

ING T. Rowe Price Diversified Mid Cap Growth Portfolio - Initial Class

Founded in 1937, T. Rowe Price offers an exceptional combination of investment management excellence, world class service and guidance. T. Rowe Price offers a wide selection of investments, including domestic and international stock and bond funds. Equity research is directly linked to portfolio management and is the foundation of T. Rowe Price's investment process.

		EQUITY		
		STYLE		
MARKET CAP	VALUE	BLEND	GROWTH	
	LARGE			
	MID			
SMALL				

Asset Class: **Small/Mid/Specialty**
 Category: **Mid-Cap Growth**

FUND FACTS

Inception date: **December 10, 2001**

Investment advisory fee for period ended December 31, 2008: **0.64%**

Other expenses: **0.02%**

Gross fund expense ratio for period ended December 31, 2008: **0.66%**

If offered through a retirement program, additional fees and expenses may be charged under that program.

Important Information

Category is interpreted by ING using Fund company and/or Morningstar category information.

Any fees deducted from Portfolio assets are disclosed in the Fund Facts above and in the Portfolio's prospectuses. More information is included in the enrollment material. If you participate in an IRC Sections 403(b), 401 or 457 retirement plan funded by an SEC-registered group annuity contract, this material must be accompanied by the current Performance Update and a Prospectus Summary for the contract.

The Portfolio or its affiliates may pay compensation to ING affiliates offering this Portfolio. Such compensation may be paid out of distribution, service and/or 12b-1 fees or service fees that are deducted from Portfolio assets, and/or may be paid directly by the Portfolio's affiliate.

"Other Expenses" include an Administration Services Fee of 0.02% and an Acquired Fund Fees and Expense of 0.65%.

Under the administrative services agreement between ING Partners Inc., on behalf of the Portfolio and ING Funds Services, LLC, the Portfolio's administrator, ING Funds Services, LLC, provides administrative services necessary for the Portfolio's operation and is responsible for the supervision of the Portfolio's other service providers.

These estimated expenses are based on the Portfolio's actual operating expenses for its most recently completed fiscal year as adjusted for contractual changes, if any, and fee waivers to which DSL, as Adviser to the Portfolio, has agreed.

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of the investment options offered through a retirement plan carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing. You can obtain a free prospectus for the Portfolio and/or the separate account prior to making an investment decision or at any time by contacting your local representative or 1-800-262-3862. If a different toll-free number is shown on the first page of the Prospectus Summary or in your enrollment material, please call that number.

Investment Adviser

Directed Services LLC ("DSL")

Subadviser: T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price)

Portfolio Manager

The Portfolio is managed by an investment advisory committee. The committee chairman, Donald J. Peters, has day-to-day responsibility for managing the Portfolio and works with the committee in developing and executing the Portfolio's investment program. Mr. Peters is a Vice President of T. Rowe Price and has been managing investments since joining T. Rowe Price in 1993.

Investment Objective

Seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Strategy

Normally invests at least 80 percent of its total net assets in the equity securities of mid-capitalization companies having a market capitalization within the range of companies in the Russell MidCap Growth Index or the S&P Mid Cap 400 Index. The subadviser focuses on midsize companies whose earnings are expected to grow at a rate faster than the average company. The Portfolio may on occasion purchase a stock whose market capitalization is outside of the capitalization range of mid-capitalization companies. Stock selection is based on a combination of fundamental, bottom-up analysis and top-down quantitative strategies in an effort to identify companies with superior long-term appreciation prospects. The sub-adviser generally uses a growth approach, looking for companies with one or more of the following characteristics:

a demonstrated ability to consistently increase revenues, earnings, and cash flow; capable management; attractive business niches; and a sustainable competitive advantage. The subadviser has the discretion to purchase some securities that do not meet the Portfolio's normal investment criteria, as described above, when it perceives an unusual opportunity for gain. While most assets will be invested in U.S. common stocks, other securities may also be purchased, including foreign stocks, futures and options, in keeping with the Portfolio's investment objective. The Portfolio may invest in other money market funds managed by T. Rowe Price to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder. May invest in U.S. and foreign dollar denominated money market securities and U.S. and foreign dollar currencies. May sell securities for a variety of reasons. The Portfolio may also lend portfolio securities on a short-term or long-term basis, up to 33 1/3% of its assets.

