Depending on the company and the particular project, a project manager's control over the team's makeup might change. However, the project manager often has considerable power and influence over the project team. Here are some features of their authority that are typical:

1. Assignment of Team Members: The Project Manager often has the power to appoint team members to the project. When determining these assignments, they take into account several elements such as skill sets, availability, and experience. To make sure that the appropriate individuals are allocated, the project manager may collaborate with other pertinent managers or stakeholders.
2. Team Member Removal: If a team member's performance or behavior is negatively affecting the project, the project manager may have the ability to have them removed from it. However, if the removal includes HR-related matters or employment contracts, this frequently necessitates discussions with higher-level management.
3. Delegating Tasks: Project managers are in charge of assigning duties and tasks to the project team. They assign tasks based on people's aptitudes and talents to guarantee the project's success.

Prior to making important choices on team composition, the project manager may need to speak with other managers or stakeholders, depending on the structure and rules of the business. The particular people or positions to consult with might vary, but examples include:

1. Functional Managers: If team members are brought in from various departments, the project manager may need to work with the functional managers of those departments to ensure their involvement and to make sure the team members' other duties are properly managed throughout the project.
2. The Project Manager might need to speak with the Human Resources (HR) manager or director about concerns with recruiting, termination, or team member performance reviews.
3. Senior Management: Consultation with senior management or executive sponsors may be necessary before making significant choices that affect the project team, such as adjustments to the project's scope, budget, or deadline.
4. Project Charter or Governance: Any governance arrangements outlined in the project charter or project management plan should also be taken into account by the project manager. These papers could specify certain steps or authorizations needed for adjustments to the team's composition.

It's essential to remember that each organization will have a different level of power for project managers. Project managers may operate with more liberty in certain companies while dealing with a challenging maze of clearances and discussions in others. Because of this, it's crucial for project managers to comprehend the rules and practices of their firm and to interact successfully with key stakeholders.