

Non-U.S. shareholders generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at the rate of 30% on distributions treated as ordinary income, and may be subject to estate tax with respect to their MainStay Fund shares. However, non-U.S. shareholders may not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax on certain distributions derived from certain U.S. source interest income and/or certain short-term capital gains earned by the MainStay Funds, to the extent reported by the MainStay Funds. There can be no assurance as to whether any of a MainStay Fund's distributions will be eligible for this exemption from withholding of U.S. federal income tax or, if eligible, will be reported as such by the MainStay Funds. Moreover, depending on the circumstances, a MainStay Fund may report all, some or none of the MainStay Fund's potentially eligible dividends as derived from such U.S. interest income or from such short-term capital gains, and a portion of the MainStay Fund's distributions (e.g., interest from non-U.S. sources or any foreign currency gains) would be ineligible for this potential exemption from withholding when paid to non-U.S. shareholders.

Non-U.S. shareholders who fail to furnish any MainStay Fund with the proper IRS Form W-8 (i.e., IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E, IRS Form W-8ECI, IRS Form W-8IMY or IRS Form W-8EXP), or an acceptable substitute, may be subject to backup withholding (currently at a rate of 24%) rate on dividends (including capital gain dividends) and on the proceeds of redemptions and exchanges. The MainStay Funds are also required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of dividends made to certain non-U.S. shareholders that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements in the Internal Revenue Code designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to

provide additional information to determine whether such withholding is required. Non-U.S. shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the MainStay Funds.

**Seek professional assistance.** Your financial adviser can help you keep your investment goals coordinated with your tax considerations. However, regarding tax advice, always rely on your tax advisor. For additional information on federal, state and local taxation, see the SAI.

**Do not overlook sales charges.** The amount you pay in sales charges reduces gains and increases losses for tax purposes.

# Know With Whom You Are Investing

## WHO RUNS THE FUNDS' DAY-TO-DAY BUSINESS?

The Board oversees the actions of the Manager, the Subadvisor and the Distributor and decides on general policies governing the operations of the Funds. The Board also oversees the Funds' officers, who conduct and supervise the daily business of the Funds.

New York Life Investments is located at 51 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010. New York Life Investments, a Delaware limited liability company, commenced operations in April 2000 and is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life. As of June 30, 2020, New York Life Investments and its affiliates managed approximately \$602.05 billion in assets.

In accordance with the stated investment objectives, policies and restrictions of the Funds and subject to the oversight of the Board, the Manager provides various advisory services to the Funds. The Manager is responsible for, among other things, managing all aspects of the advisory operations of each Fund and the composition of the investment portfolio of each Fund. The Manager has delegated certain advisory duties with regard to the Funds (including management of all or a portion of a Fund's assets) to the Subadvisor. The Manager supervises the services provided by the Subadvisor by performing due diligence, evaluating the performance of the Subadvisor and periodically reporting to the Board regarding the results of the Manager's evaluation and monitoring functions. The Manager periodically makes recommendations to the Board regarding the renewal, modification or termination of agreements with the Subadvisor.

The Manager is responsible for providing (or procuring) certain administrative services, such as furnishing the Funds with office facilities and ordinary clerical, bookkeeping and recordkeeping services. In addition, the Manager is responsible for maintaining certain financial, accounting and other records for the Funds and providing various compliance services.

The Manager pays the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer's compensation (a portion of which is reimbursed by the Funds), the salaries and expenses of all personnel affiliated with the Funds, except for the independent members of the Board, and all operational expenses that are not the responsibility of the Funds, including the fees paid to the Subadvisor. Pursuant to a management agreement with each Fund, the Manager is entitled to receive fees from each Fund, accrued daily and payable monthly.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, each Fund paid the Manager an effective management fee (exclusive of any applicable waivers / reimbursements) for services performed as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund as follows:

	Effective Rate Paid for the Year Ended October 31, 2019
MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund	0.45%
MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund	0.45%
MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund	0.42%

For information regarding the basis of the Board's approval of the management agreement and subadvisory agreement(s) for each Fund, please refer to each Fund's Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2020.

The Manager is not responsible for records maintained by the Subadvisor, custodian, transfer agent or dividend disbursing agent except to the extent expressly provided in the management agreement between the Manager and the Funds.

Pursuant to an agreement with New York Life Investments, State Street Bank and Trust Company, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111-2900 ("State Street") provides sub-administration and sub-accounting services for the Funds. These services include, among other things, calculating daily NAVs of the Funds, maintaining general ledger and sub-ledger accounts for the calculation of the Funds' respective NAVs, and assisting New York Life Investments in conducting various aspects of the Funds' administrative operations. For providing these services to the Funds, State Street is compensated by New York Life Investments.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING FEE WAIVERS

### Contractual

In addition to contractual waivers described elsewhere in this Prospectus, New York Life Investments has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses of the appropriate class of certain MainStay Funds so that the 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) of a class do not exceed the percentages of average daily net assets set forth below:

**MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund:** Class A, 0.82%, with an equivalent waiver or reimbursement, in an equal number of basis points, to Investor Class, Class B, Class C, Class I and SIMPLE Class.

In addition, New York Life Investments has contractually agreed to limit the transfer agency expenses charged to any Fund's share class to a maximum of 0.35% of that share class's average daily net assets on an annual basis after deducting any applicable Fund or class-level expense reimbursements or small account fees. This agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021, and 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.