Insurance products, annuities and funding agreements issued by ING Life Insurance and Annuity Company ("ILIAC"), which is solely responsible for meeting its obligations. Plan Administrative services provided by ILIAC or ING Institutional Plan Services, LLC. Securities distributed by or offered through ING Financial Advisers, LLC (member SIPC) or other broker-dealers with which it has a selling agreement.



ING T. ROWE PRICE DIVERSIFIED MID CAP GROWTH PORTFOLIO – Initial Class (I Class)

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, you could lose money on your investment in the Portfolio. The share price of the Portfolio normally changes daily based on changes in the value of the securities that the Portfolio holds. The investment strategies that the sub-adviser uses may not produce the intended results. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio and the circumstances reasonably likely to cause the value of your investment in the Portfolio to decline are listed below.

Currency Risk Portfolios that invest directly in foreign currencies or in securities denominated in or that trade in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged.

Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency rates may be affected by changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls, or other political or economic developments in the United States or abroad. As a result, a Portfolio's investments in foreign currency-denominated securities may reduce the value of a Portfolio's asset.

Derivatives Risk Certain Portfolios may use futures, options, swaps and other derivative instruments to hedge or protect the Portfolio from adverse movements in underlying securities prices and interest rates or as an investment strategy to help attain the Portfolio's investment objective. A Portfolio may also use a variety of currency hedging techniques, including foreign currency contracts, to attempt to hedge exchange rate risk or to gain exposure to a particular currency. A Portfolio's use of derivatives could reduce returns, may not be liquid and may not correlate precisely to the underlying securities or index. Derivative securities are subject to market risk, which could be significant for those derivatives that have a leveraging effect that could increase the volatility of the Portfolio and may reduce returns for the Portfolio. Derivatives are also subject to credit risks related to the counterparty's ability to perform, and any deterioration in the counterparty's creditworthiness could adversely affect the instrument. A risk of using derivatives is that the sub-adviser might imperfectly judge the market's direction, which could render a hedging strategy ineffective or have an adverse effect on the value of the derivatives.

Equity Securities Risk Equity securities include common, preferred and convertible preferred stocks and securities with values that are tied to the price of stocks, such as rights, warrants and convertible debt securities. Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of an investment in equities. The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The value of equity securities purchased by a Portfolio could decline if the financial condition of the companies decline or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. Even investment in high quality or "blue chip" equity securities or securities of established companies with large market capitalizations (which generally have strong financial characteristics) can be negatively impacted by poor overall market and economic conditions. Companies with large market capitalizations may also have less growth potential than smaller companies and may be able to react less quickly to change in the marketplace.

Foreign Investment Risk Foreign investments may be riskier than U.S. investments for many reasons, including changes in currency exchange rates; unstable political, social and economic conditions; possible security illiquidity; a lack of adequate or accurate company information; differences in the way securities markets operate; less secure foreign banks or securities depositories than those in the United States; less standardization of accounting standards and market regulations in certain foreign countries; foreign taxation issues; and varying foreign controls on investments. Foreign investments may also be affected by administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling transactions. In addition, securities of foreign companies may be denominated in foreign currencies and the costs of buying, selling and holding foreign securities, including brokerage, tax and custody costs, may be higher than those involved in domestic transactions. American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") are subject to risks of foreign investments, and they may not always track the price of the underlying foreign security. These factors may make foreign investments more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments.

Growth Investing Risk Growth-oriented stocks typically sell at relatively high valuations as compared to other types of securities. Securities of growth companies may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential, they usually invest a high portion of earnings in their business, and they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The market may not favor growth-oriented stocks or may not favor equities at all. In addition, earnings disappointments often lead to sharply falling prices because investors buy growth stocks in anticipation of superior earnings growth. Historically, growth-oriented stocks have been more volatile than value-oriented stocks.

