

Youngblood now appeals, arguing again that the Tennessee conviction was not a felony conviction. The government responds that Youngblood waived this argument. We agree: a voluntary and unconditional guilty plea waives “any subsequent non-jurisdictional attack on the conviction.” *United States v. Corp*, 668 F.3d 379, 384 (6th Cir. 2012); Fed. R. Crim.

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P. 11(a)(2). That is a claims-processing rule that we must enforce when the government invokes it. *See United States v. Hack*, 999 F.3d 980, 983 (6th Cir. 2021). Here, Youngblood pled guilty unconditionally, without reserving the right to challenge the Tennessee conviction. Youngblood thus waived the only argument before us. Indeed, Youngblood does not even dispute that conclusion.

We therefore enforce Youngblood's waiver by dismissing the appeal. *See United States v. Hollins-Johnson*, 6 F.4th 682, 685 (6th Cir. 2021). We also deny as moot the government's motion to take judicial notice.