---

**WHO MANAGES YOUR MONEY?**

New York Life Investments serves as Manager of the Funds.

Under the supervision of the Manager, the Subadvisor listed below is responsible for making the specific decisions about the following: (i) buying, selling and holding securities; (ii) selecting brokers and brokerage firms to trade for them; (iii) maintaining accurate records; and, if possible, (iv) negotiating favorable commissions and fees with the brokers and brokerage firms for all the Funds it oversees. For these services, the Subadvisor is paid a monthly fee by the Manager out of its management fee, not by the Funds. See the SAI for a breakdown of fees.

**MacKay Shields LLC** ("MacKay Shields") is located at 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10105. MacKay Shields was privately held until 1984 when it became a subsidiary of New York Life. As of June 30, 2020, MacKay Shields managed approximately \$134.19 billion in assets. MacKay Shields is the subadvisor to the MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund.

---

**PORTFOLIO MANAGER BIOGRAPHIES**

The following section provides biographical information about the Funds' portfolio managers. Additional information regarding the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts they manage and their ownership of shares of the Funds is available in the SAI.

---

**Robert DiMella, CFA**

Mr. DiMella is an Executive Managing Director of MacKay Shields. He has managed the MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund since 2009, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Fund since 2010, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013 and MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund since 2019. Previously, he co-founded Mariner Municipal Managers LLC (2007 to 2009). Prior to BlackRock's merger with Merrill Lynch Investment Managers ("MLIM"), he served as a Senior Portfolio Manager and Managing Director of the Municipal Products Group. Mr. DiMella earned his Master's degree at Rutgers University Business School and a Bachelors Degree at the University of Connecticut. He is a CFA® charterholder.

---

**David Dowden**

Mr. Dowden is a Managing Director. He joined MacKay Shields in 2009 as a Portfolio Manager in the Municipal Bond Division. He has managed the MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund since 2014 and MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund since 2019. Prior to joining MacKay Shields, he was the Chief Investment Officer at Financial Guaranty Insurance Company from 2006 to 2009. He has a BA from Brown University and an MBA from Columbia University. He has been in the investment management industry since 1989.

---

---

**Frances Lewis**

Ms. Lewis has managed the MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund since 2014, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund and MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2017 and MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund since 2019. She joined MacKay Shields in July 2009 and is currently a Senior Managing Director. Ms. Lewis was the Director of Research for Mariner Municipal Managers and was previously at Merrill Lynch. Ms. Lewis began her municipal analyst career in 1991 as an Analyst for Merrill Lynch Investment Managers where she was a Senior Fund Analyst covering various sectors of the municipal market and becoming a Director in the Municipal Research Group in 1997. Ms. Lewis earned an MBA from Boston University and a BA from the University of Michigan.

---

**John Loffredo, CFA**

Mr. Loffredo is an Executive Managing Director of MacKay Shields. He has managed the MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund since 2009, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund since 2010, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013 and MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund since 2019. He has been a municipal portfolio manager and/or municipal analyst on Wall Street since 1990, with a broad range of portfolio management and analytic experience in the municipal markets. He previously co-founded Mariner Municipal Managers LLC (2007 to 2009). Prior to BlackRock's merger with MLIM, he served as Chief Investment Officer of the Municipal Products Group of MLIM. Mr. Loffredo graduated cum laude with an MBA from Utah State University where he was a Harry S. Truman Scholar. He also has a Certificate of Public Management from Boston University. He is a CFA® charterholder.

---

**Michael Petty**

Mr. Petty is a Senior Managing Director and portfolio manager for MacKay Shields. He has managed the MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund since 2010, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund since 2011, MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund and MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013 and MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund since 2019. Prior to joining MacKay Shields, Mr. Petty was a portfolio manager with Mariner Municipal Managers LLC during 2009. From 1997 through 2009, he was a Senior Portfolio Manager at Dreyfus Corporation. Mr. Petty graduated from Hobart College with a BS in Mathematics and Economics.

---

**Scott Sprauer**

Mr. Sprauer is a Managing Director. He joined MacKay Shields in 2009 as a Portfolio Manager in the Municipal Bond Division. He has managed the MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund, MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013, MainStay MacKay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund, MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund since 2014 and MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund since 2019. Prior to joining MacKay Shields, he was the Head Trader, Fixed Income at Financial Guaranty Insurance Company from 2006 to 2009. He has a BSBA from Villanova University, and has been in the investment management industry since 1991.

---

## Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the past five fiscal years and for the six months ended April 30, 2020. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and capital gain distributions and excluding all sales charges).

The information for the past five fiscal years has been audited by KPMG LLP, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements, is included in the Annual Reports, which are available upon request. The Semi-Annual Report for each Fund for the six months ended April 30, 2020, which is unaudited, is also available upon request.

