

(e) The mother of a child born in wedlock, if she is alive and has not lost her parental rights through court action or voluntary relinquishment or abandonment, and if the illegitimacy of the child has been established to the satisfaction of the court; or

(f) The legal guardian of the person to be adopted, if parental rights with right to consent to adoption, or long-term care short of adoption, as provided in § 72 above, has been transferred by court action to such guardian; or

(g) The executive head of any public or private child care or child placement institution or agency which through court action under § 72 above, or voluntary relinquishment has been given the care, custody and control of the person to be adopted, including the right to consent to such an adoption, or long-term care short of adoption; or

(h) The State Department of Social Services or its local unit within the jurisdiction of the court, in any condition of fact not hereinbefore covered.

Any consent obtained under the provisions of this section may be revoked and cancelled at any time before final decree, but not after a guardianship decree under § 72 above, if one be had, or not after an interlocutory decree, if one be had.

Minority of a natural parent shall not place such parent under a disability in adoption or guardianship proceedings under this subtitle and such parent, if he has attained the age of eighteen (18) years, may give a valid consent to adoption or guardianship under this subtitle and/or join as a party in such proceedings and shall be considered sui juris and no adoption or guardianship under this subtitle shall be invalidated because of the minority of a natural parent.]

[75.

(a) After a child has been under continuous foster care for a period of two consecutive years under the custody of an agency authorized by law to make placements, it shall be presumed by the court that it is in the best interests of the child to award to that agency a decree granting guardianship with the right to consent to adoption or long-term care short of adoption, without the consent of the natural parent or parents; provided that notice otherwise required by law has been given.

(b) The court in considering evidence to rebut this presumption, among other factors, shall consider the following: