Creating a multi-layer map in Power BI that is similar to your Excel 3D map can be done using either the ArcGIS Map or the Map Visual in Power BI. Both have capabilities that allow for multiple data layers, but ArcGIS provides more advanced features for geospatial analysis.

Here’s a step-by-step guide to create a three-layer map in Power BI:

**Step 1: Prepare Your Data**

Ensure your data is structured and imported correctly into Power BI. You should have three datasets:

1. **Student Density by Address**
2. **CSD Schools with Nearby Student Count**
3. **NPS Schools Density by Student Count**

**Step 2: Import Data into Power BI**

1. **Open Power BI Desktop.**
2. **Import Your Data:**
   * Click on Home > Get Data > Excel (or any other data source you are using).
   * Select your Excel file and import all necessary tables.

**Step 3: Create Relationships (Data Model)**

1. **Go to the Model View:**
   * Click on Model from the left-hand sidebar.
2. **Create Relationships:**
   * Ensure that the relationships between your tables are correctly defined. For instance, if you have a common key (like a school ID or address), link the tables appropriately.

**Step 4: Add Map Visuals**

You can use either the built-in Map visual or the ArcGIS Map visual. Here, I’ll outline steps for both:

**Using Built-in Map Visual**

1. **Add the First Layer (Student Density by Address):**
   * Go to the Visualizations pane and select the Map visual.
   * Add fields:
     + Location: Use the address or geographical coordinates (Latitude, Longitude).
     + Values: Add the student count.
     + Adjust the size and color as needed.
2. **Add the Second Layer (CSD Schools with Nearby Student Count):**
   * Add another Map visual.
   * Add fields:
     + Location: Use the address or geographical coordinates (Latitude, Longitude).
     + Values: Add the nearby student count.
     + Adjust the size and color as needed.
3. **Add the Third Layer (NPS Schools Density by Student Count):**
   * Add another Map visual.
   * Add fields:
     + Location: Use the address or geographical coordinates (Latitude, Longitude).
     + Values: Add the total students enrolled.
     + Adjust the size and color as needed.

**Using ArcGIS Map Visual**

1. **Enable ArcGIS Map Visual:**
   * Go to Visualizations pane.
   * Click on the ... (ellipsis) and select Get more visuals.
   * Search for ArcGIS Maps for Power BI and add it to your visuals.
2. **Add the First Layer (Student Density by Address):**
   * Select the ArcGIS Maps for Power BI visual.
   * Add fields:
     + Location: Use the address or geographical coordinates (Latitude, Longitude).
     + Size: Add the student count.
     + Configure the layer settings in the ArcGIS visual to adjust the density and clustering.
3. **Add the Second Layer (CSD Schools with Nearby Student Count):**
   * In the same ArcGIS Map visual, click Add Layer.
   * Add fields:
     + Location: Use the address or geographical coordinates (Latitude, Longitude).
     + Size: Add the nearby student count.
     + Adjust the visualization settings as needed.
4. **Add the Third Layer (NPS Schools Density by Student Count):**
   * Click Add Layer again.
   * Add fields:
     + Location: Use the address or geographical coordinates (Latitude, Longitude).
     + Size: Add the total students enrolled.
     + Adjust the visualization settings as needed.

**Step 5: Customize Your Map**

1. **Customize Each Layer:**
   * Click on each layer in the visual to access settings.
   * Adjust the bubble sizes, colors, and labels to match your needs.
2. **Use Filters:**
   * Add slicers or filters to your report to dynamically adjust the data shown on the map.

**Step 6: Final Adjustments and Publish**

1. **Review Your Map:**
   * Ensure all layers are correctly displaying and the map is visually appealing.
2. **Publish Your Report:**
   * Click on File > Publish > Publish to Power BI.

By following these steps, you can recreate a multi-layer map in Power BI similar to your Excel 3D map. The ArcGIS Map visual provides advanced features and might be better suited for more complex geospatial analysis.