## Financial Highlights

### MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund

(a series of MainStay Funds Trust)  
(Selected per share data and ratios)

Class A	Six months ended April 30, 2020*	Year ended October 31,				
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.76	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.48	\$ 10.11	\$ 10.04
Net investment income (loss)	0.11	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.36
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.49)	0.64	(0.17)	(0.19)	0.37	0.07
Total from investment operations	(0.38)	0.92	0.14	0.13	0.70	0.43
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.14)	(0.28)	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.33)	(0.36)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.76	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.48	\$ 10.11
Total investment return (a)	(3.60%)	9.20%	1.39%	1.36%	6.98%	4.38%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	2.00% ††	2.65%	3.04%	3.17%	3.01%	3.61%
Net expenses	0.75% ††	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	0.80% ††	0.81%	0.82%	0.82%	0.83%	0.84%
Portfolio turnover rate	21%(b)	47%(b)	32%	83%	27%	50%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 310,735	\$ 292,589	\$ 145,668	\$ 107,278	\$ 146,843	\$ 47,447

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

Investor Class	Six months ended April 30, 2020*	Year ended October 31,				
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.76	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.49	\$ 10.11	\$ 10.04
Net investment income (loss)	0.11	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.36
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.49)	0.64	(0.17)	(0.20)	0.38	0.07
Total from investment operations	(0.38)	0.92	0.14	0.12	0.71	0.43
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.14)	(0.28)	0.31	(0.32)	(0.33)	(0.36)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.76	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.49	\$ 10.11
Total investment return (a)	(3.61%)	9.18%	1.36%	1.23%	7.04%	4.32%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	1.99% ††	2.65%	3.03%	3.15%	3.04%	3.56%
Net expenses	0.77% ††	0.77%	0.78%	0.79%	0.79%	0.83%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	0.82% ††	0.83%	0.85%	0.86%	0.87%	0.92%
Portfolio turnover rate	21%(b)	47%(b)	32%	83%	27%	50%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 602	\$ 506	\$ 343	\$ 285	\$ 369	\$ 192

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.



**MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund**(a series of MainStay Funds Trust)  
(Selected per share data and ratios)

Class C	Six months ended April 30, 2020*	Year ended October 31,				
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.77	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.48	\$ 10.11	\$ 10.04
Net investment income (loss)	0.09	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.50)	0.65	(0.17)	(0.19)	0.37	0.07
Total from investment operations	(0.41)	0.90	0.11	0.11	0.67	0.40
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.12)	(0.25)	(0.28)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.33)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.77	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.48	\$ 10.11
Total investment return (a)	(3.82%)	9.01%	1.11%	1.07%	6.67%	4.04%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	1.73% ††	2.38%	2.76%	2.89%	2.75%	3.28%
Net expenses	1.02% ††	1.02%	1.03%	1.04%	1.04%	1.08%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	1.07% ††	1.08%	1.10%	1.11%	1.12%	1.17%
Portfolio turnover rate	21%(b)	47%(b)	32%	83%	27%	50%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 56,270	\$ 52,964	\$ 29,450	\$ 26,623	\$ 26,156	\$ 10,053

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

Class I	Six months ended April 30, 2020*	Year ended October 31,				
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.76	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.48	\$ 10.11	\$ 10.04
Net investment income (loss)	0.12	0.31	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.39
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.49)	0.64	(0.17)	(0.19)	0.37	0.07
Total from investment operations	(0.37)	0.95	0.17	0.16	0.73	0.46
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.15)	(0.31)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.36)	(0.39)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.76	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.48	\$ 10.11
Total investment return (a)	(3.48%)	9.48%	1.65%	1.62%	7.25%	4.66%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	2.25% ††	2.91%	3.29%	3.42%	3.28%	3.85%
Net expenses	0.50% ††	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	0.55% ††	0.56%	0.57%	0.57%	0.58%	0.59%
Portfolio turnover rate	21%(b)	47%(b)	32%	83%	27%	50%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 479,461	\$ 429,106	\$ 228,220	\$ 148,819	\$ 154,379	\$ 57,110

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Class I shares are not subject to sales charges. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

## Financial Highlights

### MainStay MacKay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund

(a series of MainStay Funds Trust)  
(Selected per share data and ratios)

	November 1, 2019 <sup>^</sup> through April 30, 2020*
<b>Class R6</b>	
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.77**
Net investment income (loss)	0.13
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.51)
Total from investment operations	(0.38)
<b>Less distributions:</b>	
From net investment income	(0.15)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.24
Total investment return (a)	(3.47%)
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>	
Net investment income (loss) ††	2.40%
Net expenses ††	0.49%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement) ††	0.54%
Portfolio turnover rate (b)	21%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 3,244

\* Unaudited.

\*\* Based on the net asset value of Class I as of November 1, 2019.

<sup>^</sup> Inception date.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Class R6 shares are not subject to sales charges. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

**MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund**(a series of MainStay Funds Trust)  
(Selected per share data and ratios)

Class A	Six months ended April 30, 2020*	Year ended October 31,				
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.58	\$ 10.33	\$ 10.35
Net investment income (loss)	0.06	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.37
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.47)	0.56	(0.22)	(0.24)	0.25	(0.02)
Total from investment operations	(0.41)	0.88	0.12	0.12	0.61	0.35
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.15)	(0.32)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.37)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.58	\$ 10.33
Total investment return (a)	(3.90%)	8.84%	1.17%	1.23%	5.95%	3.47%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	2.33% ††	3.00%	3.31%	3.50%	3.33%	3.60%
Net expenses (b)	0.75% ††	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement) (b)	0.80% ††	0.82%	0.82%	0.83%	0.85%	0.86%
Portfolio turnover rate	24% (c)	28%(c)	33%	30%	28%	19%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 491,569	\$ 462,499	\$ 186,579	\$ 148,823	\$ 120,368	\$ 52,996

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, it also indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(c) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