Liquidity Risk Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. A Portfolio's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Portfolio because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, which could vary from the amount a Portfolio could realize upon disposition. Portfolios with principal investment strategies that involve foreign securities, small companies, derivatives, or securities with substantial market and credit risk tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk.

Manager Risk A sub-adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for a Portfolio, but there can be no assurance that these will achieve the Portfolio's objective. A sub-adviser could do a poor job in executing an investment strategy.

A sub-adviser may use the investment techniques or invest in securities that are not part of a Portfolio's principal investment strategy. For example, if market conditions warrant, Portfolios that invest principally in equity securities may temporarily invest in U.S. government securities, high-quality corporate fixed-income securities, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities or money market instruments.

Likewise, Portfolios that invest principally in small- to medium-sized companies may shift to preferred stocks and larger-capitalization stocks. These shifts may alter the risk/return characteristics of the Portfolios and cause them to miss investment opportunities. Individuals primarily responsible for managing a Portfolio may leave their firm or be replaced. Many sub-advisers of equity Portfolios employ styles that are characterized as "value" or "growth." However, these terms can have different application by different managers. One sub-adviser's value approach may be different from another, and one sub-adviser's growth approach may be different from another. For example, some value managers employ a style in which they seek to identify companies that they believe are valued at a more substantial or "deeper discount" to a company's net worth than other value managers. Therefore, some Portfolios that are characterized as growth or value can have greater volatility than other Portfolios managed by other managers in a growth or value style.

Market and Company Risk The price of a security held by a Portfolio may fall due to changing economic, political or market conditions or disappointing earnings or losses. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods. The stock market tends to be cyclical, with periods when stock prices generally rise and periods when stock prices generally decline. Further, even though the stock market is cyclical in nature, returns from a particular stock market segment in which a portfolio invests may still trail returns from the overall stock market.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk Investment in securities of mid-capitalization companies entails greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-capitalization companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources, a more limited trading market for their stocks, and may be dependent on a few key managers, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline significantly as market conditions change. Securities of mid-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than stocks of larger companies. Portfolio will have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates.

Other Investment Companies Risk Certain Portfolios may invest in other investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules & regulations thereunder. These may include exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and Holding Company Depositary Receipts ("HOLDRs"), among others. ETFs are exchange-traded investment companies that are designed to provide investment results corresponding to an equity index and include, among others, Standard & Poor's Depositary Receipts ("SPDRs"), PowerShares QQQTM ("QQQQ"), Dow Jones Industrial Average Tracking Stocks ("Diamonds") and iShares exchange-traded funds ("iShares"). The main risk of investing in other investment companies (including ETFs) is that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment company might decrease. The value of the underlying securities can fluctuate in response to activities of individual companies or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Because a Portfolio may invest in other investment companies, you will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of that other investment company (including management fees, administration fees and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Portfolio. Additional risks of investments in ETFs include: (i) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained or (ii) trading may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts trading generally. Because HOLDRs concentrate in the stocks of a particular industry, trends in that industry may have a dramatic impact on their value.

To seek to achieve a return on uninvested cash or for other reasons, a Portfolio may invest its assets in ING Institutional Prime Money Market Fund and/or one or more other money market funds advised by ING affiliates ("ING Money Market Funds"). A Portfolio's purchase of shares of an ING Money Market Fund will result in the Portfolio paying a proportionate share of the expenses of the ING Money Market Fund. The Portfolio's Adviser will waive its fee in an amount equal to the advisory fee received by the adviser of the ING Money Market Fund in which the Portfolio invests resulting from the Portfolio's investment into the ING Money Market Fund.

Price Volatility Risk The value of a Portfolio changes as the prices of its investments go up or down. Equity and debt securities face market, issuer and other risks, and their values may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk is the risk that securities may decline in value due to factors affecting the securities markets generally or particular industries. Issuer risk is the risk that the value of a security may decline for reasons relating to the issuer, such as changes in the financial condition of the issuer. While equities may offer the potential for greater long-term growth than most debt securities, they generally have higher volatility..

