



MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio

[To Statutory Prospectus](#)[To Statement of Additional Information](#)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. You can find the Portfolio's Prospectus, reports to shareholders and other information about the Portfolio by going online to nylinvestments.com/vpdocuments, by calling 800-598-2019 or by sending an e-mail to MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com. The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2020, as may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of a Portfolio's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the insurance company that offers your policy. Instead, the reports will be made available online, and you will be notified by mail and provided with a website address to access the report. Instructions for requesting paper copies will be provided by your insurance company.

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

You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper form free of charge. You can inform the insurance company that you wish to receive paper copies of reports by following the instructions provided by the insurance company. Your election to receive reports in paper form will apply to all portfolio companies available under your contract.

Investment Objective

The Portfolio seeks a high level of current income while preserving capital and maintaining liquidity.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include any separate account or policy fees or charges imposed under the variable annuity policies and variable universal life insurance policies for which the Portfolio is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher. Investors should consult the applicable variable annuity policy or variable universal life insurance policy prospectus for more information.

	Initial Class
Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Management Fees (as an annual percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets) ¹	0.40%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.04%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.44%
Waivers / Reimbursements ²	(0.16)%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Waivers / Reimbursements²	0.28%

1. The management fee is as follows: 0.40% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.35% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; and 0.30% on assets over \$1 billion.

2. New York Life Investment Management LLC ("New York Life Investments") has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses so that Total Annual Portfolio 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) portfolio/fund fees and expenses) of Initial Class shares do not exceed 0.28% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets. This agreement will remain in effect until May 1, 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 Portfolio.

Example

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example does not include any separate account or policy fees or charges imposed under the variable annuity policies and variable universal life insurance policies for which the Portfolio is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio 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 Portfolio'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:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Class	\$ 29	\$ 108	\$ 214	\$ 523

Principal Investment Strategies

The Portfolio invests 99.5% or more of its total assets in cash, "government securities" and/or repurchase agreements that are "collateralized fully" (i.e., collateralized by cash and/or government securities) so as to qualify as a "government money market fund" pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. Government securities, as defined in or interpreted under the 1940 Act, include securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain "government

agencies or instrumentalities.” In addition, the Portfolio invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in “government securities” and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized by government securities.

The Portfolio invests in short-term, high-quality, U.S. dollar-denominated government securities. The Portfolio may invest in variable rate notes, floating rate notes, mortgage-related securities and other instruments that qualify as government securities. The Portfolio maintains a dollar-weighted average maturity of 60 days or less and maintains a dollar-weighted average life to maturity of 120 days or less. As a “government money market fund,” the Portfolio is permitted to use the amortized cost method of valuation to seek to maintain a \$1.00 share price. In addition, as a “government money market fund,” the Board has determined that the Portfolio is not subject to the imposition of liquidity fees and/or gates on redemptions. The Board has reserved its ability to change this determination with respect to the imposition of liquidity fees and/or gates on redemptions, but such change would become effective only after shareholders are provided with specific advance notice of the change.

The Portfolio will generally invest in government securities that mature in 397 days or less, substantially all of which will be held to maturity. However, the Portfolio may invest in securities with a face maturity of more than 397 days provided that the security is a variable or floating rate note that meets the applicable regulatory guidelines with respect to maturity. Additionally, securities collateralizing repurchase agreements may have maturities in excess of 397 days.

Investment Process: NYL Investors LLC, the Portfolio’s Subadvisor, seeks to achieve the highest yield while also seeking to minimize risk, maintain liquidity and preserve principal. The Subadvisor works to add value by emphasizing specific securities that appear to be attractively priced based upon historical and current yield spread relationships.

The Subadvisor may sell a security prior to maturity if it believes that the security will no longer contribute to meeting the investment objective of the Portfolio or to meet redemptions.

Principal Risks

You can lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio 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 or other investments.