Investor Class	Six months ended April 30, 2020*	Year ended October 31,				
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.33	\$ 10.35
Net investment income (loss)	0.06	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.37
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.47)	0.55	(0.21)	(0.25)	0.26	(0.02)
Total from investment operations	(0.41)	0.87	0.13	0.11	0.62	0.35
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.15)	(0.32)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.37)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.33
Total investment return (a)	(3.91%)	8.72%	1.25%	1.10%	6.02%	3.42%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	2.32% ††	3.06%	3.29%	3.48%	3.33%	3.56%
Net expenses (b)	0.77% ††	0.77%	0.78%	0.79%	0.79%	0.81%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement) (b)	0.82% ††	0.84%	0.85%	0.87%	0.89%	0.92%
Portfolio turnover rate	24% (c)	28%(c)	33%	30%	28%	19%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 435	\$ 463	\$ 385	\$ 356	\$ 334	\$ 188

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, it also indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(c) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

## Financial Highlights

### MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund

(a series of MainStay Funds Trust)  
(Selected per share data and ratios)

Class C	Six months ended April 30,	Year ended October 31,				
	2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.35
Net investment income (loss)	0.06	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.34
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.47)	0.56	(0.22)	(0.25)	0.25	(0.01)
Total from investment operations	(0.41)	0.86	0.09	0.08	0.58	0.33
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.14)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.33)	(0.33)	(0.34)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.12	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.34
Total investment return (a)	(3.93%)	8.55%	0.90%	0.85%	5.65%	3.25%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	2.07% ††	2.77%	3.04%	3.23%	3.04%	3.27%
Net expenses (b)	1.02% ††	1.02%	1.03%	1.03%	1.04%	1.06%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement) (b)	1.07% ††	1.09%	1.10%	1.11%	1.14%	1.17%
Portfolio turnover rate	24% (c)	28%(c)	33%	30%	28%	19%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 99,385	\$ 90,553	\$ 54,258	\$ 45,547	\$ 43,644	\$ 18,013

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, it also indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(c) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

Class I	Six months ended April 30,	Year ended October 31,				
	2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.35
Net investment income (loss)	0.08	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.40
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.47)	0.55	(0.21)	(0.25)	0.25	(0.01)
Total from investment operations	(0.39)	0.90	0.16	0.14	0.64	0.39
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.16)	(0.35)	(0.37)	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.40)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.34
Total investment return (a)	(3.68%)	9.01%	1.53%	1.39%	6.22%	3.84%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	2.59% ††	3.37%	3.54%	3.76%	3.61%	3.86%
Net expenses (b)	0.50% ††	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement) (b)	0.55% ††	0.57%	0.57%	0.58%	0.60%	0.61%
Portfolio turnover rate	24% (c)	28%(c)	33%	30%	28%	19%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 202,707	\$ 161,203	\$ 181,059	\$ 62,078	\$ 53,894	\$ 39,528

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Class I shares are not subject to sales charges. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, it also indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(c) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

**MainStay MacKay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund**(a series of MainStay Funds Trust)  
(Selected per share data and ratios)

Class R6	November 1, 2019 <sup>^</sup> through April 30, 2020
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.69 **
Net investment income (loss)	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	<u>(0.52)</u>
Total from investment operations	<u>(0.40)</u>
<b>Less distributions:</b>	
From net investment income	<u>(0.16)</u>
Net asset value at end of period	<u>\$ 10.13</u>
Total investment return (a)	(3.70%)
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>	
Net investment income (loss)††	2.72%
Net expenses†† (b)	0.48%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	0.53%
Portfolio turnover rate (c)	24%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 1,317

\* Unaudited.

<sup>^</sup> Inception date.

†† Annualized.

\*\* Based on the net asset value of Class I as of November 1, 2019.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Class R6 shares are not subject to sales charges. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, it also indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(c) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

## Financial Highlights

### MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund

(a series of The MainStay Funds)  
(Selected per share data and ratios)

Class A	Six months ended	Year ended October 31,				
	April 30, 2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.33	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.93	\$ 10.03
Net investment income (loss)	0.11	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.31)	0.53	(0.22)	(0.16)	0.25	(0.10)
Total from investment operations	(0.20)	0.83	0.09	0.15	0.57	0.25
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.14)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.35)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 9.99	\$ 10.33	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.93
Total investment return (a)	(1.99%)	8.55%	0.94%	1.50%	5.73%	2.58%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	2.05% ††	2.93%	3.15%	3.05%	3.04%	3.51%
Net expenses	0.75% ††	0.78%	0.80%	0.81%	0.80%	0.81%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	0.75% ††	0.78%	0.80%	0.81%	0.80%	0.82%
Portfolio turnover rate	46% (b)	38% (b)	40%	62%	47%	46%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 2,375,763	\$ 1,728,643	\$ 1,405,803	\$ 1,564,955	\$ 1,248,065	\$ 761,278

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

Investor Class	Six months ended	Year ended October 31,				
	April 30, 2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.38	\$ 9.84	\$ 10.06	\$ 10.23	\$ 9.97	\$ 10.08
Net investment income (loss)	0.11	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.32)	0.54	(0.22)	(0.17)	0.26	(0.11)
Total from investment operations	(0.21)	0.84	0.10	0.14	0.58	0.24
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.14)	(0.30)	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.35)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.03	\$ 10.38	\$ 9.84	\$ 10.06	\$ 10.23	\$ 9.97
Total investment return (a)	(2.07%)	8.63%	0.97%	1.43%	5.83%	2.47%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	2.05% ††	2.95%	3.17%	3.10%	3.11%	3.54%
Net expenses	0.76% ††	0.77%	0.78%	0.79%	0.79%	0.82%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	0.76% ††	0.77%	0.78%	0.79%	0.79%	0.83%
Portfolio turnover rate	46% (b)	38% (b)	40%	62%	47%	46%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 9,400	\$ 9,815	\$ 9,690	\$ 10,216	\$ 16,344	\$ 17,259