Securities Lending Risk A Portfolio may lend securities to financial institutions that provide cash or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government as collateral. Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a Portfolio may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A Portfolio could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. These events could trigger adverse tax consequences to the Portfolio. Engaging in securities lending could have a leveraging effect, which may intensify the market risk, credit risk and other risks associated with investments in the Portfolio. When a Portfolio lends its securities, it is responsible for investing the cash collateral it receives from the borrower of the securities, and the Portfolio could incur losses in connection with the investment of such cash collateral.

PORTFOLIO UPDATE

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Important Information

Past performance does not guarantee future results. For most recent month-end performance which may be lower or higher than the past performance data shown please call 1-800-262-3862. Investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that, when sold, an investment may be worth more or less than the original cost.

Average annual total returns and calendar year returns are net of all fund expenses, but do not include retirement plan charges which, if included, would reduce the total return. Please see the accompanying Performance Update for standardized product level returns. Performance results assume reinvestment of all earnings and do not include the deduction of any fund sales charges, which are waived under the terms of this retirement program.

Fund Trading Issues

The fund industry has been under scrutiny because some fund managers have allowed improper market timing and late day trading. To review the practices and procedures regarding market timing and late day trading, please refer to the current prospectus and supplement(s) for each fund.

AS OF MARCH 31, 2009

(shown in percentages)

Fund Facts

Market Benchmark ¹	Russell MidCap Growth Index
Total Net Assets	\$488.6 million
Beta*	1.13
Beta Benchmark†	S&P 500 Index

*Beta is a means of measuring the volatility of a security or portfolio of securities in comparison with a specified market index or benchmark. A beta of 1 indicates that the security's price will move with the market index or benchmark. A beta higher than 1 indicates that the price will be more volatile than the market index or benchmark and a beta of less than 1 means that it will be less volatile.

Top Ten Holdings

Northern Trust Corp.	1.1
Yum! Brands, Inc.	1.1
Allergan, Inc.	1.1
American Tower Corp.	1.1
TJX Cos., Inc.	1.0
St. Jude Medical, Inc.	1.0
Apollo Group, Inc.	0.9
Express Scripts, Inc.	0.9
Murphy Oil Corp.	0.9
Avon Products, Inc.	0.8

Top Industries/Sectors

Information Technology	23.1
Consumer Discretionary	17.7
Industrials	16.7
Health Care	15.3
Energy	9.2
Financials	6.3
Consumer Staples	4.2
Materials	3.8
Telecommunication Services	3.6

Asset Allocation

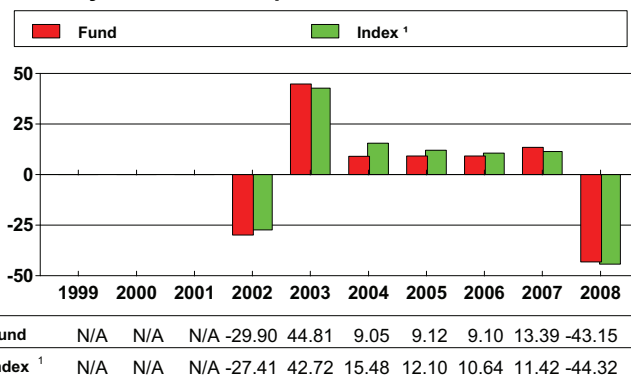
Common Stock	99.9
Cash Equivalent	0.1

Average annual total returns

	Qtr [#]	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Inception
Fund	-2.17	-37.56	-13.70	-4.75	N/A	-2.20
Index ¹	-3.36	-39.58	-14.90	-3.92	N/A	N/A

[#] Return Not Annualized

Calendar year returns for periods ended 12/31



¹The Russell MidCap Growth Index is an unmanaged index of U.S. mid-cap growth stocks. Please note that indexes are unmanaged and their returns do not take into account any of the fees and expenses of the mutual funds to which they are compared. Individuals cannot invest directly in any index.

[†]The Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500 Index is considered to be representative of the stock market in general. The S&P 500 returns assume reinvestment of all dividends. Please note that indexes are unmanaged and their returns do not take into account any of the fees and expenses of the mutual funds to which they are compared. Individuals cannot invest directly in any index.