Stable Net Asset Value Risk: Although the Portfolio seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Portfolio. This could occur because of unusual market conditions or a sudden collapse in the creditworthiness of an issuer. The Portfolio is permitted to, among other things, reduce or withhold any income and/or gains generated from its portfolio to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

Market Risk: The value of the Portfolio’s investments may fluctuate because of changes in the markets in which the Portfolio invests, which could cause the Portfolio 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 Portfolio shares.

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

Money Market Risk: Although the Portfolio seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The Portfolio’s sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the Portfolio, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Portfolio at any time.

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 Portfolio’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 Portfolio’s income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Portfolio’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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio’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 Portfolio’s yield will fluctuate with changes in short-term interest rates.

Floating Rate Notes and Variable Rate Notes Risk: Floating and variable rate notes provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the securities. The rate adjustment intervals may be regular and range from daily up to annually, or may be based on an event, such as a change in the prime rate. Floating and variable rate notes may be subject to greater liquidity risk than other debt securities, meaning that there may be limitations on the Portfolio’s ability to sell the securities at any given time. Securities with floating interest rates generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much or as fast as interest rates in general. Floating rate loans and 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

(sometimes referred to as “covenant-lite” loans or 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 notes 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 the Portfolio and its investments in such instruments.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk: Prepayment risk is associated with mortgage-backed securities. If interest rates fall, the underlying debt may be repaid ahead of schedule, reducing the value of the Portfolio’s investments. If interest rates rise, there may be fewer prepayments, which would cause the average bond maturity to lengthen, increasing the potential for the Portfolio to lose money. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market’s perception of issuers, and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Portfolio to successfully utilize these instruments may depend on the ability of the Subadvisor to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. These securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile.

Tax Diversification Risk: The Portfolio intends to operate as a “government money market fund” pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. Additionally, the Portfolio intends to meet the diversification requirements that are applicable to insurance company separate accounts under Subchapter L of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. To satisfy these diversification requirements, the value of the assets of the Portfolio invested in securities issued by the U.S. government must remain below specified thresholds. For these purposes, each U.S. government agency or instrumentality is treated as a separate issuer.

Operating as a government money market fund may make it difficult for the Portfolio to meet these diversification requirements. A failure to satisfy the diversification requirements could have significant adverse tax consequences for variable annuity and variable life insurance contract owners who have allocated a portion of their contract values to the Portfolio.

Repurchase Agreement Risk: Repurchase agreements are subject to the risks that the seller 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 Portfolio.

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

Past Performance

The following bar chart and table indicate some of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows you how the Portfolio’s calendar year performance has varied over time. The average annual total returns table shows how the Portfolio’s average annual total returns compare to those of a money market fund average. Separate variable annuity and variable universal life insurance account and policy fees and charges are not reflected in the bar chart and table. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. The Portfolio has selected the Average Lipper VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio as its primary benchmark as a replacement for the Average Lipper Variable Products Money Market Portfolio because it believes that the Average Lipper VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio is more reflective of its current investment style. The Average Lipper VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio is an equally weighted performance average consisting of funds that invest 99.5% of their assets in cash, government securities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized solely by government securities or cash, and have a weighted average maturity of 60 days or less. These funds intend to keep a constant net asset value. The Average Lipper Variable Products Money Market Portfolio is an equally weighted performance average adjusted for capital gains distributions and income dividends of all of the money market portfolios in the Lipper Universe. Lipper Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reuters Group PLC, is an independent monitor of mutual fund performance. Lipper averages are not class specific. Lipper returns are unaudited.