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

**MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund**(a series of The MainStay Funds)  
(Selected per share data and ratios)

Class B	Six months ended April 30, 2020*	Year ended October 31,				
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.33	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.01	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.92	\$ 10.03
Net investment income (loss)	0.09	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.31)	0.53	(0.21)	(0.17)	0.26	(0.11)
Total from investment operations	(0.22)	0.80	0.08	0.11	0.55	0.22
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.13)	(0.27)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(0.29)	(0.33)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 9.98	\$ 10.33	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.01	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.92
Total investment return (a)	(2.21%)	8.28%	0.81%	1.17%	5.58%	2.21%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	1.80% ††	2.71%	2.92%	2.85%	2.84%	3.28%
Net expenses	1.01% ††	1.02%	1.03%	1.04%	1.04%	1.07%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	1.01% ††	1.02%	1.03%	1.04%	1.04%	1.08%
Portfolio turnover rate	46% (b)	38% (b)	40%	62%	47%	46%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 10,443	\$ 12,354	\$ 14,704	\$ 17,068	\$ 19,318	\$ 16,806

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

Class C	Six months ended April 30, 2020*	Year ended October 31,				
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.34	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.93	\$ 10.03
Net investment income (loss)	0.09	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.31)	0.54	(0.22)	(0.16)	0.25	(0.10)
Total from investment operations	(0.22)	0.81	0.07	0.12	0.54	0.23
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.13)	(0.27)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(0.29)	(0.33)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 9.99	\$ 10.34	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.93
Total investment return (a)	(2.21%)	8.39%	0.71%	1.27%	5.48%	2.31%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	1.80% ††	2.69%	2.92%	2.85%	2.81%	3.28%
Net expenses	1.01% ††	1.02%	1.03%	1.04%	1.04%	1.07%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	1.01% ††	1.02%	1.03%	1.04%	1.04%	1.08%
Portfolio turnover rate	46% (b)	38% (b)	40%	62%	47%	46%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 222,390	\$ 225,762	\$ 213,883	\$ 241,526	\$ 273,386	\$ 183,509

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

## Financial Highlights

### MainStay MacKay Tax Free Bond Fund

(a series of The MainStay Funds)  
(Selected per share data and ratios)

Class I	Six months ended April 30,	Year ended October 31,				
	2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.34	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.93	\$ 10.03
Net investment income (loss)	0.12	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.38
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.32)	0.54	(0.22)	(0.16)	0.25	(0.10)
Total from investment operations	(0.20)	0.86	0.12	0.17	0.59	0.28
<b>Less distributions:</b>						
From net investment income	(0.15)	(0.32)	(0.34)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.38)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 9.99	\$ 10.34	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.93
Total investment return (a)	(1.96%)	8.93%	1.19%	1.75%	5.99%	2.83%
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>						
Net investment income (loss)	2.31% ††	3.14%	3.40%	3.31%	3.29%	3.78%
Net expenses	0.50% ††	0.52%	0.55%	0.56%	0.55%	0.56%
Expenses (before waiver/reimbursement)	0.50% ††	0.52%	0.55%	0.56%	0.55%	0.57%
Portfolio turnover rate	46% (b)	38% (b)	40%	62%	47%	46%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 3,169,396	\$ 2,866,903	\$ 1,320,591	\$ 1,019,263	\$ 899,128	\$ 513,893

\* Unaudited.

†† Annualized.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Class I shares are not subject to sales charges. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.

Class R6	November 1, 2019 <sup>^</sup> through April 30, 2020
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 10.34**
Net investment income (loss)	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.31)
Total from investment operations	(0.19)
<b>Less distributions:</b>	
From net investment income	(0.15)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 10.00
Total investment return (a)	(1.86%)
<b>Ratios (to average net assets)/Supplemental Data:</b>	
Net investment income (loss) ††	2.38%
Net expenses ††(b)	0.43%
Portfolio turnover rate (c)	46%
Net assets at end of period (in 000's)	\$ 128,463

\* Unaudited.

<sup>^</sup> Inception date.

†† Annualized.

\*\* Based on the net asset value of Class I as of November 1, 2019.

(a) Total investment return is calculated exclusive of sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Class R6 shares are not subject to sales charges. For periods of less than one year, total return is not annualized.

(b) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, it also indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(c) The portfolio turnover rate includes variable rate demand notes.



# Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts

This Appendix A discloses intermediary-specific sales charge waivers and discounts, if any. Please see the “Information on Sales Charges” section of the Prospectus for information about sales charge waivers and discounts available if you invest directly with a MainStay Fund or intermediaries not identified on this Appendix A. The terms or availability of waivers or discounts may be changed at any time.

The availability of initial and contingent deferred sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on the particular financial intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold Fund shares. Financial intermediaries specified on Appendix A may have different policies and procedures regarding, among other things, the availability of these waivers and discounts. To qualify for waivers or discounts not available through a particular financial intermediary, investors will have to purchase shares directly from the Funds (or the Distributor) or through another financial intermediary that makes available such waivers or discounts.

