

GORDON B. SKINNER, APPELLANT, v. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI,  
SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, APPELLEE

No. 89-150

UNITED STATES COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS

1990 U.S. Vet. App. LEXIS 5; 1 Vet. App. 2

December 26, 1989, Submitted  
January 29, 1990, Decided

NOTICE: PURSUANT TO PUB. L. NO. 100-687, TITLE III, § 4067(d)(2), THIS  
DECISION WILL BECOME THE DECISION OF THE COURT THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE HEREOF.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY: As Amended January 30, 1990

COUNSEL: Gordon B. Skinner, pro se, for Appellant.

No appearance was entered on behalf of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

JUDGES: NEBEKER, Chief Judge, and KRAMER, and FARLEY, Associates Judges.

OPINIONBY: NEBEKER

OPINION: On Response to an Order to Show Cause Why the Appeal Should Not be  
Dismissed.

Appellant, Gordon B. Skinner, has noted an appeal from the Board of Veterans'  
Appeals' (BVA) denial of his claim for service connected benefits relating to  
arthritis in his left knee. We dismiss for lack of jurisdiction.

From the Notice of Appeal the following dispositive facts appear: Claimant  
filed a Notice of Disagreement on February 16, 1988, objecting to the decision  
of the Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Office. The BVA reviewed  
claimant's case and mailed notice of its decision on December 20, 1989. Claimant  
filed his Notice of Appeal with this Court on December 26, 1989.

The United States Court of Veterans Appeals derives its appellate  
jurisdiction exclusively from the statutory grant of authority provided by  
Congress in the Court's enabling legislation. See Veterans' Judicial  
Review Act, Pub. L. No. 100-687, title III.

The Act provides, "The United States Court of Veterans Appeals shall have  
exclusive jurisdiction to review decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals."  
Pub. L. No. 100-687, title III, § 4052(a). However, the Act limited the Court's  
jurisdiction to cases in which a Notice of Disagreement is filed on or after  
November 18, 1988, by providing that the Veterans' Judicial Review Act "shall  
apply with respect to any case in which a notice of disagreement is filed . . .  
on or after the date of the enactment of this Act [November 18, 1988]." Pub. L.  
No. 100-687, title IV, § 402.

It is rudimentary law that in order for any court inferior to the Supreme  
Court of the United States to exercise jurisdiction it must have been supplied

by an act of Congress. *Finley v. United States*, 109 S.Ct. 2003, 2006 (1989) (citing *The Mayor v. Cooper*, 73 U.S. (6 Wall.) 247, 252 (1868)). This proposition applies with equal force to courts created under both Article III and Article I of the United States Constitution. As early as 1807 the Supreme Court noted that "courts which are created by written law, and whose jurisdiction is defined by written law, cannot transcend that jurisdiction." *Id.* at 2005 (citing *Ex parte Bollman*, 8 U.S. (4 Cranch) 75, 93 (1807)). More recently, the Supreme Court noted that courts may not in any case, even in the interest of justice, extend their jurisdiction where none exists. *Christianson v. Colt Industries Operating Co.*, 108 S.Ct. 2166, 2178 (1988).

The jurisdiction conferred upon the United States Court of Veterans Appeals is expressly limited to claims where the Notice of Disagreement was filed on or after November 18, 1988. In the present case, appellant's Notice of Disagreement was filed on February 16, 1988. Because the Notice of Disagreement predates November 18, 1988, the Court is without jurisdiction to review the decision of the BVA.

Accordingly, the appeal is dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.