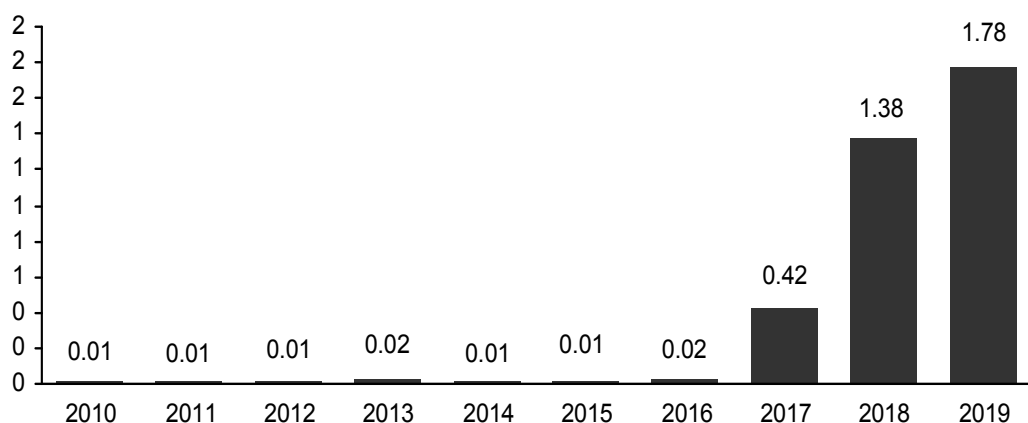
Effective August 26, 2016 and October 14, 2016, the Portfolio modified its principal investment strategies in connection with commencing operations as a “government money market fund.” Consequently the performance information below may have been different if the current investment strategies had been in effect during the period prior to the Portfolio commencing operations as a “government money market fund.”

For certain periods, the Manager voluntarily has waived or reimbursed the Portfolio’s expenses to the extent it deemed appropriate to enhance the Portfolio’s yield during periods when expenses had a significant impact on yield because of low interest rates. Without these waivers or reimbursements, the Portfolio’s returns would have been lower. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future.

For current yield information, call toll-free: 800-598-2019.

Annual Returns, Initial Class Shares

(by calendar year 2010-2019)



Best Quarter

2Q/19	0.50%
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Worst Quarter

4Q/10	0.00%
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Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Class	1/29/1993	1.78%	0.72%	0.37%
7-day current yield Initial Class: 1.16%				
Average Lipper Variable Products U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio (reflects no deductions for fees and taxes)		1.64%	0.66%	0.34%
Average Lipper Variable Products Money Market Portfolio (reflects no deductions for fees and taxes)		1.86%	0.75%	0.40%

Management

New York Life Investment Management LLC serves as the Portfolio's Manager. NYL Investors LLC serves as the Subadvisor.

How to Purchase and Sell Shares

Shares of the Portfolio are currently offered to certain separate accounts to fund variable annuity policies and variable universal life insurance policies issued by New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation ("NYLIAC") and may also be offered to fund variable annuity policies and variable universal life insurance policies issued by other insurance companies. Shares of the Portfolio are also offered as underlying investments of the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios ("Asset Allocation Portfolios") and other variable insurance funds.

Individual investors do not transact directly with the Portfolio to purchase and redeem shares. Rather, investors select underlying investment options offered by the applicable policy. Please refer to the prospectus for the variable annuity policy or variable universal life insurance policy that offers the Portfolio as an underlying investment option for information on the allocation of premium payments and on transfers among the investment divisions of the separate account.

Tax Information

Because the Portfolio's shareholders are the separate accounts of NYLIAC or other insurance companies through which you purchased your variable annuity policy or variable universal life insurance policy and the Asset Allocation Portfolios and other variable insurance funds, no discussion is included here as to the federal income tax consequences at the shareholder level. For information concerning the federal income tax consequences to variable annuity and variable universal life insurance policy owners, consult the prospectus relating to the appropriate policy.

Compensation to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Portfolio and/or its related companies may pay NYLIAC or other participating insurance companies, broker/dealers, or other financial intermediaries for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other financial intermediary or your sales person to recommend the Portfolio over another investment and/or a policy that offers this Portfolio over another investment. Ask your individual salesperson or visit your broker/dealer's or other financial intermediary firm's website for more information. For additional information about these payments, please see the section entitled "The Fund and its Management" in the Prospectus.

"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.

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