Purchases through any financial intermediary identified below are subject to sales charge waivers and/or discounts that are different from the sales charge waivers and/or discounts available for shares purchased directly from the Funds (or the Distributor). Financial intermediary-specific sales charge waivers and/or discounts are implemented and administered by each financial intermediary. This Appendix will be updated from time to time with changes to this Appendix or to add additional intermediaries.

In all instances, it is an investor’s responsibility to notify the financial intermediary of any facts that may qualify the investor for sales charge waivers or discounts. You may wish to contact your financial intermediary to ensure that you have the most current information regarding the sales charge waivers and discounts available to you and the steps you must take to qualify for available waivers and discounts.

## Ameriprise Financial

*The following information applies to Class A shares purchases if you have an account with or otherwise purchase Fund shares through Ameriprise Financial:*

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an Ameriprise Financial platform or account will be eligible for the following front-end sales charge waivers and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Prospectus or SAI:

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs.
- Shares purchased through an Ameriprise Financial investment advisory program (if an Advisory or similar share class for such investment advisory program is not available).
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Ameriprise Financial’s platform (if an Advisory or similar share class for such investment advisory program is not available).
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund (but not any other fund within the MainStay Funds).
- Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date. To the extent that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to such shares following a shorter holding period, that waiver will apply to exchanges following such shorter period. To the extent that this Prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to exchanges of Class C shares for load waived shares, that waiver will also apply to such exchanges.
- Employees and registered representatives of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates and their immediate family members.
- Shares purchased by or through qualified accounts (including IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, 401(k)s, 403(b) TSCAs subject to ERISA and defined benefit plans) that are held by a covered family member, defined as an Ameriprise financial advisor and/or the advisor’s spouse, advisor’s lineal ascendant (mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, great grandmother, great grandfather), advisor’s lineal descendant (son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great grandson, great granddaughter) or any spouse of a covered family member who is a lineal descendant.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the MainStay Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e. Rights of Reinstatement).

## Edward Jones

Effective on or after May 1, 2020, shareholders of Edward D. Jones & Co. ("Edward Jones") purchasing (or selling) MainStay Fund shares on the Edward Jones commission and fee-based platforms are eligible only for the following sales charge discounts (also referred to as "breakpoints") and waivers, which can differ from breakpoints and waivers described elsewhere in the mutual fund Prospectus or SAI or through another broker-dealer. In all instances, it is the shareholder's responsibility to inform Edward Jones at the time of purchase of any relationship, holdings of MainStay Funds or other facts qualifying the purchaser for breakpoints or waivers. Edward Jones can ask for documentation of such circumstance.

### Breakpoints/Rights of Accumulation (ROA)

- The applicable sales charge on a purchase of Class A shares is determined by taking into account all share classes (except any money market funds and retirement plan share classes) of MainStay Funds held by the shareholder or in an account grouped by Edward Jones with other accounts for the purpose of providing certain pricing considerations ("pricing groups"). This includes all share classes held on the Edward Jones platform and/or held on another platform. The inclusion of eligible fund family assets in the rights of accumulation calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying his or her financial advisor of such assets at the time of calculation.
- ROA is determined by calculating the higher of cost or market value (current shares x NAV).

### Letter of Intent (LOI)

- Through a LOI, shareholders can receive the sales charge and breakpoint discounts for purchases shareholders intend to make over a 13-month period from the date Edward Jones receives the LOI. The LOI is determined by calculating the higher of cost or market value of qualifying holdings at LOI initiation in combination with the value that the shareholder intends to buy over a 13-month period to calculate the front-end sales charge and any breakpoint discounts. Each purchase the shareholder makes during that 13-month period will receive the sales charge and breakpoint discount that applies to the total amount. The inclusion of eligible fund family assets in the LOI calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying his or her financial advisor of such assets at the time of calculation. Purchases made before the LOI is received by Edward Jones are not covered under the LOI and will not reduce the sales charge previously paid. Sales charges will be adjusted if LOI is not met.

### Sales Charge Waivers

Sales charges are waived for the following shareholders and in the following situations:

- Associates of Edward Jones and its affiliates and their family members who are in the same pricing group (as determined by Edward Jones under its policies and procedures) as the associate. This waiver will continue for the remainder of the associate's life if the associate retires from Edward Jones in good-standing.
- Shares purchased in an Edward Jones fee-based program.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redeemed shares of the same fund family so long as the following conditions are met: 1) the proceeds are from the sale of shares within 60 days of the purchase, and 2) the sale and purchase are made in the same share class and the same account or the purchase is made in an individual retirement account with proceeds from liquidations in a non-retirement account.
- Shares exchanged into class A shares from another share class so long as the exchange is into the same fund and was initiated at the discretion of Edward Jones. Edward Jones is responsible for any remaining CDSC due to the fund company, if applicable. Any future purchases are subject to the applicable sales charge as disclosed in the prospectus.
- Exchanges from class C shares to class A shares of the same fund, generally, in the 84th month following the anniversary of the purchase date or earlier at the discretion of Edward Jones.

### Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) Waivers

If the shareholder purchases shares that are subject to a CDSC and those shares are redeemed before the CDSC is expired, the shareholder is responsible to pay the CDSC except in the following conditions:

- The death or disability of the shareholder
- Systematic withdrawals with up to 10% per year of the account value
- Return of excess contributions from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA)
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts if the redemption is taken in or after the year the shareholder reaches qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations
- Shares sold to pay Edward Jones fees or costs in such cases where the transaction is initiated by Edward Jones
- Shares exchanged in an Edward Jones fee-based program
- Shares acquired through NAV reinstatement

### Other Important Information

### **Minimum Purchase Amounts**

- \$250 initial purchase minimum
- \$50 subsequent purchase minimum

### **Minimum Balances**

- Edward Jones has the right to redeem at its discretion fund holdings with a balance of \$250 or less. The following are examples of accounts that are not included in this policy:
  - A fee-based account held on an Edward Jones platform
  - A 529 account held on an Edward Jones platform
  - An account with an active systematic investment plan or letter of intent (LOI)

### **Changing Share Classes**

- At any time it deems necessary, Edward Jones has the authority to exchange at NAV a shareholder's holdings in a fund to Class A shares.

### **J.P. Morgan**

Shareholders purchasing or redeeming Investor Class shares of a Fund through a J.P. Morgan self-directed brokerage account are eligible for a waiver of both the front-end sales charge or contingent deferred sales charge, as applicable, which may differ from the waiver eligibility requirements otherwise disclosed in the Prospectus or SAI.

### **Janney Montgomery Scott LLC**

Shareholders purchasing MainStay Fund shares through a Janney Montgomery Scott LLC ("Janney") account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or SAI.

### **Front-end sales charge waivers on Class A shares available at Janney**

- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the MainStay Funds family).
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Janney or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Janney.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the MainStay Funds family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within ninety (90) days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e., right of reinstatement).
- Class C shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are exchanged to Class A shares of the same MainStay Fund pursuant to Janney's policies and procedures.

### **Sales charge waivers on Class A and C shares available at Janney**

- Shares sold upon the death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the MainStay Fund's Prospectus.
- Shares purchased in connection with a return of excess contributions from an IRA account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and other retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.
- Shares sold to pay Janney fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Janney.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

### **Front-end load discounts available at Janney: breakpoints, and/or rights of accumulation**

- Breakpoints as described in the MainStay Fund's Prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation ("ROA"), which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of MainStay Funds family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Janney. Eligible MainStay Funds family assets not held at Janney may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

### LPL Financial

Shareholders purchasing Class A shares of a Fund through LPL Financial's mutual fund only platform will be able to purchase shares without imposition of a front-end sales charge, which may differ from the waiver eligibility requirements otherwise disclosed in the Prospectus or SAI.

### Merrill Lynch

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account are eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Prospectus or SAI.

<b>Front-End Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares Available at Merrill Lynch</b>
Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
Shares purchased by a 529 Plan (does not include 529 Plan units or 529-specific share classes or equivalents)
Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program
Shares exchanged due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers
Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform
Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform (if applicable)
Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other MainStay Fund)
Shares exchanged from Class C (i.e. level-load) shares of the same fund pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers
Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members
Directors or Trustees of the Fund, and employees of the Fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in the Prospectus
Eligible shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the MainStay Group of Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement). Automated transactions (i.e. systematic purchases and withdrawals) and purchases made after shares are automatically sold to pay Merrill Lynch's account maintenance fees are not eligible for reinstatement

<b>CDSC Waivers on A, B and C Shares Available at Merrill Lynch</b>
Death or disability of the shareholder
Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Prospectus
Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code
Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to a fee based account or platform (applicable to A and C shares only)
Shares received through an exchange due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers
<b>Front-End Load Discounts Available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation &amp; Letters of Intent</b>
Breakpoints as described in the Prospectus.
Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts as described in the Prospectus will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of assets in the MainStay Group of Funds held by accounts (including 529 program holdings, where applicable) within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within the MainStay Group of Funds, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable)

### **Morgan Stanley Wealth Management**

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in the Prospectus or SAI.

#### Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares Available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- Class C (i.e., level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are exchanged for Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's share class conversion program
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the MainStay Funds, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

### **Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.**

Effective June 15, 2020, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. ("OPCO") platform or account are eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund's prospectus or SAI.

#### **Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares and Investor Class Shares available at OPCO**

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan
- Shares purchased through an OPCO-affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).

- A shareholder in the Fund's Class C shares that are converted by OPCO at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of OPCO
- Employees and registered representatives of OPCO or its affiliates and their family members
- Trustees of the Fund and employees of the Fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus

#### **CDSC Waivers on Class A, B and C Shares and Investor Class Shares available at OPCO**

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations as described in the prospectus
- Shares sold to pay OPCO fees but only if the transaction is initiated by OPCO
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

#### **Front-end load Discounts Available at OPCO: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent**

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at OPCO. Eligible fund family assets not held at OPCO may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

### **Raymond James**

#### **Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services Inc. and each entity's affiliates ("Raymond James")**

Shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account, or through an introducing broker-dealer or independent registered investment adviser for which Raymond James provides trade execution, clearance, and/or custody services, will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Prospectus or SAI.

#### **Front-end sales load waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James**

- Shares purchased in an investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased within the MainStay Funds through a systematic reinvestment of capital gains and dividend distributions.
- Employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the MainStay Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).
- A shareholder in the Fund's Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Raymond James.

