

Surrogate's Court Procedure Act § 206. Non-domiciliaries; jurisdiction and venue

1. The surrogate's court of any county has jurisdiction over the estate of any non-domiciliary decedent who leaves property in the state, or a cause of action for wrongful death against a domiciliary of the state. The proper venue for proceedings relating to such estates is the county (a) where the non-domiciliary decedent left property, or (b) where personal property belonging to the non-domiciliary decedent has since his death, disappearance or internment come into and remains unadministered, or (c) of the domicile of the person against whom a non-domiciliary left a cause of action for wrongful death.
2. Where venue may lie in more than one county under the provisions of subdivision one, the court where a proceeding is first commenced with proper venue shall retain jurisdiction, and matters relating to the estate of the non-domiciliary decedent pending in the surrogate's courts of other counties shall be transferred to it.
3. A surrogate shall transfer any proceeding to the surrogate's court of the proper county either on his own motion or on the motion of any party.

Surrogate's Court Procedure Act § 208. Jurisdiction; how affected by locality of certain assets

For the purpose of conferring jurisdiction upon the court:

1. A debt or a cause of action for wrongful death, in favor of a non-domiciliary against a domiciliary, is deemed personal property in the county where the domiciliary, or either of two or more such domiciliaries resides, or if other than a natural person, such domiciliary has its principal office, except that a debt evidenced by a negotiable instrument is deemed for jurisdictional purposes personal property in the county of the situs of the instrument.
2. An insurance policy upon the life of a non-domiciliary decedent shall have the situs of the principal office in this state of the company or corporation issuing the policy of insurance.
3. A share of stock of a corporation of this state owned by a non-domiciliary is deemed personal property in the county where the corporation has its principal office.
4. A life insurance policy or share of stock owned by a non-domiciliary is deemed personal property in the county where the policy or share of stock is situated, the provisions of subdivisions 2 and 3 notwithstanding.