#### **CDSC Waivers on Classes A, B and C shares available at Raymond James**

- Death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund's prospectus.
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½ as described in the fund's prospectus.
- Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

#### **Front-end load discounts available at Raymond James: breakpoints, and/or rights of accumulation, and/or letters of intent**

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of MainStay Fund assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Raymond James. Eligible MainStay Fund assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the rights of accumulation calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

- Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within the MainStay Funds over a 13-month time period. Eligible MainStay Fund assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

#### **Robert W. Baird & Co.**

Effective June 15, 2020, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Robert W. Baird & Co. (“Baird”) platform or account will only be eligible for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the SAI.

#### **Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Investor Class and Class A shares Available at Baird**

- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Baird or its affiliate and their family members as designated by Baird
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions from another MainStay Fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as rights of reinstatement)
- A shareholder in a Fund’s Class C Shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Baird
- Employer-sponsored retirement plans or charitable accounts in a transactional brokerage account at Baird, including 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans. For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs

#### **CDSC Waivers on Investor Class, Class A and Class C shares Available at Baird**

- Shares sold due to death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund’s Prospectus
- Shares bought due to returns of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code
- Shares sold to pay Baird fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Baird
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

#### **Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at Baird: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulations, and/or Letters of Intent**

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus
- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of assets in the MainStay Group of Funds held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at Baird. Eligible MainStay Fund assets not held at Baird may be included in the rights of accumulation calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI) allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases of MainStay Funds through Baird, over a 13-month period of time

#### **Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated**

Effective July 1, 2020, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated (“Stifel”) platform or account or who own shares for which Stifel or an affiliate is the broker-dealer of record are eligible for the following additional sales charge waiver.

#### **Front-end Sales Load Waiver on Class A Shares**

- Class C shares that have been held for more than seven (7) years will be converted to Class A shares of the same Fund pursuant to Stifel’s policies and procedures

All other sales charge waivers and reductions described elsewhere in the Fund’s Prospectus or SAI still apply.

# Appendix B – Taxable Equivalent Yield Table

**Taxable Equivalent Yield Table** <sup>1,2</sup>

If your federal marginal income tax rate is equal to	a tax-free yield of							
	3.50%	4.00%	4.50%	5.00%	5.50%	6.00%	6.50%	7.00%
	would equal a taxable yield of							
12.00%	3.98 %	4.55 %	5.11 %	5.68 %	6.25 %	6.82 %	7.39 %	7.95 %
22.00%	4.49 %	5.13 %	5.77 %	6.41 %	7.05 %	7.69 %	8.33 %	8.97 %
24.00%	4.61 %	5.26 %	5.92 %	6.58 %	7.24 %	7.89 %	8.55 %	9.31 %
32.00%	5.15 %	5.88 %	6.62 %	7.35 %	8.09 %	8.82 %	9.56 %	10.29 %
35.00%	5.38 %	6.15 %	6.92 %	7.69 %	8.46 %	9.23 %	10.00 %	10.77 %
37.00%	5.56 %	6.35 %	7.14 %	7.94 %	8.73 %	9.52 %	10.32 %	11.11 %

1. This table reflects application of the regular federal income tax only and does not reflect the Medicare tax. Very generally, the Medicare tax is an additional 3.8% tax imposed on certain net investment income of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Other taxes (including the Medicare tax) may be applicable with respect to a particular shareholder. Such taxes could change the information shown. Tax rates are subject to change.
2. This table is for illustrative purposes only; investors should consult their tax advisers with respect to the tax implications of an investment in a Fund that invests primarily in securities the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax.



[This page intentionally left blank]

No dealer, sales representative or any other person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information, in connection with the offer contained in this Prospectus, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Funds or the Distributor. This Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information do not constitute an offer by the Funds or by the Distributor to sell or a solicitation of any offer to buy any of the securities offered hereby in any jurisdiction or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in such jurisdiction.

---

#### **HOUSEHOLD MAILINGS AND E-DELIVERY**

Each year you are automatically sent an updated Summary Prospectus and Annual and Semiannual Reports for the Funds. You may also occasionally receive proxy statements for the Funds. In order to reduce the volume of mail you receive, when possible, only one copy of these documents may be sent to shareholders who are part of the same family and share the same household address. You may elect to receive these documents electronically in lieu of paper form by enrolling in e-delivery on our website, [nylinvestments.com/funds/edelivery](http://nylinvestments.com/funds/edelivery). If you would like to opt out of household-based mailings, please call toll free 800-624-6782.

---

#### **STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (“SAI”)**

Provides more details about the Funds. The current SAI is incorporated by reference into the Prospectus and has been filed with the SEC.

---

#### **ANNUAL/SEMIANNUAL REPORTS**

Provide additional information about the Funds' investments and include discussions of market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during the last fiscal year or period, if applicable.

---

#### **TO OBTAIN INFORMATION**

More information about the Funds, including the SAI and the Annual/Semiannual Reports, when available, may be obtained without charge, upon request. To obtain information, or for shareholder inquiries, call toll-free 800-624-6782, visit our website at [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds), or write to NYLIFE Distributors LLC, Attn: New York Life Investments Marketing Dept., 30 Hudson Street, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302.

Other information about the Funds (including the Statement of Additional Information) is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

NYLIFE Distributors LLC  
30 Hudson Street  
Jersey City, NJ 07302

NYLIFE Distributors LLC is the principal underwriter and distributor of the MainStay Funds. “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.

SEC File Number: 811-22321 (MainStay Funds Trust)  
SEC File Number: 811-04550 (The MainStay Funds)

For more information call 800-624-6782 or visit our website at [nylinvestments.com/funds](http://nylinvestments.com/funds).

MS01bC2-08/20